

DOMINION OF CANADA.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER

1888.

Printed by Order of Parliament.

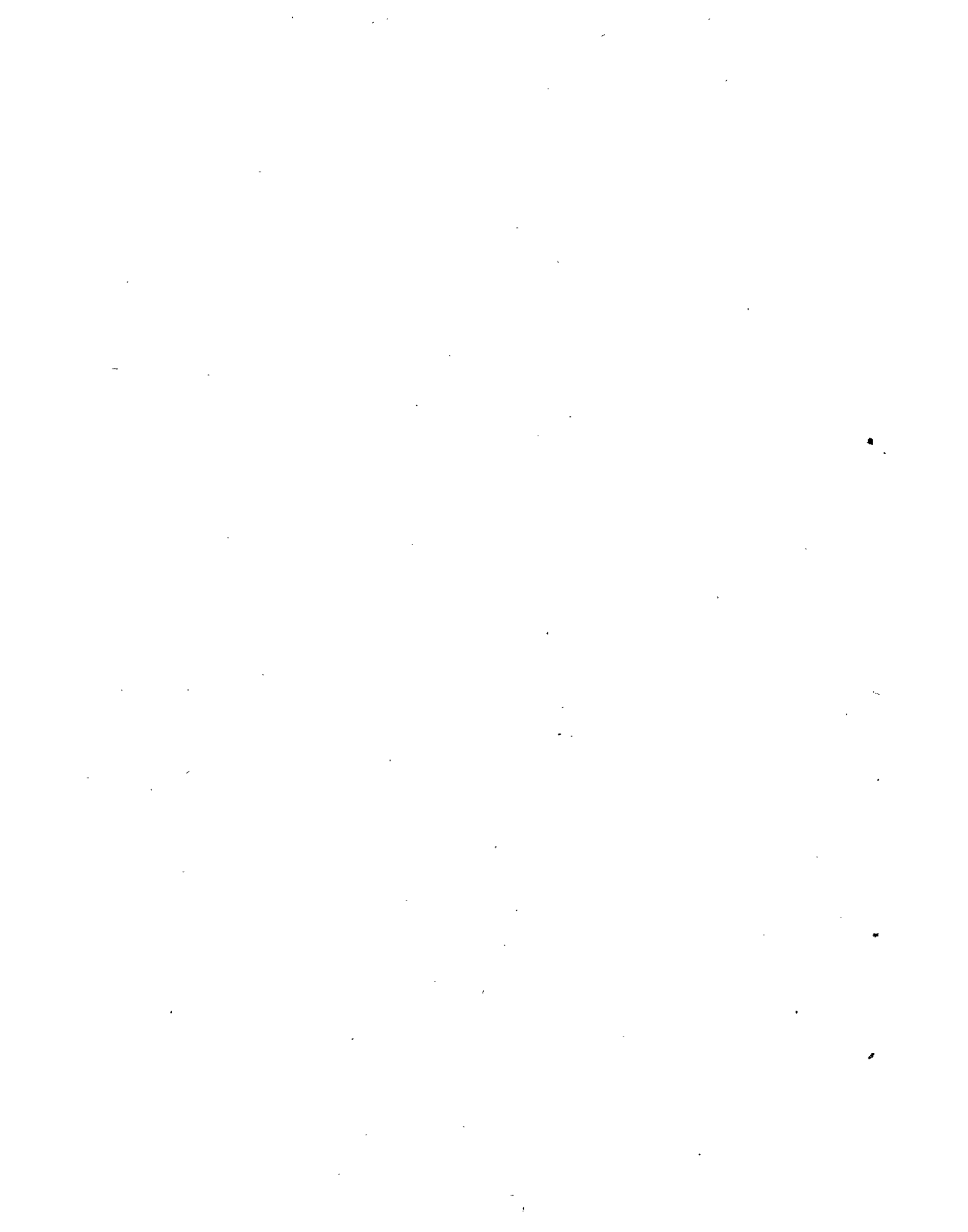


OTTAWA:

PRINTED FOR THE QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY.

A SENECA, SUPERINTENDENT OF PRINTING.

1889.



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REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 1st January, 1889.

*To the Right Honorable Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Preston of Preston,
Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

I have the honor to submit the Report of this Department for the year which ended on the 31st of December, 1888, being the twenty-eighth Annual Report which has been published on the Indian Affairs of Canada.

PROGRESS, EDUCATION AND GENERAL CONDITION.

In reviewing the transactions and events connected with Indian management during the past year, there is certainly cause for encouragement, as the same surely indicate advancement towards that status which when attained must result in the amalgamation of the Indian element with the general population of the country, from whom, owing to the special circumstances of their condition, they are and must yet be for a length of time dissociated in their ideas and in their habits of life. The progress, however, towards this greatly to be desired end, must necessarily be very gradual.

We have, therefore, to be contented with small results in each year.

As, however, the improved methods now employed for the amelioration of the condition and the mental enlightenment of many are applied to all of the bands, the progress of the Indian towards complete civilization will be more rapid, and his eventual emancipation from the present state of ignorance, superstition and

helplessness, in which too many of them still remain, will be more assured; and it is submitted and earnestly pressed that the most essential lever for the elevation of the race would be the adoption of a vigorous policy of imparting to the young a thorough practical knowledge of mechanical arts and of agriculture, as well as of other employments, including a systematic method of ordering and managing their domestic affairs—in short, a complete training in industries and in domestic economy.

The satisfactory state generally of Indian matters referred to in the Report of the Department for the year 1887 as then existing has, I am pleased to be able to inform Your Excellency, remained unchanged during the past year.

Indeed the slight cause for apprehension which then existed, in consequence of certain complications which had arisen in the Kootenay district, in the Province of British Columbia, through a combination of untoward, and apparently unavoidable, circumstances, has since been totally removed; and the force of North-West Mounted Police, which was temporarily stationed in the locality, as referred to in the Report just mentioned, was recently recalled, there being no occasion for their continued presence there, and it is proposed if possible to use the material of which the buildings erected for and occupied as barracks by the Police were composed in the construction of others for industrial school purposes in the interests of the Indian children.

The matter of the adjustment of some of the Reserves on the North-West Coast of British Columbia, which formed one of the subjects of discussion when Messrs. Cornwall and Planta, the Special Commissioners from the Dominion and Provincial Governments, met the Indians in the autumn of 1887, for the purpose of hearing any complaints which they might have to make, the papers in respect to which were published with the Report for that year, was arranged by the Indian Reserve Commissioner on his return from Europe in July last, after a prolonged term of absence on leave owing to illness. His report will be found among the appendices to this Report.

The buildings for industrial schools in British Columbia, which, as stated in my predecessor's Report for 1887, it was hoped would have been erected last spring, have not, as yet, so far as the two institutions to be established in the Kamloops and Cowichan Agencies are concerned, been commenced; the difficulties referred to in the same Report as then existing in the selection of suitable sites for them not having been finally arranged until late in the season.

For the buildings for the institution, however, which it is proposed to establish at Kootenay, the material in the structures recently vacated by the North-West Mounted Police will be, it is hoped, as before stated, available, and it is anticipated that they will be occupied for the above purpose at an early date.

Buildings at Metlakahtla on the North-West Coast were, after some slight alterations and repairs made therein, rendered suitable for use as an industrial

institution at that point, and steps have already been taken to open the same, so soon as the requisite furniture and other equipment necessary for the proper management of the school can be supplied.

A principal possessing excellent testimonials of ability as an educationist and holding certificates of success in conducting similar institutions in Australia, as well as of character and general competency, has been appointed to manage the school.

The two institutions last referred to may therefore be regarded as being "well under way."

Plans and specifications for the buildings proposed to be erected at Kamloops and on Kuper Island, which latter lies off the east coast of Vancouver Island, were forwarded to the Department of Public Works, with a request that the work of construction might be promoted with the utmost despatch.

The building which as stated in the Report of this Department for 1887, it was proposed to have erected at Regina for industrial school purposes, has, I regret to state, not yet been put in course of construction, owing to unforeseen obstacles, which, however have now been removed, and it is therefore confidently expected that the erection of the buildings will be commenced early in the ensuing spring.

The institutions at Battleford, Qu'Appelle and Dunbow, have each had an augmentation in the number of pupils, and the educational work, both of a practical and of a literary character conducted thereat, is prosecuted with customary vigor and ability, and is attended with satisfactory results.

The additional wing to the building at Qu'Appelle, which, as stated in the Report for 1887, was then in course of construction, is now approaching completion; and the buildings when finished will be capable of affording accommodation to 200 pupils; the number at present in residence thereat is 103, consisting of 63 boys and 40 girls.

It is gratifying to learn from the report of the Principal of the school at Dunbow, in the District of Alberta, that the prejudice alluded to in my predecessor's Report for 1887, as then existing in the minds of the Blackfeet Indians against the institution, has to some extent, diminished; and that several of their children have been confided to the care of the Principal and his assistants.

It is proposed, if Parliament will vote the requisite money for the purpose, to enlarge the lodging capacity of the Industrial School at Battleford, as it is found that the accommodation that can at present be given to pupils, is insufficient to meet the demands for admittance.

This I submit is a most favorable indication of growth on the part of the Indians in intelligence and in consequent appreciation of the benefits of educational advantages.

The Boarding School referred to in my predecessor's Report for 1887, as then about to be established by the Presbyterian Church in the vicinity of the Muscowpetung Agency, in the District of Assiniboia, has since been brought into operation, and it has met with a good measure of success. In addition to the literary education imparted thereat to the pupils, they receive instruction of a practical nature in several branches of industry.

The day schools on the Reserves of Chiefs Gordon and Muscowequan, in the Touchwood Hills Agency, in the District of Assiniboia, will each be made adaptable for the accommodation of a few boarders, as a number of the Indian families on these reserves reside at too long a distance from the schools to admit of their children attending as day pupils.

For similar reasons the day school at Chief Coté's Reserve in the Fort Pelly country, and that on one of the reserves at the File Hills, in the District of Assiniboia, have recently been converted into partial boarding schools; a commodious stone building having been lately erected for the said purpose at the latter point by the Presbyterian Church.

A similar system is to be followed in connection with the day school on the Sioux Reserve of Chief Standing Buffalo, in the Muscowpetung Agency.

A boarding school to be conducted on a larger scale has been quite recently opened under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, at Birtle, in Manitoba, for the education of Indian children.

The two institutions at St. Albert, and Morleyville, in Alberta, which have been in operation for several years, and the school of a similar type which is of more recent foundation at Round Lake in the Crooked Lakes Agency, in the District of Assiniboia, have continued their benevolent work during the past year.

The institutions above described are conducted under the auspices of one or other of the religious denominations; those of the essentially industrial type being wholly supported by the Government and those of the boarding and semi-boarding school character being carried on at the joint expense of the denominations by which they were inaugurated and of the Government; the annual subsidy given to establishments of the latter class varies in amount from \$50 to \$60 for each pupil, according to the size of the institution and the expense to which the denomination is put in providing the requisite staff and the equipment for the efficient management of the same.

Of the two institutions of the industrial type proposed to be established in Manitoba, as stated in the Report for 1887, I am happy to be able to state that one has been partially brought into operation.

It is situated at Elkhorn, in the western portion of the Province. The construction of the buildings required for the full complement of pupils whom it is

proposed to lodge and educate thereat, and for the officers of the institution, will probably be completed in the ensuing spring, when the school will be at once put into full operation.

A site for the buildings required for the other institution has been selected, and projected plans and specifications of the buildings have been placed in the hands of the Public Works Department, for such amendment or changes as may be considered necessary, with a view to the erection of the buildings at as early a date as possible.

The location selected for this school is situated in the Parish of St. Paul, about twelve miles from the city of Winnipeg.

It is proposed to give each of these institutions a lodging capacity for 80 pupils. They will be conducted under the auspices of the Church of England, the Department contributing, at the rate of \$100 per annum for each pupil; the balance of the expense to be met by the authorities having the institutions in charge.

The superiority of the boarding over that of the day school system as a means for the enlightenment and elevation, both morally and intellectually, of Indian youth, is, I think unquestionable. The extension of the same to several of the reserves should, in my opinion, be regarded with satisfaction by all who really take an interest in the advancement of the Indian race.

It is most gratifying to learn from the reports, published herewith, of the Principals of these schools of practical instruction, and from the reports which also form appendices to this Report, of the officers of the Department, who have visited the institutions from time to time, that the work which they were designed to effect is being accomplished in a most satisfactory manner.

As respects the day schools, while as a rule they cannot be considered a successful medium for imparting instruction calculated to render permanent benefit to Indian children, there are nevertheless quite a number of these institutions which are ably conducted by teachers, who have, in the face of the very great obstacles to progress which the surroundings and influences to which the children are exposed in their homes present, succeeded in a marked degree in advancing their pupils, as the reports of the school Inspectors and Agents clearly demonstrate.

Turning from the education of the young to that work which is being continuously carried on, for the amelioration of the condition, materially, morally and socially of the Indians in general occupying the numerous reserves in the North-West Territories, I am happy to be able to inform Your Excellency, as the result of my own personal observation and from the reports published herewith from the Inspectors and from the Agents, that the progress being made in husbandry, cattle raising, building, and in the various other duties tending to inculcate domestic ideas in the minds of the Indians is most encouraging.

On the part of almost every band on which these civilizing influences have been brought to bear, there has been a satisfactory response to the efforts made for their improvement.

Several of the bands recognize the importance, from self interested motives, of each individual possessing the particular piece of land reclaimed and the improvements made by him thereon, and members of those bands have in consequence taken up their lands in severalty, and there is good reason to hope that in the near future their example will be followed by many more bands, and that the old system of communism in the occupancy and cultivation of reserves will ultimately be abandoned. A gradual but unmistakable improvement in the houses now erected is perceptible; many of them are floored with boards, have roofs of shingles, and some of them are sub-divided into apartments.

In not a few houses modern articles of furniture are to be seen, and in some of them pictures on the walls and other simple ornaments indicating some degree of refinement are to be observed.

Their cattle are, as a rule, as jealously guarded by the Indians as they would be by white farmers, and that they are well fed and cared for, were other proof wanted than is contained in the reports of the Inspectors and Agents, the competition of their owners at the agricultural exhibitions, and the frequency with which they succeed in obtaining prizes for their choicest animals, should convince the most skeptical.

The progress made towards self-sustenance is of course slow, when, however, the material with which we have to deal is remembered, namely, a race who scarcely a decade since were wild rovers on the plains, depending for a living upon what their rifle or bow and arrow were able to procure for them, whose entire course of life was the exact opposite of that mode of existence to which they are at present endeavoring to adapt themselves—it is little to be wondered at if the progress of such a people is not rapid in pursuits so uncongenial to their tastes and opposed to their inclinations, as the plodding occupations and steady habits of husbandmen which they have now to adopt; nor is it remarkable, if in their present state of transition from a nomadic to a comparatively sedentary and civilized life, with its attendant changes of habits and associations, the death rate is in the case of many of the bands heavy; indeed it would be surprising were it otherwise.

Pulmonary complaints are the most prevalent and fatal diseases among these Indians; and notwithstanding that medical relief is afforded, very many of those afflicted fall victims to the attacks.

We may, however, look forward with hopeful expectation to the time when the Indians of the North-West Territories, habituated to domestic life, will begin to increase in number as have their brethren in the eastern Provinces, after having passed through an experience similiar to that which the former are now undergoing.

In the old Provinces of the Dominion, Indian matters have maintained their normal satisfactory status. Indications are not wanting of nearer approach to that condition which when reached will merge them in the general population of the country, breaking asunder the very slight barriers which now separate many of them from the rest of the community.

The attainment of this grand end, which will crown all the efforts made for the elevation of the red man, will be greatly facilitated by the extension, more universally to the young, of the improved methods of education, of a literary, industrial, and, where there is sufficient genius displayed to justify it, of a professional character. I may here state that the Indian element is now not by any means without representatives in the learned professions of the country.

The project before referred to for the improvement of the educational system will embrace, *inter alia*, suggestions having in view the more speedy accomplishment of the object above referred to as so desirable of attainment.

With these few introductory remarks I shall now proceed, My Lord, to deal more in detail with Indian matters, but in as concise a manner as the circumstances which should be alluded to in connection with the numerous Indian tribes and bands in the various Provinces and in the North-West Territories will admit of, premising that inasmuch as the Reports on Indian Affairs previously published contain very ample descriptions of the locality of each reserve, as well as of the bands and reserves included in each superintendency and agency, I do not deem it necessary to repeat in this report, information on those points.

ONTARIO.

The Six Nations are annually increasing in number. During the past year there was an increase of 42 souls, their population at present being 3,362. This augmentation indicates a satisfactory sanitary condition.

The educational requirements of this important community are probably better supplied than those of any other Indians in the Dominion.

They have eleven well conducted day schools on the reserve, the management of eight of which is supervised by a Board of Trustees—the chairman being the Reverend R. Ashton, the able Principal of the Mohawk Institute, which is situated in close proximity to the reserve, and draws many of its pupils from the day schools. Instruction is imparted to the pupils at the institution in various lines of industry or to qualify them to fill positions as teachers. Most of the incumbents filling those positions on the reserve were educated at that institution. It has capacity for lodging 90 pupils and it is always filled; the demand for admission far exceeding the accommodation that the building is capable of affording.

The Principal reports that the progress of the pupils has been satisfactory; five of them passed successfully the entrance examination at the Collegiate Institute at Brantford, and these pupils are now qualifying themselves thereat for positions as public school teachers.

Other two of the pupils attended a session of the Provincial Normal School at Toronto, and obtained second-class certificates as public school teachers.

The usual agricultural exhibition and ploughing matches were held on the Six Nation Reserve in the fall of 1887, and they were attended with a fair measure of success; the exhibits at the show being very creditable though not so varied or numerous as usual, which was doubtless attributable to the partial failure of the crops of that year.

Vigorous measures were adopted to suppress the traffic in intoxicants. They resulted in liquor being almost totally banished from the reserve.

The Superintendent reports that the Six Nations are in a promising condition.

The Mississaguas of the Credit, who were previously included in the same superintendency with the Six Nations, were, in the early part of the past year, separated therefrom and assigned to the care of an agent.

A member of the band, Dr. Jones, who is a medical man, being a graduate of Queen's College, Kingston, and who was for a number of years the head chief of the band, under his Indian name of Ka-ke-wa-quo-na-by, was appointed to the position.

The Indian Superintendent at Brantford, from whose charge this band was severed, says, with regard to them, that during the many years they were under his care, improvement in all respects continued; and by their aptitude and desire for progress they set a good example to other Indian bands.

Their present population is 245, being an increase of 5 in the last year, and of 37 in eight years.

The sanitary condition of this band may therefore be regarded as excellent.

They are in prosperous circumstances—poverty, requiring the extension of charity to any of them, being quite rare.

The interest payable on the amount at their credit in the hands of the Government admits, after paying the cost of medical attendance, education and of public buildings, salaries of officials of the band, pensions and other necessary expenses, of a distribution of over \$30 per head, and the Agent reports that in a number of cases the amount thus received is given by the husbands to their wives for "pin money," the former supporting their families by their own exertions.

The school on this reserve is efficiently conducted and the attendance has largely increased of late; all of the children of an age to attend being, it may be said, on the roll, with an average attendance daily of nearly two-thirds of the number.

The *morale* of the band is, as a rule, good; the Agent reports that habitual drunkenness is now not known among them.

The members of this interesting community are very keen to avail themselves of opportunities for making money. For instance they have recently, with a view to meet the demand for rustic chairs, settees, &c., undertaken to manufacture those articles, and they sell them with profitable results.

Under the management of a resident agent, and with the control over their local matters exercised by the council elected annually in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Advancement Act, there is no doubt that this band will make further and more rapid progress.

The Chippewas and Pottawatamies of Walpole Island have likewise experienced an increase in the population, the former band to the extent of 16 and the latter of 2 souls; their respective members being 658 and 166.

The sanitary condition of both bands is, as may be supposed from the foregoing statement, satisfactory, which is no doubt attributable in a large degree to the fact that their houses and premises are as a rule kept in a state of cleanliness.

The two schools on the Island are numerous attended, and it has been suggested that a third should be established in the interests of children who reside at too great a distance from either of the schools at present in operation to attend thereat.

Quite a number of the more advanced pupils have gone from these schools to the Mount Elgin Institution at Muncey, to the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Industrial Institutions at Sault Ste. Marie, and to the public schools at Sarnia, in quest of education of a higher order than the day schools on the reserve afford.

One of these youths, after completing a course at the Shingwauk institution entered Trinity College school at Port Hope, where he distinguished himself by carrying off some prizes, and he recently presented himself at the Civil Service Examination, and should it be found that he has passed successfully, I purpose submitting his name to Your Excellency, with a recommendation that he be appointed to the staff of this Department, in fulfilment of a promise made by my predecessor to this promising lad.

The Indians of this Reserve competed at the Agricultural Fair held last autumn in the city of London, Ontario, and the Agent states that they had abundant crops from which to choose the exhibits, they having been the best that he had seen raised on the reserve.

They are essentially an agricultural people, and the Agent reports that all available land on the reserve is worked to its full capacity.

The Chippewas and Pottawatamies of the Sarnia, Kettle Point, and Rivière aux Sables Reserves number 502 souls; being 3 in excess of the population in 1887.

The large majority of these Indians reside on the reserve near Sarnia. It is not a favorable location for them, as the facility with which they can obtain liquor of an intoxicating nature, both at Sarnia and at Port Huron in the United States, is greatly demoralizing to some of them.

The land on the Sarnia Reserve is very valuable, but the low lay of it caused an accumulation of water at certain points, and this necessitated the construction of a system of drains; which work has been carried on by the Indians for several seasons past at considerable expense to the band; but the improvement effected to the land has been more than commensurate with the cost of the work.

The schools on the reserves near Sarnia and at Kettle Point are fairly well attended; that at Rivière aux Sables has been closed for some time, a new school-house being in course of construction.

The crops of last season on these reserves were superior to those of 1887; the latter having been injured considerably by drought.

The general health of these Indians has been good.

It is much to be regretted that harmony among them, as well as among their kinsmen on Walpole Island, has been for some years past greatly interrupted owing to a dispute as to the right of certain Indians, who are and have been for many years the recipients with the others of an equal share of the annuity payable under treaty, to participate therein. The parties whose claims are disputed compose the larger number of the Indians.

The disputed rights of the parties who have been objected to, are at present being investigated by an officer of the Department. The rights of those resident on the Sarnia, Kettle Point and Rivière aux Sables tracts were during last year investigated in part, but the investigation was suspended in accordance with a decision by vote of the majority of the dissidents at those points. Since then, however, the minority have pressed for a final settlement of the questions at issue and counsel applied on their behalf for permission to bring the matter before a court of law and on reference to the Department of Justice of the question of the permission sought for being granted, I was informed that no other advice than to recognize the right could be given, unless one of two other courses suggested were taken, viz, to bring the question at issue before the Court of Exchequer under the provisions of the Act sanctioning references of such matter to that tribunal, or to allow the investigation already commenced by an officer of the Department, under section one of the Act 50-51 Victoria, chapter 3, to be completed. The latter course being the one which would be attended with the least expense, I decided upon adopting, and as stated above the investigation is now proceeding.

The Chippewas, Munceys and Oneidas of the Thames number 1,363, showing an increase in the population of the three bands of seven souls. The general health of these Indians has been good.

The crops of 1887 raised by these Indians were very light, owing to the exceptionally dry weather.

Some of the Oneida Indians are very fair farmers.

The population of the Oneida Band consists of 778 souls.

The three schools on their reserve are managed with a fair degree of efficiency.

The Chippewa Band comprises 454 members.

The three schools on their reserve are not as efficiently managed as is desirable, but contemplated changes of teachers will probably, when effected, produce more satisfactory results.

The Industrial School located on this reserve and known as the Mount Elgin Institution, has had 70 pupils in residence during a portion or all of the year. Several of the children on the reserve are among the number. The Principal reports that of the pupils who completed their course at the institution, last year, four entered the High School at Sarnia, two received appointments as school teachers, and one is following his trade as a carpenter. Shoemaking, carpentering and agriculture are the industries, in a knowledge of one or other of which the boys are trained, while the girls receive instruction in sewing, knitting, tailoring, dressmaking and in household duties generally. The Principal reports that the morality of the pupils is excellent, and that about two-thirds have professed conversion. Application has been made for a grant towards an enlargement of the building sufficient to admit of 125 children being lodged.

The Muncey Indians, above referred to, consist of 131 souls. They have a school on their portion of the reserve which is managed by the Church of England. Many of these Indians are industrious and work their farms quite skilfully.

The Delaware band who occupy the reserve in the Township of Orford, have also had an augmentation in their number, which is at present 288, being seven more than they numbered in 1887.

The condition of these Indians is most satisfactory. Although the crops of 1887 were not as large as usual, the Department was only called upon for assistance from the funds of the bands in three cases. The protracted dry weather which prevailed during that season occasioned a partial failure of the crops.

All kinds of grain and roots are raised on this reserve.

The Indians completed the erection of the new agricultural hall of 50 by 30 feet, which as stated in the report for 1887 was then in course of construction.

The Agent reports that this building was found to be inadequate for the display of products at the fall exhibition of 1887, that an addition of 20 by 40 feet was in course of construction at the date of his report, and that the cost of the same would be paid from the surplus of the receipts at the gate for entries, after paying all prizes and expenses. The agricultural society has benefited these Indians materially, having the effect of arousing emulation both in the production of superior grain and root crops, and in raising finer animals.

Their chief possesses a Durham bull with registered pedigree, and they have a number of thoroughbred Berkshire and Suffolk swine.

These Indians compete with considerable success at the fairs held annually in the vicinity of their reserves. At the East Kent County Exhibition of 1887, one of them obtained the first prize for fall wheat, the second prize for butter, and four other prizes; and at the Orford Township Fair, one of them won the first prize for oats, and others received nine prizes for different exhibits. At the date the Agent

wrote they were preparing to make as creditable a display as possible at the Western Fair held at London in September last.

The moral status of this band has greatly improved in the past year. Spiritual work has been earnestly carried on amongst them by devoted Christian workers. Indulgence by any of them in intoxicating liquor is of rare occurrence.

The two schools on the reserve have a fair average attendance, and progress is being made in their studies by the pupils; one of them successfully passed the July examination for entrance into the High School at Ridgetown.

The Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes have not varied in number, the population being the same as it was in 1887, viz, 247. This is a better state of things than the Report of that year indicated as then existing, as it showed a decrease of eleven since the date of the previous year's report. The Agent states that the sanitary condition of these bands has greatly improved, which is to be attributed in a great measure to more cleanliness being maintained about their premises and in their persons.

The abundance of wild fowl, deer, fish and wild rice to be had in this part of the country has interfered with these Indians becoming more generally dependent upon agriculture for a subsistence than they would otherwise be.

In the event of the above resources proving insufficient to afford them support they procure employment from timber merchants and from others wherewith to make up the deficiency. They are for the most part industrious and well conducted Indians.

Some of them cultivate land with considerable success, especially on the Mud Lake Reserve.

The work of improving the roads and fences and planting ornamental trees on the reserves has been prosecuted with considerable vigor.

The two schools have continued in operation. The attendance at the one at the Rice Lake Reserve and the progress made by the pupils are satisfactory, and every effort is put forth to obtain a good attendance at the school at the Mud Lake Reserve, with the result that the daily average is 21 pupils.

A portion of the reserve at Rice Lake was up to the present year held under a deed of trust from the Crown granted many years ago. The trust was recently relinquished by the trustees; a deed conveying the land to the Government having been executed by them.

The Mississagua Band of Alnwick have not decreased in number; in fact the population is the same as it was in 1887, namely 232, the number of births and deaths having been equal, viz, 8. Of the latter, however, 4 were infants.

The liquor traffic is unhappily too successfully plied with some of the members of this band; no less than ten persons were however in the past year convicted and fined for the offence of selling intoxicants to them—and this has had a deterrent effect upon others.

Only a few of these Indians farm to any considerable extent, most of them, however, raise quantities of potatoes and other vegetables.

The larger portion of the reserve is under lease to white people.

The school on this reserve continued in operation during the past year.

The sanitary condition of the band is reported to be favorable.

The Agent for the small Band of Mississaguas of Scugog, who number only 50 souls, does not give a satisfactory report of them.

The facility with which they can procure intoxicants is too great for them to resist the temptation to over-indulge therein. Some of them have, however, made considerable progress in agriculture.

There is no school on the reserve, but from its proximity to the public schools the Indian children can without difficulty attend the latter institutions, and many of them do so.

The Mohawk Band of the Bay of Quinté have increased in number; the present population is 1,050, being 13 more than that of 1887. The number of births having been more than double that of deaths. This is a satisfactory showing.

The crops on this reserve were almost ruined by the protracted dry season.

The work of refencing the various farms with wire, referred to in the reports for 1886 and 1887 as then in progress, was continued during the past year.

There has been a fair attendance of pupils at the four schools on the reserve during the year.

The Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Islands, in Lake Simcoe, have 3 less of a population than they had in 1887; this was not, however, the result of mortality as there were apparently 10 births to 5 deaths, but the marriage of eight women with members of other bands made the loss to the band from both of the latter causes 13, and deducting therefrom the gain by births, viz, 10, the actual number in the band is reduced by 3, notwithstanding that the gain by births was double of the loss by deaths.

The Agent reports that although sickness was very prevalent in the early part of the year, the health of the band has been since then excellent, and that the majority pay great attention to the hygienic rules of the Department, in regard to the maintenance of cleanliness about their premises.

The land on Georgina Island is being gradually sub-divided by survey into individual holdings at the request of the Indians; and as a consequence the occupants of the lots to whom location tickets issue will no doubt further improve them.

They bestow much attention upon their cattle and other animals, and cultivate their land successfully.

The Chief of this Band is an energetic shrewd man, and likewise an excellent farmer.

The moral tone of the band is good, intemperance being of rare occurrence.

The school on Georgina Island was closed for a short time owing to the resignation of the teacher, but it has been re-opened.

The crops of 1887, on this reserve, were very light, as were the crops generally in that section of country in that year, but last season's crops, when the Agent reported, were promising well.

The Chippewa Band of Rama number 237 souls, being one more than was their population in 1887..

The Agent reports that the health of these Indians has, as a rule, been very good, and that the houses and premises of many of them are kept clean and are comfortable. Not a few new houses have been erected, and altogether there is perceptible improvement.

There is an excellent school on the reserve, wherein besides the other instruction imparted to them, the girls are taught to sew and knit.

The Chippewa Band of Saugeen has a population of 360, being an increase over that of 1887 of 7 souls.

The general health of this band has been satisfactory.

The land on the reserve was, during the past year, at the request of the Indians, sub-divided by survey into lots, in order to admit of the Indians holding the lots in severalty.

Progress in agriculture is reported, but the crops were not as large as usual last season, in consequence of drought.

Three efficiently conducted schools have continued their operations in educating the children of this reserve, with favorable results.

The Chippewa Band of Cape Croker, can also boast of an increase in population from 391 to 395 souls. The health and general prosperity of this band is excellent. The Agent reports that none of them suffered from poverty last winter, there was work for all, and their fishery in the autumn proved very successful, the Indians realizing large profits from the sale of fish.

Building operations have been carried on to quite a considerable extent on the reserve, and numerous agricultural implements, waggons and carriages were purchased by the Indians. There are 3 good schools in operation. In short matters generally would be in a most satisfactory condition with this band, were it not for the too frequent over indulgence of some of them in intoxicants.

Their crops in the season of 1887 were fair, but owing to the extreme drought those of last season were very light.

The Chippewas of the Christian Islands had an increase of 7 in their population since 1837. They number 347 souls.

These Indians sustained a severe loss during the past year in the death of their estimable chief, Noah Assanco. He was a man of considerable energy and

endeavored to inspire his band with the same spirit in their efforts to support themselves by agriculture, the chief setting them a practical example in that respect.

The health of the band has been good and they are a progressive and well conducted community.

They obtain lucrative employment in loading and unloading vessels engaged in carrying timber, which bring their cargoes to or take them from harbors in the vicinity of this reserve.

The Indians in the 1st division of the Northern Superintendency of this Province have their Reserves on the north shore of Lake Huron at various points extending from Byng Inlet westward and inland, and on the Great Manitoulin Island.

They are composed of Ojibbewas or Chippewas, Ottawas and Nipissingues; the former tribe exceeding very largely the other two in number.

The total population of the Superintendency is 3,506, as against 3,465, which was their number in 1887, showing an increase of 41 during the past year.

The Superintendent, I regret to state, has not complied with the instructions sent to him in common with all other Agents of the Department, in connection with the annual reports required of them, namely, to report on the affairs of each band and reserve. I am consequently precluded from furnishing information in as much detail in regard to this important superintendency as would be desirable.

It would appear, however, from the Superintendent's report that the Indians generally of the various bands in his district succeeded, during the year, in deriving a subsistence from trapping, fishing, farming, stock raising, timber cutting, and that cases of destitution were rare. An increased area of land has been brought under cultivation, and stock raising promises to be a most important source of revenue to some of these Indians. Improved houses are being erected. From the considerable addition to the population it may be concluded that their sanitary condition has also been satisfactory.

The traffic with these Indians in intoxicants is reported not to have increased, but the efforts to repress it have not had the effect of diminishing the supply of intoxicants to some of them.

Schools have been conducted on the reserves on Manitoulin Island, situated at Wikwemikong, Wikwemikongsing, South Bay, Buzwah, Sheguiandah, Sucker Creek and West Bay: as well as on the reserves on the north shore of Lake Huron, at Mississagua, Serpent River, White Fish River and White Fish Lake; and schoolhouses are being erected at Thessalon and Spanish River Reserves.

In addition to the reserves on Manitoulin Island, above-mentioned, there are reserves on that island at Sheshagwawing, Sucker Lake, and Obidgewang; there is also a reserve on Cockburn Island.

There was, until last year, a school in operation at the first named reserve, which is occupied by an enterprising and prosperous band of Indians. The school,

however, appears to have suspended operations for some cause. At the three other points there are only a few Indian families residing.

In addition to the reserves on the north shore of Lake Huron, which are named above, there are reserves at Point Grondine and at Byng Inlet.

On the former there is only a very small band, and the latter reserve is not occupied by its Indian owners, as they live on Manitoulin Island.

The industrial schools at Wikwemikong on that island impart instruction to the pupils in quite a variety of trades, viz., those of the blacksmith, tinsmith, carpenter, shoemaker, wheelwright and boatbuilder; and the Superintendent states that considerable proficiency has been shown by them in the acquisition of a knowledge of the same.

The female pupils are instructed in all that is calculated to qualify them to be good housewives. The number of pupils, male and female, in residence at the institution, is 70.

The second division of the Northern Superintendency comprises the reserves and bands from Nottawasaga Bay to Byng Inlet, not including the latter point. Progress and prosperity distinguish most of the bands in the district.

The population of the Indians is 846, being 19 in excess of their number in 1887.

On the Parry Island Reserve the Indians are specially well circumstanced, having the means at their doors of always obtaining lucrative employment from the licensee of the timber which the Department sold for them some years since, when it received for the privilege of cutting the large timber \$30,000 in addition to dues to be paid on every tree cut, as well as an annual ground rent. Thus these Indians not only enjoy the receipt of a revenue from the timber, but any of them who are willing to work obtain good wages from the licensee.

The Superintendent reports that agriculture is gradually receiving more attention, and the chase less from these Indians, and that there has been nothing approaching destitution, misery or a high death rate on the reserve.

There are two schools conducted, with successful results, on the Island.

The band at Shawanega is not in as satisfactory a condition. They depend mainly on fishing, and the grounds to which they resort for that purpose are remote from their reserve. The whole community moves there at the approach of the fishing season, neglecting everything on the reserve; agriculture is consequently abandoned, the schools emptied of pupils, and desertion of the reserve becomes general.

At Henvey Inlet Reserve a better state of things exists.

These Indians give more attention to manual labor and agriculture, although many of them still adhere to the precarious chase for obtaining a subsistence; but they all appear to be fairly prosperous.

Their crops did not yield more than an average quantity during the past two seasons. The schools on this reserve and on that at Shawanega have not been successfully managed. A change of teachers at both points is about to be made, in the hope that an improvement will be the result.

The band occupying the reserve at Lake Nipissing continues to prosper, and were it not for that bane of the red man, spirituous liquor, matters with them would be quite satisfactory. The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway near their reserve has been the means of rendering access to points whereat liquor can be procured easy for the Indians of this reserve.

The reserve on French River belonging to Chief Dokis and band still remains unoccupied by them, they residing as heretofore on the Lake Nipissing Reserve, by permission of the band owning that tract.

Dokis and his followers continue to carry on a trading business with fur hunting Indians of other bands.

The Lake Temagamingue band are still without a reserve and nothing has been heard from the Government of Ontario on the subject, although the attention of that Government has been repeatedly called to the matter. As a result of no decision having been communicated to them respecting their title to a reserve, the Indians have become discouraged and will make no improvements on the tract claimed by them as their home.

The Iroquois Band on the reserve at Gibson have had almost phenomenal success.

They acted very wisely in withdrawing from the long disputed territory at the Lake of Two Mountains, and it is greatly to be regretted that all of their brethren did not remove from that point to the new reserve; it is to be hoped that at an early date their eyes may be opened, when, seeing the success of those who have gone there, to the fact that the Department is and has always been actuated by a sincere desire for their welfare in advising them to follow their relatives; of whose well cultivated and extensive fields, fine and increasing herds of cattle and comfortable houses, many farmers would be envious—to say nothing of those advantages which are generally so highly prized by Indians, of a splendid fishing, and hunting country in and surrounding their reserve.

All of the Indians in the above Superintendency, excepting the band at Gibson, are of the Ojibbeway or Chippewa Tribe.

The third division of the Northern Superintendency comprehends the bands and reserves at Garden River, Batchewana Bay and Michipicoten.

The Indian population of this district has likewise increased; their present number being 1,094 as against 1,084 in 1887.

The largest proportion of them reside on the Garden River Reserve, which is quite an extensive tract.

They can readily obtain employment at that point in cutting timber for the licensees of part of the same. They receive therefore, like the Parry Island Indians, both a revenue from the sale of the timber and wages for the work done by them in cutting it.

A new industry, which was started recently on the reserve, and which consists in quarrying marble and stone, promises to afford the Indians an additional means of obtaining a subsistence.

The quarry was purchased by the person who is conducting the work from the Department.

Last season was late and the crops on this Reserve were seriously affected in consequence; the potatoes being likewise injured by the bug that is so destructive to that plant.

There is an improvement reported in the attendance at the schools, of which there are two on the reserve.

A fragment of the Batchewana Band occupies land on this reserve. They appear to be possessed of more energy than the Garden River Indians proper, and consequently live more comfortably.

The Agent describes their houses as being very clean.

Another section of this band is composed of fishermen. They catch large quantities of fine whitefish in the rapids of the St. Mary River, for which they find a ready market on either side of the boundary line.

These Indians also own and cultivate lands outside of the reserve, as do likewise their kinsmen at Goulais' Bay and at Batchewana.

One of their number carried off several prizes for cattle at the Sault Ste. Marie Agricultural Exhibition.

The Indians at the two last named points also fish and hunt to a considerable extent.

At Michipicoten there are a few houses, which the Agent describes as excellent structures, with neatly kept gardens attached to them.

The greater number of the band do not reside on the reserve.

These Indians earn a subsistence by trapping fur-bearing animals.

Their sanitary condition appears to be satisfactory.

Within this district at Sault Ste. Marie, the industrial institutions known as the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes are located.

The report of the zealous Principal of the above schools will be found appended. It shows a satisfactory condition of matters, indicating progress in the acquirement of the knowledge designed to be imparted at such schools of practical instruction. The number of pupils in residence at both institutions is 65. There is lodging capacity however, for 80, and pupils to that number were lodged

therein until last spring, when owing to the insufficiency of means the number had to be reduced.

It is proposed, if the money shall be voted by Parliament for the purpose, to recommend that an addition be made to the buildings and that aid towards the maintenance and education of 35 additional pupils be contributed.

The fourth division of the Northern Superintendency includes all the Indians and their reserves on the north shore of Lake Superior inland to the height of land.

The population of these Indians has increased slightly since 1887. They at present number 1,742, showing an increase of two souls.

These Indians are all Ojibbeways or Chippewas.

The reserve at Fort William bears signs of material improvement, in the well tended farms, substantial fences, and well kept roads and drains.

The Indian occupants own quite a number of cattle.

Their industry was last season rewarded by a bountiful harvest.

This reserve is the seat of an Orphanage, which is conducted under the management of the Roman Catholic Church authorities. It is filled to its utmost capacity, and its benevolent object is certainly most praiseworthy, combining as it does present provision for the orphans, with instruction which will enable them to procure their own living after leaving the institution. The Department contributes towards the support of this establishment, as it did towards the enlargement of the building which was effected last season.

There are likewise two schools—male and female—on this reserve, the attendance at which is very fair.

The Indians whose reserve is situated at Red Rock on the River Nepigon are for the most part followers of the chase; though there are indications of some of them settling upon the reserve, they having last season cleared up land and planted potatoes.

In the open season they earn money as boatmen and guides, from sportsmen visiting the Nepigon River to angle for trout.

There is a school in operation which is well managed, but it is situated at too great a distance from the centre of the reserve. It is proposed therefore to establish one at a more convenient point.

There are but few Indians resident on the little Reserve at Pay's Plat; and it is well that it should be so, as it is not a healthy location, the land being low and wet and the soil unproductive.

These Indians are industrious, but they have to depend on fish for a subsistence. Fortunately there are very fine lake trout and whitefish to be had in that part of Lake Superior.

The Indians occupying the reserve on the Pic River are a thrifty, industrious class, and from the various resources of which they avail themselves to obtain a livelihood manage to exist comfortably.

Their modes of obtaining a living consist of farming, in which they are making satisfactory progress, manual labor on the railway, fishing—the trout and whitefish caught by them being very fine—and trapping fur-bearing animals in the winter.

Their cattle are well cared for, and after feeding them they generally have a surplus of hay to sell.

The Indians of Long Lake Reserve are entirely dependent for subsistence on trapping fur-bearing animals, and on game and fish killed by them.

They are very successful in this avocation, and are quite comfortable in their circumstances.

During the open season they engage in the transport of supplies for the Hudson Bay Company to their posts on the north shore of Lake Superior and inland.

The land on their reserve is not adapted for agriculture.

The Nepigon Indian Band has the largest population in this superintendency—they at present number 500 souls.

They form a prosperous community, being described by the Agent as well-to-do, industrious and cleanly in their habits; many of them possessing excellent houses and good gardens.

Like their brethren at Long Lake, these Indians make a lucrative living by trapping. Fish are also abundant and of excellent quality in the vicinity.

They have a large reserve on Gull River, but they have not yet settled thereon; although when the survey of the tract was made about two years ago, they were anxious that it should be correctly defined.

Their houses and gardens are on an island which is locally known as Jack Fish Island.

Near the mouth of the River Nepigon there is a small band located on land which was surveyed for them last season. The soil is very productive and the Indians farm successfully and occupy their lots in severalty.

They form a prosperous and happy settlement.

Many of the men obtain remunerative employment as guides and boatmen from tourists during the summer.

There is a school in operation on the reserve:

The small band owing the reserve on Golden Lake, in the County of Renfrew, suffered a diminution of 2 in their population during the past year; their present number being 77. Diphtheria attacked some of the children and proved fatal in several cases.

Improvements in the farms and buildings of those members of the band who cultivate land is reported; and attendance at the school is said to be regular, and the progress of the pupils satisfactory.

In reviewing the condition of Indian matters in Ontario as described in the foregoing statement respecting each band in the province, one cannot but feel that the position is certainly a gratifying one, but as stated in a previous part of this Report the progress would be very greatly enhanced were the facilities greater for imparting to the young, more generally than is now the case, thorough practical instruction in useful occupations which would admit of their taking their places in the ranks of the industrious classes, and thus the solution of the Indian question would be greatly expedited in so far as this province is concerned.

QUEBEC.

The Algonquin and Têtes des Boules Indians of the River Desert number 455 souls, being an increase of 10 over the population of the band in 1887, but I regret to have to state that this augmentation does not arise from the number of births exceeding that of deaths, as when they are compared it appears that the reverse is the case, there having been 17 deaths to 15 births. The increase is the result of additions to the band caused by twelve Indians having joined it.

This reserve was set apart for occupation by any Indians of the above tribes frequenting the upper Ottawa country in the Province of Quebec, or the Lake of Two Mountains, who might at any time elect to settle upon the tract.

The Indians, therefore, who have in the past year added to the number already resident thereon are doubtless from one or other of those districts.

The larger number of these Indians are dependent for their subsistence upon trapping fur-bearing animals, and upon game and fish.

The residue of the band cultivate land and are making fair progress.

New houses are in course of erection; and during the past season the division lines between the holdings were surveyed at the request of the Indians who hold their lands in severalty.

The soil of this reserve is fertile and when the season is favorable the Indians raise good crops.

A commodious new schoolhouse has been erected, which will be opened, so soon as the services of a competent teacher can be procured.

The school which is at present conducted on this Reserve is not conveniently situated for the majority of the children to attend it; it was therefore considered advisable to establish a school at a more central point. The Indians willingly allowed the cost of the same as well as the salary of the teacher to be charged against their funds.

This band recently erected a handsome monument of Scotch granite, at a cost of \$220, to the memory of their late chief, Pakinawatick.

They, last season, constructed wire fences around their fields, at a cost of \$200.

A constable is stationed on the reserve in the interest of the Indians, for the prevention of disorderly conduct and more especially for the suppression

of the liquor traffic, which had in the past been too prevalent. The wages of the policeman are paid from the funds of the band.

These Indians have contributed liberally from the capital at their credit towards the construction of roads and bridges in the locality, and the work has been done almost entirely, if not altogether, by themselves; but the public benefit materially thereby.

The reserve at Lake Temiscamingue is occupied by 110 Indians. They have increased since 1887 by 19 souls.

The Agent reports that many improvements have been made during the past year. Several of the band having erected good buildings; he also reports that a church building is in course of construction.

Like most of the Indians of the Upper Ottawa these Indians support themselves mainly by capturing fur.

The Iroquois band, whose Reserve is situated at St. Regis, have had a remarkable increase to the population from natural causes, the births having exceeded the deaths by more than double the number.

As may be assumed from the foregoing, the sanitary condition of these Indians is most satisfactory.

They earn a livelihood in various ways, namely, by piloting rafts of timber down the St. Lawrence and its tributaries, working for farmers at harvest time, picking hops, manufacturing baskets, hats, mats, mocassins, mittens and bead ornamental work of various kinds. Some of them cultivate land on the larger islands which forms part of the Reserve, and there are some very fair farmers among them.

There are five schools in operation, but the attendance is very small compared with the number of children in the band of an age to attend, which amounts to 225, while the daily average attendance is only 48.

The situation of this reserve, being close to the boundary line between Canada and the United States, renders it very difficult to control the traffic in intoxicants with these Indians.

The important matter referred to in my predecessor's report for 1887, as then having the consideration of a board of special arbitrators, relating to certain leased lands belonging to the Indians in the Township of Dundee, was finally arranged by the Municipality of Dundee agreeing, on the recommendation of the Board, to purchase the interest of the Indians in the lands for \$50,000, provided the Provincial Legislature would pass an Act authorizing the municipality to issue debentures for that amount, by the sale of which the money might be raised, and upon payment of the same to the Government in trust for the Indians and on payment of all arrears of rent due on account of said lands, the Government would undertake to issue letters patent conveying them to the locatees. The Indians are to be allowed to buy back such of the lands at the price at which they were sold as they may require. This basis of settlement was also agreed to by the Indians, who subsequently surrendered the lands in question to be disposed of in the manner and on the terms proposed; the Government ratified the agreement, the Provincial Legis-

lature enacted the required law, and the matter is now in a fair way of being settled on the above basis, which will be quite satisfactory to all concerned.

The sister Band of Iroquois, whose reserve is situated at Caughnawaga, make even a better showing in the increase of population, namely, 98 births to 44 deaths, or an augmentation to their number of 54 souls, the present strength of the band being 1,673, a condition of matters which indicates the best of health among them as a community.

These Indians are as a rule quite comfortable in their circumstances.

Many of them are successful cultivators of the soil, others are skilful pilots and boatmen, and earn considerable money in taking rafts and boats down the rapids of the Sault St. Louis; others of them again are employed in quarrying stone on the reserve by two of their people who are lessees of the quarries from this Department, and who pay a royalty on all stone excavated, which is carried to the credit of the Band; while more of them engage in the manufacture of lacrosse sticks, axe handles, mocassins, snowshoes, baskets, Indian fancy work and such like things, one or two of the most enterprising engaging certain of them to manufacture and others to peddle these wares through the country.

The Agent reports that the moral tone of the reserve was good during the past year.

There is an excellent school in operation at this point.

The Abenakis of St. François du Lac have also increased in number, their present population is 330, as against 319 in 1887, being 11 more than they then were.

These Indians are intelligent, enterprising and industrious.

Their skill in manufacturing all sorts of Indian wares is well known both in Canada and in the United States.

At the proper season they are to be found at some of the sea side or mountain resorts, plying their business as merchants of these goods, for which they obtain quite high prices.

They have two very good schools in their village. In fine they may be described as a very respectable community.

The Huron Band of Lorette has also gained in population since the year 1887, their present number being 279, an increase of 14 over that of the former year. The sanitary condition of the band is described by the Agent as good.

These Indians used to manufacture, on an extensive scale, Indian wares of all kinds, but they no longer engage so universally in that line of industry. The competition of white people with them in the same has, the Agent states, in some measure caused the change.

As fur-trapping is also becoming very precarious they have been forced to engage more extensively than formerly in tilling land, the result being that an increased area has been rendered capable of cultivation.

Many of them obtain remunerative employment in the open season as guides to tourists.

There is an efficiently conducted school on the reserve, and the children attending it are making satisfactory progress in their studies.

The Micmacs of St. Anne de Restigouche number 550, being 16 in excess of the population in 1887.

They are good trappers and fishermen, and the soil of the reserve being productive, they, to some extent, cultivate it with successful results.

They are gradually extending their clearings, and several new houses and other buildings were erected during the past year.

The health of the band is in a satisfactory condition.

There is a school in operation on the reserve, but the attendance is not as large as it might be, considering the number of children of an age to attend school in the band.

The small Micmac Band, whose reserve is at Maria, has a population of 111 souls, being an increase of 19 over that of 1887.

The very meagre report of the Agent only admits of my stating that the progress of this band though slow is perceptible. There is a school in operation on the reserve.

These Indians are in comfortable circumstances.

The Montagnais of Pointe Blene at Lac St. Jean, number 459, as against 402 souls in 1887, showing an increase of 57. The statement in my predecessor's Report for 1887, that the number of souls in this band was 90, was evidently a clerical error as shown by what follows in that Report which puts the population at 402. The other statement probably meant to give the number of families at 90.

These Indians were much gratified by the visit so graciously made by your Excellency and Lady Stanley to their reserve last summer.

A favorable account is given by their Agent of the industry and of the sanitary and general condition of the band.

There is a small band of Neptoms at the *Grande Décharge* of the River Saguenay. The main dependence of these Indians is on the cultivation of the ground, and they are increasing their clearings every season.

Their industry was rewarded with good crops in the last and in the preceding season.

An instance of individual enterprise is reported by the Agent in one of these Indians having built a mill for sawing timber on his location.

A few Indians at St. Anne support themselves by building canoes; but the supply of these articles having been much in excess of the demand during the past season the manufacturers are suffering from poverty in some degree; the Agent however, reports that this has in a measure been overcome by their having

obtained assistance in ammunition and fishing gear, wherewith to procure their living in the interior of the country.

There is a school in operation on the reserve at Lac St. Jean, which is very favorably reported of by the Inspector of Public Schools and by the Agent.

The Montagnais of the Lower St. Lawrence were visited as usual by the Agent who is stationed at Betsiamits, and who proceeds, in the open season, to the various points at which they assemble in groups on their return in June from their remote hunting grounds.

That officer reports that these Indians had, on the whole, a successful season's hunt, so far as fur-bearing animals and game were concerned, but that the seal hunt, on which the bands at Godbout and Escoumains mainly depend, proved a failure.

These nomadic Indians had enjoyed excellent health, and they appear for the most part to have refrained from the use of intoxicants with which after their return to the coast with the proceeds of their winter's hunt, some unscrupulous traders are not slow to ply them, in order to obtain their valuable furs from them at the lowest possible rates, or even in exchange for liquor.

The Indians, whose rendezvous in the open season is Musquarro, were found, as well as those who generally resort to Natashquan, at the former point, in excellent health and circumstances.

Their capture of furs was not so large as that of the season of 1886-87, but game was plentiful, and they realized profitably for the furs they succeeded in capturing.

The Agent reports that indulgence in spirituous liquors is too prevalent with the Natashquan Indian contingent.

The Indians who gather at Mingan, experienced a successful hunt for furs; and the condition of matters generally as respects adequacy of food and clothing, health and conduct, was found to be most satisfactory in the case of these Indians.

A similar state of things existed at Sept Iles among the Indians who in summer frequent that point, as well as among the Indians of the Moisie, excepting that two or three of the latter had obtained intoxicants from some itinerant traders.

At Godbout and Escoumains, the usual good state of affairs was found to prevail. These Indians depend, to a large degree on the capture of seals for a subsistence. They did not succeed in obtaining many last season, but their take of furs was considerable.

The Indians at the two last places live more like white people than do the other Indians of the North Shore above referred to, having comfortable cottages, which they take a pride in keeping clean.

Those who reside at Escoumains cultivate land to a limited extent, but the lateness of the season on the North Shore does not usually admit of grain maturing, and therefore root crops are principally raised by those Indians.

At Betsiamits, whereat the only reserve proper on the North Shore is situated, many of the Indians are still too much addicted to over indulgence in intoxicating liquors. They appear to obtain it without much difficulty at several points, notably at Rimouski on the opposite coast, notwithstanding the efforts put forth by the Department to prevent the traffic. It is feared that this condition of matters is largely attributable to supineness on the part of the local authorities, in regard to the frequent and serious breaches of the law in this respect.

These Indians were also specially favored with a very successful season's hunt; they having captured a large quantity of fur of various kinds.

Their crops of roots for the two last seasons were abundant, and they would be in very comfortable circumstances were it not for the facility above complained of, with which some of them are allowed to procure intoxicants, the over indulgence in which is always attended with consequential misery to the debauchees, and often to their helpless wives and children.

The progress made by several of the Indian bands of the Province of Quebec, while not so marked as that of a number of bands in Ontario, is yet sufficiently so to encourage the hope that at no very distant day the barriers which at present in some respects separate them from the general community may be removed with advantage to themselves and to society at large.

But as in the case of the Indians of Ontario a more general extension to the young of practical instruction in useful industries would greatly facilitate and expedite this desirable change.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Micmacs of this Province are, as a rule, self-supporting. The Department, however, assists them in their agricultural pursuits by supplying grain and vegetable seed to any of them who have prepared land for planting. The sick, infirm and aged are also afforded aid periodically, and medical attendance is authorized when any of them require it.

The agencies into which the Province is divided for Indian management remain unaltered, excepting as regards the Counties of Digby and Yarmouth, which formerly composed one agency, but owing to the distance at which the Agent, who resides at Bear River, in the former county, was stationed from the Indians of Yarmouth, it was considered that it would contribute materially to the advantage of the latter Indians, for whom, as stated in the Report for 1887, a small parcel of land had been purchased were a local agent appointed; this therefore was done.

The Agent for Annapolis and Shelburne reports that the health of the Indians of those counties has been satisfactory.

There has been an increase of three in the population, which now numbers 118.

These Indians still continue to live elsewhere than on their reserves.

They appear, however, to succeed in obtaining a sufficient livelihood and to be improving in their circumstances.

In consequence of the distances at which these Indians are located from each other, it has been impossible to obtain a sufficient number of children, at any one point, to justify the establishment of a school. They are, however, for the most part situated sufficiently near to the public schools to admit of their children attending those institutions, but their Agent reports that very few avail themselves of the privilege.

The Indians of Bear River Reserve, in the County of Digby, had another sad experience from severe sickness in the band during last winter; the season was very cold and wet and a number of sufferers from diseases of a pulmonary nature succumbed to the same.

There were in the past year 14 deaths and only 3 births. The population was thus reduced by 11, making it 157.

These Indians, it is assumed, followed their usual methods for procuring a living during the year, viz., porpoise hunting, fishing, cooperage, manufacturing Indian wares and agriculture to a limited extent. The Agent's report is silent as to whether they increased the area of cultivated land or not. He merely states that all of the crops of 1887 were injured by drought, except potatoes, which, however, were affected to some extent by blight, and were afterwards further spoiled by frost getting into their cellars, owing to the exceptional severity of the winter.

The school on the reserve is not as numerously attended as it might be, but those children who are regular in their attendance have made fair progress.

The Indians of Yarmouth number 69 souls.

They have made preparations to remove to the land, which as before stated, was purchased for them in the year 1887, and they express an intention of cultivating the same.

Like their brethren in the County of Digby, these Indians suffered severely from illness and lost several of their member from disease of the lungs during last winter. They are reported to be an industrious and strictly temperate class of Indians.

The Indians of the Counties of Queen's and Lunenburg have apparently the same population as they had in 1887, namely 162.

Those of the former county have not, for years, resided, if they ever did so, on their reserves. They live at different places in the county; the majority at the village of Milton near Liverpool.

They subsist on the products of the sea, likewise by trapping fur-bearing animals and by selling baskets manufactured by them.

The larger number of the Indians of Lunenburg occupy the reserves at New Germany and on Gold River.

At the former place they farm quite successfully, and at the latter reserve there is a good fishing stream and the soil is also fertile. The Indians located thereon likewise hire out as laborers.

The Indians on the New Germany Reserve are very comfortably circumstanced, having good houses and fair farms.

Their children are making satisfactory progress at the school on the reserve, which is well managed by a painstaking teacher.

There are a few Indian families residing at Bridgewater, in this county. They support themselves by hiring out as laborers.

The Indian population of the County of King's consists of about 80 souls. It fluctuates considerably in number, as these Indians move about from place to place.

They are well conducted and industrious.

Their general health during the past year has been fairly good.

The Indians of this county lost a good friend and the Department an honest and faithful officer, by the death, during the past year, of Mr. J. E. Beckwith, who filled the position of Indian Agent for this county for a number of years, with credit to himself and to the Department which he locally represented.

In Halifax County, Indian matters remain unchanged.

The Indians of this county maintain their character for sobriety, industry and good conduct.

The reserve at Cole Harbor and land elsewhere is cultivated by them with sufficient success, to admit of the Agent reporting that the majority of them support themselves principally by agriculture.

A schoolhouse was erected over two years ago at the above reserve, but the Agent has, up to the present time, failed to obtain the services of a teacher.

The very short report of the Agent for the County of Hants contains so little information, that all that can be gathered from it is that matters in his district are about in the same condition as usual.

The population of the band has increased from 164 to 167, being 3 in excess of their number in 1887.

A gratifying report of progress on the part of the Indians of the County of Colchester has been received from the Agent.

Several frame houses of a superior class for Indians were erected, and a quantity of new land was prepared for tillage, fenced in and planted. The population is returned as numbering the same (109) as it did in 1887, notwithstanding that the Agent reports that several deaths occurred. It must therefore be concluded that the number of births equalled that of deaths.

The population of the Indians of the County of Cumberland has increased to 102, being 6 in excess of that of 1887.

They maintain their character for sobriety, honesty and industry.

They, for the most part, support themselves by cultivating the soil.

The Indians of the County of Pictou number 178 souls, being a decrease of 14 since the year 1886.

The Department recently purchased 30 acres of land adjoining their small reserve at Fisher's Grant opposite the town of Pictou. They had not sufficient land on the reserve for agricultural purposes, nor was there wood for fuel, fencing or building purposes on the reserve. The Indians consequently often trespassed on their neighbors' properties. For these reasons it was deemed advisable to secure for them the parcel of land referred to.

The Indians of the Counties of Antigonish and Guysboro' have suffered a slight decrease in their number, there having been 5 deaths and 3 births. The present population is 175, being 2 less than it was in 1887.

These Indians are industrious, temperate and well conducted. The Agent's report shows that gratifying progress has been made in agriculture; almost double of the quantity of seed usually sown by them having been planted last year. New and better fences have also been constructed around their fields.

The Indians of the County of Richmond have increased from 148 in 1887, to 152.

The Agent's report is destitute of any information respecting the condition, moral, social or material, of these Indians; but they have always been industrious and well behaved, and it may therefore be assumed, in the absence of any information to the contrary, that they continue to be so.

The school has been kept in operation on the reserve during the past year, and it is favorably reported of.

The Indians settled upon the reserves at Whycomagh and Malagawatch, in the County of Inverness, number 130 souls, being 7 less than was the population in 1887. They are a sober, honest, and, for the most part, an industrious class.

The progress being made by these Indians in agriculture is quite satisfactory.

Additions were made by them to the number of their buildings, and there are two or three instances of individual enterprise shewn in the style and in the purpose for which the buildings were erected.

There is a school in operation on the reserve at Whycomagh.

The want of reports from the Agents for the Indians of the reserve at Middle River, in the County of Victoria, and for those on the reserve at Eskasoni, in the County of Cape Breton, prevents me from describing the condition of the Indians settled on the same. It may be stated, however, that the Department has no cause for believing that the favorable condition of the band occupying the former reserve, as described in the Report for 1887, has changed; and with regard to the Indians located on the latter reserve, it is hoped that their crops were more successful in the year 1887 than they were stated in the Report for that year to have been in 1886, and that they were consequently in a better position in last winter as respects food supplies, than they found themselves to be during that of 1886-87.

This, it may be assumed, was the case, inasmuch as there has been no increased demand during the past winter on the Department for relief.

The Agent for either of the above districts having, however, failed to supply any information in connection with Indian affairs in his agency, it is impossible to state accurately what was the condition of matters.

This omission to report was perhaps somewhat more excusable on the part of the late Agent of the County of Cape Breton, than it was in that of the Agent for Victoria, inasmuch as the former has resigned his position. His resignation was, however, subsequent to the expiration of the fiscal year, to which period the Agent's reports are brought down.

In the case of the agent for Victoria the omission to report would appear to have been the result of negligence or indifference, and I regret to have to state that it is not the first occasion on which there was a similar omission by this officer to forward an annual report and statement.

It may be added that the Indians of the two agencies, according to the census of 1887, numbered 121 and 254 souls respectively; also that there is a school in operation at each reserve.

It will be observed from this Report that with the exception of the Indians of the several counties in the Island of Cape Breton, the Indians of the Province of Nova Scotia do not bestow much attention on agriculture.

The Indians of that island afford a pleasing contrast in the above respect, and in consequence they are as a rule much more comfortably situated, and having a vested interest in their lands, owing to the improvements made on the same, they value them accordingly, and endeavor to turn them to the best possible account.

The appearance of the Indians of Cape Breton Island and of their houses is also characteristic of a respectable thrifty class of people.

It is greatly to be regretted that the Indians of the other counties of this Province do not follow the example of those of Cape Breton Island.

Too many of the former are given to wandering about from one town to another peddling their wares.

There is, I fear, not much prospect of a change being effected in the habits of those who have attained to years of maturity. But were an industrial school to be established at some central point, as recommended in the Report of this Department for the year 1884, much it is believed could be effected in forming the habits of the young and providing, through practical instruction in various industries, the means of enabling them to support themselves when they would leave the institution, without having recourse to the nomadic life at present followed by so many of the Indians of the mainland of Nova Scotia.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Indians of this Province number 1,594 souls, being 28 in excess of their population in 1887. This increase is to be found in the Amalicate portion

of the Indian population, which augmented during the year from 647 to 682, whereas, within the same period, there was a decrease in the Micmac population, from 925 to 912. This is not easily accounted for, inasmuch as the reserves and places of resort of the latter section of the Indian population of the Province are situated much nearer the sea than those of the Amalucite, and they should therefore be healthier locations. It is the fact, however, that the Micmacs have been diminishing in number for the last few years. Whether this decrease may be attributable to some of them having migrated to other parts is difficult to say. In 1886 they numbered 932, being 7 in excess of the population of 1887, which in the latter year, as before stated, exceeded, by 13, that of last year.

The Amalucites on the other hand would appear to have increased in population from the year 1884, as follows:—In the latter year they numbered 584 souls; in 1885 there was an augmentation of 40; in 1886, of 8; in 1887, of 5, and in 1888 of 55; their population at present being 682.

The larger increases in 1885 and 1888 were probably to a great extent the result of immigration of Indians from the other Maritime Provinces; indeed, the Superintendent states in his report for last year that 12 Indians had come from Nova Scotia, and that they had camped temporarily in Carleton County. The same officer however reports an increase from natural causes of 29 souls in that year.

It is probable that in the case of the Micmacs over indulgence in intoxicants largely accounts for the mortality; as the Superintendent of those Indians, in writing on this subject, states that they “suffer from the use of spirituous liquors, and it is getting almost impossible to bring proof home to the guilty parties.”

On the other hand the Superintendent of the Amalucites, whose number has been increasing for several years, states in his report, that “the habits and general character of those Indians for the past year, have been very good. A few of them will occasionally indulge in the use of strong drink, but this weakness is not so prevalent now as in former years. In this habit there has been a marked improvement lately.”

If the liquor traffic with the Indians has been repressed so materially in one agency, it is difficult to understand why it should not have been reduced to the same extent in the other, unless it be that as energetic and effectual measures for its suppression were not adopted, in the latter as in the former superintendency.

At Eel River Reserve, in the County of Restigouche, no change of consequence is noticeable. The Superintendent remarks that the chances of the Indians owning it for making a living by fishing and farming are as good as those of the average Micmac.

The same remark applies to the Indians owning the reserve at Papineau, in the County of Gloucester, with the additional one that they also earn money from sportsmen, for whom they act as guides or canoe-men.

The reserve located at Red Bank, in the County of Northumberland, is very favorably situated.

There is abundance of fish at the confluence of the West and South West Rivers, and employment can be obtained by the Indians at a mill and in connection with timber operations which are carried on in the vicinity of the reserve. These Indians are described as being in a fairly comfortable condition.

The Indians owning the reserve at Eel Ground, which is also situated in the County of Northumberland, are in favorable circumstances (which are fully described in the Report for 1887) for making a sufficient living, and those who exert themselves succeed in doing so. This reserve is occupied by one of the most numerous bands in the Eastern Superintendency.

The school has continued its operations during the past year.

The Burnt Church Reserve, in the same county, is occupied by a band who are described as being in fairly comfortable circumstances.

The soil is fertile and fish are plentiful, especially smelts in the winter season; and these Indians as well as those of Eel Ground have ready purchasers of all the fish they can catch.

The school has continued to be conducted on the reserve during the past season.

The most populous reserve in the Eastern Superintendency is situated at Big Cove, in the County of Kent.

The occupants engage extensively, for Indians, in farming.

Fish form also an important means of maintenance with them; and, altogether, they may be considered as being favorably circumstanced.

On Indian Island, in the same county, there is a fragment of the Big Cove Band, whose resources are about similar to those of the main portion of the band.

The reserve at Buctouche, which is also in the County of Kent, contains good land, but the Indians owning it have hitherto failed, with the exception of one or two families, to cultivate it. They manage, however, to obtain a fair subsistence from the sea.

The Indians occupying the reserve at Shediak, in the County of Westmoreland, are, I regret to state, reported to be retrograding morally and materially.

The situation of this reserve is disadvantageous, owing to its propinquity to towns and villages whereat intoxicants can be procured by the Indians with little or no difficulty.

They have the means within their reach of obtaining from the fisheries a comfortable subsistence, but the temptation to loiter around the above places is, with many of them, more than they are able to resist, and consequent demoralization ensues.

There is perceptible improvement in the condition of the Amatecite Band on the reserve at Kingsclear. They appear to be quite comfortably situated. They planted more extensively last season than they had ever before done.

These Indians also engage largely in the manufacture of Indian wares, for which they seek a market in the United States, if they do not succeed in selling them in New Brunswick.

Their houses are clean and comfortable.

The school is efficiently conducted and gives satisfaction to the Indians.

The small reserve at St. Mary's is unfavorably situated, from its proximity to Fredericton. Owing to its contracted area their agricultural operations are necessarily restricted to the cultivation of garden plots; but this they do in a manner that leads to the conclusion that had they the opportunity they would cultivate a larger quantity of land successfully.

From the same cause as the above, the want of wood on the tract for domestic purposes has been a matter of serious import to these Indians; but, happily, through the benevolence of a gentleman engaged in the timber business, in the vicinity, a boom, in connection with his business, was purposely constructed opposite to the reserve last spring, thus affording the Indians an opportunity of gathering drift wood from the stream.

These Indians depend almost solely on the sale of their manufactures for a living.

Sickness was very prevalent on this reserve, as well as on that at Kingsclear during the past year; diseases of a pulmonary nature being the principal affections and the most fatal.

Notwithstanding the fact that the reserve near Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, is a very fertile tract, but very few of the Indian owners of it either reside on or cultivate it, and those who attempt a little in the latter line do not appear to be making any progress, but rather the reverse.

The whole dependence of this band may therefore be said to be on the sale of their manufactures.

Their sanitary condition is satisfactory.

At Apohaqui, in the County of King's, and at St. George, St. Andrews and St. Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, there are scattered Indian families resident or camping temporarily on lands not their own.

On the River Cousins, in the County of Charlotte, there is a reserve located with a few Indians on it, but no particulars respecting their condition have been furnished by the Superintendent.

The Indians resident on the important reserve on the Tobique River form quite a compact and thriving settlement.

They farm considerably, engage in timber cutting, running rafts, manufacturing moccasins and snowshoes, besides acting as guides and boatmen for tourists. They derive lucrative wages from the above employments.

These Indians suffered greatly last year from scrofulous and pulmonary diseases, which terminated fatally in several instances, in spite of the medical skill employed to treat the cases.

The school continues to give satisfaction, notwithstanding the fact of there having been a change of teachers, caused by the resignation of one and the appointment of another functionary.

The small band owning the reserve near Edmundston, in the County of Madawaska, have a limited but very fertile tract of land, which, however, they do not make the most of, having fallen into the indolent practice of hiring white men to do the work for them. The Agent expresses the belief that if the Indians would work the land, and breed cattle to graze on the high land of the reserve, their profits would be greater.

The health of this band was likewise indifferent during the early part of the year, the number of deaths having exceeded that of births; but the Superintendent reports an improvement in that respect, no deaths having occurred since the summer of 1887.

If the most promising children of the Indians of this Province had the advantage of practical instruction in industries it would probably effect a remarkable change in the condition, social and moral, of many of these people.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Indians occupying the reserves on Lennox Island and in Township 39 in this Province, are of the same tribe as are those of Nova Scotia and those of the eastern counties of New Brunswick, viz., Micmac.

The Indian population of the Province is 319, being 2 less than it was in 1887, and 4 and 6 less than they numbered in 1886 and 1885 respectively.

The Superintendent reports that there was much sickness among the Indians of this island during the winter and spring of last year, but that their health has since greatly improved.

He also states that there is a marked improvement in their general condition, which is attributable to their paying greater attention to agriculture than they formerly did.

Their industry was, in 1887, rewarded by a bountiful crop of potatoes, which are the principal product of Prince Edward Island. But the growth of these roots was seriously interfered with last season by a prolonged drought, which prevailed in the summer.

Instances of individual thrift are cited in the report of the Superintendent.

The Indians who remain on the reserves manage to make a fair living by fishing and agriculture, while those who loiter around the towns and villages, suffer for the most part from want of sufficient food and clothing.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY.

The Indians embraced in this Superintendency resemble more those of the Province of Ontario in the methods to which they were and still are in the habit of resorting for the purpose of obtaining subsistence, than they do those of the North-West Territories who were formerly known under the general term of "Plain Indians," and who in former times were wholly, or almost so, dependent for sustenance upon the buffalo, which roamed the plains in countless numbers. Consequently the disappearance of that animal from the country did not affect the former as it did the latter class of Indians, they being accustomed to live on other game, much of which still remains, and on fish, and to hunt fur-bearing animals and to dispose of the skins in exchange for the necessaries of life to the Hudson Bay Company and to other traders. The acquisition therefore by these Indians of a knowledge of agriculture and of other civilized modes of obtaining a livelihood was not so imperatively necessary as it was in the case of the Indians of the North-West. Consequently instructors in agriculture were not appointed over them; but in accordance with the provisions of the various Treaties (Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 5) certain implements of husbandry mechanical tools and seed, as well as a limited number of cattle were delivered to them as they were prepared to receive and use them. Moreover in consideration of the fact that, in some districts, the quantity of game and the number of fur-bearing animals had considerably diminished as white settlement advanced, more articles than the treaties stipulated for were given to the Indian bands whose members had to give their attention to the cultivation of the soil and to the raising of cattle as means whereby to supplement their other resources for obtaining a subsistence.

That many of the Indians have turned to good account the tools and other useful articles, as well as the cattle given them, is evidenced by the substitution on so many of the reserves of cottages for wigwams, by the increasing herds of cattle and by the fields of roots and grain to be seen thereon, which while not so extensive as those of the Indians of the North-West Territories, yet go far to augment the food supplies obtained from other sources, and to afford to the Indians a healthful change from a purely meat to a partially farinaceous and vegetable diet.—

The establishment of the two industrial institutions in the eastern and western sections of the Province of Manitoba, as elsewhere referred to, will, doubtlessly, accomplish much in the desired direction, but a great deal more will require to be done before a radical improvement in the intellectual status of the Indians of the Superintendency will be achieved, and it is only by extending to them facilities of a superior and practical character for the education and training of the young that this result can be attained.

It is satisfactory to learn from the report of the Inspector of the Indian Agencies and Reserves of this Superintendency, that the instructions of the Department respecting the sanitary measures to be taken to ensure cleanliness in and around the dwellings and premises of the Indians, and consequent improvement in their health, have been carried into effect in many of the reserves.

There can be little doubt but that a general observance of these rules would contribute largely towards an improvement in the sanitary condition of the Indians.

The contemplated change referred to in the report of my predecessor for 1887 as then proposed to be made in the agencies for the Rainy River and Lake of the Woods Bands was carried out, and the Indians of the former section have now the advantage of the services of a practical man competent to advise and instruct them in the cultivation of the fertile lands contained in their reserves.

In the Savanne Agency the Indians of Lac des Mille Lacs Reserve had a favorable fur hunting season last year, and rabbits, game and fish being plentiful, these, supplemented with potatoes saved from the previous season's crop, afforded the Indians an ample supply of food during the winter.

They have erected new buildings for dwellings and for storing their crops, and this band may be regarded as being on the whole in a favorable condition.

The small band owning the reserve at Sturgeon Lake are similarly favored as regards fur-bearing animals, game and fish, but they do not cultivate the soil.

The Indians occupying the reserves at Wabigoon and Eagle Lake raise cattle and cultivate land, besides hunting and fishing.

The Department sold for these Indians the large timber on the reserve at Eagle Lake, of which there was a superfluity; the amount paid in hand for the privilege as well as the ground rent has been, and the dues to be collected on all timber cut will be carried to the credit of the band, and the interest on the same will be distributed periodically among the members of it.

The school was kept in operation up to the end of June last, when the teacher resigned, and he has not as yet been replaced by another.

The gardens of the Indians at Lac Seul are reported to be well cultivated, and the Indians are said to take a pride in attending to them.

Their cattle are likewise well cared for.

There were two schools in operation on the reserve up to the end of June, which were favorably reported of, but the teacher of one of them resigned and the vacancy had not been filled up to the date of the Agent's report.

The Indians who formerly occupied the reserve at Mattawan removed therefrom last year to another reserve owned by them at Wabus kang, where they have commenced to cultivate the soil and have erected a number of houses, and have begun the construction of a schoolhouse.

These Indians raised quite a quantity of potatoes in the year 1887, and they last season planted much more extensively. Fish, game and wild rice form staple articles of food with them.

The Indians occupying the reserve at Grassy Narrows, on English River, have pulled down their old houses and erected new buildings, which are reported to be a great improvement on the old ones. But the Agent reports that they are not making much progress, and that they neglect to take proper care of their cattle, two of them having died from want of the same during last winter.

The Indians, however, promised to build a new stable and look after their animals in future.

They support themselves by hunting fur-bearing animals, killing game and fishing.

The population of the seven bands above referred to is 863, being 11 more than they numbered in 1887.

In the Coutcheeching Agency the Indians were able to provide well for themselves and families, rabbits and fish having been plentiful and their crops of potatoes abundant.

The Indians owning the reserve at Hungry Hall have enlarged their fields.

There is a school in operation on this reserve.

On the reserves at the Long Sault, the Indians have made considerable progress in agriculture. They had a large field of wheat besides other crops. They also ploughed up about 16 acres of new land, and they promised to still further extend their agricultural operations.

A school is conducted at this point.

The band occupying the reserve at Little Forks grow successfully wheat, barley, oats, Indian corn and potatoes. They propose erecting barns.

On the reserve at Coutcheeching the Indians prepared more land in 1887 for planting than they had in the year 1886.

There is an efficiently conducted school on this reserve, but irregularity of attendance interferes very seriously with the progress of the children.

The band owning the reserve at Necatcheweenin, owing to the flooding of their hay lands, were unable to take over the cattle due them under treaty which it was proposed to give to them last year. Their other crops were also damaged in the season of 1887 by an excessive rainfall.

The Indians occupying the reserve at Nikickesminecan also experienced heavy rains which injured their crops.

They are anxious to have a school, but object to one being established by any religious denomination.

The Indians whose reserve is situated at Manitou Rapids propose erecting barns wherein to store their crops.

There was a school in operation on this reserve up to a recent date, when the teacher resigned.

The Indians located on the reserves on Rivière la Seine have erected several new houses and have well cultivated fields, but owing to the backwardness of the season the crops were sown late.

The Indians whose reserve is situated at Lac La Croix having expressed their willingness to take over the cattle due them under treaty stipulations, they were purchased for them. They had erected a good stable for the animals.

The Indian population at the nine points above enumerated, the reserves in which are embraced in the Coutcheeching Agency, amounts to 895 souls, being 29 in excess of the population of 1887.

The Indians of the Lake of the Woods Reserves, which are included in the Assabaskasing Agency, are represented by their Agent to be well conducted and contented.

The sanitary condition of the several bands in this agency was not very satisfactory during the past year; pulmonary affections and fever were prevalent.

Their crops were a partial failure in the season of 1887 owing to a continuance of drought during the summer. The hay on most of the reserves was destroyed by high water on the lakes and rivers, and by drought on the high ground.

As a result of the scarcity of hay there was much difficulty experienced in bringing their cattle through the winter, and several of their animals perished.

Notwithstanding the failure of the wild rice crop upon which these Indians mainly depend for their winter's supply of farinaceous food, and their short crops of cultivated grain and vegetables they managed to supply themselves with food. Some of them subsisted on venison and other game and fish, and others worked in the woods at cutting timber for timber merchants, and cordwood for the owners of steam vessels.

No very minute particulars are given by the Agent as to the condition of matters on the reserves in the district mentioned in the Report of my predecessor for 1887.

He states, however, that when he visited the plantations of the several bands at the Lake of the Woods and Shoal Lake he found them well attended to.

The Indians of this agency, like the other Indians whose reserves lie within the territory covered by Treaty No. 3, rely on the sale of the skins of fur-bearing animals captured by them for a revenue, and on game, fish, wild rice and to some extent on the crops raised on the reserves for their supply of food.

They number 1,033 souls, being an increase of 13 over the population in 1887.

The late Agent for these Indians, Mr. George McPherson, being over 70 years of age, was superannuated last year. He was a faithful and efficient officer, esteemed alike by the Indians and by the Department which employed him.

The several bands of Indians in the Clandeboye Agency appear to have experienced no difficulty in supporting themselves during the past year.

Their sanitary condition is represented to have been good, there having been no contagious disease prevalent among them, excepting a cutaneous eruption, which yielded to medical treatment.

The St. Peter's Band possesses a tract which owing to its fertility of soil and position is an object of envy to many, and the Indians who occupy it are annually increasing in material prosperity.

They own several hundred cattle, likewise horses, pigs and other domestic animals, as well as many of the labor-saving machines so generally now used by white farmers, also carriages, waggons and other convenient conveyances.

The Agent, who is a practical farmer, reported in November, 1887, that he never saw corn and potatoes more carefully cultivated than they were that season by some of these Indians.

The yield of hay from the low lands of this reserve is very large, and last winter after providing sufficient to feed their animals, the Indians sold over 1,000 tons of hay.

Six schools are conducted on the reserve with a fair measure of success, considering the obstruction to progress occasioned by the indifference of the parents and the irregular attendance of many of the children.

The Indians occupying the reserve at Broken Head River appear to prefer cattle raising to cultivating the soil, although they do a little of the latter likewise.

They own 100 cattle. With the exception of 12, which are the personal property of individual Indians, these animals are the progeny of the cows given them some years since under treaty stipulations.

These Indians also trap fur-bearing animals and subsist, to a large extent, on fish and game, especially moose, which are very plentiful in this district.

The school on this reserve is very efficiently conducted; the teacher and his wife taking a deep interest in the pupils; the female children are given instruction in sewing and knitting.

At the reserve at Fort Alexander fair progress in agriculture has been made; the Agent states that he has never seen better crops of potatoes, Indian corn, wheat and barley than were grown by the Indians on this reserve, and that there was not a weed to be seen in their gardens.

They had in the previous year a surplus of 1,500 bushels of potatoes to sell but there were no buyers, and they had also some Indian corn to dispose of.

These Indians likewise hunt and trap fur-bearing animals and engage in fishing at the proper seasons.

There are two schools on the reserve, one conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church is well attended, and the progress of the pupils thereat is satisfactory; the other is non denominational, but owing to the families from which it draws its quota of pupils living at such distances from the school, the

attendance of children thereat is small, and their progress is not so marked as is that of the children attending the Catholic school.

The population of the three Indian bands above described consists of 1,873 souls, being 5 less than was their number in the year 1887.

The Indians owning the reserve on the Roseau River possess one of the most fertile tracts in the North-West. There is also excellent grazing land in it.

If therefore they would devote their whole attention to agriculture and stock raising they could scarcely fail in a very few years to be quite comfortable in their circumstances. Unfortunately however very many of them have in a pronounced degree the love of roaming from one place to another which is so common with Indians, and indisposition for work when they are on the reserve is the natural concomitant of the former habit. They, however, appear to have increased the area of land under crop during the past season to the extent of about 30 acres over that planted in 1887. They likewise ploughed up an additional 20 acres for next season's planting.

The inducement of high wages held out to these Indians at harvest time, by white farmers resident in the vicinity of the reserve, proves too strong for some of them, and it is with difficulty that any of them can be persuaded to remain on the reserve and reap their own crops.

The celebration of a heathen dance which is religiously observed annually by the members of this band, and of other bands of Indians in the Portage la Prairie Agency, and which lasts for several weeks, interferes very seriously with their farming operations, as it is held at the time when they should be giving all their attention to the tillage of their land.

There is a school in operation on this reserve.

The band occupying the reserve at Long Plain have not as fertile land as there is in the reserve just previously referred to; but the crops of 1887 raised on it were very large, averaging at one point over 34 and at another 40 bushels of wheat to the acre.

The majority of these Indians went on a visit to a neighboring band in 1887, and did not return to the reserve until the approach of harvest time last season; consequently they made no addition to the area of land brought under cultivation in the former year.

Instances of individual thrift and industry among them are however cited by the Agent.

A new mower and horse rake were purchased for this band, to be paid for with part of the proceeds of the sale of the wheat raised.

There is a school in operation on the reserve.

The Indians, whose reserves, are situated at Swan Lake and Hamilton's Crossing on the Assiniboine, had a fair crop in the season of 1887,—but the land

cultivated on the reserve at the former point requiring summer fallowing was not planted last season,—the agricultural operations being confined to the small reserve at the Crossing. When the Agent visited the latter he found the fields looking promising.

There are no schools conducted on the reserve of the Swan Lake—notwithstanding the efforts made to induce the Indians to agree to the same being opened.

They have a prejudice against education, and until this can be overcome, they will not give their consent to the establishment of a school on their reserve.

Although there is not much progress in industrial pursuits to be recorded in connection with the three bands last referred to, it is satisfactory to learn from the Agent's report, that the habit of over-indulgence in intoxicants, which was for some time so prevalent among these Indians, has greatly diminished.

The Agent states that he did not observe an Indian under the influence of liquor at the payment of the Annuities of last year.

The population of the three bands embraced in the above agency is 518, being 2 in excess of their number in 1887.

The Agent states that there was no epidemic among them during the year, but that there was much sickness prevalent, which proved fatal in a number of cases, the same being traceable to diseases contracted from the miserable way in which many of them live and from want of proper care of their children.

The Indians of the reserves on Lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis and on the tributaries of those lakes, and who are included in the Mani-to-wa-paw Agency may be described as being in fairly comfortable circumstances.

They have had usually (but such was not the case last year) an abundance of game and fish, which they supplement largely with the products of the soil, which with them principally consist of vegetables:—they also succeed in capturing a large quantity of furs; and they own considerable and constantly increasing herds of cattle.

The larger proportion of the Sandy Bay Band, as stated in the Report for 1887, being half-breed, withdrew from treaty and accepted land scrip. There is consequently only a fragment of the band left, and they have been unsettled since the withdrawal of the others; and it is difficult to induce them to resume work. Some potatoes were, however, planted on the reserve last spring, and a promise given by them that new buildings would be erected and that hay would be saved for the cattle.

The band whose reserve is situated on the east side of Lake Manitoba, south of Dog Lake, and which is commonly known as the Lake Manitoba Band, would apparently be in a satisfactory condition, were it not for dissensions among themselves.

They cultivate land successfully, own good cattle, and take care of the implements and tools given to them under the stipulations of the treaty.

The school on the reserve is efficiently managed, but the dissensions referred to as existing in the band prevent as large an attendance as there would probably otherwise be, as the children of only one section of the band attend thereat.

The band owning the reserve at Ebb and Flow Lake appear to be in quite a prosperous condition, their fields being well cultivated, houses and other buildings neatly constructed, the roads well constructed, bridges having also been erected where such structures were requisite; their cattle in excellent condition and implements and tools kept in good order.

The school is efficiently conducted and progress is being made by the pupils.

On the reserve at Fairford River, those of the Indians who farm are prospering, their fields and gardens are well cultivated, and they obtain good returns for their labor; their cattle are well looked after and their number is annually increasing.

The residue of the band trap fur-bearing animals and rely on game and fish for their supply of food.

There are two schools on the reserve, both of which are well attended, and the pupils' progress is satisfactory.

The band whose reserve is situated on the Little Saskatchewan still continue to be divided into two sections, of resident and non-resident Indians; the latter, being settled at the mouth of the river, engage in fishing for a living, and they succeed in making quite sufficient from the sale of whitefish to keep themselves and families in comfort. They cultivate land at that point to the extent of raising potatoes.

The Indians who reside on the reserve are erecting new buildings of a superior class to the old structures. They keep their gardens in good order, and their cattle are well fed and comfortably stabled during the winter.

The school suffers perceptibly in attendance as a consequence of so many of the band residing off the reserve.

The children, however, who attend are making fair progress.

The Lake St. Martin's Reserve is occupied by a band of Indians who, like most of the other Indians of this agency, farm to some extent, but depend mainly on fish, game and their success in the capture of fur, for a subsistence. They manage, however, to procure sufficient to maintain their families in comfort.

Many of the houses on this reserve contain the ordinary articles of furniture to be found in the domiciles of white men.

Their cattle are carefully tended.

The school on the reserve appears to have a fair measure of success.

The Indians owning the reserve on Crane River are remarkable for their industry.

Their fields are very well cultivated; their cattle are in excellent condition; they are successful fishermen; and altogether the condition of this band may be regarded as being very satisfactory.

The school has a good attendance of pupils.

The Indians of Water Hen River Reserve were very unfortunate last winter in the failure of the previous season's crop and in the early setting in of winter, which prevented them from securing their usual supply of fish. They were, therefore, wholly dependent on game to maintain life during the winter, but providentially moose were numerous, and they managed also to capture a large quantity of fur, and were therefore able to subsist through the cold weather.

Their fields last season gave promise, when the Agent visited the reserve, of yielding good crops.

The Indians residing on the new reserve at Pine Creek, which tract was at their own request, substituted for the reserve previously occupied by them at Duck Bay, appear to be quite contented with their new location.

They propose erecting a new and more commodious schoolhouse. There is regular attendance of all of the children of an age to attend at the school at present in operation.

These Indians fish, hunt and farm; and they manage to support themselves fairly well from these resources.

The population of the above nine bands is 740, being 46 less than their number was in the year 1886, when the census of these Indians was last taken. This decrease was largely caused by the withdrawal of many half-breeds from treaty, in order to obtain land scrip.

The Indians occupying the various reserves on Lake Winnipeg did not suffer from scarcity of food during last winter; game being plentiful in the vicinity.

The Agent reports that to the north of Beren's River the Indians were able to catch a good number of fish, but that south of that locality very few whitefish were captured, and that in fact the portion of Lake Winnipeg extending south of Rabbit Point has been almost depleted of whitefish.

Fur-bearing animals were very scarce, but the high prices obtained for the skins secured compensated to some extent the trappers for the trouble they were put to in capturing them.

The Agent states that the Indians bestow more attention on their cattle, take better care of their farming implements, and keep their premises in better order than was formerly the case.

This all indicates progress and it is therefore very satisfactory.

The Indians owning the reserve at Black River probably occupy as many houses as there are families in the band.

They cultivate land to a limited extent, but their principal avocations consist of hunting and cutting timber for licensees of limits in the vicinity of their reserve.

These Indians are evidently alive to the importance of education, as they have both a day and a night school in operation, the latter being conducted for

the instruction of adults, who attend it with regularity, as do the children at the day school.

The band have erected a new schoolhouse of substantial structure.

The Indians occupying the reserve at Hollow Water River adopt the same resources to obtain a subsistence as do those of the band last referred to.

They appear to be well supplied with houses, and they have stables in which to winter their cattle, the latter being well cared for.

The little crop of potatoes put in by them in the spring of 1887, proved a partial failure and their hay crop was light.

A school is conducted with more success than would be expected, when the irregularity in attendance of the pupils is considered.

At Loon Straits Reserve there is a very small band, but they are comfortably circumstanced, having ample house room, and some of their houses are supplied with useful articles of furniture.

They are quite mechanics in their way. The resources from which they procure a livelihood are similar to those of the two bands just previously described.

The Indians owning the reserve at Blood Vein River support themselves entirely by trapping fur and on game and fish. They nearly all live in wigwams, there being only 3 houses on the reserve. They seem, however, to be in a good condition of health, there having been only one death in the band during the past year.

The band residing on the reserve at Fisher River is the most numerous in this agency, with the exception of the band whose reserve is situated at Norway House, and of which it is an offshoot. It consists of between 300 and 400 souls.

Their progress has been very fair.

They have only occupied the reserve for about twelve years and they have had to clear also the land of timber, as it was densely wooded.

They had last season 40 acres under crop.

They have erected 55 houses and 37 barns or stables. Their fields are fenced in very good style.

They own 42 cows, 22 oxen, 53 young cattle, 2 bulls, 1 horse, and a number of swine and fowl. The cattle are the increase of the cows given them about nine years ago under treaty stipulations.

Their houses contain the usual necessary furniture to be found in the houses of white farmers. They are well clad and have generally a sufficiency of the necessaries of life.

Mills for cutting up timber, which are operated in the vicinity of the reserve, give employment to many of these Indians, and they receive good wages thereat for their labor.



sometimes to go as far as Hudson's Bay. They also trap fur extensively, engage in capture of fish, hire as hands on the steamboat running on Lake Winnipeg.

They likewise are employed as interpreters by missionaries and others, and act as fur traders for the Hudson Bay Company.

They raise large quantities of potatoes.

Many of them own neat and comfortably furnished houses.

Organs, melodeons, violins and other musical instruments are not uncommon in their homes.

There are two schools in operation on the reserve, which appear to be doing good work in the education of the young, of whom there are as many as 165 sufficiently old to attend thereat, very many of them are said to be quite proficient in their studies.

Sickness prevailed in this band in the autumn of 1887. It was principally of a pulmonary or scrofulous nature; 25 died, of whom 15 were children.

The Indians occupying the reserve at Cross Lake were quite successful in last winter's hunt, having captured a considerable quantity of fur.

Their fishery was also remunerative, and they killed a great many deer.

They own a number of houses and they are building more.

A new and substantial schoolhouse has been erected, and the teacher, though an Indian, is reported to be doing well.

These Indians own cattle and cultivate land to some extent.

The Indians whose reserve is situated at the Grand Rapids of Beren's River can scarcely be said to occupy it, there being only one house on it, and the Indians, being nomadic hunters, live in wigwams and leave for their hunting grounds as soon as they receive their annuities. They cultivate patches of land, on which they raise potatoes. They also own a few cattle.

The Indian population of the above reserves is 2,048, being 78 more than that of 1887.

The Pas Agency embraces the remainder of the Indian bands and their reserves in the territory covered by Treaty No. 5.

They are scattered between the Grand Rapids of the North Saskatchewan and Cumberland House.

These Indians are quiet, well conducted, and many of them industrious.

They resort to similar methods for the support of themselves and families, to those followed by the Indians of the Lake Winnipeg reserves, namely, fishing, trapping fur-bearing animals, shooting game, and to a limited extent agriculture.

I shall, as I did in the case of the Lake Winnipeg Indians, give a cursory description of the condition of matters on each of the reserves in this agency.

On the reserve at the Grand Rapids of the North Saskatchewan, very little in the agricultural line is done by the Indians. They live principally on fish, and as this is the point at which all goods to or from the North Saskatchewan country *via* Lake Winnipeg, are trans-shipped, there is always, during the open season, considerable work to be had from vessels calling here in loading and unloading them.

During the winter season they trap furs ; and they catch fish under the ice.

The school continues its operations.

The Indians owning the reserve at Che-ma-wa-win derive a subsistence from game, fish, sturgeon and jackfish, a species of pike, being the principal fish caught. They also raise potatoes.

The Indians occupying the reserve at Moose Lake belong to the same band as those residing at Che-ma-wa-win.

The reserves are about 30 miles apart.

There are quite a number of cattle at each.

The Indians of Moose Lake follow the same avocations as their brethren at the former reserve.

The Indians whose reserve is situated at the Pas make more attempts to cultivate the soil. They raise wheat, barley, potatoes and other vegetables. The quantity of grain reaped is not very considerable, but potatoes are raised in large quantities.

Some of these Indians appear to take more pride in keeping their premises neat than they formerly did.

There are two schoolhouses on the reserve, but only one school is in operation ; the other was closed owing to the transfer of the teacher to another reserve.

These Indians follow pretty generally the same occupations as the others in this agency. They are, however, making greater progress in agriculture.

Steel hand mills were supplied to them last year, wherewith to turn their grain into flour. These machines work satisfactorily, and the Indians were greatly encouraged by the gift, and they were induced thereby to extend their grain production. They own two other reserves at the base of the Pas Mountains on Carrot River, where the soil is excellent, but on one of these reserves, viz at Shoal Lake, the Indians do not appear to make much progress in farming. Their cattle, however, are apparently well attended to, being in good condition.

The Indians of the other reserve in this mountain which is known by the name of Red Earth, are more industrious, as evidenced by their superior fields and houses. They also own more cattle. The products raised are potatoes and barley.

Moose are plentiful in this region, and their meat forms a staple of these Indians' larder, as do also fish and rabbits.

The Pas Band likewise own a reserve, containing very fertile land on Birch River. It is, however, unoccupied at present. The former occupants were half-breeds, who were members of that Band, and recently withdrew from treaty and accepted land scrip.

The remaining reserve in this agency is situated at Cumberland House.

The soil of this tract is ill-adapted for agriculture, being very rough and stony, consequently there is very little done in that line.

The Indians of this band support themselves by hunting, fishing and trapping fur for the Hudson Bay Company, who have an important trading post at this point.

The school on this reserve suspended operations recently, the teacher having resigned the position.

The population of the 7 bands above referred to is 929, being 4 in excess of their number in 1887.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

That the effect of the management during the past year of Indian affairs in this important portion of the Dominion, has been on the whole prolific of beneficial results, I trust to be able to prove to Your Lordship's satisfaction in the *résumé* which I propose giving of Indian matters in the North-West generally; as well as by information of a more detailed character, which will be afforded regarding the Indian situation in each district and agency in the Territories.

The increasing disposition of the Indians generally to remain on their reserves instead of roaming over the plains in quest of adventure or to visit their relatives on either side of the boundary line, leads to the conclusion that they are becoming accustomed to the more settled mode of life; that they are better satisfied with their condition, and that the treatment received by them is having the effect of weaning them from their old habits.

The increased interest taken by many of them in their individual holdings is evidenced by the greater care bestowed on the cultivation of the soil, the improvements in the style of buildings erected, and by the pride shown in the products raised, which in not a few instances has developed into a desire to compete at agricultural exhibitions held at towns and villages in the vicinity of the reserves, and which, when indulged, has been followed by the gratifying result of success in numerous cases when the competition was confined to rivalry between Indian bands, and in several instances when it took the more extended range of competition against all exhibitors. The strong desire evinced by many bands to become owners of herds of cattle, of flocks of sheep, of swine, and of other domestic animals, and the care taken by them of all live stock, especially displayed as it has been by one or two bands in voluntary killing their dogs or allowing them to be killed, because they had the habit of killing and worrying sheep, serves to show that a desire for acquisition of personal property is displacing the old improvident habit which seems to be inherent in the savages of parting with their property as soon as obtained.

This greater tendency to adapt themselves to their surrounding and the increased inclination to adopt at least the elementary methods of civilization, are probably attributable in a great measure to the fact that the young people who were mere children in the days when their fathers hunted the buffalo, and who had not therefore acquired such a strong taste for the nomadic life incidental to such a mode of obtaining a subsistence, have attained to years of maturity, growing up in the midst of scenes and under influences very different from those with which their fathers were familiar or by which they were swayed.

To ensure the accomplishment finally of the great result aimed at, great caution has to be observed that nothing be done that would be calculated to discourage the individual cultivators of the soil in their efforts, but on the contrary that every possible inducement to persevere, be held out to them. Such an effect as that first above referred to would be produced by suddenly throwing them on their own resources; while on the other hand permission to dispose of at least some proportion of the products of their own labor will tend to encourage them to greater exertion. The principle of self-support is one, to the application of which to themselves, they must be gradually trained to submit.

Were each Indian, who by his industry, had obtained a sufficient return from the soil to support his family, to be at once deprived of the rations he had been in the habit of receiving, before he became so thrifty, the conclusion at which the industriously disposed would arrive, would naturally be that those who had done little or nothing and received rations were better off than they were who, after they had worked, were compelled to support themselves with the fruit of their toil, and the formation in their minds of this opinion could not but be speedily followed by the abandonment, in most instances, of the course on which they had entered and in which they had achieved partial success.

The idea of self-support is being gradually inculcated in the minds of the various bands, by the individual Indians being required to deliver to the Agent or Farming Instructor in the autumn a sufficient quantity of the products raised wherewith to plant their lands in spring, and in a few instances, as circumstances appear to justify such a course being taken, by no rations being issued from the Government store house to certain bands for several months, excepting, of course, to the sick and aged, and in the case of other bands by no flour being issued for a length of time.

The perceptible improvement in the sanitary condition of the Indians is a subject for congratulation. It is no doubt largely the effect of the increased comfort with which they, assisted by the Department, have been able to surround themselves in their homes and of the additional means wherewith they are supplied to clothe their persons.

Many of the Indians have now plank flooring in their houses, instead of the damp ground, which was formerly in such common use among them for that purpose.

They are also as a rule much more warmly clad than they were in the past.

Then the increase in the number of physicians in the country, who reside in many instances in comparative proximity to the reserves renders easy now what was formerly often a matter very difficult of accomplishment, namely, the obtaining of skilled attendance on the sick; and thereby many lives are saved which would otherwise be sacrificed from want of proper medical remedies.

The observance of sanitary measures to increase the healthfulness of the Indian domiciles and of their premises, by insisting that the former be occasionally purified with lime, and that the latter be kept free from garbage of any kind, is as far as practicable insisted upon, and the children attending the schools are required to use liberally soap and water, the former article as well as basins and towels being supplied by the Department to each school for the use of the pupils.

These precautions may account in a great measure for the absence for some time of febrile diseases among the Indians of the North-West; in fact there was no epidemic of any kind prevalent among them during the past year; the diseases from which fatal results ensued were of a pulmonary nature in the cases of adults and the deaths of children were from the complaints common to them.

On some of the reserves the additions to the bands by births exceeded the reductions by deaths.

Referring to that very important subject the education of the Indian youth of the Territories, there is, as previously stated in this Report, undoubtedly room for much improvement in the Indian school system at present in vogue in the Dominion, and the changes proposed to be made with the object of bettering the same will apply in an important degree to the schools in the North-West Territories.

That the Indians are becoming more sensible of the benefit that must accrue to their children through education would appear to be probable from the fact that during the past year there has been an increase of 673 pupils on the rolls of the various schools over the number enrolled in the previous year, the total number of children on the school registers for last year having been 2,089 and the average daily attendance at day schools during the past year has been 673, or 82 in excess of the average for the year 1886-87.

The number of pupils in residence at the various boarding schools and industrial institutions has been already stated in the foregoing part of this Report.

Consequent upon the increased educational facilities afforded, and the other civilizing influences under which the Indians of the North-West are being constantly brought, the gradual abandonment by many of their old heathen celebrations, such as the sun dance, was to be looked for, and those who still indulge in the latter ceremony now omit a feature in it which formed the most objectionable, but which with the Indians perhaps was the most important feature in the performance, namely the torture test, which if passed successfully established the reputation of the subject of it as a "brave."

When the renowned Head Chief of the Blackfeet, Champo-Mex-i-co, *Anglicé* Crowfoot, objects to the continued celebration by his people of these heathenish ceremonies, we may surely be said to have heard their death knell. And their partial cessation furnishes an additional proof of the progress of civilization among the Indians of the North-West.

I shall now proceed to describe the condition of matters on the reserves in the various agencies within the several provisional districts in the Territories.

DISTRICT OF SASKATCHEWAN.

The Agent at Duck Lake reports favorably of the industry displayed by the Indians generally on the several reserves embraced in the agency. He also states that they are peaceably disposed, and that their health is fairly good.

There were 14 births and 13 deaths during the year 1887-88.

The Inspector reports that they are taking more interest in their cattle, and that they milk their cows more generally than they formerly did, and that some of them make their own butter.

The population of the seven bands in this district, with whose affairs I shall proceed to deal, is 642.

The Band of Okeemasis raised on their reserve in the season of 1887 wheat of splendid quality—a specimen of it exhibited at the agricultural show held at Prince Albert in the autumn of that year, won the first prize against all competitors. The Reserve of Beardy's Band adjoins that of Okeemasis. The wheat grown on it was equally fine.

Both bands saved sufficient wheat, barley and potatoes to put in their crops last spring.

These Indians were moreover able to support themselves for four months on the produce raised by them, and they planted with wheat such an increased area of land last spring, and the indications of a bountiful yield were so good, at the date of the Agent's report, that he anticipated, if nothing unlooked for occurred, that they would be able to supply themselves with flour without requiring any of that commodity from the Department during the winter.

The Indians on One Arrow's Reserve, who are the most backward in the agency, appear to have resolved to emulate the Indians of the other bands in industry, having planted 12 additional acres, and the Agent reports that they remained on the reserve and worked well.

To encourage these Indians to greater exertion and to assist them, a Farm Instructor was placed on the reserve.

The Inspector reports that they show marked progress in their manner of farming, and that their fields were better fenced than was formerly the case.

The Indians of Chief John Smith's Band occupy very good houses and have regularly defined fields.

A Farming Instructor was stationed on their reserve last spring, and already the band affords evidence of the advantage derived by them from his presence, by the increased efforts made by them to improve their condition.

Their fields are said to have looked as well tilled and fenced this season as those of their white neighbors.

A school was kept on this reserve up to March last. It was quite efficiently conducted, and appeared likely to be successful in the education of the children, but the teacher was obliged, on account of ill-health, to abandon the work, and up to the date of the Agent's report, no one had replaced the late incumbent.

This band are well advanced in civilization and are very desirous that their children should receive the benefits of education.

The Indian bands whose reserves are situated near Fort à la Corne, viz., Chief James Smith's Band, the Cumberland Indians, and a fragment of the band of Chekaskaypaysin are reported to be making commendable progress, occupying, like their brethren on Chief John Smith's Reserve, comfortable houses, and having well fenced and skilfully cultivated fields.

The Inspector states that great improvement in the general condition and tone of the Indians of this agency is observable.

The recently established agency, the headquarters of which are at the reserve of Chief Mistowasis includes in it some of the best Indians in the Territories.

The Bands of Chiefs Mistowasis and Ah-tah-kah-koop maintain their character for good behavior, industry and progress.

The band of Pettequakey has made a considerable advance in the agricultural line, having added $27\frac{1}{2}$ acres to the area planted in the year 1887; of this quantity 26 acres were sown in wheat.

The Indians' houses on the reserve have been improved, and their fields have been enlarged.

The school on the reserve has continued its operations during the year under the direction of the zealous resident missionary, the Reverend Mr. Paquette.

The Band of Mistowasis would be entirely self-supporting at an early date, had they milling facilities within easy reach of their reserve, or a market for their cereals, the absence of either however prevents them from raising much grain. They are nevertheless in a great measure self-sustaining, and they may be regarded as being in comfortable circumstances.

These Indians likewise increased considerably the quantity of land planted.

The Presbyterian Church still continues to conduct a mission and school on this reserve.

On the reserve occupied by Chief Atah-kah-koop, there are also pleasing indications of progress.

They have increased their cultivated area, their fields are enclosed by excellent fences, their crops are carefully attended to, their houses and other buildings are kept in good repair, new erections, as they are required, being put up.

The Inspector reports that great zeal in their work is shown by this band.

These Indians have lost a good friend by the removal of the Rev. John Hinds, of the Church of England, who for many years conducted mission work on the reserve, and a school in connection therewith, which, as has been stated in previous reports of the Department was most ably managed, and it was the means of improving very materially the intellectual and industrial status of the band.

The Indians of the three remaining bands in this agency, whose reserves are situated at Sturgeon Lake, Stony Lake, and Meadow Lake, have almost entirely supported themselves by trapping fur, and on fish and game.

The Agent reports that the health of the Indians within the district embraced in this agency has been tolerably good, the number of deaths not having exceeded that of births.

These Indians own a considerable number of cattle, which are reported to be in good order and to be well cared for by the Indians.

Of the seven bands embraced in the Battleford Agency, five raised sufficient grain to admit of flour rations being withheld last winter and spring, for five months in the case of three and for six months in that of the other two of those bands; and last season's crop will probably prove to be larger than was that of 1887.

The population of these bands aggregates 975 souls, being a decrease of 8 since 1887.

The live stock on the various reserves are increasing in number annually. According to the last information the cattle number 586.

The Indians turn the milk of the cows to good account, as well as the wool of the sheep; and so highly do they appreciate the latter animals on one reserve, that no sheep-killing dog is allowed to live.

The schools are more numerous and more regularly attended than was formerly the case; the Agent reports that the Indians are overcoming their prejudice against schools, and that the children are beginning to prefer attending school to remaining at home. He states that while last year the number in attendance at school was 3 or 4 daily, now at some of the schools there is an attendance of over 21, and at none do less than 10 pupils attend daily.

The mortality among the Indians of this agency was less in the year 1887-8 than it has been since they settled on the reserve, and the deaths that occurred were principally the result of long standing complaints of a chronic character.

On the reserve of Chief Thunderchild, there was a large increase in last over that of the previous year in the wheat area planted, viz., 60 acres, making 80 acres of that cereal; the whole extent of the land under crop being 165 acres.

Everything indicates progress on this reserve, the houses recently erected being neat structures, having wooden floors besides windows, and the dwellings generally on the reserve may be described as being comfortable.

The school on this reserve continued in operation throughout the year.

The adjoining tract is occupied by Chief Moosomin's Band. There are not many men on it able to work, nevertheless they added 44 acres during last season to the area sown with wheat in the previous year, making the total quantity of land planted with that cereal 58 acres, and the aggregate area of land under crop 137 acres, and from which they reaped a good harvest. Their fields are very well fenced.

These Indians own a valuable flock of sheep, which were purchased with their own earnings.

They also possess cattle and other domestic animals.

They may, therefore, be regarded as being comfortably situated.

The school on this reserve was kept up during the year.

The reserves located on the opposite side of the Battle River, which are occupied by the bands of Poundmaker and Little Pine, are under the charge of one Farming Instructor.

The acreage of wheat was also increased on these reserves last season by about 77 acres; they likewise ploughed up new land to the extent of 70 acres, and 36 acres of fallow land were ploughed and harrowed. The whole quantity of land under cultivation on these reserves amounted to about 300 acres.

These Indians occupy fairly comfortable houses and they are adding to the number of their buildings.

The school on Poundmaker's Reserve continued its operations during the past year.

The Band of Sweet Grass occupy the next reserve. These Indians increased the land under crop last year by 63 acres, and they also ploughed up new land to the extent of 15, and fallow soil of the area of 20 acres.

One-half of the crop, which consisted mainly of wheat and oats, promised well; the remainder being on light soil was not so promising. The crop of hay was likewise light.

The school on this reserve was conducted throughout the year.

The three bands of Stony Indians, whose reserve is situated in the Eagle Hills, give more attention to the culture of root crops and barley than to that of wheat. They are more prone to keep up Indian habits than the other Indians of this agency.

These Indians had 117 acres under crop last season, and they fallowed 25 acres.

The band of Red Pheasant evince in their appearance, dress and homes, greater progress than do any other Indians in this agency.

The quantity of land brought under crop in last season on their reserve amounted to 164 acres, showing an increased area of 33 acres over that planted in the previous season. They fallowed 15 acres, and ploughed up new land to the extent of 20 acres.

A school is conducted on this reserve.

The Fort Pitt Agency, whose headquarters are at Onion Lake, appears to be succeeding admirably in the work of advancing the Indians of the seven bands which compose its charge in a knowledge of agriculture and of other methods of civilization.

As stated in the Report for 1887, all of the members of these bands who desire to adopt a civilized mode of life are located on the reserve at Onion Lake, where they form a compact community—occupying, like their brethren in the District of Saskatchewan, separate farms with very comfortable ceiled houses erected on them, having wooden floors; and many of them have also stables and cattle yards attached.

They have been taught to turn their hand to everything of which farmers living as they are, remote from any centre of population, have to acquire a knowledge, and they have become thereby dexterous in the use of both farming implements and mechanics tools, as evidenced by their well finished houses and barns and skilfully cultivated and fenced fields, and by the manner in which they reap and store away or thresh their crops. These Indians are likewise well clad, and in short they may be considered as being in a comfortable condition and to be making very satisfactory progress, which is not likely to be interrupted unless they are misled by evil advisers, who, for their own selfish ends, are often too ready to endeavor to delude the credulous Indians into the belief that they are the subjects of ill-treatment.

In the Report for the past year of the Commissioner of the North West Mounted Police the following remarks made by the Assistant Commissioner of that Force respecting the condition of matters in this Agency occur:—"I notice great improvement in the appearance of the Indians who are advancing rapidly towards civilization. Their crops were excellent this year."

Numbers of the Indians of this district who have subsisted almost solely on hunting and fishing were forced, owing to a scarcity of fur-bearing animals, game and fish, to come to the agency last year, and many of them settled down to farming.

The Chippewayan Band, who occupy a reserve at Cold Lake, and who have hitherto followed the avocation of hunting have, from similar causes to those above referred to, evinced a strong disposition to turn their attention to agriculture, having planted some portion of their reserve last spring.

The Indians of this agency who are farming take excellent care of their live stock and their cattle are in good condition. They milk their cows and many of them manufacture butter.

The area of land under crop in last season amounted to 481 acres.

The sanitary condition of these Indians was very good during the year.

The population of the members of the several bands resident on the reserves at Onion Lake and Cold Lake is 486, being an increase of 109 over the number of Indians on those two reserves in 1887. This large increase is to be attributed to the cause before explained, namely the return of many of the nomadic Indians to the reserve. There are besides this number not a few Indians belonging to those bands who still follow exclusively hunting and fishing for a subsistence.

Two schools are conducted on the reserve at Onion Lake.

DISTRICT OF ALBERTA.

The reserves in the northern part of this district are with two exceptions occupied by Cree Indians; the exceptions being the Reserve at Heart Lake, which is owned by a Chippeweyan band, and that on Wolf Creek, which is occupied by a band of Stonys.

The reserves in the southern portion of the district are for the most part the property of the several branches of the Blackfeet nation; the Sarcees and Stonys who were formerly allies of the Blackfeet tribe possessing reserves, the former south of Calgary, the latter at Morleyville.

The Indians of the Saddle Lake agency were unfortunate with their crops in the season of 1887, they having proved almost a complete failure.

They had also a poor hunting and fishing season, as both game and fish were very scarce in that region.

The omission by the Agent of this district to furnish in his report particulars in respect to the condition of each band and of their schools, &c., although he in common with all other Agents was specially instructed to do so, prevents me from informing Your Excellency as minutely on these points in this agency as I should like to have done.

The Indians forming the band known as that of Blue Quill, and who number about 30 souls, were removed from Egg Lake where they had been located, to the vicinity of the Saddle Lake Reserve in the spring of 1887.

The Agent reports that those Indians have made satisfactory progress, and have now good houses and fields; they also own some cattle.

The health of the Indians of the several bands within the agency is stated to have been good.

The bands referred to are those of Seenum or Pecan, Little Hunter, Muskegwatie, Blue Quill, Lac la Biche, Kah-qua-nun and Heart's Lake.

The population of these bands is 496, being a decrease of 104 since 1887; which has doubtlessly been caused by so many of the half-breed members having with drawn from treaty for the purpose of receiving land scrip.

The two schools on Chief Pecan's Reserve at Whitefish Lake, have been in operation throughout the year, and a school was opened in January last on the Little Hunter's Reserve, at Saddle Lake.

In connection with the Edmonton Agency I regret to have to make a similar complaint respecting the report sent to the Department to that made in regard to the report from Saddle Lake, namely, the absence therein of information regarding the condition of each band. And I have to express regret that in the case of this agency also I am therefore unable to give Your Lordship such succinct information in regard to the condition of each band and reserve as I should desire to do. Indeed with the exception of one or two desultory remarks about other matters, the Agent's report is taken up with a description of the schools, and even on that topic his statements are quite general in their character.

The Indian bands of the district are those of Chiefs Michel at Sturgeon River, Alexis at Stony Lake, Alexander at Lac La Nonne, Enoch at Stony Plain, Pass pass-chase near Edmonton, and Iron Head at White Lake.

The aggregate number of Indians in these bands is 684 souls, being a decrease of 25 since 1887.

The Agent states that their sanitary condition has improved since last spring.

A better class of house is being erected on the reserves in this district.

More cleanly habits are also being inculcated in the minds of the children, through making them use the lavatory appliances provided for them at the schools.

There are two schools in operation on Chief Alexander's Reserve and another on that of Chief Enoch. The attendance of pupils has been fair during the year, and considerable progress has been made.

The females attending the last named school are instructed in knitting by the wife of the resident Presbyterian missionary; and some of the male pupils have been instructed in carpentry and blacksmith work by the teacher.

The scarcity of fur-bearing animals, of game, and of fish during the past year, coupled with the failure in the season of 1887 of their crops, threw all of the Indians of this agency on the Department for support.

The appearance however of the crops at the date of the Agent's report afforded good promise of a bountiful return last season.

The Indians of the six bands included in the Peace Hills Agency had bountiful crops of grain and roots in the season of 1887, and there was a proportionate reduction in the issue of rations for a short time. But in consequence of the unusual depth of the snow last winter the Indians were unable to hunt for any length of time, and the issue of full rations had to be resumed.

The weather was extremely cold and very stormy; and although the greater number of the bands of Chiefs Sampson and Sharphead, and a few of Chief Ermineskin's band started out to hunt for fur and game, as is usual with them in the winter, and the band of Chief Muddy Bull went to their fishery at Pigeon Lake, the severely cold weather and deep snow compelled all of them to return to the agency, and they were unable to resume their hunt until the month of April.

These Indians take very good care of their cattle and other animals.

The schools established on the reserves of Chiefs Ermineskin, Sampson, Muddy Bull, Chepoostequahn and Sharphead continued their operations during the year.

The Agent reports that the health of these Indians was good, and that they appear contented.

The population of the several bands in this agency is 593, being 56 less than it was in 1887.

Although the report from this agency is not quite as destitute of information as are the reports of the two other Agents, which were previously referred to, it is nevertheless very far from being as full as it should be, and as the instructions from the Department require that such reports shall be, of information in respect to each band.

The Agent to the Sarcee and Stony Indians reports that he has not heard a complaint of any kind from either band, and that they worked very industriously both at planting their fields and at getting in the harvest.

There was much sickness among these Indians in the early part of the season, but by careful medical attention being given to the sick, it was very considerably diminished.

The Sarcee Band has commenced to spread out more upon the reserve, and to take up their farms in severalty, a movement which the Department is most anxious to encourage in every band.

These Indians are erecting a superior class of house which is a great improvement on their old tenements.

The Stonys are likewise building better houses.

The Inspector states that when he visited the Sarcee Reserve in November, 1887, he found a number of the Indians ploughing, and that there had been a quantity of land fallowed during the summer; he also refers to the superiority of the new houses to the old structures.

The Sarcees had no sun dance last season. It is to be hoped that the abandonment by them of the celebration of this heathen rite may be permanent.

The Stonys own a good herd of cattle which were given them under treaty stipulations. The Agent reports that there has been a satisfactory increase to the herd from natural causes during the past year.

On the Stony Reserve there are two day schools and another of the semi-industrial boarding school type. The day schools are both favorably spoken of, and the school of practical instruction above mentioned, which is known as the McDougall Orphanage, is effecting considerable benefit.

The attendance at the day schools is seriously interfered with by the parents taking their children with them when they go to the Rocky Mountains to hunt for fur.

There is also a school in operation on the Sarcee Reserve, kept in a neat, commodious building; but the attendance thereat is poor, and the progress of the pupils is unsatisfactory.

The population of the two bands is 932 as against 977 their number in 1887, showing a decrease of 45.

The next agency in the southern part of Alberta is that of the Blackfeet proper, of whom the well-known Crowfoot is the chief.

It is gratifying to learn from the Agent's report that these Indians are making satisfactory progress, and that they are taking more kindly to cultivating the soil. The Agent states that never before had these Indians evinced so much interest in the work on their farms as they did in last season; that they ploughed with the oxen supplied to the band by the Department as well as with their own ponies. This can be all the more appreciated when it is remembered that scarcely a decade has passed since all of the Blackfeet nation were literally savages—constantly on the war path, veritable Ishmaelites—depending on the buffalo for a subsistence.

They have commenced to take up their lands in severalty and are fast learning the value of individual proprietary rights.

There are three schools conducted on the reserve, but irregularity of attendance, the usual hindrance to the success of Indian day schools, is very pronounced at these institutions.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that the sun dance held on this reserve last season proved to be a failure, and that Chief Crowfoot, who seems to be always desirous of doing whatever will benefit his people, lent his powerful aid to the Agent in preventing the usual infliction of torture in connection with the celebration.

The Agent reports that considering the number of Indians on the reserve and the numerous visitors from other bands, the amount of crime has been small.

The Indian population of this reserve is 1,952, being a decrease of 94 since 1887.

The Blood Agency comprehends the most numerous contingent of the Blackfoot Nation. The Blood Indians, similarly with their brethren on the reserve of Chief Crowfoot, have the advantage of being led and counselled by a wise and well disposed chief, the universally esteemed MeKasto, *Anglicé* Red Crow, who personally sets them an excellent example by attention to the wishes of the Department, and of industry in the endeavor to improve his own condition and that of his people. For, although he is not by any means a young man, the chief does not hesitate to work at tilling the soil, or in threshing grain.

The Agent reports that the Indians wrought daily from sunrise until it was dark at harvesting their grain in 1887, and they did all their own ploughing last spring, using oxen and their ponies as the propelling power.

They have likewise erected many new houses of an improved style, which are calculated to afford better ventilation and therefore to be much healthier. They went to the forest and cut, brought in and prepared the logs for these houses and built them without assistance.

They recognize the expediency from a sanitary point of view of employing lime wherewith to purify their premises.

An improvement in the general health of these Indians during the past year when compared with their sanitary condition of 1887 is reported. The deaths however still considerably exceed the births in this band, as is the case among so many others in the North-West Territories.

The population of the Bloods is 2,169, being 30 less than it was in 1887, but the comparative mortality between the two last years is not as heavy by 22 as it was between the years 1886 and 1887.

The Church of England and Methodist Church have schools on this reserve, and the Roman Catholic Church is about to establish one.

There is also a building for an undenominational school in process of construction.

Very little success however has attended the efforts of either missionaries or teachers to enlighten or educate any of the branches of the Blackfeet nation or their children, notwithstanding that the latter are very intelligent and are not affected by that excessive shyness which as a rule seems inherent in Indian children, and is one of the principal impediments to their progress.

The conduct of the Piegan Band, which is the least populous division of the Blackfeet tribe, has been excellent during the past year. No crimes requiring the interference of the police were committed by these Indians.

Their farm work was done willingly and well last season. They ploughed with their own ponies or with oxen lent them by the Department—doing unassisted, except by advice, all the work required in that line.

A number of them have taken up fields in severalty, and these fields were worked by the individual locatees and substantial fences have been constructed around them; thus indicating that no interference with or encroachment upon them is wanted.

The Agent reports that the Piegans have made fair progress during the year in their agricultural occupations.

Their cattle herd is increasing in number, being more carefully guarded than was formerly the case.

There was much sickness prevalent among these Indians during last winter and spring, which in not a few cases terminated fatally, reducing their number from 938, which was their population in 1887, to 931 souls.

There are two schools in operation on the reserve, which are conducted under the auspices of the Church of England and of the Roman Catholic Church, that of the latter with considerable success; at the Church of England School the indications of progress are not so marked.

DISTRICT OF ASSINIBOIA AND WESTERN MANITOBA.

The agricultural operations of the Indians of the Muscowpetung Agency in both the season of 1887 and in that of 1888 were attended with considerable success.

The Band of Chief Pasquah exhibited wheat at the Regina agricultural exhibition which took the second prize against all competitors, and the first prize for wheat in the Indian class was also taken by this band. The Inspector remarks, in referring to this fact, combined with other successes of the Indians at the Regina show, which will be enumerated in their order hereafter, and with reference to the successful competition for prizes of Indians at other exhibitions, that "when it is considered that the best samples of wheat in the Dominion are grown in the Regina district, it speaks well for our Indians that they competed so successfully."

The fields of the Indians of this band are well cultivated, all the work being done by themselves, and it may be here stated, in regard to the Indians generally in this agency, that they work their own lands under the direction of the Farming Instructors.

The fences around their farms are kept in good repair, in short these Indians evidently take a pride in having everything in proper order.

The progress made since 1887 is quite considerable, and the Indians appear proud of their success.

They possess quite a herd of cattle, for the use of which, during the winter, they have stacked most skilfully 300 tons of hay.

In addition to the second prize for the best wheat, they also obtained 25 prizes at the same fair for other articles, such as potatoes, corn, onions, carrots, turnips, the best assortment of vegetables, and for bread, butter, jams, mats, knitted socks, neck scarfs, hoods, mitts, &c., all of the manufactured articles being the product of the labor of Indian women.

Improved houses and larger stables have been erected.

The fishery opposite to this reserve was successful during the autumn and winter of 1887, and in consequence of the number of fish caught the meat rations of these Indians were reduced while the fish lasted.

The adjoining reserve of Chief Muscowpetung shows similar signs of industry and progress; the buildings and premises being neatly kept, the fences excellent, the implements and tools well cared for, the cattle in good condition, the grain in stacks, 250 tons of hay secured for the cattle during the winter, and the root crop satisfactory.

These Indians own seven double waggons purchased with the proceeds of hay and of products of which they were allowed to dispose.

At Chief Piapot's Reserve an equally good condition of matters exists, notwithstanding the difficult element with which the employés have to deal in this band, which is largely composed of aged people.

The grain was stacked and the root crops were looking well when the Inspector visited the reserve in October, and the greater part of the fall ploughing had been completed.

These Indians have purchased, with money earned by themselves from produce and hay which they were permitted to sell, ten double waggons, besides mowers and horserakes.

A school is conducted on this reserve, but the attendance is not numerous or regular.

The Sioux Reserve of Chief Standing Buffalo is within the precincts of this agency.

The Indians occupying this reserve are for the most part self-supporting. They are very energetic, cultivate a fair proportion of the soil, and compete in the labor market of the surrounding settlements for employment, which they generally succeed in obtaining, as they work well.

They have also the advantage of a good fishery opposite the reserve, of which they are not slow to take the benefit.

They likewise own a number of cattle and horses; altogether they are in pretty comfortable circumstances.

These Indians have no treaty relations with the Government of Canada. They are a fragment of the band of Sioux refugees who fled to Canada after the Indian massacre in Minnesota of 1862, and to whom reserves at various points were ultimately allotted by the Government.

The affairs generally of this agency are in a most satisfactory condition, reflecting credit upon the Agent, his clerk, and the Farming Instructors.

The population of the various bands in the agency is 781, being a decrease of 58 since the year 1887.

The boarding school which, as stated in the Report for 1887, it was proposed to establish near Muscowpetung's Reserve was duly opened and it has since been conducted by the local representative of the Presbyterian Church. It has as many pupils as the building can accommodate, and the work being done thereat is most favorably reported of.

The Indians of File Hills worked well in putting in their seed.

Although there are four bands under as many chiefs in this agency, yet the Indians cultivate the land in common, but this is merely a temporary arrangement to admit of the soil of the old fields having a rest and being fallowed, when the cultivation of their land in severalty will be resumed.

There is a school in operation which is fairly well attended. It is proposed to make this institution a semi-boarding school.

These Indians have been perhaps with the most difficulty of any in the North-West induced to settle down to the quiet life of agriculturists. They seem however to have now made up their minds that there is nothing else left for them to do.

The Inspector, when he visited the agency in the end of September, found 100 acres of wheat and barley reaped and put up for stacking, besides 400 tons of

hay stacked for their live stock. They had also made a considerable quantity of fencing and 15 acres of new land had been ploughed up. They had nearly 200 acres under crop.

They own 223 cattle, 14 sheep and 48 horses.

They manufacture their own hay racks and bob-sleighs.

The women knit and sew, and a few of them make butter.

The money received for their annuities as well as from the sale of wood, was for the most part expended by these Indians in purchasing clothing, blankets, tea and tobacco.

There is a boarding school about to be opened under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church at this agency.

The Indians of the File Hills number 271 souls, being 4 less than was the population in 1887.

The Assiniboine Agency contains the smallest Indian population, namely 243, of any agency in the Territory; but the amount of work which has been done and the improvement that has been effected in their condition, and their character for sobriety, industry and propriety of conduct is unsurpassed, if equalled by any Indian community in the country.

The chief of this band is an excellent Indian, setting his people a good example by his industry, by his ready compliance with the wishes of the Department, and by his good conduct generally.

These Indians succeeded in obtaining quite a number of prizes at the agricultural exhibitions held in last autumn at Regina and Indian Head, which has greatly encouraged them to renewed exertions in cultivating the soil, at which they are becoming more skilful every year.

They ploughed up a large quantity of fresh land.

They hold their fields in severalty, each one taking a proprietor's pride in his holding.

As many as 14 families of this band had sufficient flour to keep them in that article for five months of last winter, besides saving wheat sufficient to plant in the spring.

The area of land put under crop last season consisted of 253 acres, and all of it was tilled and planted by the Indians.

They ploughed the land which they proposed to plant with wheat, consisting of 124 acres, in the autumn of 1887, in order that the grain might be sown early in the spring.

These Indians own 75 cattle young and old, 11 pigs, and 39 sheep, likewise 49 ponies.

They take very good care of their cattle.

The Indian women are quite expert at knitting. Stockings, mitts, gloves and mufflers are thus manufactured by them.

There is a day school conducted at the reserve.

The condition of the health of this band was fairly satisfactory during the year.

The Indians of the Touchwood Hills are progressing in a most satisfactory manner.

Their crops of grain were a failure in the season of 1887; but the roots, especially potatoes, gave an abundant return.

The fields were ploughed in the autumn for the spring sowing.

The large return of grain of last season will enable these Indians to supply themselves with flour during the winter and spring, as well as to have sufficient seed for the spring crop.

The agent reports a steady improvement in the habits of these Indians.

They are becoming more industrious, and do not roam about the country but remain contentedly on their reserves.

He states that their general health has been fairly good, that sanitary precautions are observed in connection with their houses and premises, and that their behavior during the past year has been unexceptionable.

Some of these Indians competed in the fall of 1887 at the fair held at Regina, and succeeded in winning eleven prizes. They exhibited wheat, barley, oats, peas and potatoes and manufactured goods, such as mats, baskets, mocassins and bead work.

Some of the women make butter. They all take great care of their cattle.

On the reserve of Chief Day Star considerable improvements have been made. Many of the Indians are building new stables or enlarging the old structures. New houses of an improved pattern have also been erected.

A large quantity of hay was secured in last autumn for winter use in stacks at each stable on this reserve.

This band had 47 acres in crop, 32 of which contained wheat.

They possess 84 cattle, old and young. Each cow had her calf last season.

There is a school in operation on the reserve; but the attendance thereat is very small, and the progress of the pupils is slow.

The Indians of Chief Poor Man's band have likewise increased the number of their houses and stables.

The fences on their reserve are of excellent construction.

They ploughed up a quantity of new land and prepared it and the old land for sowing in the spring.

The area under crop last season consisted of 70½ acres, 43 of which were of wheat.

They own 65 cattle : and, as was the case on Chief Day Star's reserve, so here, each cow had a calf last season.

They saved a large quantity of hay for the use of the cattle during the winter.

There is a school conducted at this reserve; it is succeeding fairly well.

The band of Chief Gordon are in their usual condition of prosperity and have made further progress.

Several very well constructed houses were built during last year; and it is proposed to erect better stables than the present structures are.

The fields are well fenced on this reserve. They had 92 acres under crop last season, 55 acres of which contained wheat.

They own 116 cattle, old and young stock.

There is a most excellent school on this reserve; the building for which is being increased in size, in order to admit of pupils from distant parts of the reserve being lodged thereat. The first prize for the best Indian school in the North-West Territories was awarded to the Reverend Owen Owens the teacher of this school.

The fourth band and reserve in the Touchwood Hills Agency are those of Chief Muscovequan.

Several new houses were built on this reserve. They are a great improvement on the old buildings.

These Indians had in last season $71\frac{1}{2}$ acres under crop; of which 35 acres were of wheat.

They own 67 young and old cattle.

There is a very ably conducted school on this reserve, the teacher of which, Mr. F. W. Dennehy, received the second prize for the best Indian school in the North-West Territories. It is also to be converted into a semi-boarding school.

The Band of Chief Yellow Quill, whose reserve is situated at Nut Lake, still continue to support themselves almost entirely on the fruits of the chase.

They cultivated last season about 10 acres of land.

They own 36 cattle.

The population of the Indians of this agency aggregates 803 souls, showing a decrease of 63 since the year 1887, but, at the same time, the mortality was not so great by 30 in last, as it was in previous years, when there was a diminution of 93 souls.

The Inspector reports that the health of these Indians is good, and that this condition of matters is, in a great measure, owing to the fact that the Agent takes great care in seeing that the Indians clean up their houses every spring, when they move into their wigwams, even to the extent of lifting the floors of their houses, and thoroughly cleansing every corner where dirt is likely to have accumulated.

Satisfactory progress still continues to be made by the Indians in the Crooked Lake's Agency.

The inspector reports that "the Agent, Colonel McDonald, has his agency in splendid form. The Indians are contented and pleasant, and work is going on at all points very smoothly."

The Agent reports that the progress made by the Indians since the date of his last annual report has been marked, and that the prospects of last season's crops turning out successful were so good that several Indians who had not previously shown any disposition to farming, made a commencement.

The harvest of 1887 included, besides other products, over 2,000 bushels of wheat. The area planted in that grain last season was 363 acres, and in other seed 176 acres.

The Indians of this agency competed at the agricultural exhibitions held at the various towns and villages in the district. They succeeded in obtaining prizes at several of them.

At the exhibition held at Broadview, Chief Ka-ke-wis-ta-ha carried off the first prizes for the best milch cow, and for the best yoke of young steers, also a special prize for the fattest steer against all competitors.

The houses and fences of the Indians in this agency are excellent. Many of the former being as good as those of the white settlers in the district. The Indian occupants likewise keep their premises clean, appreciating the great necessity of cleanliness as a sanitary precaution.

The health of these Indians has been satisfactory; the number of births having during the past year exceeded by four that of deaths.

These Indians earned in the year 1887, by work done for parties residing outside of the reserve, and by the sale of the products of their labor not including what they realized from the sale of furs and fish, \$1,414, being double the amount of their individual earnings of the previous year.

They own in private property paid for with their own money fifteen mowers, twelve horse rakes, five seif binders and numerous waggons.

Fur-bearing animals have become very scarce in the district over which these Indians usually hunt. Very few were trapped during the season of 1887-88.

A number of the Indians belonging to this agency have remained for over a year in the United States; others are in the Turtle Mountains.

The Indians of Chief Kakewista-ha's band had last season 107 acres under crop.

They own 75 cattle; and individuals among them are also owners of 18 animals.

The Inspector reports an improvement in the condition of matters on this reserve; he says, that the Indians work industriously, and that the young men evince much interest in agriculture; that the cattle are in excellent condition, and the increase in calves is very satisfactory; that the fields are well ploughed and sown, the crops properly cared for, and the fences good.

On the reserve of Chief Ochapowace a similar satisfactory condition of matters exists. The Inspector reports that when he visited it in the month of August last he found all the Indians, who were able to work, busy at cutting, binding, and carting their grain into the stack yards. They had under crop in last season 133 acres, of which 84 acres were sown in wheat.

Some of the Indians individually own self-binders, which they turn to profitable use not only by reaping their own grain with them, but by working for other Indians therewith at a charge of 50 cents per acre.

This band owns 74 cattle and 4 swine. Individuals among them are the possessors also of 49 heads of live stock.

The boarding school, conducted by the Rev. Mr. McKay, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, is situated quite near this reserve. The building was considerably enlarged last year and when it was completed, the institution renewed its useful work with increased vigor. It is very highly spoken of by all parties who have had an opportunity to visit it.

The most of the children of this agency who are of an age to attend school are either at the institution last referred to or at the Industrial School at Qu'Appelle.

On Chief Coweses' Reserve are to be seen well cultivated and fenced fields, and many other indications of progress.

The Inspector states that the ploughing done by these Indians would do no discredit to the best white farmers.

The area of land planted last season was 201½ acres, of which quantity 147 acres consisted of wheat.

These Indians likewise purchased self-binders.

They own 74 cattle and 18 swine, and individual members possess as personal property 163 animals.

Many improvements in the houses and other buildings of these Indians are perceptible.

Some of them propose imitating the example set them by their chief in dividing the interior of his house into separate apartments.

The work accomplished on Chief Sa-ki-may's Reserve indicates that on the one hand the Indians are industrious and progressive, on the other hand that they are well supervised in their work.

These Indians have inaugurated a new industry in the reserve, namely, the manufacture of lime for which there is an abundance of suitable stone on the tract. They propose selling such quantity as they do not require for their own use to the settlers in the vicinity and in the towns nearest to their reserve.

They put up in last season 350 tons of hay, which will be sufficient to feed their cattle, of which animals they own 55, and individual members possess 50, and will leave a surplus of 75 tons for sale.

It is proposed to make arrangements with a cheese factory, which is carried on in the vicinity, to purchase such quantity of milk as these Indians, and those of the other bands in the agency, may not require for domestic use.

There were 100 acres of land under crop in last season on this reserve, 65 acres of which were in wheat.

The population of the four bands in this agency is 619, being a decrease of 36 since 1887, which is probably the result of the absence before referred to of a number of families from the reserves.

The Indians of the Birtle Agency, which comprehends eleven bands and their reserves, excepting three in the vicinity of Fort Pelly, are situated in the western portion of the Province of Manitoba, have perhaps as a whole made less progress than those of the more westerly reserves.

This may in some measures be accounted for from the fact of several of the reserves being situated at no great distances from centres of white population, and the consequent temptation to the Indians, to which they too often yield, to loiter in the towns and villages, instead of remaining steadily at work on the reserves prevents much progress being made in agriculture. Many of them, however, especially among the Sioux, obtain employment at daily labor in these places.

The facility with which they appear to be able to procure spirituous liquor is also much against their advancement, and is most demoralizing to them.

The total population of the eleven bands is 1,656, being 139 less than was the population in the year 1887. This diminution in number must to a large extent be attributable to absences from the reserves; as the death rate during the past year exceeded that of births only by one soul, there having been 63 deaths to 62 births.

On the reserve of the chief known as "The Key" the crops were somewhat backward owing to the spring being late.

Some of their cattle were not in good condition from the same cause.

The majority of the band owning this reserve subsist by hunting. Their capture of furs in last season was rather successful.

These Indians had only 20 acres under crop.

They have very fair houses which they keep in good order.

They appear to be in comfortable circumstances and quite contented.

A member of this band has received a contract for the erection of a church building on the reserve.

The school conducted under the auspices of the Church of England is managed with considerable ability, is attended by all the children of an age to go to school, and satisfactory progress is being made by them.

The band and reserve of Chief Kesekouse are in similar circumstances to those of "The Key," having about the same area of land under crop.

The roads and bridges are kept in a good state of repair on both reserves, and the houses on this reserve are likewise maintained in a good condition.

There is also a school in operation on this reserve.

The band occupying the tract known as Coté's Reserve appear to have done better than the other two bands in the Fort Pelly country.

They had twenty-six acres under crop last season.

The roads and bridges have likewise been very much improved on this reserve, and the cattle are in good condition.

As stated elsewhere in this report it is proposed to convert the day school on this reserve into a boarding school, as it is difficult, owing to the manner in which the Indian families are scattered on the reserve, to obtain a fair average attendance at the day school.

The Indians of the three reserves last described are essentially hunters, supporting themselves and families almost exclusively on the products of the chase. The Inspector states in respect to them, that although they have not increased the area of land planted, yet what they have sown is well done, and that they possibly put in as much of a crop as they could properly attend to and follow the hunt as well, and that the latter occupation is the most profitable to them.

The reserve which is situated on Silver Creek and is known as that of the Gambler, appears to be occupied by a thrifty and prosperous Indian community.

They had 128½ acres under crop last season, 102 acres whereof consisted of wheat.

Their houses and out-buildings are substantial structures, and they are kept in excellent order. Some of the former being even nicely furnished.

They own cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry.

One of these Indians is the possessor of a very fine stallion.

This band may be described as being in quite comfortable circumstances.

The Sioux Reserve on Bird Tail Creek is also the home of some very industrious Indians.

They had 149 acres under crop in last season, of which 107 acres contained wheat. Additional new land was ploughed by them in a very skilful manner.

A number of nicely furnished houses have been built.

They also by their own labor erected a very neat church building on the reserve, and they have an organ in it which is valued at \$85.

Some of the men supplement their other means of support by hiring with white people in the town of Birtle and elsewhere, and the women manufacture mittens, moccasins and baskets which they sell to the settlers.

The school in operation on this reserve is likely to be affected, in so far as attendance thereat is concerned; by the boarding school which it is proposed by the Presbyterian Church to establish at Birtle.

The band owning the reserve at Riding Mountain is divided into two classes, in so far as their avocations are concerned; some of them following the chase exclusively, while others obtain their subsistence by cultivating the soil.

They all appear to make a sufficient livelihood and to be quite contented.

The agriculturists had last season 42 acres under crop.

Their cattle were in very excellent condition.

The school continued its operations on the reserve during the past year.

The Band of Chief South Quill, whose reserve is situated at Rolling River, derive quite a considerable revenue from the sale of a root which is probably the "Snake Root," botanically known as *Cimi-cifuga Raccinosa*, quantities of which plant are gathered and sold by them at the rate of twenty-five cents per pound.

They had only 28 acres of land in crop last season. Following the industry just referred to and loitering at the village of Minnedosa which is in close proximity to their reserve, probably accounts for the small area of land cultivated by these Indians.

The Sioux Band residing on the reserve at Oak River possess a very fertile tract of land, of which they have not been slow to take advantage.

Some of their fields of wheat are equal to any of those belonging to the white settlers of the locality; being very well ploughed, and planted, and being kept free from weeds.

They had 220½ acres under crop, 180 acres of which were sown in wheat, besides that area 68 acres of new land were ploughed up.

The Sioux band who occupy the small reserve at Turtle Mountain, have made but slight progress. They are too prone to loiter at the village of Deloraine, and the reserve being distant from the headquarters of the agency, consequently they have not that close supervision which they evidently require.

They planted 27½ acres of land during last season; 18 acres of which consisted of wheat.

Matters on the Sioux Reserve at Oak Lake appear to be in a better condition.

They had 41 acres of land under crop; 32 acres whereof contained wheat. They likewise ploughed up 8 acres of fresh land.

Their cattle are in good condition.

Some new houses of an improved pattern are in course of erection on the reserve.

The band formerly known as that of Chief Way-way-se-cap-po, whose reserve is situated at Lizzard Point, on Bird Tail Creek, have improved in their circumstances considerably during the past year. Their fields and fences are better kept

than they formerly were, and they are more particular in keeping their houses tidy.

The area of land under crop was increased. Many who never attempted to farm previously have commenced to follow that industry.

Several of this band however still depend upon hunting for a subsistence.

The reserve is an exceptionally good tract of land. It possesses an excellent soil, abundant timber, game in the locality are plentiful, and there is a lake thereon which is well supplied with fish.

Some members of the band obtain remunerative employment from white settlers.

They also manufacture ox collars, sleighs, hay-racks and similar articles.

They have arranged for the purchase of a mowing machine to be paid for from their own earnings.

Their cattle are in good condition.

Most gratifying evidence of progress is to be seen in the condition of the Indians of the Moose Mountain Agency.

During the past year about 1,500 acres of land were fenced in by these Indians with rails cut and hauled by themselves, which added to the area previously fenced makes about 2,100 acres enclosed for pasture.

Nearly 180 acres were planted by them during last season, of which 126 acres were sown with wheat.

The houses on two of the reserves have had wooden flooring placed in them, the roofs have been shingled and the buildings have been whitewashed within and without, and they are kept very clean and tidy. Some of them are supplied with cupboards, and in others pictures are to be seen on the walls.

Several of these Indians succeeded in obtaining prizes for produce exhibited at fairs held at the Villages of Cannington and Carlyle, in the autumn of 1887.

The increase in the quantities of products of the soil raised in the year 1887, as compared with the quantities harvested in the preceding season is deserving of being noted; the increase in the amount of wheat raised was nearly treble, in the quantity of potatoes more than quadruple, and in that of turnips ninefold; moreover they harvested in the year 1887 for the first time peas, carrots and beets.

The quantities of the various kind of produce raised by these Indians in the year 1887 were:—

	Bushels.
Of Wheat.....	2,611
Barley.....	35
Peas.....	44
Potatoes.....	980
Turnips.....	970
Carrots.....	110
Beets.....	97

As a consequence of the harvest thus secured, it became unnecessary to issue flour to any of those Indians, except to the aged and destitute during last winter. Besides having a sufficiency of that article for domestic purposes, these Indians were able to purchase a new self-binder, the necessary twine for binding the shocks of grain and two hundred sacks with the proceeds of grain sold by them. They bought also a sufficient quantity of new wheat wherewith to plant their land in the spring, as there was some barley mixed with their own wheat.

Their cattle, sheep and swine are well cared for by them.

These Indians hold their fields in severalty; each family reaping its own harvest.

They are much better clothed than was formerly the case and they have for the most part discarded the use of the blanket as an article of dress, and have substituted the coat therefor.

They have also, as a rule, given up the habit of painting their faces.

It would effect a wonderful change in the ideas of all the Indians in the Territories, if they could be induced to make similar innovations in their habits. And what has been done in that direction in this agency within so short a time should be feasible in the other agencies, most of which are of older standing.

The sanitary condition of the three bands above referred to, was satisfactory during the past year.

A number of the children of members of this band are pupils of the Industrial Institution at Qu'Appelle, and they are quite happy and are making satisfactory progress, their parents being likewise satisfied with the treatment which their children receive at that school.

The Band of Chief Pheasant Rump planted 117 acres in the past year, 75 acres whereof were in wheat.

They own 59 cattle and 5 pigs.

Chief Striped Blanket's Band planted 61½ acres, 51 acres of which were in wheat. They own 53 cattle, 3 pigs and 5 sheep.

On the Reserve of White Bear, 11½ acres were planted; and the band own 10 cattle.

The Indians of this band went off last winter to the United States, and after remaining there for some months they returned sadder, but all the wiser for their experience. They now express a determination to remain on the reserve, and to endeavor to emulate their less volatile brethren of the two other bands, in making comfortable homes for themselves and their families.

Very great credit is due to Mr. J. J. Campbell, the Indian Agent at this point, for the manner in which he has conducted the affairs of this agency, for the condition in which the majority of these Indians are to-day is largely to be attributed to his assiduous attention to and judicious management of them.

The population of the three bands of this agency is 278, being 5 souls more than there were in the year 1887.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Indian matters in this Province have proceeded smoothly during the past year, with the exception of some excitement which was caused among the Indians of the Upper Skeena, owing to one of their number having been fatally shot by a constable, who with other policemen had been despatched to the locality by the Provincial Government, to arrest the Indian, who was killed, on a charge for murder.

The threats of the Indians against the white inhabitants of that region appeared to the Provincial Government to be sufficiently alarming to justify the despatch of a gun-boat and of a military force to the locality.

Upon the arrival, however, of this force, the Indians displayed such a submissive spirit that all cause for alarm was dispelled.

An epidemic of measles of a virulent type was very prevalent in quite a number of the Indian bands of this Province, and in many instances fatal results followed an attack of the disease.

The N-hla-Kapm-uh Tribe of the Okanagan and Kamloops Districts also suffered considerably from mountain fever, which is said to have been typhoid in its character, as well as from consumption; attacks of either disease terminated fatally in many instances.

The Indian Reserve Commissioner for this Province, whose reports will be found attached as Appendices to this Report, proceeded immediately after his return from Europe, whither he had gone under authority to obtain medical advice and to undergo treatment, to the North-West Coast to make certain additional allotments of reserve lands to the Indians.

The question of enlarging their reserves formed one of the subjects of the conference held with the Indians of that Coast in the autumn of 1887, by the special Commissioners, Messrs. Cornwall and Planta, and which will be found fully treated of in the Report of my predecessor for that year.

The Indian Reserve Commissioner subsequently visited the interior of the Province in relation to certain reserve matters which required rectification in the Okanagan and Kamloops Districts.

The matters as arranged by the Reserve Commissioner afforded satisfaction to the Indians and to the Dominion and Provincial Governments.

As I have stated in the prefatory portion of this Report, four industrial schools are about to be established at different points in this Province for the instruction of Indian youth in occupations calculated to render them useful members of society.

During the year which has just closed, 12 day schools and 2 semi-boarding schools were conducted in the interest of Indian children in several localities.

The estimated value of the animal products of the sea and of the forest in the procuring whereof the services of the Indians were called into such requisition,

amounted to \$1,386,202, showing an increase of \$170,329 over the value of similar natural productions in the year 1887.

The names of the principal reserves occupied by the various bands of Indians in the Cowichan Agency are stated in the Report for the year 1887 and they need not therefore be repeated.

I regret to have to state that, notwithstanding the instructions sent which required full information regarding each band to be supplied, the report of the Agent for this district is so general in its terms that I am precluded from furnishing detailed information respecting the condition of matters on each reserve.

Much destitution is reported to have existed during last winter and in the spring in several bands in this Agency, in consequence of the salmon fishery having proved to be a failure, and owing to the unusually stormy weather which prevailed, preventing deep sea fishing.

The crops of 1887 were also very light; indeed, in many cases, there was no return for the seed planted.

The prevalence of the epidemic of measles above referred to, and which extended to almost every reserve, contributed greatly to increase the distress of many.

Assistance was rendered in the form of food and medical attendance to the sick, where it was possible to furnish the same

The Indians of this agency might very soon become quite independent, if they would abandon the habit of wandering from their reserves and if they would remain steadily thereon. In the reserve at Cowichan not a few of them have very nice fields and they appear to work industriously at times, but they are apt to suddenly leave for the fish canning establishments or hopfields and from this cause not unfrequently all the fruit of their labor in their fields is lost. The Agent, however, mentions some cases of individual thrift. He states that sanitary regulations are fairly observed, also that some of the houses are kept neat and clean, the walls of a few of them being even nicely papered.

The liquor traffic with the Indians of this agency has been to a considerable degree repressed by the legal proceedings instituted against parties accused of breaches of the law in that respect.

Schools are conducted at the Nanaimo, Cowichan and Kuper Island Reserves with varying success, owing to irregularity of attendance on the part of the pupils.

The Indian population of this agency is 1,852, being 132 less than was their number in 1887.

The number of seals captured by the Indians of the west shores of Vancouver Island, off that coast, was considerably below the average.

The total amount realized from the sale of the skins of these amphibia secured by them during the year ended on the 30th of June last was about \$32,000.

Six schooners, manned by Indians, proceeded to the sealing grounds of Behring's Sea, but the seizure by vessels of the United States Government of sealing-schooners in the season of 1887 prevented many Indians from engaging in these expeditions.

The epidemic of measles before alluded to as prevalent in so many Indian bands in the Province raged with great virulence among the Indians of this agency, and in many cases—more especially in those of children—an attack proved fatal. The rate of mortality in the 18 bands embraced in the agency was therefore unusually high during last year.

In consequence of the great distress to which the widows and families of the eighteen Indian fishermen of the Kel-se-maht Band, the loss of whom, with their schooner, was mentioned in the Report of my predecessor for the year 1887, were reduced, the Department has been obliged to render periodical assistance to them, which will probably have to be continued, though in a diminished measure, through this winter at least.

With reference to the statement made in the report of this Department for 1887, that the Hawaiian Government had not, up to the latest advices then received, rewarded the Indians of the Chai-cle-saht Band of this agency for their noble conduct in rescuing and caring for the shipwrecked crew of a Hawaiian vessel, I have much pleasure in informing Your Excellency that since the date of that Report the Hawaiian Government generously presented the sum of \$150 to those Indians.

This gift with the amount bestowed by the Government of Canada in recognition of the benevolent conduct of the Indians, will have the effect of inducing them and other bands, should occasion for it arise, to act in a similar manner.

Indeed this instance of rescue by Indians of this coast of shipwrecked mariners is only one of several similar instances which have occurred within the last few years, showing the beneficial effect of the presence of Agents of the department among the Indians of this Province.

The Indians of the West Coast of Vancouver Island were formerly regarded with dread as irreclaimable wreckers; who not unfrequently associated the massacre of a ship's crew with the plunder of the valuables of the wrecked vessels. Now such acts of barbarity are unheard of.

The Ky-u-quaht Band of this coast appear to be making some progress in the direction of domiciling themselves after a more civilized method, having established their families in houses on the Mission Island, opposite Actis; and the reverend gentleman in charge of the Roman Catholic mission at that point has had surveyed a number of lots adjoining the buildings connected with the mission, which he hopes to induce Indian families to occupy, in order that the children may be able to attend conveniently the church and school.

The schools at Hes-qui-aht, Ky-u-quaht, and Clay-o-quot continued their operations during the past year.

The population of the Indians of this agency includes 3,160 souls, being a decrease of 201 since the year 1887.

There is not much progress observable in the Indians of the Kwaw-kewith Agency. They do not attempt to cultivate land, their whole dependence being on the sea for a subsistence.

Indeed except at Cape Mudge, on the Reserve of the We-wai-ai-ki Band, there is no land that is suitable for tillage in the agency; the reserves consisting for the most part of barren rocks.

It is regretted that there is no apparent improvement in the moral status of these Indians, they continue to be the most degraded in the Province. They are quite peaceable and harmless, but this is more probably due to constitutional torpor than to the dictates of a placable disposition.

The present generation of these Indians, as a consequence of the diseases attendant upon the immoralities continued through former generations for many years back, are physically, mentally, and morally degenerate.

They inhabit a region where a subsistence lies at their doors, so to speak, in the abundance of fish which the sea opposite their villages affords them as a food supply, requiring little exertion on their part to obtain it.

The wretched heathen feast known as the "Potlach" is still celebrated among them and entails on them loss of property and of time.

The Agent reports that at one of these feasts during the past year, as many as three or four hundred dollars were parted with, and in lieu of blankets pieces of wood were given, which were to be redeemed by the donors as soon as they should be able to do so.

There is a law in force which renders the celebration of this feast a misdemeanor, but the authorities charged with the execution of criminal justice in the Province, do not apparently take steps to enforce it in this agency or in other agencies where the same is practiced.

The school at Alert Bay has been continued during the past year, but the attendance thereat was very small and irregular, notwithstanding the assiduity shown by the missionary of the Church of England and his helpmeet, to ensure a better condition of matters.

The prejudices of these Indians against the education of their children are very strong, and the pupils who attend school do not do so from any constraint on the part of their parents.

The Agent however conceives that there is an inclination in the minds of the younger members of the various bands to adopt a better mode of life, and that it only needs encouragement to develop into something more practical than sentiment.

At Alert Bay the saw mill and fish canning establishment of the Reverend Mr. Hall, afford employment to such of the Indians as possess sufficient energy to work at those industries.

The number of Indians in the Kwaw-Kewlth Agency is 1,898, being 33 less than they numbered in 1887.

The Indians occupying the 54 reserve in the Fraser River Agency are as a rule orderly, industrious and progressive.

They possess many resources for making a living.

They engage extensively in salmon fishing, in extracting oil from the dog fish, in working at saw mills, in loading and unloading vessels, and in cultivating the soil.

In short they are an essentially industrial class of people, with whom the country could ill afford to dispense.

The Assylitts band, though few in number, cultivate a considerable quantity of land, and raise sufficient produce to have a surplus for disposal, after supplying their own need.

The band at Co-quo-plet have the advantage of an excellent example of industry and enterprise set them by their chief. They appear to profit thereby, as they are reported by their Agent to be very industrious, and to make the most of the small tract which forms their reserve.

The Indians of Cheam are also represented as being industrious and moral.

They had to mourn the loss by death during last summer of their chief, who had the reputation of being a good and wise man; he was highly esteemed by the Indians generally of the agency.

The above named bands depend mainly on agriculture for a subsistence, as do also those at Popcum, False Creek, Musqueim, Tawassen, Semiahmoo, Langley, Uatsqui, Skawkale, Yack-y-yon, Too-y-lee, Squah, Sumas, Yale, Sea Bird Island, Hope, Texas Lake, O-ha-mille and Skow-all.

These Indians are all reported to be industrious, and to cultivate the soil to advantage, except in two or three cases, where owing to the character of the country or the flooding of land their success is some what hindered.

Some members of the band at Cheheles also farm with much industry, rarely leaving the reserve. The other fragment of this band earn a subsistence by fishing.

The band at Coquitlam also depend on fishing.

The bands at Capatand Creek, at Clahoose and at Sliammans, on Jarvis' Inlet, are described as a hardy race who follow fishing principally for a living, and manage to have always enough and to spare.

The Capatand Band also work at saw mills at Burrard Inlet, and the Sliammans have recently adopted sheep breeding as another means of obtaining a livelihood; their reserve being especially well adapted for a sheep pasture.

The Sechelt Band, whose reserve is situated between Burrard Inlet and Sliammans, pursue the avocations of fishermen and timber cutters; they also engage in extracting oil from and in curing fish. They cultivate the soil to a limited extent. They are represented as being very industrious.

The epidemic of measles before referred to as having been so prevalent among some of the Indian bands, attacked, with fatal effect in many cases, members of several of the bands last referred to.

The Mission Indians of Burrard Inlet, who occupy a reserve near the city of Vancouver, are very highly spoken of for their morality, industry and cleanliness.

The Agent reports that their nice clean houses, with their fine church building, are a credit to them.

Sanitary regulations are strictly observed by them.

They dress as well and are as clean in their habits as white people.

Their men work at the saw mills in Vancouver, receiving as remunerative wages as white laborers are paid.

The Douglas Indians, whose reserve is located on Harrison River, failed to make the salmon fishery profitable to them last season, the run of that fish having been very light in the Fraser, whither these Indians come in large numbers for the purpose of capturing them.

Their crops were also light, and unless they succeeded in catching their winter's supply of fish after leaving the Fraser, they will be in rather straightened circumstances during this winter.

The Keitsey Band, who are settled on a reserve situated at a distance of about three miles from the city of New Westminster up the Fraser River, and the small band who occupy the reserve on Seymour Creek are unprogressive and given to idleness, and in the case of most of the members of the latter band they are intemperate in their habits; while those of the former led by their chief are fond of celebrating Potlach feasts, and Tamanawas or Medicine dances.

In this agency there are boarding schools for the education of Indian children, one of which is conducted at New Westminster under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and another at Lytton under the charge of the Church of England.

The population of the various Indian bands of the Fraser River agency is 4,986, being 236 in excess of their number in the year 1887.

The Indians upon several of the reserves in the Williams Lake Agency suffered in some instances severely, during last winter, from the epidemic of measles previously referred to.

The general behavior of the Indians of this agency during the past year is favorably reported of; and with the exception of the reserves which were effected by the epidemic of measles, their sanitary condition was satisfactory.

There was an abundant supply of berries, and although the run of salmon was not large, the agricultural products of the reserves were bountiful.

Owing to the fact that there were in the Toosey Band of the Chilcotin Tribe very few families exempted from the attack of the above disease, no trapping of fur-bearing animals which, is their principle resource for obtaining a subsistence, was done during last winter.

The Department was obliged therefore to supply them with the requisite seed, wherewith to plant their fields in the spring. Three adult members and seven children of the band fell victims to the disease.

The Stone Band of the same tribe escaped entirely from the infection. They did not leave their reserve while the epidemic was prevalent.

These Indians used to be altogether dependent upon trapping fur-bearing animals and game. During the past year and since a reserve was allotted to them in 1887, they have evinced a remarkable aptitude for agriculture, having ploughed up a considerable quantity of land and fenced it in good style. The Agent states with regard to them that although they were considered to be the most intractable of the Chilcotin Indian bands, they will soon be an example to the rest as steady and prosperous farmers.

The Anahun band lost seventeen of their band from measles. The disease was very prevalent among them, and its attack virulent.

The Department in this instance also had to furnish them with grain in the spring wherewith to sow their land.

The Chilcotin tribe, to which the Indian bands above referred to belong, appear to be Indians of considerable force of character. The Agent states that they seem to aspire to procuring more than a mere subsistence.

Now that they have had reserves allotted to them, the possession whereof they feel confident they can retain, they are displaying much energy in improving the land, in the hope of bettering their condition.

With regard to the Lillooet tribe I can add nothing to what was stated in respect to the good character of these Indians in the Report for the year 1887, except to say that they have continued to maintain it.

The band at Colchopa were rejoiced over the confirmation by a court of law of their title to a reserve at that place, and to the right to divert water from a stream in the vicinity wherewith to irrigate the land, by virtue of a document held by the chief of the band.

The want of water for purposes of irrigation of the land previously held by them, had been a serious hindrance to their agricultural operations. The Agent states that these Indians who have hitherto been the poorest in the agency, will now be able to cultivate their lands successfully.

The Indians of the Pavillion band are in comfortable circumstances.

Besides cultivating land on the reserve with considerable success they obtain employment at lucrative wages from the white settlers of the locality.

The bands at Clinton, High Bar, Canoe Creek, Dog Creek, Alkali Lake and Williams Lake are in an equally prosperous condition.

The Indians of Alkali Lake were however affected to some extent by the epidemic of measles, but only in the cases of two children were there fatal results.

The Soda Creek Band are still without a sufficiency of land. The Agent remarks that these Indians are anxiously waiting for some action to be taken in the matter, and that the Soda Creek Indians are among the most industrious in the agency, also that they would become prosperous were a fair quantity of agricultural land added to their reserve.

The two bands composing the Alexandria tribe consist for the most part of industrious Indians, and being successful trappers of fur and hunters of game as well as fishermen, and to some extent agriculturists, they, as a rule, succeed in obtaining a comfortable livelihood. Intemperance is however of too frequent occurrence among them.

The epidemic of measles prevailed in these bands during the past winter, and proved fatal in the cases of 5 adults and 6 children.

The band at Qaesnelle also lost from the same cause 3 adults and 2 children.

The band at Kanim Lake had a good harvest last season, and are in a prosperous condition.

The Indian population of this agency consists of 1,918 souls, being 36 less than was their number in 1887.

It is observed with regret that the N-hla-Kapmuh tribe have seriously diminished in number during the past two years.

Pulmonary diseases and fever of a malignant type appear to be endemic with these Indians.

They are also greatly addicted to excess in the use of intoxicants. They are through these combined causes being rapidly decimated.

The decrease in 1887, as compared with their number in the preceding year was 40, and in 1888 it amounted to 48 souls.

This decadence is all the more deplorable, as the N-hla-kapm-uhs are an energetic and progressive people, as evidenced by their efforts in the past to improve their condition in the face of many obstacles to their advancement.

They increased the area of cultivated land in their reserves to the extent of 53 acres, but the amount of produce raised was relatively little.

Three arid seasons in succession have greatly reduced the fertilizing qualities of the soil of the numerous reserves:

The catch of salmon was comparatively small, and the price of furs also was reduced.

These drawbacks however only drove them to renewed exertions in other lines of industry, which resulted in an increase of revenue therefrom of \$1,600 over that derived last year from similar sources.

There was an augmentation in the number of their live stock during the past year.

The twenty-seven bands which compose the N-hla-kapm-uh Tribe occupy reserves some of which are located in the Kamloops district, and others in the Okanagan country.

Several of these reserves are practically useless for agricultural purpose, owing to the want of water, wherewith to irrigate the arid soil.

The Sushwap, or Se-whapm-uh Tribe appear to be possessed of more vigorous constitutions than the N-hla-kapm-uhs, and they do not, as is too much the case with the latter, indulge in the immoderate use of spirituous liquor.

Although these Indians have made additional improvements on the seventeen reserves occupied by them, their live stock have deminished in value, owing to their poor condition, which was caused by the severity of the cold weather in the winter of 1887, and by the scarcity of fodder.

They are however breeding a superior class of horses which will in a few years command remunerative prices.

The grain crops were almost a total failure in the season of 1887 in consequence of excessively dry weather.

They increased the quantity of cultivated land on the reserve during the past year.

They have also purchased additional farming impliments, including two mowing machines, and tney are the owners of quite a number of carriages.

These Indians were unfortunate in obtaining last season a less number of salmon than usual.

They also failed to realize as much for the furs captured by them, owing to a reduction in the value of the same.

They were likewise unable to procure employment on the railway.

Sickness of various kinds was very prevalent on the different reserves, which however yielded in many cases to skilful medical treatment.

The number of Indians in this agency, including N-hla-kapm-uhs and Sush-waps is 2,579, showing a decrease of 43 since the year 1887.

The N-hla-kapm-uh, Okanagan and Sush-wap Indians of the Okanagan district have apparently improved in their circumstances during the past year. New buildings have been erected on the various reserves, and the area of land brought under tillage has been increased.

Some of the larger implements of husbandry of improved pattern are owned by them, such as mowing machines, horse-rakes and sulky-ploughs.

Their horses were during last season attacked with the disease known as the mange. The Department caused immediate steps to be taken for their treatment, which happily resulted successfully. This disease is very infectious and loathsome.

With the exception of the crops on the reserve at N-kam-ap-lix and at Spellamcheen, where it was very good, the harvest on the various reserves of these Indians was a failure, in consequence of the severe drought.

It is regretted that the Indian Agent for Kamloops and Okanagan failed, similarly with several others elsewhere mentioned, to furnish information in respect to the moral, industrial and general condition of each band in those two districts, and I have it not therefore in my power to supply as succinct intelligence regarding each band as should be given.

The aggregate Indian population of the Okanagan district is 942, which, when compared with the number in 1887, shows a decrease of 14 souls.

The change for the better in the sentiment of the Kootenay Indians towards the Government is most satisfactory.

They now acknowledge that they have been treated with fairness.

So manifest was the improvement in the condition of matters in this district, that it was considered unnecessary to any longer retain the force of the North-West Mounted Police, which as stated in the Report of this Department for 1887, had been dispatched thereto, in consequence of disquieting rumors which had been in circulation for some time previously.

The Indians learned to regard the Police as their friends, and that they were stationed at Kootenay for the protection of themselves as well as of the other inhabitants of the district.

They regretted the withdrawal of the force not alone on account of the friendly feeling which they entertained towards it, but also for the more self interested reason that they would be deprived of many a dollar which, for services rendered or supplies furnished, they had earned from the Police since their advent to the country.

In the early part of last season assistance, in the shape of farming implements and seed, was sent to these Indians by the Department. This greatly gratified them, being an additional proof of the desire of the Government for their well-being. And this conviction was at a subsequent date greatly enhanced by an expenditure which was made in the construction of ditches for conveying water, wherewith to irrigate their reserves.

The conduct of the three sections of the Upper Kootenays whose reserves are situated at St Mary's, Tobacco Plains, and Columbia Lakes, as well as that of the Shushwap Band, whose reserve is situated on the east side of the latter lakes, was unexceptionably good during the last year.

They are a strictly moral, honest and religious people.

They have made rapid strides in agriculture, having increased the cultivated land by 97 acres, and ploughed up an additional quantity of new land to the extent of 78 acres; they also built 37 new houses and 3 barns; and they added 73 cows, 28 oxen and 117 young cattle to the number of their live stock.

The crops at the date of the Agent's report promised to be abundant. Those of the year 1887 were almost a failure.

The scarcity of fur-bearing animals of the larger kinds, excepting the bear, has probably been a warning to these Indians that they must look to some more domestic methods for securing a livelihood than trapping and hunting.

The Lower Kootenays or Flatbows are not so trustworthy as the upper bands. They had an important accession to their usual resources for obtaining a subsistence, namely canoeing, by the advent to that section of the Kootenay country of a large number of miners, from whom they obtain remunerative employment for themselves and their canoes.

The establishment in this agency of a boarding school of the industrial type for Indian children will undoubtedly tend greatly to the advancement intellectually of the Indian youth of the district, whom it will likewise enable to acquire a knowledge of useful trades.

The Indian population of the Kootenay district consists of 586 souls, being 18 in excess of their number in 1887.

Indian matters on the North-West Coast of this Province have, so far as several of the reserves are concerned, proceeded quite satisfactorily; but the continued objection on the part of some of the bands, notably those at Port Simpson and Greenville, which are no doubt made at the instigation of some designing self-interested parties, to the presence of an Indian Agent on that coast, and to the application to them of the laws regulating Indian affairs, renders it difficult to administer matters properly on those reserves; but it is hoped that the Indians thus led astray by evil advice may at an early date be brought under better influences which will produce in their minds sentiments more worthy of a loyal people, and similar to those that universally actuate the Indians elsewhere in the Dominion, and in no locality more eminently than on several reserves on this coast.

At one of the points whereat a loyal recognition of authority and consequent order and contentment prevail, namely Kincolith, the application at the Indians' request some few years since of the Indian Advancement Act to the band and reserve has proved so beneficial that application has been made by the band at Metiahkahtla to have the provisions of the same Act applied to them.

It is most suitable for a community of progressive Indians, as it confers on any band adopting it a *quasi* municipal form of government, with an annual elective system of councillors who have power to enact, subject to approval, by-laws for the good government of the reserve.

The Acting Indian Agent for this coast has been for so short a time in office, and the extent of country which his functions embrace is so large, that he has been unable to furnish me with statistical information. But there is no doubt that by next year he will be in a position to supply full intelligence on matters affecting each band in the agency.

The health of the Indians of this coast has been, on the whole, satisfactory during the past year. There was no epidemic prevalent except that of measles which attacked some of the Indians during last winter.

An attempt was made to introduce the whiskey manufacturing trade of Alaska on this coast last winter, but it was effectually stamped out by the adoption of vigorous measures.

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, timber, stone, &c., surrendered by them to be sold for their benefit, was on the 30th June, 1888, \$3,324,234.62 capital and interest, being an increase of \$20,370.38 when compared with the amount at the credit of the fund on the same date last year.

These funds are held in trust for the numerous bands to which they belong.

The expenditure from these funds, which was charged principally to interest, during the fiscal year amounted to \$284,206.92, being \$36,501.41 less than last year's expenditure.

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

Manitoba and North-West.....	\$876,334 65
Nova Scotia.....	5,619 19
New Brunswick.....	5,347 25
Prince Edward Island.....	1,931 18
British Columbia.....	66,834 20
	\$956,116 45

The following is a statement of the most important portion of the work done by this Branch during the year :

Accounts kept and balanced daily, two hundred and thirty-two.

Pay cheques issued, ten thousand four hundred and twelve—being nine hundred and thirty-four in excess of those issued last year.

Certificates for credits, eighty.

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

Statement B, placed herewith, and the subsidiary statements, Nos. 1 to 82, 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 fourteen subsidiary statements, from A to N, following, supply similar information with respect to the parliamentary appropriations for Indian purposes.

CORRESPONDENCE BRANCH.

Number of letters written between the 1st January and 30th, December 1888, 16,661, covering 22,589 folios, being an increase over the previous year of 1,207 letters, and 1,629 folios. Of this work about one-sixth was performed by the stenographers of the Department who as well wrote memoranda, reports, &c., covering 1,947 folios.

STATISTICAL, SUPPLY AND SCHOOL BRANCH.

Two thousand three hundred and seventy-five files, involving reports or recommendations to the Deputy Minister or other action, were dealt with, being an increase of 525 over the number received in 1887.

A number of new schools were opened during the year, adding 88 quarterly school returns to be examined and entered in 1887, making a total of 810 returns received during the year.

Five hundred and seventy-one requisitions for teachers' salaries, being an increase of 2 over the number received in 1887, have been duly checked and scheduled for payment.

There has been, during the year, a large increase in the quantity of school material sent out for the use of the various schools in the charge of the Department, as well as in the stationery and printed matter supplied to the different Superintendencies and Agencies of the Department.

Four hundred and forty-nine pairs of blankets were addressed and shipped to the different Agents for distribution to Indians.

Tabular Statements Nos. 2 and 3 and Special Appendix No. 1 were prepared for publication.

Statistical returns, statements, diaries and various other matters received due attention.

The printed matter and stationery for the use of the inside and outside service of the Department required 450 requisitions to be prepared, being an increase of 48 over the number issued in 1887; the material received in each case was duly checked and acknowledged.

TECHNICAL BRANCH.

The work done by this Branch of the Department consists of compiling, drawing and copying plans and reducing or enlarging the same as may be required; the examination of all returns of survey; preparation of instructions for surveyors; giving descriptions of lands when required, and computing their areas; also reporting on and checking accounts relating to such surveys, &c.; the preparation of plans, sections, detailed drawings and specifications of buildings, for schools, for Indian councils, for residences and offices of Agents, of farm or other employés, also for storehouses, barns, blacksmith's shops, root-houses, &c., and reporting on the tenders received and contracts made for building the same; the examination of and reporting on plans and specifications of bridges, wharves, roads, drainage, &c.

The following is a statement of the work done in the above lines during the year to the 7th December:—

Engineering.

Plans and Tracings	7
Reports	22
Examinations	49
Specifications.....	2
	<u> </u>

Architecture.

Specifications.....	9
Drawings.....	10
Tracings.....	22
Reports.....	28
Examinations	86
	<u> </u>

Surveying.

Instructions.....	10
Copies.....	45
Maps or Drawings.....	37
Sketches or Tracings.....	132
Reports.....	229
Examinations.....	636
Copies of Field Notes }	53
Descriptions..... }	

Survey Accounts.

Reports.....	11
Examinations.....	31

Miscellaneous.

Contracts..	4
Estimates and Calculations.....	137
Reports.....	22
Examinations.....	156

LAND SALES BRANCH.

The quantity of land sold during the year for the benefit of the Indians was twenty-one thousand three hundred and forty-four acres. The sale of these lands amounted to \$30,344.58.

The approximate quantity of Indian land now in the hands of the Department for disposal is 458,283 acres.

The collections on account of old and new sales of land and timber amounted to \$75,880.19.

The collections on account of rents of lands aggregated \$18,903.46.

The total amount of purchase money and of interest thereon in arrear on land sales on the 30th June last, was \$311,076.81.

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

Statement of the principal work done by this Branch during the year :

Agents' returns examined and entered.....	293
New sales entered.....	276
Number of sales cancelled.....	248
Cancellations of sales revoked.....	1
Number of leases issued and entered.....	32
Number of payments on leases entered.....	887
Number of payments on old sales entered.....	511
Assignments of land examined and entered.....	408
Assignments of land registered.....	260
Descriptions for patents prepared and entered.....	261
Number of patents engrossed.....	261
Number of patents registered.....	275
Number of patents despatched.....	275
Number of patents cancelled.....	2
Location tickets issued and entered.....	21

 REGISTRY BRANCH.

The number of letters received during the year was 18,713, being 1,148 more than the number received in the year 1887.

The foregoing statements show the quantity of work done in each Branch of the Department whereof a record has been kept; but there is a large amount of additional work of which no statement can be given, owing to the fact that no account has been nor could be kept of the same, a general description of the character thereof is given in the Report of this Department for the year 1887, under the heading "Miscellaneous Work."

SURVEYS.

During the past year alterations were made in the boundaries of several reserves in the North-West Territories, also the boundaries of a reserve near Carleton were surveyed, and the boundaries of several reserves which had become indistinct or obliterated were renewed. Full details in regard to these operations will be found in Mr. Surveyor Nelson's Report.

Surveys of two reserves at Rivière la Seine, of two others at Lake Manitoba, and of two more at Beren's River were also made. For particulars respecting these surveys reference is respectfully requested to the Report of Mr. A. W. Ponton, D.L.S., which is attached hereto among the general appendices.

In British Columbia two surveying parties were in the field.

Mr. Jemmett, the senior surveyor, surveyed the boundaries of reserves at Bella Bella, at Kokyet, at Kemsquit and at Bella Coola. The report of his season's work has been attached to this Report among the other appendices.

Mr. E. M. Skinner, who was in charge of the other party, ran the boundaries of several reserves on the north and west coasts of Vancouver Island and on the south-west coast of the mainland.

The reports of both surveyors will be found herewith.

I have placed with this Report, as a special appendix, a statement showing the number of Indians in each superintendency or agency, residing on the various reserves in the Dominion, the movable and unmovable property owned by them, the quantity of land under cultivation, and the area of fresh land broken up by them in the past year, the crops raised and the value of other industries followed by them during the same period of time.

The customary reports from the officers of the outside service of the Department in the various Provinces, territories and districts, and from the Principals of Industrial Institutions in operation at different points to each of which previous reference has been made in this Report, will be found attached as general appendices, and I have likewise placed therewith the usual tabular statements respecting Indian schools, the population of the numerous tribes and bands in the Dominion; also returns showing the crops sown and harvested in each Agency in the North-West Territories, and the quantity of land planted and harvested by individual Indians on the reserves within each Agency; likewise a return of resident and nomadic Indians in the Territories and their whereabouts. A statement is also appended showing the quantity of land sold during the past year, and the area of surrendered land remaining unsold in each township and townplot, and the amount for which the sales were made.

The usual statements of account in connection with the Trust Funds and with the appropriations voted by Parliament for Indian purposes will be also found herewith.

All respectfully submitted,

E. DEWDNEY,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

PART I

OF THE

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,

WALLACEBURG, ONT., 30th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual report and tabular statement on the Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island, for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

I have just finished taking the census, and have visited every house on the reserve within the last month.

The crops, now nearly harvested, are perhaps the best ever raised on the island; the wheat, perhaps, being the exception. The corn, oats, peas, potatoes and all crops sown in the spring being very good.

I only found two small places on the whole reserve that was not worked to their full capacity, every foot of land inside of fences being sown or planted with something.

The houses were, for the most part, clean and comfortable, and the yards well raked and swept up, leaving nothing to object to in this respect.

I found an old couple with no one but themselves, about the oldest couple on the island, who had cleared up about three-quarters of an acre of bush land, and had potatoes growing on it. The rest of their clearing, about three acres, was all planted, and bearing the finest crop of corn, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds that I have seen this year. They did all the work themselves and were cheerful and happy, their house being clean and home like. The name of this old gentleman I will, I hope, be excused for mentioning here, it is "Pemahquadoonce," father of ex-Chief James "Potquahong," one of the foremost and most enterprising men on the reserve.

The general health of the people during the year has been good, there has been no epidemic of any kind.

A good many old people have died during the year, but the death rate among the children has been much less than in former years.

The numbers have increased among the Chippewas from 642 last year to 658 this year; and among the Pottawattamies from 164 last year to 166 this year.

The schools are being well and regularly kept. The attendance at both schools being nearly, or quite to the full capacity of the schoolhouses. There are a good many small children living so far away from the schoolhouses that they cannot attend school. This want can only be met by establishing another school, which I hope to be able to do with the consent of the council and the department within the ensuing year.

We are trying to get the Indians to send some exhibits of grain and other products to the western fair to be held at London in September. A council was held on Tuesday last to discuss the question of sending exhibits, and a general council

Appendix.

PROPERTY.					GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.										Other Industries, Value.
Oxen.	Young Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Barley.	Other Grains.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Other Roots.	Hay.	\$	
					Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.		
204	1220	853	283	1220	11600	14260	6154	6250	1220	4200			1640	3,600	
6	259	147	75	165										550	
33	324	307	102	485	2329	3765	1227		5168	2939			610	7,127	
1	121	138	22	239	3761	7789	744	548	1963	2950			324	2,786	
.....	248	268	66	492	6580	10870	400	240	8810	1000			350	550	
10	79	73	23	296	3227	1349	1039		2238	1059			98	394	
3 ³⁰	249	580	477	1263	4050	5030	4685	50	1745	21450			875	31,450	
39	119	41	8	11		200	84		98	2200			65	8,891	
37	75	70	22	65		1337	271		65	7017			619	16,320	
16	83	3				100				8250			283	40,250	
4	8	5	3	7	15	80			68	400			9	599	
2	110	180	150	160	1000	8400	6500	8000	330	2400			200		
.....	24	25	18	59	325	950	215	265	30	200			22	2,150	
52	220	63	207	240	650	740	1450	50	440	3530			485	3,230	
14	59	69	6	118	500	1800	700	950	600	675			100	2,900	
4	15	20		32	386	635	271	305	140	1206			18	4,383	
5	26	18	6	44	458	2120	530	410	15	797	100		56	6,024	
.....	20	7		50	475	1200	300	400	70	2300			130	4,800	
14	58	20		83	250	473	79		164	1395			52	625	
.....	5	11		16	540	375	175	600	48	210			7	1,325	
770	3321	2888	1465	5045	36189	61473	24824	18068	23512	64079	100		5913	137,949	
50	315	455	70	371		20000	500	19000	500	2500			600	26,500	
10	125	130		180	17.0	4000	850	570	1670	2900			470	4,260	
2										140			30	2,687	
2	22	6		39	130	690	8		75	3000			42	14,800	
17	42	17	38	49		425	406		572	813			45	15,800	
7	12	7	3	28		465	3	9	106	810			20	1,400	
18	30	22	50	75		1500	25	30	425	2200			200	800	
.....	42	15	46	40	100	1100	110		65	4520			250	13,800	
.....		6		10		280	50			1050			33	73,110	
.....		3	5	9		16	6	26		475			15	56,600	
4	18	8	21	1	52	17	14			1308			19	200	
110	606	669	233	802	1982	28103	1972	19635	3353	19716			1724	209,957	
14	55	20	38	68	94	1422			273	4475			99	2,868	
1	16	5		2		728	10		392	1120			45	10,400	
11	13	4		12	45	1000			1115	1050			105	8,050	
16	84	29	38	82	140	3150	10		1780	6645			249	21,318	

SPECIAL APPENDIX

PROVINCES, AGENCY OR BAND.	Resident Indian Popu- lation.	IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, AND LAND CULTIVATED AND FRESH LAND PLOWED				PERSONAL							
		Houses.	Barns and Stables	Land Culti- vated.	Land newly broken up.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Waggons and Carts.	Threshing ma- chines.	Fanning Mills.	Other Imple- ments.	Cows.	Bulls.
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>													
				Acres.	Acres								
Annapolis and Shelburne.....	118	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
Digby.....	157	40	3	255	13	2	2	8	...	410	3	...	
Yarmouth.....	69	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kings.....	65	16	1	10	1	4	2	1	...	18	1	...	
Queens and Lunenburg.....	62	39	7	239	2	3	3	6	...	34	9	...	
Halifax.....	102	15	7	12	...	11	...	3	...	40	1	...	
Hants.....	161	16	8	275	...	3	1	2	...	...	6	...
Colchester.....	100	23	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cumberland.....	102	28	5	25	4	1	1	2	...	15	1	...	
Pictou.....	174	41	2	30	3	...	...	3	...	10	1	...
Antigonish and Guysboro'.....	175	51	4	325	12	2	1	1	...	...	6	...
Richmond.....	252	36	10	330	20	2	2	...	...	60	18	...
Inverness.....	130	14	5	278	8	4	4	6	...	50	10	...	
Victoria (1887).....	121	5	5	68	3	...	...	...	...	48	30	...
Cape Breton County (1887).....	254	17	6	200	5	3	3	7	...	...	19	...
Totals.....	2145	369	63	2050½	71½	34	19	39	...	697	105	...	
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>													
Superintendency.....	319	66	17	177	13	6	5	2	...	66	2	...	
<i>Manitoba and N.-W. Territories</i>													
F. Ogletree, Agent, Treaty No. 1.	518	32	17	211	29	20	16	24	...	1	401	26	
A. M. Muckle do	1873	439	282	725	61	116	113	51	...	6	1428	272	
H. Martineau do	740	269	132	98	8	30	23	22	...	...	4	164
R. J. N. Pither do	595	298	41	106	...	23	18	...	...	3	992	22
Geo. McPherson do	1033	105	40	91	31	10	12	...	94	...	220	48	
John McIntyre do	863	232	15	90	...	14	11	...	...	...	561	13
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4.....	803	192	61	523	32	72	19	39	...	6	2083	94	
Muscowpetung's Agency, Treaty No. 4.....	781	270	76	508	41	85	40	52	...	5	1295	75	
Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4.	1656	174	120	904	151	112	85	104	...	1	3111	196	
File Hills do	271	49	34	19	...	33	14	23	...	...	509	65
Assiniboine Res. Agcy. do	243	135	30	267	17	28	5	8	...	2	43	17	
Crooked Lakes do	6	9	116	76	718	235	77	35	30	...	1	1310	66
Moose Mountains do	4	278	88	21	326	20	25	14	15	...	2	881	30
A. Mackay, Agent, do	5	2048	639	122	138	16	38	38	...	...	2583	102
Joseph Reader, Agent do	5	929	253	46	62	3	26	36	1	...	2	1344	40
Saddle Lake Agency do	6	496	102	50	320	28	55	30	27	...	5	2003	105
Peace Hills do	6	593	54	41	435	59	68	37	44	...	1	1636	54
Battleford do	6	975	266	93	1079	136	131	61	46	...	1	802	153
Union Lake do	6	46	94	31	518	94	41	19	21	963	49
Duck Lake do	6	642	130	61	843	114	40	19	32	...	2	395	60
Edmonton do	6	684	215	77	486	17	46	30	17	...	3	385	32
Carlton do	6	530	83	56	561	...	45	28	38	...	1	2	85
Sarcee do	7	932	248	16	358	40	14	11	...	...	657	157
Blood do	7	2189	225	12	240	...	38	18	35	...	1	1520	2
Blackfoot do	7	1952	437	...	306	23	...	...	...	...	764	...
Piegan do	7	931	94	4	130	17	33	9	11	...	1	224	89
Totals.....	23940	5259	1554	10228	1172	1219	741	640	98	56	26114	2022	

—Continued.

PROPERTY.					GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED										Other Industries, Value.
Oxen.	Young Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Barley.	Other Grains.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Other Roots.	Hay.	\$	
					Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.		
	2	1	8	8		140	5		5	275				675	
										750			65	11,715	
1	3	1		2		16			8	100			5	502	
2	10	2	5	3	15		45		53	570			40	147	
2	2	2		4		35	6			80			17	90	
2	8	4				185		15		275			30		
										150				500	
		1		2		75			4	300			2	600	
		2		2	90	50			4	800			2	444	
4	8		7	2		204				16.0			54	3,880	
4	15	3	40	20										230	
2	12	5		5		130	5	6	10	2240			157	2,155	
6	22		12	15		200	8		5	400			50	80	
	30	9	13	6		10			400	700			100		
30	112	31	85	69	105	1045	69	21	509	8200			522	21,018	
3	6	7	4	4	300	824				3080			62	5,912	
22	59	28		16	4561	30				800			70	2,100	
171	499	50		52	2370	1300	20	1700	280	11450			4000	31,700	
148	149	64	4	11	95	150	6	120	13	3384			1013	14,854	
40	38	21		23	190	50		170	273	4998			257	9,539	
32	5	19		5					83	3332			159	30,255	
8	10				36			39	7	3010	13	6	73	19,807	
76	260	89			655	50	118	320		2250			875	6,275	
109	176	194			730		22	105	30	4692	2225		1040	5,850	
194	275	343	124	14	12605	3400		1021		16550				55,900	
38	92	48			94			226		475			375	487	
19	39	49	39	11	670	219	8	157		4000			175	774	
88	117			22	2405	410	71	290		2490			792	2,873	
33	57	12	5	7	2611		44	35		1055	1040	110	260	1,405	
48	127	2			260			200		8725			673	44,650	
22	44	7			28			44		2678			94	8,947	
89	90	94			268			1061		855			480	10,300	
58	84			43	162	50		1661		1457			295	2,845	
186	252	16	148		1455	3670		7052		9113			1083	260	
47	47	33			150	100		4110		1500	2100		700	4,900	
55	114				1600			2700		2300				9,650	
44	76	1		2	650	750		3670		1790			548	2,305	
74	172	88	89		3422	176		729		6400				5,600	
	258	340				560		16		410	1006			1,900	
15	2	8			70	1626				1603			100	400	
	130	947				1171	222			9406	1466	179			
10	30	510				795				2525				1,350	
1626	3202	2963	409	206	35087	15307	511	25426	686	107278	7850	295	13064	274,926	

Special Appendix

PROVINCES, AGENCY OR BAND.	Resident Indian Popu- lation.	IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AND LAND CULTIVATED AND FRESH LAND PLOUGHED.				PERSONAL							
		House.	Barns and Stables.	Lands Culti- vated.	Lands newly broken up.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Waggons and Carts.	Threshing Ma- chines.	Fanning Mills.	Other Imple- ments.	Cows.	Bulls.
				Acres.	Acres.								
<i>British Columbia.</i>													
Cowichan Agency.	1852	479	203	1781	10	88	45	102	1	3	288	.....
West Coast do	3160	293	.....	11	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knawkwilth do	1898	178	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lower Fraser do	4936	1244	275	2467	296	98	63	50	.....	1	1639	463
Williams Lake Agency	1918	382	114	891	30	52	42	1	.....	5	134	180
Kamloops do	2579	393	146	507	124	75	53	17	.....	.....	1405	116
Okanagan do	942	164	108	1164	15	75	85	9	.....	.....	404	240
Kootenay do	587	114	9	146	78	24	4	2	.....	.....	.....	311
Totals.....	17922	3246	856	6970	555	413	292	181	1	9	3582	1598	

NOTE—The 1st division of the Western Superintendency of Ontario includes the Chippewas of Chippewas and Munsees and Oneidas of the Thames; and the 3rd division of the same superintendency The 1st division of the Northern Superintendency of that Province includes the Ojibewas, Ottawas Huron; the 2nd division of that superintendency embraces the Ojibewas of Parry Island, Shawanaga, division of the same superintendency comprehends the Ojibewas of Garden River, Batchewana Bay Superior.

The North-Eastern Superintendency of New Brunswick includes the Micmacs of the counties on Province embraces the Amalecites of all the counties on the south and west sides of the Province,

—Concluded.

PROPERTY.					GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.										Other Industries, Value.
Oxen.	Young Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Barley.	Other grains.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Other Roots.	Hay.		
					Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.	\$	
108	534	386	115	232	500	2000	200			3000			380		
.....	.....	19	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2150	.....	.....	.....	42,300
.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,750
152	540	745	270	1778	3235	6645	7093	560	4277	24115	.....	.....	1082	60,800
.....	98	2959	.....	465	6445	300	965	.....	.....	3260	.....	.....	.....	455
86	559	2894	.....	141	523	1601	528	.....	222	10078	.....	.....	.....	192
426	779	4426	.....	213	3840	4080	724	.....	562	7650	.....	.....	.....	248
58	273	3112	.....	.....	315	90	109	.....	.....	1200	.....	.....	.....	14
830	2785	14543	385	2869	14858	14716	9610	560	5061	51453	.....	.....	2471	192,285

Sarnia, Kettle Point and Rivière aux Sable; the 2nd division of that superintendency embraces the comprehends the Moravians or Delawares of the Thames. and Nipissingas of Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands and the Ojibwas of the north shore of Lake Henvey Inlet, Lake Nipissing, French River, Lake Temogamingue and the Iroquois of Gibson; the 3rd and Michepicoten; and the 4th Division of the said superintendency takes in all the Ojibwas of Lake the north-east of that Province. The 1st division of the South-Western Superintendency of that except Victoria and Madawaska, which form the 2nd division of that superintendency.

PROVINCES, AGENCY OR BAND.	Resident Indian Population.	IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, AND LAND CULTIVATED AND FRESH LAND PLOUGHED.				PERSONAL.							
		Houses.	Barns and Stables.	Land Cultivated.	Land newly broken up.	Ploughs.	Harrow.	Waggons and Carts.	Threshing machines.	Fanning Mills.	Other Imple-ments.	Cows.	Bulls.
				Acres	Acres								
<i>Ontario.</i>													
Grand River Superintendency—													
Six Nations	3362	715	531	27580	1410	524	315	482	12	136	471	713	
Mississaguas	245	87	88	3078	148	81	61	152	1	40	115	145	
Walpole Island Agency	824	198	97	2371	118	83	59	67	3	17	49	190	
Western Superintendency—													
1st Division	502	122	52	1587	88	71	51	86	2	28	31	100	
2nd do	1363	266	160	8220	91	154	112	110	2	51	123	197	
3rd do	288	72	40	1051	32	37	26	45		13	87	57	
Northern Superintendency—													
1st Division	3506	867	568	6025	230	291	255	105	10	28	1926	328	
2nd do	846	147	51	1343	95	23	33	5		2		83	
3rd do	1094	173	74	1533	385	45	28	9	1	3	1	75	
4th do	1742	117	24	379	8	7	5	3	1	1	150	26	
Golden Lake Agency	98	17	9	70	6	4	3	2				9	
Tyendinaga do	1050	199	180	9000		115	100	110	4	60	120	170	
Lake Simcoe do	125	33	19	325	5	14	11	6	1	5	14	18	
Cape Croker do	395	94	84	1135	35	60	38	76	3	11	690	95	
Saugeen do	360	60	50	500	50	15	14	25	2	20	21	27	
Alnwick do	232	61	33	2465	6	11	10	16		5	11	14	
Mud or dice Lake Agency	247	61	33	790	8	11	11	17		4	128	25	
Rama Agency	237	69	18	793	2	10	9	8		4	50	12	
Penetanguishene Agency	337	33	18	532	35	13	9	11	1	2	130	25	
Scugog Agency	50	13	10	275	13	9	5	9		4	25	4	
Totals	16903	3464	2079	69252	2765	1578	1151	1344	43	434	4142	2313	
<i>Quebec.</i>													
Oaughnawaga Agency	1673	378	339	4180	60	220	168	352	19	20	152	335	
St. Regis do	1179	155	98	2405	60	70	51	43	10	6	65	170	
Viger do	125	18	1	25								2	
St. Francis do	330	62	30	300		3	3	5			85	33	
Lake St. John do	459	85	38	180	15	12	16	14	1	1		40	
Maria do	111	20	14	205	10	7	4	11		3		14	
Restigouche do	550	94	40	650	10	19	20	30		6	4	35	
River Desert do	455	65	30	675	30	9	15	9		2	130	41	
Jeune Lorette do	279	57	6	86	6	3	2	5				8	
North Shore River St. Lawrence Superintendency	1460	139	8	21	2	1	1	4				10	
Temiscamigue Agency	110	25	14	77	27	2	2	1		1	33	11	
Totals	6731	1098	618	8804	220	346	282	474	30	39	469	699	
<i>New Brunswick.</i>													
North-Eastern Superintendency	912	192	70	381	1	20	28	13		1	2	34	
S.-Western Superintendency—													
1st Division	472	65	9	166		6	6	6		1	166	4	
2nd do	210	38	15	285	8	3	3	5		1	90	5	
Totals	1594	295	94	832	9	29	37	24		3	258	43	

appointed for Friday, 7th September, to take entries of exhibits, when I hope there will be entries made in proportion to the abundant crops they have to draw from.

The Indian band of the island will compete at the exhibition, and arrangements are concluded now for their attendance.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. McKELVEY,

Indian Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—1ST DIVISION,
SARNIA, ONT., 21st September, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I have the honor to transmit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

The band of Chippewas under my care number 475, beside 27 Pottawattamies on Aux Sauble Reserve. I have nothing of a very special nature to report. The Indians as a band are pretty healthy; there are a few families who have consumption and consequently keep dropping off.

I cannot report as much progress in building this year as in former years. The tribal disputes among themselves have affected them in this regard, but I hope that will soon be over.

Our two schools are fairly well attended. The one on Sarnia Reserve is taught by an Indian and the one at Kettle Point by a white man. The school at Sauble will soon be completed and ready for occupation.

The system of ditching on the Sarnia Reserve is still in progress and will be nearly completed this fall. It has been a great improvement and has caused the opening of new roads all through the reserve, besides carrying off the surface water.

The crops last year were not so good as I would like to see; the dry weather affected them very much but there has been a great improvement this year. I think this is all I have to report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. ENGLISH,

Indian Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY, 2ND DIVISION,
STRATHROY, ONT., 31st August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I have the honor to transmit to you my annual report and tabular statement of the Oneidas, Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames, for the year ended the 30th June, 1888, in accordance with instructions contained in your circular of the 9th May, last,

Oneidas of the Thames.

This band numbers 778 souls, an increase of three since last census.

A number of them are both intelligent and industrious, and farm their lands in a very creditable manner indeed. The three schools on their reserve are apparently prospering and are regularly visited by Mr. Dearness, the public school inspector for East Middlesex, a gentleman who takes very great pains in giving all necessary information both to teachers and scholars.

The spiritual interests of the Indians of this band are looked after by the Rev. A. G. Smith, of the Church of England, and the Rev. E. Hurlburt, of the Methodist Church of Canada, who appear to be devoted men.

Chippewas of the Thames.

This band numbers 454 souls, a decrease of four since last census.

It is the most important band within my agency, having a considerable capital of their own in the care of the Government, from the interest of which their running expenses are paid, and the surplus is divided among themselves semi-annually at so much per head, young and old sharing alike.

The Mount Elgin Industrial Institution, which is situated on the Chippewa portion of the Caradoc Reserve, is doing as usual a good work in training the young Indians in farming, shoemaking and joiner work, as well as teaching the young Indian girls in house work and dairying.

There are three schools supported from the funds of this band, one of them taught by Chief Joseph Fisher, for the past two years president of the Grand Council of Indians of Ontario. The other two are taught by white lady teachers.

Inspector J. S. Carson, of the public schools of West Middlesex, has the oversight of Caradoc Reserve schools, and he attends to his work very well indeed.

Munsees of the Thames.

This band numbers 131 souls, an increase of six since last census.

A very fine frame mission house with stone foundation has been built for this band during the past year. The funds from which the house was built were raised by Indian John Wampum, of Moraviantown, when in England a few years ago.

There is one school on the Munsee portion of the Caradoc Reserve, taught by a white lady teacher, which school is under the care of the Church of England. The Methodist Church of Canada and the Church of England have each a mission on the Caradoc Reserve. The former under the care of the Rev. A. Edwards and the latter under the care of the Rev. A. G. Smith.

I regret to say that the crops on the reserves within my agency were very deficient in nearly all kinds, and especially the potato crop, which suffered the most. The season was so dry the growth was very limited.

The general health of the Indians was very good, no epidemic having appeared among them.

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

The past year has been marked by no circumstance of especial moment. The morals and habits of the Indians are gradually improving.

During the past year I have adopted (with the consent of the several bands) a regular system of meeting with them on business matters, which is as follows:—

I meet with any Indian or other person on Indian business in the village of Melbourne, which village is contiguous to the Caradoc Reserve, upon the first and third Wednesdays of each month. Attend the monthly meeting of council on the Oneida Reserve on the second Wednesday, and the meeting of council with the Chippewas on the last Wednesday of the month, and when we have five Wednesdays in the month I attend the council meeting with the Munsey band on the fourth Wednesday, thus giving twenty-four meetings in Melbourne for all the Indians, twelve to each of the Oneidas and Chippewa bands, and an average of six to the Muncey. The latter being a small band, does not require so many meetings. I also, as circumstances require, visit the reserves on school business, and look after the general state of the Indians and lands, and in doing so, travelled within the past twelve months, 2,599 miles, and was away from my office 997 hours.

In conclusion I have again to give the assurance that the Indians within my agency are in good health and prospering in a satisfactory manner.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS GORDON,

Indian Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY,—3RD DIVISION,
HIGHGATE, ONT., 20th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit my annual report and tabular statement of the Moravians of the Thames for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

This band now numbers 288, being an increase of seven since my last report.

I have to report only an average harvest. Wheat has been a good crop, the yield being 3,227 bushels; this is 159 bushels more than the crop last year. In all other grain there has been a decrease, the largest being in oats and corn; this decrease was owing to the long drought, which did great damage to the spring crops.

For the same reason root crops were poor, potatoes being only about half a crop. As potatoes and corn are a food staple with the Indians, the reduced crop was quite a drawback to them; but I am pleased to report no cases of actual distress, and only in three cases was I asked for assistance, which, when reported to the Department, was promptly rendered.

A number of new buildings have been erected since my last report, but they are mostly built of square hewed logs, and do not add much to the appearance of the reserve.

We have two schools, with fair average attendance; the pupils are making good progress. One pupil, from the Moraviantown school, passed a successful examination for entrance to the High School, at the Ridgetown examinations in July last.

The churches are doing a good work. I have to report a great improvement, morally, among the Indians during the past year. I have seen only one intoxicated Indian since my last report. This improved state of affairs is due to the work of a number of earnest Christian men and women on the reserve.

The agricultural society on the reserve continues successful. The new hall built by the Department last summer is a fine building, and although it is 50 feet long by 30 feet wide, it was found too small to contain the exhibits brought to the fair last fall. The gate receipts were large. The society after paying all prizes and expenses had a surplus on hand, and is now building a new shed 20 feet wide by 40 feet long, wherein to exhibit grain and roots. With this increased accommodation it is expected there will be ample room for exhibition purposes, and that the new building will be paid for by the surplus receipts of the society.

I must say that the agricultural society has proved a great benefit to the Indians; it has been the means of making them try to excel in agricultural products; they work their land better (and they have good lands); it has improved their stock. They now have one thoroughbred Durham bull, with registered pedigree, owned by Chief Stonefish, on the reserve, as well as a number of thoroughbred Berkshire and Suffolk swine.

At the East Kent County Fair last fall an Indian took first prize on fall wheat, second prize on butter, and four other prizes. At the Oxford Township Fair they took first prize on oats, together with nine other prizes. This, I think, is not a bad showing for Indians in competition with white men. This I believe to be due to the good work of the agricultural society.

We are now making great preparations for the exhibition at the Western Fair, to be held in the city of London in September next, when I trust the Indians of this reserve will be able to show white men that they are not all children.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN BEATTIE,

Indian Agent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—1ST DIVISION,
MANITOWANING, ONR., 31st August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In transmitting my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June last, I am pleased to be able to state that the condition of prosperity noted last year still continues, and that the general health of the Indian bands under my superintendence continues satisfactory.

The hunting Indians have been fairly successful in their catch of furs, and those who follow agriculture have been rewarded with fair crops, those interested in stock-raising have been very successful; during last winter many worked at getting out cedar ties and posts for which there was a good demand, and fishing has been very remunerative to those engaged in that industry.

The interest and annuity payments were made at the usual times, the sum of \$11,778.99 having been distributed.

Collections to the amount of \$15,744.46 for land sales, timber dues and rents have been made at this office during the year.

The various bands have been visited as frequently as opportunities occurred, and the health of the Indians has been carefully looked after by the Medical Officer, Dr. R. M. Stephen, who has personally visited those bands within reach, while those at a distance have been supplied with medicines.

The importance of attention to sanitary matters has been impressed upon the Indians whenever practicable.

Attention has been paid to keeping the roads in the various reserves in repair.

Cases of destitution or need of pecuniary aid have been rare; in circumstances of want, from inability to work, from old age, accident or illness, assistance has been rendered by the Department, but such conditions while they are inevitable in a numerous body of Indians, have happily been of rare occurrence.

Blankets have been distributed as usual to those in need.

Schools have been in operation at Wikwemikong, Wikwemikongsing, South Bay, Buzwahs, Sheguiandah, Sucker Creek and West Bay upon this island, and at Mississagua, Serpent River, White Fish River and White Fish Lake on the main land. Schoolhouses are in course of erection at Thessalon and Spanish River Indian Reserves.

Care has been taken that the schools were comfortably warmed and commodious seats and desks have been provided for the use of the children.

The use of intoxicants by Indians, while it does not seem to have increased, cannot be said to have materially diminished by the efforts made for its suppression, the difficulty of watching such a large extent of territory and the covert assistance rendered to the whisky sellers by the Indians renders detection difficult.

The work being done by the Indian schools (although the attendance of the children is not as good as could be desired) cannot fail to bear good fruit, and the knowledge of mechanical occupations acquired at the industrial schools will fit the Indian to maintain himself, and largely increase his usefulness. The trades learned are blacksmithing, shoemaking, tinsmithing, carpenter, wheelwright and boat builder; in several instances a satisfactory degree of proficiency has been attained.

It is gratifying to be able to remark that the movement among the Indians for the improvement of their dwellings still continues this is more marked at Wikwemikong which village presents a highly creditable appearance. Increased attention is also being paid to farming and the area of land under cultivation has extended, a considerable amount of new land having been broken and brought into cultivation upon the unceded part of this Island. More attention is also being paid to stock-raising which will, in all probability, be in the near future, a most important source of revenue.

the Indians possessing a very large extent of pasture land of the best quality. Improvements in the breeds of horses and cattle raised are, however, much needed.

The Indians generally have been orderly and well behaved, and the year may be considered as one of prosperity and progress.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES C. PHIPPS,

Visiting Superintendent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY, 2ND DIVISION,
PARRY SOUND, ONT., 27th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report and enclosed tabular statement showing the condition of the various Indian bands under my charge, during the year ended the 30th June last.

Parry Island Band.

During the past year this band has followed an even course. Without much to note in any particular respect it has had a fair and satisfactory amount of prosperity. There has not been anything approaching to destitution, misery or a high death rate, and on the whole it may safely be reported that advancement by slow but sure and steady steps is being made. There has been and generally is abundant labor at good wages to be obtained in connection with neighboring lumber operations.

Agriculture is gradually receiving more attention and the chase less; while as an evidence of the interest taken in educational matters it may be stated that in order to retain the services of an efficient teacher the band voluntarily requested that his salary be increased.

Shawanaga Band.

As formerly reported this band is not so favorably situated in regard to communication with the influences of civilization as others in this superintendency and its progress is proportionally slow.

Their moving, *en masse*, in the middle of summer from their "gardens" to a distant fishing village is also prejudicial to progress. During such migration school matters become disorganized, agriculture is left to care for itself and retrogression is the consequent result.

A change of teachers has been effected and it is to be hoped that fresh vigor will produce better results.

It is much to be regretted that immorality produces a fouler blot on this than on any other band under my charge. On my last visit I warned some of the culprits that any further complaints would form the subject of a special report to your Department.

A number of children were vaccinated during my last visit.

Henvey Inlet Band.

During the past year this band has enjoyed an average amount of prosperity and I did not hear any complaint of hard times. Too much attention is however still paid to hunting, nevertheless, a good feature may be observed in the fact that some of the older members of the band put forth efforts to keep others at home and complain that these efforts are not always crowned with success. I encouraged them to persevere and pointed out that on the cultivation of the soil on an improved method rested their only, yet sure hope of future comfort and prosperity.

Last year the crops were barely average, this year they are, on the whole, damaged somewhat by the prevailing drought, but there is no reason to expect scarcity. It was on this reserve that I saw the finest field of potatoes that I have seen anywhere this season.

Here, as at Shawanaga, a change of teachers has been effected, and better results in educational matters are expected.

The vaccination of last year was found to have been successful. I again vaccinated about a dozen of the band and instructed them to continue the operation during my absence.

Nipissing Band.

This band is in a flourishing and in most respects in a perfectly satisfactory condition.

As my canoe sailed across the broad waters of Lake Nipissing and approached Beaucache Bay it was evident that that "beautiful hiding place" was putting on its holiday attire. Snow white tents were springing up in the shrubbery that lines the level beach and Indian men and maidens, all dressed in their best, gave each other and their superintendent a joyous cordial greeting. Smiles, merry laughter and the usual concertina were the order of the day, and after the rugged rocky camps and portages of the French River to arrive among the Nipissing band at Beaucache Bay seemed like getting to a haven of rest.

The only things that mar an otherwise perfect condition of this band are the facilities for obtaining intoxicants and the unfenced condition of the Canadian Pacific Railway track. In consequence of the former two members of the band have while intoxicated been killed by passing trains and of the latter cattle and horses belonging to the band are occasionally destroyed in a manner disheartening to the owners.

A new schoolhouse at Beaucache Bay is in course of construction, where also a Roman Catholic Church has recently been erected.

Dokis Bank.

This band of Indian traders still maintains its commercial charter and position. They do not inhabit their reserve, the pine of which they still refuse to surrender for sale, but live on one of the most beautiful promontories of the Nipissing Reserve. A more perfect acquaintance shows that this small band is composed of two classes—one comparatively rich, the other very poor.

Temogamingue Band.

Upwards of one-fourth of this band failed to meet me on payday at the accustomed rendezvous. The cause of this was not far to seek. Not having been successful in obtaining the location of a reserve and having abandoned immediate hope of such many of the band are seeking scattered homes and have chiefly settled at and about Lake Temiscamingue whence the larger portion of those who presented themselves had come. As Temiscamingue is a two days' journey from Lake Temogamingue the sick and infirm as well as some widows and children could not attend; hence the large absentee list.

The baneful and unlawful sale of intoxicants to Indians has crept even into this remote quarter and as a result one member of this band has been murdered; another awaits in jail his trial for the crime and two families are deprived of their breadwinners.

The band has not during the past year cultivated any crops, nor is there any school in operation. About fifteen of the younger members were vaccinated.

Gibson Band.

Except in education matters this branch of the Oka Band of Indians is making very satisfactory progress. The number of cattle owned at present by the band is in promising excess of what was owned last year, and I noticed that more attention is being paid to fencing than formerly. Some well burned fallows also indicate that more ground is being brought under cultivation. Notwithstanding the long continued drought the crops looked fairly well and the outlook was good.

In educational matters the same progress was not manifest. I understand, however, that the school which is under Methodist control has been recently inspected and it is hoped that the result will be beneficial.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. S. WALTON,

Indian Supt.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—3RD DIVISION,
SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., 18th September, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward you herewith my report, tabular statement and census of the Indians under my charge for the year ended 30th June, 1888. They are composed of three bands—the Garden River, Batchewana, and Michipicoten and Big Heads.

Garden River Band.

These Indians live on their reserve, and are not given to hunting. During the summer their principal occupation is picking berries up Lake Superior and on the United States shore; they make considerable money in this way; they are not much given to work. The farming, as will be seen by the tabular statement, is of very small account. This year they had chances they have not had for years. Messrs. Hollister & Co., millmen, offered the Indians the use of their horses during the ploughing season, and told them they could have all the slabs they wanted to mend their fences, but very few took advantage of the offer. The season was very late this year, and therefore the crops are not expected to turn out very good, the potato bug being very destructive. Oats and peas were looking very well before the last heavy frost. The schools, I am happy to say, have been better attended than in former years, and the new teacher (Miss Brown) of the Church of England school has made a wonderful improvement. A female teacher appears to get the children on better than any other. This school is only attended by children of that church. The Roman Catholic children of the band attend the Catholic school, which is attended by the Batchewanas, who are all Roman Catholics.

A large number of ties were cut on the reserve, also a good deal of pine, and all the Indians who were willing to work got employment. There was a great deal of sickness during the winter, and a few deaths. The chief of this band is named Augustine Shingwauk.

Batchewana Band.

A very large number of the members of this band reside on the Garden River Reserve, where they do a little farming and live much the same as do the members of the other bands. They have a school there which is well attended; they all belong to the Roman Catholic Church; they have very nice clean houses. Another part of the band lives on the reserve at the foot of the St. Mary's Rapids, where they

made a good living by catching and selling whitefish; they hunt during the winter time and have properties of their own, which they farm. Another portion live at Goulais Bay on their own farms, and have quite a little settlement; they raise very fine potatoes and a few other roots and corn. They are outside of the reserve. One has several head of stock and took some prizes at the Sault Ste. Marie agricultural exhibition. Some live by fishing. There are also a few living at Batchewana on land of their own, which they farm in a small way and fish and hunt. The remainder of the band live at Agawa River, about 95 miles from here, a small Hudson Bay post, and do nothing but hunt and fish. Every year I give them tobacco and a good dinner to the number of about forty, they are the most contented of all the Indians, and seem to be very healthy. The chief of this band is Nubenaigooching.

Michipicoten and Big Head.

Of this band I have very little to report, as I go no further than Michipicoten River and the greater number of the band live at Chapeau and Missinabie. They have a reserve here on which are built several very good houses, with clean and neat gardens; they grow only potatoes and very few of them. They hunt for the Hudson Bay Post. When last there I found them all healthy, there had been one case of measles, I always leave medicine with the chief and at the Hudson Bay post for their use. Here, as at Agawa, I distribute pipes and tobacco, and give them all a good dinner. The chiefs of this band are Sanson Legard, Jimmey Cass and Gros Jambette. This band has no school.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WM. VAN ABBOTT,
Indian Lands Agent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY, 4TH DIVISION,
PORT ARTHUR, ONT., 8th September, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report on Indian Affairs within my agency, together with the annual tabular statement, for the year ending 30th June, 1888.

Fort William Band.

I am happy to inform you that the Indians of this band are in a prosperous condition; their farms are neatly kept; the fences are in good order, and consequently the crops have been protected. Last spring the ploughing and seeding were done in good time. The crop of oats, potatoes and other vegetables, was good. The statute labor was done this year, as it has been during the past four years. The regularly appointed pathmaster saw that each head of a family performed two days work, keeping the culverts and bridges in good order and cleaning out the ditches. The Indians are very good in turning out at the appointed time, and those who cannot do so, furnish a substitute. The roads are turnpiked and kept in good order.

The farms of this band are beginning to be remunerative and to show improvements. Last spring for the first time they had their own seed potatoes, and some for sale to neighboring whites, besides having sufficient in their cellars for their own use, until the new crop comes in. They have oxen and a number of other cattle well cared for, having generally hay enough to keep them. This year the crops have been unusually good.

A considerable number of deaths occurred in excess of births. I furnished the Indians with medicine and medical attendance.

The St. Joseph Convent Orphanage School, although it is a large building, is over-crowded with children, and an additional school-room is now being built; the money being provided by the Department, and from other sources;—they have also the boy's and girl's school, both of which are well attended. The advancement of the children has been favorably noticed by the inspector.

About forty-seven members of this band live on the reserve with the Savanne or Lac des Milles Lac Band. I have therefore to make the annuity payment to them there, as the distance is too great for them to come to Fort William for payment.

Red Rock Band.

The Indians of this band are settling on their River Nepigon Reserve more this year than last. Having had no reserve until two years ago, they were scattered about in different localities, but they are now coming together on their reserve. They have this year cleared some land and have planted potatoes. Their chief has a farm opposite the reserve, a few hundred feet across the Nepigon River. Last fall he gathered sixty bushels of potatoes, and furnished his Indians with their seed this spring. After their seeding is done, these Indians are employed with their canoes, by tourists going up the Nepigon River for brook trout fishing, for which that river is renowned. They get the highest wages—from two to three dollars per day, and are well kept. In this way they make money, and in the winter season go inland to their hunting grounds.

They have a good schoolhouse and teacher at the Roman Catholic Mission on Lake Helen, but it is out of the way for them, and next year they expect to build a schoolhouse on their reserve.

Pays Plat River Band.

The Indians living on this river are but few in number. The river is noted for the finest lake trout and whitefish on the Lake Superior coast, and these fish are the principal subsistence of the Indians. The land is poor, being of light sandy soil and not productive. Although the Indians have worked industriously, yet, they have failed to get good crops.

Several deaths occur among these Indians every year, and the band is decreasing in number. The health of the Indians suffers on account of the land being low, and heavy fogs hanging about it. On this account, some families, this summer, have moved away.

The Pic Band.

These Indians are making good progress in their agricultural pursuits. This year their crops were, however, not so good as last season on account of summer frosts. They have plenty of hay, and keep their cattle well fed. They also sell some hay to the officials at the Canadian Pacific Railway station. These Indians likewise get work on the Canadian Pacific Railway which helps them to make a living. They also catch fine trout and whitefish. In the winter season they go to their hunting grounds; altogether they manage to make a good living. All the Indians had their own seed potatoes last spring, without having any provided for them by me. In winter they do a good business in the fur trade.

They have a good schoolhouse, but have been unable to get a teacher for some months past.

Long Lake Band.

These Indians form a large and prosperous band, who follow hunting entirely for a living. Their winter's catch of furs, consisting principally of otter and beaver, realizes from seven to eight thousand dollars annually. They dress well and are

cleanly in their habits. Their land is unproductive, the summer season being too cold and too short for perfect vegetation. The lake and streams abound with fine fish. During the summer the men obtain employment from the Hudson Bay Company, transporting goods and supplies of provisions which are brought in boats carrying five tons. These are twelve portages on the route, some of which are over high hills. The Indians' wives and families manage to live comfortably, camping during the summer season, on, and about the Long Lake Reserve.

This band has a Roman Catholic Church, but they have no school.

Nepigon Band.

The Indians of this band are the most numerous of any within my agency numbering about five hundred. They are well to do, industrious and cleanly in their habits. A goodly number have excellent houses and garden grounds on Jack Fish Island, near the Nepigon House, Lake Nepigon. They raise very fine potatoes, sufficient for family use during the winter and for seed in the spring. A number of these Indians who do no farming dwell in wigwams about the rivers and lakes, living on fish and what they catch while hunting. In the winter they go to their particular hunting grounds, the limits of which was, in many instances, defined and handed down from their forefathers. They are very honorable with one another, having proper regard for their neighbors' traps. Their catch of fur is large; about the same in value and kind as that of the Long Lake band.

They have a Roman Catholic Church at the Hudson's Bay Company's post, and a well built schoolhouse on Jack Fish Island, but they never have had a teacher.

Two years ago a reserve was surveyed for them by the Department on Gull River, Lake Nepigon, but thus far they have not made any improvements on the land.

English Church Mission Reserve.

This reserve is also situated on Lake Nepigon, near the mouth of the Nepigon River. It was surveyed for these Indians this summer. They are very comfortably situated on the banks of the lake, where each family has a house and a clearing. The land is very fertile and yields good crops. Last spring they had their own seed potatoes, and plenty in their cellars for use until the new crop comes in. They are now quite contented and pleased to find themselves on their own land, and they feel encouraged to go on and improve their homes. The men are employed every summer by American tourists, and make money at the business, in the same manner as do the Indians of Red Rock or Lake Helen.

I may mention that the Fort William, Red Rock, Pays Plat, Pic River, Nepigon and English Church bands, last spring for the first time ever known, had their own seed potatoes wintered over, and they will probably continue the praiseworthy practice. These Indians have improved very much, particularly within the last three years.

There are here a church and parsonage and also a schoolhouse and teacher.

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

J. P. DONNELLY,
Indian Agent.

COUNTY OF RENFREW, GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY,
SOUTH ALGONA, Ont., 21st September, 1888.

The 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 band now numbers seventy-seven, being a decrease of two during the past year. There have been seven births and nine deaths (chiefly children) from diphtheria.

The crops were bad during the past year except the hay which was very good. There are some of the members of the band who work well and are improving their farms and erecting buildings.

The school is progressing favorably, the attendance though not large is regular.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
EDMUND BENNETT,
Indian Agent.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, TYENDIUGA AGENCY,
SHANNONVILLE, ONT., 19th August, 1888.

The 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, 1888.

This band now numbers 1,050, being an increase of thirteen during the past year. There having been twenty-five births and twelve deaths.

Since my last report the general health of the Indians has been good. Doctors Newton and McLaren are attentive to them.

The crop is almost a failure this season, owing to the long continued drought.

The interest money distributed this year amongst the people amounted to \$3,216.82, and the usual supply of blankets were distributed among the aged and infirm Indians.

The four schools on the reserve are in operation. The attendance of the pupils is pretty good and I consider we have an efficient staff of teachers. John Johnston Esq., public school inspector, still continues visiting our schools semi-annually with favorable results.

Since my last report about \$14,000 has been expended in refencing the land in this reserve.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
MATTHEW HILL,
Indian Agent.

LAKE SIMCOE AGENCY,
GEORGINA, ONT., 20th August, 1888.

The 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, 1888.

The population is now one hundred and twenty-five, a decrease of three since last census, the result of five deaths, eight intermarriages.

Sickness prevailed to a serious extent in the early part of the year, but the health of the band during the last six months was never, perhaps, so good.

Increased attention is paid to cleanliness of person and premises, and great improvement is noticeable in this respect with the majority.

The sobriety of the band is universal, and in this respect is most exemplary.

The general morality of the band continues excellent, and the relations of the various families amicable.

In common with their white brethren on the mainland, the farmers on the reserve had a short crop.

Barley was the only grain successfully grown.

A bush fire raged with great violence last fall and did considerable damage.

In order to improve the condition, a survey of another concession is authorized, to be parcelled out among the band for cultivation.

Live stock was, as usual, well wintered, and is kept in excellent condition.

Owing to domestic affliction the teacher, Mr. Mayes, was compelled to withdraw at the end of the first half-year, since which time the school has been closed. Mr. Mayes was a most useful and efficient teacher as well as a kind friend to the Indians, as was also Mrs. Mayes.

A new teacher, an Indian, is expected this month, furnished by the Methodist body.

The purchase of a new organ for the church was completed, and is intended to be paid for out of proceeds of contributions on baskets and fancy work.

The church has been thoroughly renovated within and without at an expense of over \$50, and is now fresh and attractive.

The new caretaker, Jacob Charles, Jun., is very efficient.

I assisted largely in advances this spring for purchase of seed grain and potatoes, and the result is very promising.

I have pleasure in mentioning the extensive garden of Mr. Wm. Bigsail, of Snake Island, embracing potatoes, corn, beans and a great variety of other vegetables, as also a great variety of small fruit, showing good care and cultivation.

Many of the band have supplied themselves with new boats during the year, and are now comfortably off in this respect, as these are indispensable to people living on an island.

Chief Big Canoe is an intelligent, energetic, shrewd business man, and a good farmer, and is assisted by a good council in the conduct of the business of the band.

In conclusion I beg to state that I continue to take a personal interest in this band individually and collectively, contributing liberally to their welfare and comfort over and above what is officially required of me.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. R. STEVENSON,
Indian Agent.

CAPE CROKER AGENCY, ONT., 31st August, 1888.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement on Indian affairs for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

This band now numbers 395, being an increase of four this last year.

It affords me great pleasure to state that the health of the Indians is good, and their sanitary condition is very favorable. There was no want or suffering here last winter; all found ready employment during the winter, taking out dead and fallen

cedar timber of which there is a large quantity on this reserve. The fishery reserve has yielded a plentiful supply of good fish, and large quantities were disposed of at remunerative prices, thus enabling the band to pass the winter very comfortably. Many improvements have been made within the last year by way of repairing old houses and stables and building some new ones of very fair construction. Large additions have been made in the purchase of agricultural implements, new waggons, and a number of covered buggies and carriages.

The roads are well made and kept in a state of good repair. The schools here are well conducted by an efficient staff of teachers, and the attendance of pupils is fairly good. I regret to state that some of the members of this band are much given to intoxicating drink, and on several occasions caused considerable trouble. I secured one conviction, which, I believe, produced a good effect. However, I cannot blame the Indians as much as I do the unscrupulous traders, who know they are breaking the law for a little paltry gain. Many of those Indians seem to have no difficulty in getting all the liquor they want notwithstanding every effort I can put forth to prevent it.

The crops of last season were about an average yield, but so far this spring everything looks very poor; there was no rain for over two months and vegetation is almost burned off the ground. I fear there will be very little hay, a want that will be sorely felt as there is considerable stock kept on this reserve and animals cannot be disposed of at prices that pay the farmer this year. However, with the aid of the fisheries and what can be realized from timber and other resources I have every reason to believe the Indians will be able to get through the winter comfortably.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. JERMYN,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENCY OFFICE, SAUGEEN RESERVE,
CHIPPEWA HILL, ONT., 25th August, 1888.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report and tabular statement of the Chippewa Indians of Saugeen for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

The band now numbers 360, being an increase of seven since last year, there having been ten births and three deaths.

There are three schools in operation on this reserve, and under the tuition of efficient teachers, they are progressing favorably.

The agricultural interests are making some advancement, and with the advantages that we hope to derive from the surveying of the reserve into farm lots (which is now being conducted by Mr. Low, P.L.S.,) giving each Indian his own holding, will very much stimulate them to increased efforts.

There has been considerable falling off in the quantity of hay this year owing to the drought which continued through the month of June and the first part of July; however, the recent showers have much improved the grain and root crops, but being rather late in coming I look for a falling off compared with last year.

I am pleased to be able to report that the sanitary condition of the people is good, they being more fortunate than their white neighbors in having had no contagion amongst them.

I have the honor to be, Sir

Your obedient servant,

JAS. ALLEN,

Indian Agent.

ALDERVILLE AGENCY,
ROSENEATH, ONT., 29th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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

The population of this band is two hundred and thirty-two, being the same as when I made my last statement. We have had eight births and eight deaths during the past year; of those who died four were infants and four adults.

Farming receives considerable attention from six or seven members of the band. The greater number of the heads of families planted large patches of potatoes, &c. It is to be regretted that they all cannot be induced to work their own lands. About 1,325 acres of this reserve is rented to white tenants who pay their rents half yearly in advance.

The Rev. John Lawrence, who was recently sent here as missionary, is very attentive to the moral and spiritual wants of the Indians and I have no doubt his influence will have a very good effect.

I regret to say, however, that many of our young men appear to have an insatiable desire for spirituous liquors and will have them whenever and wherever they can get them. I have fined ten different persons within the past few weeks \$50 each, exclusive of costs, for selling liquors to some of them. I find that it has had a good effect as I now rarely hear of an Indian being intoxicated.

The Indians have recently repainted their mission house internally and externally. They have also built a new wire fence in front of their church and school-house which adds very much to the appearance of the buildings and yard.

They are also getting a new cabinet organ with imitation pipe top from the Bell Manufacturing Co., Guelph, for their church, thereby showing considerable taste and refinement.

The sanitary condition of the band is at present excellent, I do not know of one case of sickness.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN THACKERAY.
Indian Agent.

RICE AND MUD LAKE AGENCY,
GORE'S LANDING, ONT., 1st September, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report and tabular statements showing the state of the Indians under my charge for the year ended the 30th June, 1888.

Rice Lake.

During the past year the Indians have conducted themselves soberly and industriously. Those who have not given their attention to farming have made a very fair living by laboring, shooting, fishing, trapping and gathering wild rice—which was an abundant crop and for which there was a good demand—while those who gave their attention to farming have been somewhat discouraged by light crops and rather low prices. The demand for baskets and bark work has exceeded the supply, and the Indian women have, therefore, materially assisted in supporting themselves and families.

All things considered the past year has been a pleasant one for the Rice Lake Indians.

The school has been taught by Mr. Spence, of Toronto, the average attendance has increased and the children have made considerable progress.

Mud Lake.

The Indians are, with a very few exceptions, an industrious and law-abiding people. Throughout the year there has been very little destitution among those who are able to provide for themselves; their worst period is always in spring from the time the fur hunting season ends, 1st May until 15th June when fishing begins, they have thus about seven weeks at this season directly after a usually hard winter, when their stores are low, during which they have really no means of providing for themselves and families.

The sanitary condition of the place is much improved, although much remains to be done, a greater degree of cleanliness and tidiness is observable in and around their homes, as well as in the dress and person of young and old, the result being that sickness is getting to be quite as rare amongst them as among their white neighbors.

A few members of the band have paid more attention to farming, and those who do so are improving in their circumstances, and are much better off than those who do not.

Considerable interest has been taken in improving the general appearance of the reserves, such as straightening and grading roads, building better fences, planting trees, &c.

The people all claim to be either members or adherents of the Methodist Church, about half attend church very regularly, about a quarter attend usually in sacrament and other extra occasions. Service is conducted in the church usually twice every Sunday.

Sabbath school is held every sabbath at 2 o'clock. The children and young people attend very well, in about the same proportions as church services are attended.

The day school is open the whole year and every inducement is offered to secure attendance; the daily average attendance for the year has been 21.

Only a very few members of the band are addicted to the use of intoxicants and those unfortunately are among the young men.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN HARRIS,

Indian Agent.

PENETANGUISHENE AGENCY,

PENETANGUISHENE, Ont., 24th September, 1888.

The Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report on Indian matters in my agency, accompanied by the usual tubular statement.

Two events of some importance transpired on the Christian Island during the last year, the death of the late Chief Noah Assance, and Cane Assance became insane and had to be sent to the asylum. It is with sincere regret that I report the demise of the late chief, as he was of the greatest assistance to me in promoting a disposition amongst the members of the band to clear and cultivate more land, and adopt agriculture as a chief means of subsistence. He was a good example to his fellow Indians in this and many other ways and his loss will be felt amongst them.

The Indians continue to make good progress and are all well contented and in good health. The conduct of the Indians continues as usual good, and I have heard no complaints whatever during the past year against any member of the band. They are in considerable demand as assistants in loading and unloading lumber in the various ports in this vicinity, a class of labor—not continuous—that seems to suit them very well. This means of employment will be increased in the future, owing to the lumber from the north shore commencing to pass through the harbors in this vicinity.

There were during the past year eleven births and an increase of four to the band by immigration. There were as against this eight deaths making the total increase to the band seven.

The number of tourists using the islands in this vicinity this past summer for camping grounds has been very large, and represented people from many states of the United States, as well as from different parts of Canada.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. H. THOMPSON,
Indian Agent.

SEUGOG, Ont., 30th August, 1888.

The 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, 1888.

I would report as regards farming operations that they have been fairly satisfactory for the past year; some of the Indians have done wonderfully well, while others seem to be getting tired of agricultural pursuits and are slowly drifting back to their old mode of living, hunting, fishing and trapping.

I am sorry to report that some of the Indians still succeed in obtaining intoxicants in spite of my most strenuous efforts. I am, however, still doing all I can to prevent it and find out the parties who supply the liquor, which I am certain I will eventually succeed in doing and I shall then teach them a lesson they will not soon forget.

I would report that the great majority of the Seugog band are all kind-hearted people giving offence to no one, minding their own affairs and most devout and regular in attending divine worship each Sabbath day.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. B. McDERMOT,
Indian Agent.

NEW CREDIT AGENCY,
HAGERSVILLE, ONT., 15th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you my first annual report, referring exclusively to the affairs of the Mississaugas of the Credit.

This agency has been separate from the Brantford Superintendency for about six months only, and the tabulated statement which I also submit to you, is, therefore, defective in some particulars—notably, the omission of the quantity of grain harvested in 1887. The crops were much below the average last year, as was generally the case in this section of Ontario. Care will be taken to obtain accurate produce statistics after the coming harvest.

The result of the census taken in October, 1887, was as follows:—

Previous census.....	240
Births	11
Deaths	6
Increase	5
	<u>5</u>
Present census.....	<u>245</u>

A review of the census for the past few years will no doubt be of interest, as showing the rapid increase in population of this thriving band :

Census in 1880	208
do 1881.....	214
do 1882.....	217
do 1883.....	215
do 1884.....	218
do 1885.....	226
do 1886.....	239
do 1887.....	240
do 1888.....	<u>245</u>

An increase of 37 in eight years, while during this period there have been 57 deaths, an average of 7 for each year. I am pleased, however, to report that for the past twelve months there have been only two deaths of members upon the pay list. Thus while the band is now much larger than for the past fifty years, still the death roll is over 300 per cent. less than the average; and when the annual census is taken next October, I have no doubt I shall be able to report a very natural increase in the population of this band.

This very satisfactory condition is due to several causes; the heads of families are in much better financial condition than in years past; poverty, requiring the exercise of charity by the council, is of rare occurrence; their homes are more comfortably furnished and more cleanly kept; they appreciate the value of early medical advice in sickness, and understand more fully the benefit of prophylactic or preventive treatment. They have also been remarkably free from contagious diseases, and habitual drunkenness is now not known amongst them.

Equally encouraging is the condition of education upon this reserve.

The teacher, Miss Mary Murray, has succeeded in winning the affection of all the children and the confidence of the parents, as is shown by the creditable school report which has been sent to your Department. For the quarter ended 31st March last there were twenty-five upon the roll, with an average attendance of twelve. For the quarter ending 30th June there were thirty-six upon the roll, with an average attendance of twenty-two; a most remarkable increase. The census shows forty-one children of legal school age, and three of these are at the Mount Eigin Institute, so you will observe the teacher has nearly every available child upon her list. The new books and school supplies lately sent from the Department will likely assist in continuing the good attendance after the summer holidays.

Steps will be taken to erect a suitable new schoolhouse, the present one being old and quite unsuitable for the important work of the education of the youth of the reserve.

The seed grain purchased by the Indians last spring, to be paid for out of their next fall's interest money, was put in the ground in good season, and there is every appearance of an abundant harvest.

The woods upon the reserve are being protected, and a license system has been adopted, by which the Indians are permitted to part with wood in certain cases.

A new industry has sprung up amongst this people, the manufacture of rustic chairs, settees, &c., which has been a considerable source of revenue to not a few of the mechanically inclined.

The roads are being well worked and are now in prime condition.

The interest upon the investments of this band with the Government now admit of a semi-annual distribution of about \$15 *per capita*, and I am pleased to say that a number of the men give this income to their wives as "pin-money," supporting the family irrespective of it.

The statistics which accompany this report, show that the reserve is remarkably well cultivated, that the soil is very rich, that it is well supplied with buildings, and that the agricultural implements and stock are both numerous and valuable.

The council have lately expended considerable money in beautifying the church, and rendering the parsonage more comfortable. The spiritual welfare of the band is being properly attended to by the energetic missionary the Rev. Wm. Ames.

I trust that this band, which for so many years has been looked at by other tribes as a pattern to follow, will continue happy, contented, prosperous and wealthy.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
P. E. JONES,
Indian Agent.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MOUNT ELGIN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION, MUNCEY.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you a brief statement showing the work and progress of the Mount Elgin Industrial Institution for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

Seventy pupils have been in attendance a part or all the year, making the average attendance a little over sixty. Out of those who completed their term and withdrawn during the year, four have attended the High School in Sarnia. Two have received appointments as teachers. One is working at the carpenter business and the rest returned to their homes.

The moral conduct of the pupils has been highly commendable, and about two-thirds of the number have made a profession of religion and have given many proofs of sincerity.

Our staff of officers includes a head teacher, assisted by advanced pupils, a matron, two cooks, a foreman for the carpenter and shoe shop, a farm manager and two assistants. All the officers are whites.

The work on the Industrial Farm has been maintained at a high state of efficiency, affording the farm boys an excellent opportunity of becoming acquainted with the best methods of doing all kinds of farm and garden work and to manage teams, stock and all kinds of machinery pertaining to agriculture and horticulture, which must be of great advantage to them in future.

The grant from the Department towards the cost of our new and commodious Bank Barn will just cover about one-third of the cost of the building. Although not completed the building will be sufficiently advanced to accommodate the coming harvest. It is one hundred feet long by fifty wide and fifty-eight in height. The basement is constructed of stone and brick and the remainder of wood. It will afford large accommodation for cattle, horses, roots and ensilage.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
W. W. SHEPHERD,
Principal.

WICKWEMIKONG, ONT., September, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit this year's report on the condition of the Wickwemikong Industrial School.

The number of the pupils in the boarding school has been 70, the number of boys and girls being nearly equal.

In both branches of the institution the pupils, under devoted guardians and teachers, have been improving in learning and manners. The inspector noted particularly the progress in arithmetic and grammar. In mental arithmetic questions were readily answered. The correctness of composition and dictations showed proficiency in the study of the English language.

Examination and prizes at the end of each quarter produced a beneficial emulation.

In the shops masters and apprentices have been constantly engaged in the work of their respective trades.

The apprentices are: 2 blacksmiths, 2 tinsmiths, 4 bootmakers, 1 joiner, carpenter and waggon maker.

Many Indians, by an early practice in building their own sleighs, boats, houses, &c., are skilled in wood work, so that it happens that few apply for apprenticeship in the carpenter trade.

One of the apprentices, a bootmaker, has finished his time, and goes out with a good recommendation. The institution furnishes him with the tools of the handicraft.

The work for the rebuilding of our houses has been resumed early last spring. Only a part of the large frame had been sufficiently prepared last fall for a limited number of boys; the larger part had not been plastered. The contract for that work has been taken by an Indian who, after two years of association with good masons, has become himself an expert at the trade. At the same time a number of good workmen, white men and Indians, are actively engaged in the inside work of the stone building. It is expected that before the winter sets in the house will be finished. Then, though much will be left to be done in the way of furniture, there will be ample accommodation for a greater number of pupils. No pains and no expenses will be spared for the better management of our institution in all its branches.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
D. DURONQUET,
Principal.

SHINGWAUK HOME,
SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., 30th June, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with your request I have pleasure in furnishing you with the following report of my work at the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes during the past year.

It has been a very busy and I think a not unsatisfactory year. My work as you are aware has been increased owing to steps having been taken towards the establishment of one, and I hope two, additional institutions in Manitoba and the North-West. This is the fourth year in which I have made a long journey to visit the Indians of the western prairies, travelling mainly at my own expense. It has been a tax

on my strength, time, and purse, but I hope has not been without result. I have succeeded in bringing back boys of the Sioux and Blackfoot tribes to our Shingwauk Home, and I am rejoiced now to see so many Protestant institutions and schools springing up in localities where only a few years ago the Indians were untaught and comparatively uncared for.

It would be a great relief to me if, as I have so often requested, the grant to the Shingwauk Home could be so far augmented as to enable me to employ a reliable local superintendent to superintend that and the Wawanosh Home during my frequent absence on these long journeys. I feel that it will be impossible for me to carry out my project of superintending three homes at a distance of some 800 miles one from the other unless I can have a thoroughly reliable local superintendent at each home.

I would like to offer a few remarks as to the present system of conducting institutions for Indian children and to refer to certain points which I think require to be remedied.

I think the whole system under which these institutions are carried on requires to be revised, and I trust that the Department intends to take the matter in hand and make the needed changes. It ought not I think to be necessary for the superintendent of an institution to be going round seeking, and in many cases begging, and often begging in vain, for pupils from indifferent, obdurate, and often opposing parents. There should I think be some system by which the local Indian agents or day school inspectors would select the most promising pupils and send them to the institution, allowing the parents the choice of the institution to which their children will be sent. And, if the parents are unwilling to let their children go, strong pressure should I think be brought to bear upon them. My own experience in this matter has I believe been the same as that of others engaged in similar work. These Indians who are advanced in civilization and comparatively well off, are generally glad to get their children into a school where they will be clothed and fed without any charge; but the poorer and less advanced, whose children it is more desirable to get, are indifferent about education; prefer having their children idling at home, and, if sent to an institution for a time, will take them away again on the merest pretext. Then, lastly, the children of the wild Indians living in teepees, it is almost impossible to get except by bribes of money or presents, a system to which I utterly object—indeed I always tell the Indians that the thanks must be on their side not on mine if I take their children to my schools. I have been 20 years now laboring as a missionary among the Indians, and my institution has been 13 years in operation. I may say that it has been a time of almost constant trial and anxiety—owing (1) to the difficulty of getting the pupils we wanted; (2) our inability to detain them for a proper period owing to the unreasonable and unreasoning action of parents and other relations. What I have had to complain of here at the Shingwauk Home, I find is ten times worse in the North-West. So long as Indians are minors and fed by the Government, I think the Government should take into its own hands the education of their children, if only as a matter of economy. At any rate I would suggest that rations for children of schoolable age should not be allowed unless they attend either a day school or an institution a certain number of days in the year. I would suggest that every local day school in the North-West be provided with a dining room and kitchen and sleeping accommodation for a limited number of pupils; that the rations for the children be served to the school teacher instead of to their parents, that it be permitted to them to sleep either at the school or their own teepees; no rigid rules being enforced about it. This would, I think, prepare the children in a gradual manner for removal to an institution. The latter should, I think, invariably be a good distance from any Indian reserve—in a white centre—so that the children may accustom themselves to associate with white people, and *vice versa*. And I think when a child has completed his five years' course at an institution, he should be placed out with white people for another five years before returning to live with his people, so as to eradicate thoroughly the old Indian habits. This system has already been tried successfully in the States, and I think it would be well to introduce it into Canada.

To refer more particularly to our work at the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes during the year just closed. Owing to a debt of \$1,400 I was obliged to dispense with the services of my assistant superintendent on the 1st October last and to reduce the number of our pupils from 80 to 65. I gave notice to the Department in my last report that this would be necessary if more help was not forthcoming. We had also to borrow money in order to drain our farm land and bring it into a state fit for cultivation.

In our school we continue the "half-day system," and find it to work very satisfactorily.

Mr. D. McCaig, school inspector, visited us in May and reported favorably on the progress of our scholars except in the matter of simple mathematical problems; these they generally stumble over. We have improved our schoolroom by altering the position of the teacher's desk and adding some half dozen new scholars' desks at the suggestion of the inspector.

Three of our senior pupils will go up this summer for the high school entrance examination with a view to getting appointments as teachers to Indian schools. Our ex-pupil at Trinity College School, Port Hope, is still making satisfactory progress and is looking forward to the appointment promised him in the Indian office, provided he passes the civil service examination.

Enclosed is a composition of one of our senior pupils, which will give an idea of the amount of progress made in the acquirement of the English language and in the development of the power of thought.

About a year ago we formed an "Onward and Upward Club" and it has worked satisfactorily throughout the year. The idea is to encourage self-reliance in speaking publicly in English, to draw out the thinking powers of the pupils and to create in them an interest in what is going on in the world, while at the same time making religion the basis on which all else must rest. While the meetings are in progress those who wish to do so engage in some handy work, such as netting, carving picture frames, &c. The meetings are held once a week.

In October last, as is known to the Department, I took a party of twenty boys and ten girls to Montreal, Ottawa, Carleton Place and Kingston, and by this means created considerable fresh interest in our work.

Last autumn, in order to put a check on petty thieving and wanton destruction of property, I instituted a court of trial and appointed three of our senior boys as constables. Any boy suspected now of thieving is arrested by a constable armed with a warrant from some member of my staff acting as magistrate, and is placed in the lock-up. As soon after as convenient he is brought before me for trial, a jury of six boys listen to the evidence, give their verdict and recommend the punishment. A great change for the better is observable since this plan was instituted.

We have had more sickness than usual during the past winter, and two deaths, both from consumption. One was a little girl named Jane Warren from Walpole Island, the other a Blackfoot boy named Etukitsin from Gleichen, Alta. Both were well cared for in our hospital. We were afraid that the death of the latter would have a bad effect on the Blackfeet Indians. Chief Crowfoot on hearing of the circumstance made due enquiries about it and on ascertaining that the parents had of their own free will sent the boy and that he had been sick, spitting blood, &c., the winter before and had been well cared for during his illness, said that no blame whatever attached to us. He received me this summer very cordially. An uncle of the dead boy gave me a handsome present as a token that no ill-feeling existed, and when I was coming away two more boys were offered me as pupils. I thought it best, however, not to take them.

Our little paper, *Our Forest Children*, has been issued monthly during the year, also illustrated Christmas and summer numbers. We have 700 subscribers.

I will conclude this report by requesting once more that means may be afforded me with as little delay as possible for employing a local superintendent at the Shingwauk Home and for filling up our schools to the full extent of their capacity.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD T. WILSON,

Principal.

Johnny Maggrah's composition, referred to in report of Shingwauk Home, year ending 30th June, 1888:—

COMPOSITION.

HONESTY AND POLITENESS—BY JOHNNY MAGGRATH, AN OTTAWA INDIAN.

Honesty is the truthfulness in a man. It is a thing we cannot see or feel. If honesty was in every person, the world would be in a different state than it is now. An honest man is loved by all who know him. Everybody speaks well of him. A good name is a person needs. It is better to have a good name than being rich.

An honest person is he who is true to his neighbor and to his God. When he finds anything that does not belong to him, he does not put it in his pocket, but goes and tries to find out whose it is. Hundreds of men and boys have been sent to gaols for being dishonest; and hundreds of men and boys have got into high offices for their honesty. When a man looks out for a boy to work for him, he does not choose strong and active boys, but an honest boy.

Politeness is the man's character, for being polite often gives people a good situation. A polite person is kind and willing to assist others. He does not spend his time in pleasing himself, but rather in pleasing others. All Christians should learn to be polite, for Jesus was the politest man that ever lived; and if we want to be his followers, we must be polite too. Once a man wanted to choose out a boy among a crowd of boys to work for him. He got them to come into his office one by one. Some came in without shutting the door, and their feet dirty; others came in slamming the door, and did not seem to care how they spoke. The last boy came; before opening the door he cleaned his feet, knocked the door, shut it quietly, and took off his hat. The man at once noticed how the boy acted, and for this reason he choosed him. This boy was polite.

CAUGHNAWAGA, QUE., 31st August, 1888.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith my report for the year ended the 30th of June last, together with the tabular statement concerning the Caughnawaga Agency.

There were during the past year ninety-eight births and forty-four deaths, resulting in an increase of fifty four.

The sanitary state of the band is very satisfactory, and there was no case of epidemic disease on the reserve.

The harvest in general has been fair, the peas, the potatoes and the buckwheat did not yield so much as usual, but the farmers are satisfied.

The village has been quiet and there was but few cases of liquor on the reserve during the year.

The work of the sub-division of the land on the reserve into lots of thirty acres by Mr. Walbank, civil engineer, has been finished.

The school of the village, under the management of Mr. O. Roy, teacher, has given satisfaction, although the number of pupils attending has decreased; those who attended the school regularly have made much progress.

The quarries on the Reserve have been worked with great success by the contractors.

The condition of the band in general is very good.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BROSSEAU,

Indian Agent.

ST. REGIS AGENCY,

ST. REGIS, QUE., 10th August, 1888.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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

There has been during the year 57 births and 28 deaths, making an increase of 29; 5 marriages were solemnized.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is very satisfactory, there was no epidemic on the reserve this year, but we have lost one of the old Indians of the St. Regis band, Paul Preshed, *alias* Karistate, a veteran of the war of 1812-15.

As usual the grand procession at St. Regis, the 3rd June, was most interesting; the influx of visitors to the ancient village on the St. Lawrence was unusually large; the ceremony was well conducted by the chiefs and other Indians of the band.

The Reverend Mr. Mainville spares no pains in attending to the spiritual wants of the Indians under his care, but they do not seem to realize his kindness or show him the respect that he deserves.

There are five Indian schools on the reserve, four Catholic and one Protestant. The children of an age to attend are two hundred and twenty-five. The daily average attendance is forty-eight. I have consulted with the teachers, when on my visits to the schools, to urge on the parents of the children the necessity of a more regular attendance of the children.

When on my recent trip through the reserve and on the different islands, I found the crops looking fairly well, and a few of the farmers fairly well cultivated, but in general there is room for improvements. A good quantity of the land is growing up with saplings and brush, and is used as pasturage. Parts of it are strong, other parts could be made good tillable land.

I am commencing my second year in the agency and have found the Indians in general very quiet. The only difficulty I have to contend with is the use of liquor they procure from the surrounding villages.

A great number of the Indians in July and August are out among the farmers haying and harvesting, from which they receive from one dollar to one dollar and twenty-five cents per day. Most of the women stay at home with their families, taking care of their gardens. Basket making and bead work is their principal support. I also state, as I did in my last report, that the Indian women as a rule are very industrious, more so than the men. The trapping of furs has diminished greatly during the past few years, fur-bearing animals are not to be had in these parts. Quite a number of Indians go west in the spring trapping and hunting. On their return home some of them are pretty well supplied with the different kinds of fur.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. LONG,

Indian Agent.

VIGER AGENCY, CACOUNA, QUE., 25th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you my first annual report on the Indians of this agency with the tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

The band has increased in number by one during the past year, there having been five births and four deaths; the total number of members is 125.

The health of the band is good and there has been no epidemic during the year.

I cannot report any progress made by the Indians of this agency either in agriculture, hunting or fishing, they derive their subsistence mainly from beadwork and basket making and they live in comparative comfort.

Two boys belonging to the band attend the Brothers' school at Rivière du Loup and are making good progress, and there is a fair attendance of pupils at the day school.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
NARCISSE LEBEL,
Indian Agent.

MARIA AGENCY, QUE., 21st August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

Progress among the Micmac Indians of my agency is observable, but it is of small growth.

The principal improvement in the villiage during the year was the erection of a small but very neat chapel, which is much admired.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. GAGNÉ, Ptre,
Indian Agent.

LAKE ST. JOHN AND CHICOUTIMI AGENCY,
LAKE ST. JOHN, QUE., 24th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you my annual report for the year ended the 30th June, 1888.

The absence from the reserve of several Indian families has caused a decrease in the population of ten souls.

With the exception of some cases of consumption the sanitary condition of the Indians has been good.

The crops last year were tolerably good, and, although we experienced frequent rains, the grain looks well.

Clearings on a small scale are being made for cultivation next year.

There are not so many poor this year as in former years, many were employed by tourists engaged in hunting and fishing as guides and they had less difficulty in disposing of their bark canoes and other articles of Indian manufacture.

I had, I am sorry to say, to prosecute a certain party for selling intoxicants to the Indians, a fine of \$50 was imposed on him, this, however, did not deter others from committing the same offence and I will have to prosecute other offenders on the same ground.

All the patients who were admitted in the hospital this year have received the usual careful attendance.

The school, which is under the direction of Madame Roy, gives satisfaction.

We had the honor of a visit from His Excellency the Governor General and Lady Stanley, it caused great excitement among the Indians. The illustrious visitors were received with all the Indian ceremonial. The chiefs wore their decorations, others were dressed in war costume and musket firing was kept up all the while.

The Indians *en souvenir* of that great event are asking for a flag. It could be used on future festival days. Much regret was expressed at not having one on that memorable occasion.

I left on the 30th July last to visit the Indians of the Lower Saguenay, and the first families I met there were the Neptoms. They are settled on the side of the river at the *Grande Décharge* about 12 miles from the village of Chicoutimi.

The main occupation of these Indians is the cultivation of land; they were very successful last year and their crops this year look well. They make very good use of the assistance they receive from the Department; they are good workers and they go on every year enlarging their clearings.

One of these Indians built a saw mill himself on his property; this shows how much they are improving and that they are intelligent.

Next comes the Indians of the Parish of Ste. Anne, thirteen families in all. Ten of these formerly resided on the Betsiamits Reserve, but three or four years ago, they left that place to come and reside at Ste. Anne where they are now located.

These Indians have not hunted much this year, their special occupation being the manufacture of canoes, but as the demand for that article was very limited, many are in consequence in destitute circumstances. I made an arrangement with a merchant, to have them supplied with some ammunition and fishing gear, so that they might have the chance to start for the woods without delay as they can find their subsistence there more easily.

The Reverend Messire Russell, their priest, speaks very highly of those Indians. Attached to my report is an interesting letter from that reverend gentleman, having reference to them.

I did not go as far as l'Anoe St. Jean, as there were no Indians there at the time.

The sanitary condition of those Indians has been good, there was no sickness reported among them.

The tabular statement and the accounts transmitted to you will prove, I hope, that the greatest economy in the expenditures was observed and that the comfort of the Indians was in no way neglected.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. E. OTIS,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN RESERVE,
STE. ANNE DE RESTIGOUCHE, QUE., 15th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you my report on Indian matters within this reserve during the year ended 30th June, 1888.

The Micmac Indians of Restigouche derive a very considerable portion of their subsistence from hunting and fishing, but they all give some attention to the cultivation of the soil, which, on their reserve, is very productive.

Some improvements to their dwellings have been made by the Indians; six new houses and four new barns were erected, and they also erected a good house for their priest; ten acres of land were cleared and prepared for seeding in the spring.

The attendance at school is not quite satisfactory, only thirty of more than fifty who are of school age being enrolled as pupils. The school exercises are conducted in English.

The health of the Indians has been uniformly good during the year. The use of intoxicants has been confined to a few members of the band. They are showing signs of progress, and, if they could be induced to give more attention to the cultivation of the soil, would, no doubt, improve much more rapidly than they now do.

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

SIMON POIRIER,
Indian Agent.

RIVER DESERT AGENCY,
MANIWAKI, QUE., 15th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you my annual report with tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

The health of the Indians during the past year was satisfactory, no contagious diseases having appeared among them. During the winter diphtheria attacked some white families living on the reserve causing several deaths, but owing to the care taken no Indians were attacked with the disease.

Fifty-five members of the band were vaccinated during August, 1887. Vaccination has now been performed on almost all of the band, but in some cases the operation has not been effective and will have to be repeated.

There were seventeen deaths and fifteen births during the year, which, with the admission of twelve new members, makes an increase of ten.

The present membership of the band is 455 as against 445 at date of last report. Of these there are 345 on the pay list and about 110 who have been absent from the reserve for several years.

Several members of the band have built or completed new dwelling houses the past year, and others are preparing to follow their example.

The new Indian school on the reserve is not yet in operation. However, as the schoolhouse is completed it will be open for tuition as soon as a competent teacher is engaged.

Two hundred dollars were expended last summer in putting up wire fences to protect the crops of the Indians from the cattle on the public pasture.

At the request of the band the Department authorized G. Rainboth, D. L. S., to survey some new ranges on the reserve, and the Indian council held in March last requesting that the side lines between the Indian holdings be surveyed, Mr. Rainboth was instructed to perform that work also.

On the 23rd August, 1887, there was an election of chiefs to replace Peter Tenesco, Jacko M. Dougal and Louis Pezzendewatch who had served three terms or nine years altogether. For head chief Peter Fenisco and Simon Otjik were nominated, the latter being elected by a majority of one. Joseph Menass and Maties Tchenene were elected sub-chiefs. After the election the new chiefs were inaugurated with interesting ceremonies according to the old Indian ceremonial.

The crops were about an average last season excepting potatoes which were not as good as usual.

About three-fourths of the band hunt during the winter. Last season's hunt was remunerative to those engaged in it.

The band have procured a handsome monument to their first chief Pakinawatik, which has been erected in the Maniwaki cemetery. It is of Scotch granite and cost \$220.

There is now a constable appointed for the reserve who has already made several arrests. His appointment has a salutary effect on those members of the band who are disposed to be disorderly.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES MARTIN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

LA JEUNE LOBETTE, 26th August, 1888.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

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

Trade, which until lately was prosperous, has now considerably decreased, and the Indians are consequently not in such good circumstances.

The competition entered into by the whites in Indian industries has been the cause, to a certain extent, of this state of things.

Thanks to the sanitary measures adopted, the Indians have enjoyed good health.

The children have attended school regularly enough, and the progress they have attained is quite perceptible.

The Indians are beginning to look to agriculture for their support, and clearings have been made which will be of great benefit to them later on.

They have had very little success this year in hunting and fishing; beaver has been very scarce and it is the most profitable fur. Marten and mink, however, have been plentiful, but the price at which the fur of those animals is sold is very low.

Experienced Indian hunters are often employed as guides by tourists in their hunting and fishing excursions.

I give in the tabular statement the approximate value of the furs captured during the year, as far as I have been able to ascertain it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ANTOINE O. BASTIEN,

Indian Agent.

NORTH TEMISCAMINGUE, 5th September, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

The population is now 110, an increase of 19 since last census.

The school in operation on the reserve is, I am pleased to be able to say, fairly well attended and favorable progress is made by the pupils.

Many improvements have been effected within the last year. Several of the Indians have built good houses, and a church is in course of erection.

The Indians of the band who are able to work and hunt make a living, but are unable to support their aged and infirm and widows.

The crops last year were fairly good.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. McBRIDE,
Indian Agent.

NOTRE DAME DE BETSIAMITS, QUE., 30th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you my report and tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June, 1888.

Musquarro and Natashquan.

On my arrival at Musquarro I found all the Indians assembled, including those of Natashquan, with the exception of four families who have been absent for a year; they are at Esquimaux Bay; I do not know when they will return.

I never before saw these Indians in as good health, and they have been so all the year. I vaccinated them all and advised them to be cleanly in their persons and also to keep their cabins clean, for which reason they frequently change their place of abode.

With regard to temperance an improvement amongst some of the Natashquan Indians would be very desirable; but as respects those elsewhere, they have remained sober-living, and I have never hitherto seen them so quiet and submissive.

The hunt for fur-bearing animals was not so productive this year as last year, but as regards procuring game they obtained sufficient for their wants, no one having suffered from hunger, and they received good prices from the Hudson's Bay Company for their furs and were able to repay their advances.

After serving out the provisions to the aged, the widows and the destitute, I made the distribution of the woollen blankets which I received last fall. All the recipients expressed their gratitude to the Government.

The poor woman who became insane last summer and was sent to the Beauport Asylum has now recovered. When at Quebec last spring I went with the Rev. Father Arnaud to see her. She did not wish to return to Musquarro lest the Indians

should again wish to kill her. Her husband having been successful in hunting last winter and having made some money, came up to Notre Dame de Betsiamits and went on to Quebec with the Rev. Father Arnaud to see his wife. I have since heard that this Indian and his wife have returned to Musquarro and that they are quite happy.

In going to Musquarro I was obliged to make a long journey on account of contrary winds, rain and fog, and on my return I met with contrary winds and storms, and later several days of calm.

Mingan.

When I arrived at Mingan the Indians, including the families who were absent last year, were all assembled and waiting for us.

They have lived temperately all the year and have had good health, not suffering from even a cold; I have never seen them look better, and no one suffered from hunger.

The hunt for fur-bearing animals was much more productive than that of last year, particularly in sables. Every Indian paid back his advances of last autumn, and most of the men, women, and children were well clothed and clean; a condition of affairs which I had never before seen amongst them.

After making the distribution of provisions to the aged and widows, and after vaccinating a certain number with the remaining vaccine points, I advised them always to practice habits of cleanliness both in their persons and about their cabins. They have been quiet and peaceable.

Sept Iles.

On my arrival at Sept Iles I found all the Indians assembled there including those who frequent the Moisie River, and all quiet and submissive.

Their health has been good all the year, but there was one case of pleurisy. They have been well behaved with the exception of three Indians from Moisie who again obtained intoxicating liquor from some travelling traders. This liquor had been hidden in the woods through which the Indians pass in the spring on their return from the chase.

The hunt for fur-bearing animals has been much more productive than that of last year, even abundant for sables, although sables do not command high prices. On their return the hunters caught a great many and they have paid back their advances and obtained new credit.

I remarked with pleasure for the first time that nearly all the Indians were properly clothed and clean; so I took occasion to advise them always to be cleanly in their habits and about their houses and cabins for sanitary reasons. At the time of my visit codfish began to be plentiful, and the Indians fished for them and caught many.

Two heathen Indian families bearing the name Neskapi, from the inland country, came to the sea for the first time and have become christians. They will return to the sea next summer.

I distributed to the aged, the sick, widows, and destitute, the woollen blankets which I received last autumn. They all expressed their gratitude to the Government.

I would call your attention to the fact that in spite of such an abundance of game this year there are always some poor people among the Indians, and this is the case in every district in my superintendency.

Godbout.

Two Indians of this place have always been well-behaved, peaceable and sober. Their health has been good all the year. There has been no sickness among them. Their little houses are very clean and always have been.

The hunt for seals has not been very successful on account of the wind and the ice; but the hunt for fur-bearing animals has been more productive than that of last year.

I distributed to the aged and the widows the woollen blankets received last autumn. They were all very grateful to the Government.

Escoumains Reserve.

This band gives great satisfaction; the Indians are hardworking, quiet and sober. Their health has been good all the year. Their houses are very clean.

The hunt for seals has not been successful on account of the ice and the wind. In the spring the chase for fur-bearing animals has been remunerative to them, affording them their means of living during the summer. The harvest of last summer helped them to live during the winter.

The grain which the Department supplied last spring was used for food. The crops of hay and of grain do not promise much; they are short and green, on account of the spring having been late on our coast; but the potatoes look well. All the Indians are grateful for what they have received from the Department.

One family who left the Betsiamits Reserve for that at Escoumains have built a good house. Having made a successful hunt during the winter, they have been able to pay the whole cost, and now live there contentedly.

As some of the Indians were absent at Tadousac, I proceeded there to see them and to inform myself as to their occupation and conduct. I returned from there satisfied.

Betsiamits Reserve.

The health of these Indians has been good generally during the year, they have had no contagious diseases. In pursuance of the instructions of the Department, I advised the Indians to be very cleanly about their houses in order to avoid all contagious diseases. This is much to be desired as respects some of them. The hunt for fur-bearing animals has been very successful, more than that of last year. Unfortunately, many of the Indians have again spent money in liquor, while they have travelled less this summer; but the liquor has been brought to our coast and hidden in the woods in the neighborhood of the reserve. Having gone to Rimouski for the purpose of ascertaining, I found this to be the case. I am not discouraged; I trust that this bad custom will come to an end, at least to a great extent, for the Indians are very submissive and quiet.

The drugs and medicines which I received in 1887 rendered good service to the Indians. We should be glad to have some more if the Department will be good enough to grant them.

The crop of potatoes last summer gave a good return for the seed sown; the new crop has a good appearance. The gardens are well attended to.

A new house has been built on the reserve; another is in course of construction. Some Indians have made repairs to their houses.

One family has left this reserve for that at Escoumains. This is the family which I have already mentioned. Eight other families also left the reserve last

summer, and are living in the County of Chicoutimi, in the neighborhood of the town of Chicoutimi, in order that they may enjoy greater freedom there.

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

L. F. BOUCHER,
Indian Superintendent.

NORTH-EASTERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
CHATHAM HEAD, N. B., 10th October, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit a tabular statement and my report of the Indian bands within my superintendency for the year ended the 30th of June, 1888.

Red Bank Reserve, Northumberland County.

This band, living, as they do, at the junction of the North-West and Little South-West Rivers, have many advantages over other bands, as the rivers are very good for fish.

There is a mill and a lumbering establishment near to them. The boom at which the lumber is rafted from the rivers above referred to is near the reserve.

There is a church and residence for the priest.

They have a good chance to be comfortable, and are fairly so.

Eel Ground.

This is quite a populous reserve, and the band generally is pretty well off. At all events those that are disposed to make any effort are so.

Many of them have snug dwellings, and the greater portion of them are desirous to farm more, but it is hard for them to get on. In winter the men catch bait, at which they can make fair wages if the fish are at all plentiful, and the women make baskets, moccasins and snowshoes.

There is a church and a schoolhouse in operation on this reserve, but it is a difficult matter to get the children to attend school with any regularity.

This band are holding their own.

Burnt Church.

The Burnt Church band are fairly comfortable. The land is of fair quality, and they have opportunities to catch all kinds of fish right at their doors, and a sale for them at once. This reserve is situated a few miles inside of the entrance to the Miramichi River.

The catch of smelts in the winter season is very large, and the Indians, if they try, can make good wages.

There is a schoolhouse on this reserve taught by a white woman. There is also a church. The Indians on all the reserves on the Miramichi generally assemble here to celebrate the festival of St. Anne.

Bathurst Papineau, Gloucester County.

The band on this reserve farm more or less, and are employed by sportsmen as guides or canoe men, for which they are well paid. Many of them make a poor use of what they earn. There is but little change in this reserve.

Bel River, Restigouche County.

This is the smallest band within my superintendency. I cannot report any change of importance. They have a fair chance to make a living by farming and fishing, and are as comfortable as the average Miqmac.

Big Cove, Kent County.

This is a large reserve with a large population. They do a good deal of farming and fishing. The smelt fishing has been a great help to the Indians of this county.

There is a very neat church on this reserve, thoroughly finished inside and outside. The band are fairly comfortable.

Indian Island, Kent County.

This is a branch of the Big Cove band, although they have their own chief; they farm some, but their chief dependence is the fishing. There is a church here also.

This band are doing very well.

Buctouche, Kent County.

The Buctouche Indians have a good chance to farm, but with one or two exceptions do not give it much attention. They depend a good deal on fishing, and on the whole they make out pretty well.

Shediac, Westmoreland County.

The Indians here are going back, their reserve is too close to the white people and the railway; they have contracted habits consequent on their proximity to the drinking places. They fish, and if disposed might live very comfortable.

I think this band are less thrifty than any in the superintendency.

Fort Folly, Westmoreland County.

The land on this reserve is not adapted for farming, being stony and the soil light. They have industry on this reserve sufficient to make them well off, being in the vicinity of large stone quarries and quite close to good fishing grounds.

There is a church on this reserve, but it is only now and then they have a priest. The Indians here are generally quiet and sober.

Taking all the reserves together, I do not think there is much difference for the past year except a slight decrease in the population, this, I think, will be sure to be the result annually. On one or two of the reserves there is certainly an improvement, but on others I cannot see any change. I have again to refer to the fact

that they suffer from the use of spirituous liquors, and it is getting almost impossible to bring proof home to the guilty parties. Many of them try to suppress the use of it, but the parties engaged in the traffic spend a great deal to prevent evidence being given to convict them.

I should say on the whole that they are holding their own.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. SARGEANT,

Indian Agent.

SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT—1ST DIVISION,

FREDERICTON, N.B., 29th August, 1888.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to present my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended the 30th of June past.

King's Clear Reserve.

This reserve is very favorably located; it is situated eleven miles distant from Fredericton on the great road leading from Fredericton to Woodstock. It also fronts on the River St. John, and is of easy access both by land and water. The reserve contains 460 acres and affords ample lands for the supply of winter fuel and agricultural pursuits. The chief and only occupation engaged in by this band, and from which they derive their sole living, is the manufacture of Indian wares and farming. The former articles are generally disposed of in the Fredericton market and surrounding country. Should these markets prove dull or overstocked the Indians will seek a market elsewhere. Last year they sold a large share of their moccasins and snowshoes at Haulton, State of Maine, at fair prices. The farming industry, I am pleased to state, is receiving more attention from these Indians the past year than formerly. Last year, including hay land, they cultivated in the vicinity of 150 acres. They raised 750 bushels of potatoes, 600 bushels of oats, 250 bushels of buckwheat, 25 bushels of corn, 15 bushels of beans, garden produce and about 45 tons of hay, this was carefully stored in barns, &c., previously erected by the Indians, and independent of any assistance from the white neighbors. In view of last year's progress, together with the nature of the soil, which is well adapted for early farming, I supplied them on the 9th and 10th of May last, with the usual seeds, guano and ploughing, these they succeeded in planting in good season, and judging from present appearance their crop is far in advance of any grown on the reserve for many years past.

The sanitary measures required to be enforced amongst the Indians of this agency have been strictly observed by this band. Their dwellings are neat and clean, and rather comfortable. Considerable sickness arising from natural causes prevailed amongst the band the past winter and spring, resulting in the death of several adults and children. A great deal of the sickness existing amongst the Indians of this agency is largely due to their consumptive nature. This disease, in most cases after a short time is sure to prove fatal. It is also transmitted to their children, many of whom only survive its effects for a few years.

The school on this reserve, since the commencement of September term has been under the supervision of Miss Jennie McNulty. The number of children in attendance was as follows:—For September quarter, 23; for December, 25; for March, 21, and for June quarter, 19; and a daily average attendance for year of 18. The Indians are well satisfied with the teacher, a sufficient proof that the children's interests are carefully provided for.

St. Mary's Reserve.

This band comprises about eighteen families. Since my last report, very little improvement is observed in their condition. This is evidently due to the fact that their reserve is small and offers no advantages for the pursuits of agriculture, further than the tillage of a few garden patches connected with dwellings. Consequently to provide the necessaries of life for themselves and their families, their industry is confined entirely to the manufacture of Indian wares and employment at the mouth of the Nashwack River loading woodboats. Last winter this band experienced much difficulty, for want of wood-land, in procuring necessary fuel. This year, however, they are well supplied with this article, thanks to Mr. Hanneberry, foreman of the boom Company, who through sympathy for their situation, erected in May last during the freshet season, one of the company's booms directly opposite to their reserve, this act afforded the Indians an opportunity to catch from the river fully 100 cords of the finest of driftwood.

In May last the Indians of this band who were desirous of planting their gardens received the requisite seeds and assistance in ploughing; the gardens were neatly planted and have been well cared for during the summer months and from present appearance will supply their wants with sufficient potatoes and vegetables until the approach of winter.

In compliance with instructions contained in your circular of the 19th of April last, relative to sanitary measures, this band, on the approach of warm weather, in spring past, removed from their yards and other premises, all refuse matter of an offensive nature, and although the band have been visited with considerable sickness, they have been free from all diseases of a contagious character.

The school on the reserve has been regularly taught by Miss M. H. Martin for the past year. The children in attendance were registered as follows:—For September quarter, 29; December, 21; March, 20 and June, 28, and showing a daily average for the year of 14. The children who attend school regularly are progressing fairly in their respective studies; of course the same results cannot be expected of those who are subject to the migratory habits of their parents.

Woodstock Reserve.

This reserve is situated only three miles from the town of Woodstock. It is well covered with timber lands, and possesses rare advantages for the pursuits of agriculture. The band doubtless, owing to dissensions amongst them, with the exception of a few families who hold control, prefer to camp in different parts of the county, rather than live on their reserve. In the summer season this transitory mode of life is very agreeable to their nature, but during the inclement season, they suffer many hardships. Those who reside permanently on the reserve endeavor with the aid they receive from the annual seed grant to plant a few seeds yearly. Last year they farmed about seven acres, most of which was formerly sod land, and which produced a good crop. But owing to the want of manure this land is again turned into commons, and their farming for the present year was confined to the cropping of about one acre of potatoes, consequently their whole subsistence is derived from the manufacture and sale of Indian wares.

I am pleased to report that this band have enjoyed good health for the past year.

Apohaqui Band

Are similarly situated as last year. Mr. H. M. Campbell still permits their occupation of his lands at Apohaqui Station, King's County, N.B., without complaint. This band numbers fifty-two. They are seemingly happy in their situation. They live in log shanties erected in the edge of the woods and in close proximity to the station-house of the Intercolonial Railway. Their livelihood is derived from the manufacture of Indian wares, which they readily dispose of in the St. John market.

The remainder of the Indians of this agency are mostly settled along the river banks in the counties of Sunbury and Queen's. These are all mostly living in camp erections that in time of storm affords but little comfort. Last fall typhoid fever broke out amongst several families in the vicinity of Gagetown, who received considerable medical aid and other assistance; but happily, although much suffering was endured for a time, all recovered. These Indians live principally from the sale of Indian wares which are sold to farmers in the vicinity of the camping grounds, and who, as a rule, are always kind and charitable to the poor Indian.

At St. John, N.B., there are two families who live principally by mill labor. There are also a few families living at St. George, St. Andrews and St. Stephens, Charlotte County, who follow the same occupation as most Indians of this agency.

The habits and general character of the Indians for the past year have been very good. A few of them will occasionally indulge in the use of strong drink, but this weakness is not so prevalent now as in former years. In this habit there has been a marked improvement lately. Another feature of their conduct, and one that must commend itself to most people, is that although they often come in contact with their white neighbors in many ways of trust, yet notwithstanding their needy circumstances, seldom or ever is there a charge of a criminal or other nature preferred against them. In fact, the Indians of this agency command the respect of their white neighbors, who in many cases are good friends.

Since my last report and during the fiscal year ending the 30th June last, there have been 21 births and 14 deaths within this agency. The increase by births added to a number of Indians (12) who were formerly of Nova Scotia and are now settled for the ensuing year at Debec Junction, Carleton County, N.B., makes a total population of 472, and an increase of 19 over that of 1887.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES FARRELL,

Indian Agent.

NORTHERN DIVISION,

FREDEBICTON, N.B., 4th September, 1888.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to present my annual report and tabular statement for the counties of Madawaska and Victoria, for the year ended the 30th of June, 1888.

Since my appointment in October last, and in consequence of the increased duties caused by the death of the late agent, Mr. Moses Craig, I beg to inform you that I have made six official visits to the reserve. And I am pleased to state that all matters in connection with this agency, are, at the present time, in good working order.

Tobique Band.

This band comprises 32 families, a few widows and orphans, and a total population of 170. These Indians generally are a very thrifty, and industrious people. Their dwellings are all framed buildings, and many are neatly painted. Their occupation for the past year has been farming, lumbering, rafting, stream driving, hunting and acting as guides for sportsmen on the St. John and Tobique Rivers. The above labor affords good employment at fair wages. With but few exceptions they avoid intemperance. Last winter those who remained at home and were engaged in the manufacture of moccasins and snowshoes, did a thriving business; these articles are readily sold in the surrounding country at profitable prices. This spring after the lumbering and rafting season was over, they received their annual allowance of seeds.

Some farms more extensively than others. But as a rule all endeavor to raise sufficient potatoes and garden produce to supply their wants. Last year they raised 15 bushels of corn, 45 bushels of wheat, 700 bushels of oats, 600 bushels of buckwheat, 850 bushels of potatoes and 65 tons of hay. This, in addition to the wages realized from their other industries, adds largely to their support.

During the past winter and spring much sickness prevailed amongst this band. The diseases were of a consumptive and scrofulous nature, and although medical aid was employed in each case yet several deaths occurred. Another sad affair in connection with this agency was the drowning of Numee Solas in the St. John River, a young man of industrious and good habits, whilst engaged in river driving.

The school, in consequence of Miss M. Harte having resigned her position as teacher in September last, has been closed for the remainder of the year. The Indians having decided in October last not to engage a teacher until the approach of summer weather, none was employed until July last, when the services of Miss Hawkes, was secured for one year: she seems to give every satisfaction since the reopening of the school.

This band also are well provided for regarding their spiritual affairs. They have a very neat and commodious church on the reserve in which all are deeply interested. Last spring they devoted a part of their interest allowance towards the repair of the church and vestry. The interior of the latter was lathed and plastered and provided with new doors, &c. Their pastor, the Rev. J. J. O'Leary, is much beloved by his flock, his advice in temporal as well as spiritual matters has much to do with the improvement visible amongst these Indians.

Edmundston Band.

This band comprises but six families and a total of 40. The reserve is situated about half a mile below Edmundston village, fronting on the River St. John: They have in addition to highland some sixty acres of intervale land, that for richness of soil cannot be surpassed in the country. These lands, I regret to state, are not worked by the Indians in their own interest it being a practice to work their lands for years past on shares. Last year their crop, which consisted mainly of hay, buckwheat and potatoes was a good average. This year I expended amongst them \$30 for the purchase of buckwheat and potatoes. These seeds were mostly all sown and planted on the intervale front, and during my visit to the reserve on the 1st of August last looked very promising. If these Indians would only turn their attention to the raising of cattle, and expend more labor in farming, doubtless it would be the most profitable in the end.

During the year there were two births and three deaths, two adults and one child.

The health of the Indians for some time past was good, and no deaths are reported since last summer.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES FARRELL,

Temporary Indian Agent.

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, N. S., 11th August, 1888.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith my tabular statement for the year ending 30th June, 1888.

It gives me great pleasure to report that the general health of the Indians in this district has been exceedingly good; this is owing in a great measure to improvements and cleanliness in and about the dwellings.

The largest settlement in the district is at General's Bridge, distant about three miles from Annapolis Royal; here Benjamin Picton owns about three-quarters of an acre of land, Abraham Paul about the same quantity, both these men have erected and live in comfortable dwellings. The other Indians are scattered over the district and live at great distances apart, for this reason it is impossible to establish schools; the public schools, however, are open to them, yet but few can be induced to take advantage of these for the benefit of their children.

As reported in a previous year none of the Indians live on the reserves, but their white neighbors give them the use of what land they need for planting. Owing to the unfavorable weather of last year the yield of potatoes was not as large as could be desired, but the prospects are more encouraging this season. Altogether the young men are more industrious than has been the case in past generations, and I am able to report a marked improvement in their morals.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. WELLS, Sen.

Indian Agent for District No. 1 A.

BEAR RIVER, N. S., 27th September, 1888.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor of submitting my annual report and tabular statement respecting Indian Affairs for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

As you are aware, there has been a change in this district since my last report, the Department having purchased a lot of land for an Indian reserve, and appointed an agent for Yarmouth County, consequently my report and tabular statement will be limited to Digby County, and the reserve at Bear River, which is partly embraced by Annapolis County.

You will observe there is but a small diminution in the population since the change, the Indians making this reserve their headquarters, especially the sick, infirm and aged. The past winter was a season of severe cold and wet weather, very unfavorable to persons suffering from pulmonary diseases, which were fatal to many, there having been fourteen deaths the past fall and winter, with but three births, making a decrease of eleven during the year, but, I am pleased to report, there have been no deaths on the reserve since early spring.

The temporal welfare of the Indians is varied; occasionally enjoying all the necessaries of life in abundance, with health and vigor, they have sometimes to endure poverty, sickness and destitution, caused in most cases by their reckless disregard of the future.

Last summer their crops suffered from drought, and the blight injured their potatoes to some extent, but the unprecedented cold of last winter entered their cellars and destroyed in most cases their entire stock of potatoes, a most serious loss to them.

The prospect of their crops this summer is promising, as they have more land under cultivation than usual; if the very wet weather does not bring on the potato-blight, they will have an abundant harvest, considering the area planted.

The pupils attending the school on the reserve are making fair progress, although I have to report the same apathy and want of interest which is apparent in other Indian schools.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FREEMAN McDORMAND,

Indian Agent District No. 1 B.

YARMOUTH, N. S., 1st August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my first report and tabular statement of the Indians located in Yarmouth County.

The Indians of this county have no regular occupation, either mechanical or agricultural, basket-making being followed at times to meet their pressing necessities.

Up to the present year they have been squatters on private property, but the Department having purchased a piece of land for their use they are about locating on it, and intend to follow agriculture, so far as to grow their own vegetables, which will be of great assistance to them.

I am pleased to report them strictly temperate and industrious.

There has been more sickness than is usual among them during the past year, resulting in the death of four from lung diseases, which seems to be the inevitable fate of the Indians in these Lower Provinces.

There is no school on the reserve and none in the vicinity, consequently the children have no educational advantages.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. R. SMITH,

Indian Agent District No. 1 C.

AGENCY No. 2, KENTVILLE, N. S., 22nd August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your inspection the tabular statement for the year, as far as I know of my agency, in which there are no reserves except thirteen acres at Cambridge, but as a rule the Indians are quiet and industrious, making a living with what aid they get from the Government. There seems to be very little sickness amongst them this summer.

There are about eighty souls, as near as I can count them. The products of their labour is much the same as it has been in previous years.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. E. BECKWITH,

Indian Agent, District No. 2.

CALEDONIA, 12th September, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa:

SIR,—I have the honor to forward to your Department my annual report and tabular statement for Queen's County.

There are four families of Indians living at Caledonia Corner. They earn a living principally by basket-making. They have planted some potatoes the past spring, and seem to be not in want.

There are two families at Greenfield and three at Mill Village. In both places the Indians make a living by the sale of baskets, butter tubs, canoes, and by fishing.

The majority of the Indians reside at Milton, a village within two miles of Liverpool. The Indians of Milton have raised a fair crop of potatoes, which is about

the only thing to which they have given much attention in the way of planting. One or two have nice little gardens of flowers and peas and beans, besides other plants usually found in a kitchen garden.

Owing to the past season being unusually wet, they have not been very successful in the hunting of furs, &c.

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

THOMAS J. BUTLER,
Indian Agent, District No. 3.

CALEDONIA, N.S., 12th September, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit this my annual report and tabular statement of Indian affairs for Lunenburg County.

At New Germany, where the majority of the Indians of this county reside, farming is carried on to a large extent. From the seed received from the Department of Indian Affairs they raised enough potatoes, &c., to last through the winter and spring. Their hay crop is quite small this year owing to the rainy season. They are all quite comfortable and live in good houses. Their children are progressing very well at school, and the people seem much pleased with the school teacher who is painstaking and anxious for the welfare of those committed to her care.

A few families of Indians reside at Bridgewater. They plant a small quantity of potatoes every spring. The women make baskets and the men work at anything they can get to do about the stores and wharves. One or two families reside at Gold River. They are industrious, working principally about the mills. In this county, as well as in Queen's, the sanitary regulations are well observed.

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

THOMAS J. BUTLER,
Indian Agent, District No. 4.

ENFIELD, N.S., 22nd September, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report respecting the Indians residing in district No. 5.

The Indians of Halifax County have pursued the same occupation in this as in previous years. The majority of them devote their time principally to agricultural pursuits whilst the others support themselves by the sale of their manufactured wares. The basket work made by them being very neat has a ready sale in Halifax and realizes a considerable sum. A school has been built for the Indians of Cole Harbor, but owing to the scarcity of teachers it was impossible to procure one for this school during the last term. Several other schools (white) in this county are vacant for the same reason. Owing to the difficulty of cultivating the Cole Harbor

Reserve some Indian families have left for other parts of the county, several having taken up their residence permanently at Elmsdale. At this place five families have been camped for the past three years and are desirous of living there if a suitable lot of land were purchased for them by the Government.

From my experience and knowledge of the Indians of this district I must say that they are industrious, temperate and a law-abiding people.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. P. DESMOND,
Indian Agent, District No. 5.

SHUBENACADIE, N.S., 24th September, 1888.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Herewith receive tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

I have very little to report; the Indians of this district are getting along as well as usual.

The season has been backward for farming and the crops are injured to some extent, but on the whole are fair.

The grain is not all harvested yet. The potatoes look very well, but I fear they will suffer from rot on account of the rainy weather during August and September.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES GASS,

Indian Agent, District No. 6A.

TRURO, N.S., 22nd September, 1888.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to transmit my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

In my report of last year I stated that I hoped before long to report a material change for the better in the Indians under my charge.

I am pleased to state that it has taken place; several new frame houses erected, generally a better and more comfortable permanent class of dwellings, land broken up and tilled, fences placed around their little lots, testify to the wisdom of the purchase of lands in this county for the use of Indians.

No year previously has marked such changes for the better as 1888.

A few still remain away from the reserve, but I hope next year will see them all on it.

Several deaths occurred, principally from pulmonary troubles.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. H. MUIR, M.D.,

Indian Agent, District No. 6B.

PARRSBORO', N.S., 11th October, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor herewith to submit my annual report together with tabular statement for the year ended the 30th of June last.

The Indians residing on the reserve are now living almost exclusively by farming. They are as a band sober and honest, and as Indians exceptionally industrious. Those living in other sections of the country continue in much the same state as in former years.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. T. CLARKE,
Indian Agent, District No. 7.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA, INDIAN AGENCY No. 9,
HEATHENTON, ANTIGONISH Co., 25th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report in duplicate, and tabular statement, for the year ending the 13th day of June last past.

I have first to report three births and five deaths, making a decrease of two in the Indian population of my agency. The prevailing ailment is consumption, owing, I presume, to the dampness of the wigwams and frequent exposure to cold.

In agricultural pursuits, I have this year to report greater progress than in any preceding year of my incumbency. Nearly twice as much seed has been put in the ground as in former years. The potato crop promises well, and hay and grain are this season far above the average, whereas last year, owing to the droughts of July and August, these crops were a complete failure. Another noticeable improvement is the greater pains taken this year by the Indians in having the reserve fenced.

Last year the Indians found fishing profitable, but this year there has been a great scarcity of fish.

I can report of the Indians of my agency that they are well-behaved, sober and moral. Most of them are industrious. Their chief fault, however, is their improvidence, and even with the most industrious of them there seems to be no desire to provide for future necessities.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM C. CHISHOLM,
Indian Agent, District No. 9.

INDIAN RESERVE AGENCY, GLENDALE,
INVERNESS Co., N. S., 28th September, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—To the information contained in the accompanying tabular statement, I have but little to add.

The Indians of my agency continue to be honest, temperate, law-abiding, and with very few exceptions very industrious. In agricultural pursuits they make good and evident advancement; they have, in general given up much of their migratory habits, and work more on the reserve.

This year two new frame dwelling houses have been built, and the owner of one of them built a frame barn last year; and another built a frame dairy.

They feel very grateful towards the Indian Department for the carts and ploughs given to them last year, and for the aids bestowed on them in relieving their wants in other respects.

The school now taught by Miss. M. B. McEachen is somewhat inefficient for want of proper attendance by the pupils. This is owing in a great measure to the indifference of the parents and their want of proper appreciation of educational advantages, together with their wandering habits during the summer season.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. McISAAC,

Indian Agent District No. 11.

EGMONT BAY, P. E. I., 23rd August, 1888.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

I am pleased to be able to report a marked improvement in the condition of the Indians of this superintendency. They devote considerably more attention to the cultivation of the land, not less than thirteen acres were, this year, cleared, broken up and sown in the spring.

Last year's crop, especially potatoes, was remarkably good. I regret to have to say that the crop this year will be below the average, owing to the continued drought during the summer.

Many Indians raise potatoes enough for their own use. One of the most successful Indians of Prince Edward Island—Benjamin Nicholas—resides on the Moréll Reserve; he works constantly on his farm; lives wholly from its product, and is quite independent. He bought a few years ago a cart and harness; last summer he purchased a light waggon and tackling at a cost of \$65; last winter he bought a jaunting sleigh. He keeps a horse, a cow, a few heads of cattle, pigs and sheep.

The most industrious and comfortable Indian of Lennox Island Reserve is John Copage. The young horse I reported last year he had purchased the previous summer for \$60 he sold last fall for \$110, and bought another for \$30, making a profitable transaction; he bought last winter a jaunting sleigh, a goat skin robe and a set of harness; he has this summer a colt, three months old, for which he refused \$30; he maintains himself and family by farming.

There has been considerable sickness among the Indians during the winter and spring, but now I am glad to report that their sanitary condition has greatly improved.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN O. ARSENAULT,

Indian Superintendent.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN., 9th August, 1887.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In obedience to your instructions handed me the 2nd instant, I drew the money for the annuity payments from the Bank of Montreal and in company with Mr. Hunt my assistant, Mr. Cummings my interpreter and Messrs. Morris, Elwood

and Stone, I proceeded on the following day to Dominion City, in the neighborhood of the Rosseau River Indian Reserve, where we had to remain until afternoon the following day on account of our provisions not having arrived by express. After the train arrived we immediately went out to the reserve and found the most of the Indians assembled there; on arriving I found that the contractors had not yet delivered the supplies. I informed the Indians that if they choose to receive their money before the provisions arrived I would commence paying them, which they agreed to, and I commenced paying them at once. I paid a number of them that evening, and next day when the supplies arrived I had them nearly all paid.

The supplies arrived on the 6th and were distributed; They were quite satisfactory, that is to say the flour, bacon, tea, tobacco and ammunition.

I left Messrs. Elwood and Morris, constables, at Dominion City to prevent the sale of intoxicants to Indians and next morning I went to Long Plain Reserve and finished paying there the same evening. The provisions and clothing arrived during the afternoon and were distributed, all being quite satisfactory.

On the 11th I arrived at Yellow Quill's gardens about noon, having experienced considerable difficulty in fording the river there being no ferry and the water being pretty high. On reaching the gardens we found all the Indians of the band camped there with the exceptions of a few families. I found that none of the provisions or supplies had arrived and did not do anything that evening.

On the following day, the 12th, the provisions had not yet arrived, but the Indians after a little talk concluded to take their money and I commenced paying them, and paid all who were present, and the following morning two families who had been at Rock Lake hunting arrived and were paid. About three o'clock the provisions arrived and were distributed, after which I left the reserve. The chief accepted his salary as chief and the clothing provided for him in that capacity, but he resigned his medal into my hands and could not be persuaded to keep it.

As the Indians declined to assume the care of the cattle provided for them, I gave permission to the chief to do so on his offer to provide for them properly.

On the receipt of a telegram from Messrs. Morris and Elwood I returned to Dominion City where informations for selling intoxicants to Indians were laid before me against George Brad, hotelkeeper, Dominion City, and James Reed, hotelkeeper, of Emerson. Brad was fined \$100 and costs, and Reed, \$75 and costs.

I beg to say that the assistants provided for me performed their various duties to my entire satisfaction.

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

F. OGLETREE,
Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY, TREATY No. 1,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, 21st August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit for your information the following report, with tabular statement, showing the state of the Indians under my charge for the year ended the 30th June, 1888:

The Indians of my agency, as a whole, are not, I am sorry to say, improving very much in industrious habits, although many of them are fine workers when they choose. They have no push in them, and when they raise one good crop they seem to think it is sufficient to last them forever.

They have a certain dance, which they persist in keeping up every year. They sometimes commence before the payments are made and keep it up for six or seven weeks, or until they use up all the provisions they possibly can get, and the last few years they seem to be more taken up with it, as many of them who a few years ago took no part in the dance are now the worst, but as it is their mode of worship I suppose it must be borne with. The great objection I have to it is that it is always carried on in the busiest time of the year when they should be ploughing and hoeing their crops.

The Roseau River Bands.

On this reserve we put in fifty acres of wheat, the Indians themselves doing the most of the harrowing. The crop was a very fine one, averaging a fraction over thirty bushels to the acre. Ten acres of it averaged $25\frac{2}{3}$ bushels to the acre, and forty acres averaged $31\frac{7}{10}$ bushels to the acre. The grain I had to sell and buy flour for them, as there is no mill convenient. It is only those who assist in performing the labor on the farm that receive any of the proceeds of the farm, and some is given to the old and destitute. To encourage the best workers I sometimes have to get them goods they require out of the store to induce them to stay on the reserve, for very often farmers go in harvest time and offer them very high wages, and unless I did something to induce them to stay and take care of the crops none of them would remain on the reserve.

This year they sowed on this reserve eighty acres of wheat and ten acres of barley. The crop is looking well, and if it gets no backset until it is ripe will yield nearly as much as the last year's crop. We planted an acre of potatoes to be used for seed next year. I got twenty acres of new land broken this year, which will make altogether for next year one hundred and thirteen acres. There are none of the Indians of these bands, who know anything about ploughing, especially breaking new land, and very few of them remain on the reserve. If they were willing and would take hold of the work they might be independent in a few years, as I believe they have the best reserve for stock and grain in the North-West.

The Long Plain Band.

The crops on this reserve, although it is a light, sandy soil, were very good; the showery season just suited it. The yield of the wheat was for the whole crop a fraction over thirty-four bushels from the machine to the acre. Twenty acres in the valley of the Assiniboine, that were ploughed only once, gave forty bushels to the acre, and if it had not lodged badly it would have given considerably more. The same twenty acres this year is a very heavy crop, and a quantity of it lodged. We have not as much under crop as last year, as we did not sow the first ten acres that were broken, it having given four crops in succession and requires rest.

I could not prevail on the Indians last year to increase the farm by breaking new land, although I offered to pay them for every acre they would break. They all left the reserve and went off visiting the Sioux Indians at Oak Lake, and remained there till near harvest time, consequently we got no new land broken.

One of the Indians of this band has about ten acres of wheat of his own; he has a yoke of oxen of his own, and I bought him a new wagon a short time ago which he expects to pay for out of his wheat. Another one of this band has three acres of wheat which looks very well; he had one hundred and seven bushels off the same piece last year, and it looks fully as well this year. He has also a span of ponies with which he ploughs. The chief also sowed two acres of wheat, and another of them one acre. I am in hopes that when the rest of the bands see how well these men get along that more of them will follow their example by striking out for themselves.

I purchased a new mower and rake for this band, and intend to pay for it out of the wheat. They have a large quantity of hay cut and stacked already, and put up in very good order; other years it was always too late when they got their hay cut, and the cattle came out in the spring in very poor condition.

Swan Lake or Yellow Quill's Band.

This band are still at the gardens at Hamilton's Crossing of the Assiniboine River; none of them have made up their minds to go to the Swan Lake Reserve. The crop there was very good. I could not get it threshed last fall, there being no storage to be had. I got it threshed this spring; there were 825 bushels, yielding 27½ bushels to the acre, of a very fine sample. I did not get the field on the reserve put under crop this year, as I considered it required summer-fallowing, and have given a job to have it ploughed and ready for next year.

The only farming the Indians of this band do is at the gardens at Hamilton's Crossing of the Assiniboine River. They sowed 16 bushels of wheat; the chief had 100 bushels, and three others of them had 50 bushels between them.

When I arrived at the gardens to pay them, I proposed that they should elect councillors before I commenced paying, but they refused to do so unless I would agree to pay the deposed men up to the present time, that is, the \$10 a year which they did not receive since they were deposed.

This band have some ten or twelve acres under crop this year; about six acres of wheat, which looked very well when I was making the annuity payments. They have some potatoes and corn which looked very well. They never mention anything about the Swan Lake Reserve. I gave the chief and the other man who keep the cattle an order to get flour for the balance of wheat grown in 1886 on the reserve remaining at the Norquay mill to keep them while making their hay. I also gave them a little tea and bacon to encourage them.

I may say that during the time of the payments this year I did not see a single Indian under the influence of liquor, and I do not believe there was any liquor bought on any of the reserves, and I am of the opinion that there is not nearly as much drinking amongst them as there was a few years ago. I do not know that the Indians themselves are reforming, but I believe people are more cautious in giving them liquor, and I am quite certain that there is not nearly so much drunkenness comes under my own observation as did formerly.

There has not been, to my knowledge, any epidemic among the Indians for the past year, although there were thirty-three deaths amongst all the bands in my agency, principally from diseases contracted from the miserable way in which they live, and want of proper care in bringing up their children.

Schools.

There is but one school in my agency which is conducted on the Rosseau River Reserve. It is now taught by a Mrs. Gauthier, a French lady. She teaches in English. The former teacher, Mr. Nolin, could not speak English himself, and consequently could not teach it. Mrs. Gauthier commenced to teach on the 9th December, 1887, and it is surprising how well a number of the children can now speak and read English. The greatest difficulty they seem to have is in pronunciation.

I have tried to induce the Long Plain and Swan Lake bands to prepare for a school. Mr. Inspector McColl and I met the Long Plain band in March last and made proposals to them to induce them to open a school if they would consent and after they held a council they decided not to have a school. The older men seem to be the ones who stand in the way.

A young lady who taught school among the Sioux Indians in the town of Portage la Prairie wished to go up to the Long Plain, thinking she could induce them to agree to have a school. I took her up and she remained two or three days among them and went to every tent talking with the women and offered to teach them how to make bread, to sew and do many other things and she gave their children presents; she also took a little girl from the school at the Portage, whom she had neatly dressed and took her round to each tent with her and showed samples of her writing and made her read, thinking by this method she would stir up a desire among the women to have their children educated, but her efforts had no effect.

The reply one of the councillors made when asked why they were not in favor of having a school opened on the reserve was that now they were beginning to try the habits of the white man and did not want to try too many things at once, that they were now trying the white man's mode of making a living and if they succeeded well in this, that in a short time they might see the benefits of a school and agree to have one. After these remarks we said no more to them on the subject of schools.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRANCIS OGLETREE,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN OFFICE,
CLANDEBOYE, Man., 4th November, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to report as to the condition of crops and various other matters in connection with the Indians of my agency.

The Indians under my charge have passed a fairly good summer, having had plenty of fish and game, and those who worked as laborers found plenty of work at Lake Winnipeg, Rat Portage and Selkirk. I was glad to observe that a great many families stayed at home and looked after their farms, and I never saw corn and potatoes more carefully cultivated. The crops in St. Peter's have turned out well—the wheat is excellent, and the yield surpasses what I expected. The potato crop (although the tubers are good) is below the average, the yield not being over 150 bushels per acre. Indian corn—that is, the native corn—was good, but the corn supplied by the Department was unsuited for the climate and never matured.

Hay was rather a light crop here, but the people will, after keeping enough for their own use, have at least 1,200 tons to sell.

The South St. Peter's and East St. Peter's schools are most satisfactory at present but from some cause the St. Peter's north school, which used to be the largest, has dwindled down in the attendance of children, and instead of being the first on the reserve, is only third. The Netley Creek school is not prospering either, as the parents soon got tired of taking their children so far, although it is their loss, as there is a first-class teacher there. The Muckle's Creek school has a good attendance of children, but the building is unsuitable in many respects.

At Broken Head River Reserve they had a fair crop of potatoes and corn. On my visit there last month I found the Indians almost all off hunting, and to show how plentiful game is with them, Councillor Way-ash-is-sing came in from a moose hunt while I was there, and wanted men to go with him to bring in the meat; it was only a day's journey, but he could not get a man to go with him.

After feeding their own stock these Indians will have about thirty tons of hay to sell. I was unable to examine the school, as it was closed.

The people had not made the desks and benches for the new schoolhouse, although the building is finished, but Councillors John and Robert Ravin, promised to have these finished at once.

At Fort Alexander I found the people on my visit starting for their fall fishing, and it was quite a scene to see boat after boat with all sails set (loaded with men, women and children) running away before the wind for the lake, all happy looking and comfortable. The majority will return just before the ice sets in, but some few families will remain at some favored spot for fishing and hunting during the winter.

I inspected the reserve from one end to the other and found that the people had been much more careful with their cellars than usual; they had some of their

potatoes frozen last year which was a lesson to them. I never saw finer potatoes, and the yield was so good that many new cellars had to be made to hold them; the largest yield was that of Joseph Kent, who from sixteen bushels sown received a return of four hundred and seventy-three bushels, or nearly thirty bushels for each bushel sown. I brought in a bag of sample potatoes, numbers of them were over three pounds, but they were frozen on the journey.

The Indians of this band have about fifteen hundred bushels of potatoes to sell but they have no market. They also have some native Indian corn for sale.

I examined the Roman Catholic school and found the progress of the children satisfactory, although, as the people were either off or preparing to go to the fishing, the attendance was small, only eleven treaty and five non-treaty children being present. The Government school was closed.

The attendance at the last school is very poor, caused partly by the teacher not being popular, and in a great measure to the fact that two of the Indians who live near think they are competent to teach, and fancy that, if the present teacher was removed they would get the position; on this account they work against Mr. Kincaid and do not send their children to school.

I visited the saw mill owned by Messrs. Wood & Co. and found only two Indians at work; the foremen complained that although they wanted men the Indians would not work and they had to hire others; the Indians complain on the other hand, that when they work they do not get paid. So far the sawdust has been carefully taken above high water mark. The Indians would like to sell logs to the mill this winter, or lumber of any kind, but the mill owners do not seem to care about buying any.

I may state that there has been a good deal of sickness amongst the Indians of this agency—scrofula, consumption, &c.; and as the people are becoming more civilized they are giving up their own practice of medicine, and depending on ours.

At their heathen religious ceremonies (the Me-ta-win) every summer the principal work was the teaching of medicine to the younger generations; this is almost done away with now, and with it the knowledge of medicine, a great loss to the Indians. And as they must have medical attention, having so many hereditary diseases amongst them; and as few can afford to pay professional men, I am afraid that the expense will have to be borne by the Department. The medicine chest supplied by the Department has been of great service.

The supplies issued at the annuity payments were good, the bacon the best that has ever been distributed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. M. MUCKLE,
Indian Agent.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY,
MANITOBA, 31st August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit the following report and tabular statement in triplicate, showing the state of the various bands of Indians under my charge for the year ended the 30th June, 1888.

St. Peter's.

This band is still steadily improving in civilization and prosperity, although they do not devote much of their time to agriculture still their fields are increasing

in size, the number of their cattle is increasing year by year, and the appearance of the people and their homes is an agreeable surprise to all visitors.

They now own 711 head of cattle, 44 horses, a number of pigs, fowl, &c.; they also have over 20 mowers and horse rakes; one man owns a reaper, several have buggies, a number have waggons and bob-sleighs, all of which are the private property of the Indians with the exception of a few of the cattle which they received from the Department.

I may say that they have a magnificent reserve for stock raising, where, when there is a dry spring and the prairie hay is scant on that account, they have the delta of the Red River which, being flooded in the spring like the banks of the Nile, yields immense crops of hay year after year. The only drawback is that when Lake Winnipeg is high it is apt to get flooded and the hay once in nineteen years has been totally destroyed in this way. Last winter the people of this band sold over 1,000 tons of hay, besides having enough for their cattle, and the crop of this year in the marsh is excellent. They were also allowed to get out and sell dead wood under permit, and they can now show a number of cattle, bob-sleighs, harness, &c., which they purchased with the proceeds of their labor in the prosecution of that work.

There are now six schools on the reserve, which are doing good work, with an attendance of about 150 children. There ought to be twice this attendance, but a number of the parents care very little whether their children learn anything or not, and the heathen families are always moving about; on this account they never send their children to school. With all these drawbacks the improvement among the children is great.

There is every prospect of a bountiful harvest, although there has been frost, and some of the corn and wheat which was planted late has been damaged, but not to any extent, I think.

Broken Head.

The members of this band are not very energetic farmers, but as their reserve is so favorably situated for raising cattle and hunting and fishing, they make a good living.

They seem to take kindly to stock raising and have now a band of 100 head of splendid cattle, twelve of which are private property. The remainder have been raised from thirteen animals which were supplied them by the Department. Over 2,000 tons of hay could be cut annually on this reserve.

Mr. Black, the school teacher, takes a great interest in his school and his children do wonderfully well, considering that their parents are such wanderers.

Mrs. Black is also interested in the advancement of the children, and is teaching the girls to knit and sew, which will be most useful to them in after years. This is the only school in my agency at which heathen children attend, and in which the people take a pride in keeping the schoolhouse in good repair.

The Episcopalians of this band, with some assistance from the mission have built themselves a fine chapel, and are very proud of their work.

Moose are still very plentiful in the neighborhood, and it is quite common for a hunter to get two or three at one hunt, even the Indians are surprised at their being so numerous.

Fort Alexander.

As the whitefish, which is almost the only marketable fish the people of this band can dispose of, has migrated, as the inspector of fisheries states, to other parts of the lake which are too far off, the people are devoting themselves more to their gardens and farms.

I have never seen better crops of potatoes, Indian corn, wheat and barley, notably those owned by Joseph Brierre, Nah-sah-kee-oh-noh-quat, Too-too-sun, Samuel Henson, Pierre Guimmond, the chief's son, and others too numerous to mention

there was not a weed in their gardens, which gave good evidence of their owner's industry.

The hunters and trappers did well last winter, some bringing in over \$200 worth of furs.

The Roman Catholic school, under the care of Mr. Leo Schanus, is doing well, there is a good attendance of children; they are taught reading, writing, recitations, and singing in English and French, geography, history, grammar and arithmetic; in every way this school is a flourishing institution.

The Government or Protestant school is less successful, not from any fault of the teacher, I think, but on account of the poor attendance of children, which is accounted for by the fact that the parents live scattered all over the reserve, and numbers find the school too far off for their children to attend.

The English Mission has been considering the question of recommencing a school at the mission, but so far nothing has been done in the matter.

The sanitary condition of the people has been good; rubbish and filth has been raked up and burnt; there has been no contagious diseases amongst them, with the exception of a skin disorder, which, however, has almost disappeared under Dr. Orton's treatment, who is getting the reputation of being a most wonderful medicine man amongst them.

The chief and headmen have all desired me to thank the Government for the great kindness in furnishing them with a medical man and medicine, as now they say that they know that the Government wish (Ta pin-at-tis-see-ian) them to live.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. M. MUCKLE,

Indian Agent.

MANITO-WA-PAW AGENCY—TREATY No. 2,

THE NARROWS, LAKE MANITOBA, 20th August, 1888.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with instructions I have the honor to transmit tabular statement and annual report for the year ended 30th June last.

TREATY No. 1.

Sandy Bay Band.

The remaining members of this band still reside outside of the reserve, roaming between Portage la Prairie, Little Saskatchewan and Long Plain Reserves. Kahweetahpensis returned last spring and planted potatoes, promising to remain on the reserve and provide hay for the Government cattle and to build suitable stables. The implements, tools and school furniture have been removed to this agency for safe-keeping.

TREATY No. 2,

Lake Manitoba Band.

This band is still divided; the chief with one brave (his son) and a few followers forming the minority; while the two councillors and the other brave carry with them the majority of the band. The chief imagines that because he is the chief everything must bend to his will regardless of the consequences to the band under him, in fact he has made himself so disagreeable that the majority of his band have asked for his dismissal. The Indians say that he is a hindrance to the progress of

the reserve as none of the children of his followers attend the school, which has been in operation for the past year and is faithfully kept by the teacher, Mr. William Coutu, who is untiring in his efforts and sets an excellent example to the Indians. The crops promised a pretty fair yield last fall and during the payments in July they looked well. The cattle are in good condition and the implements and tools are always well taken care of.

Ebb and Flow Lake Band.

The members of this band residing on the reserve are making fair progress in their various pursuits, such as farming and raising stock. They take more pride than formerly in their mode of living and are more anxious to lead the life of white people so far as they are able. I must say their little village is a credit to them, all the buildings are fairly neat and are all whitewashed where formerly they were only plastered over with mud. They are also improving the roads on the reserve and during the spring they erected several bridges. Their little gardens and fields are well kept, clean and free from weeds, the crops in July gave promise of a good yield. The school is kept open regularly, is very well conducted and the pupils are advancing very favorably. Five families are still resident outside of the reserve causing great annoyance to the remaining portion of the band who are naturally anxious to have all the members live on the reserve. The band provided hay in abundance and their stock and the Government animals are always in excellent condition. The implements and tools are well kept and are of great use to the band.

Fairford Band.

The band is divided into three classes, viz., hunters, fishermen and farmers; the hunters and fishermen farm but very little, only in fact to the extent of planting a few potatoes; they subsist chiefly on the proceeds of the hunt and fishing; fur was more plentiful during the past year than has been for sometime so that the hunters were comparatively independent. As to the fishermen as long as they can take fish they will do nothing else. The portion who follow farming are certainly doing well; their fields and gardens are clean and well kept, and I am sure they will reap a good return; the yield of last fall was fairly good. The cattle are increasing rapidly and are well cared for. The "Upper" and "Lower" schools are kept open regularly with a good attendance and the pupils always show considerable improvement.

Little Saskatchewan Band.

Some of the members forming this band are always absent from their reserve at a distance of fifty miles where they make an excellent living by the sale of whitefish which they exchange for flour, tea, sugar, tobacco and clothing; they raise also a small quantity of potatoes and altogether they are quite independent—with comparatively little exertion. Those who reside on the reserve do not live in such abundance but their means of a livelihood are certainly more certain. Owing to there being so many absentees the school is not well attended; those of the pupils who attend school are, however, making very fair progress. Some of the members are erecting new buildings of a larger size of better material than formerly; the stables are very comfortable, the gardens are clean and well fenced, and promise a fair return. The cattle are in good order.

Lake St. Martin's Band.

These Indians make a living in various ways, principally hunting and fishing, but they also devote a certain portion of their time to farming, and I am pleased to say that their circumstances are very good at present. Their houses are fairly neat,

in a good many instances they have cooking stoves, bedsteads, tables and chairs or forms. I think they will have a good crop of potatoes. The attendance at the school is fair and the children get on passably. The stock is in excellent condition.

Crane River Band.

The members of this band are very industriously disposed, evidence of which can be seen on going over the reserve. Their gardens are kept better than any others in this district. The cattle are in good order and get proper attention. The school is well attended, but the progress was not so good as might have been expected. There was a ready market for their catch of fish during the winter months and all being good hunters they passed a good year, and I have reason to believe that they will be comfortable during the ensuing winter. Their implements and tools are well kept.

Water Hen River Band.

Great hardship was experienced by this band during the first part of the winter. The crops were almost a total failure, and winter setting in so early (20th of October) they were not prepared and had not their usual winter's supply of fish on hand; they tried to fish, but unfortunately their nets were taken by the ice, thus leaving them without means of getting fish at all. Fortunately, moose are numerous and easily got at, and being mostly good hunters, they managed to surmount their difficulties, and towards spring they made a good catch of fur. At present the gardens give promise of a good crop. The school is most ably conducted and the pupils are advancing in English and French.

TREATY No. 4.

Pine Creek Band.

This band are very grateful for the survey of their reserve, and for the assistance given them from time to time by the Department and now that the reserve is really allotted to them they purpose building a schoolhouse. With the exception of one family, which is always absent, all of an age to attend school go regularly. The school is kept for the present by the Rev. Father Dupont, and the pupils make satisfactory progress. Most of the members are good hunters and take a quantity of fish; altogether they make a fairly good living.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The condition of the Indians in this district is certainly very good, and if they only could be taught habits of economy they would soon be independent, but it appears to be their nature never to think of the future and if they have enough for to-day it does not trouble them whether they have anything for to-morrow. If they have a few dollars they never rest until all is spent.

The health of the tribes is very good as a rule, but I find that the constitution of the younger is far inferior to that of the older generation and they succumb very easily to disease.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. MARTINEAU,

Indian Agent.

COUTCHEECHING AGENCY—TREATY No. 3,
RAINY LAKE, Man., 9th August, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions, I have the honor to transmit the following report, which embraces my operations since June last while making payments of annuities.

I left Rat Portage with my assistant on the 5th July, and arrived at Hungry Hall at 8 p.m.; held a council in the evening and gave out the provisions. I procured the services of two constables at Rat Portage. I commenced payments, and re-elected the two chiefs. Two of the councillors in No. 2 were deposed, one being old and blind, the other infirm and bedridden. I visited the gardens, which look well and are larger than last year. Camped above the reserve, where I left the constables. We have not heard of any liquor being on the American side.

Long Sault.

I arrived at this reserve in the evening, and held a council. The councillors were re-elected. I paid the band, visited the gardens, gave out the supplies, and camped on the reserve No. 2. I held a council and elected a chief and councillor and re-elected two councillors. I paid the band and collected \$9 from the two bands for biscuits stolen by the children while Mr. Ellington was teacher. I then visited the gardens, which looked well. The barley which was sown on this reserve on the new land is very backward; I fear it will not ripen. About 16 acres of new land has been ploughed on these reserves. I left the reserve in my canoe and arrived at Manito at 7 p.m., where I gave out provisions, held a council and camped on the reserve for the night. Next day, held another council and re-elected councillors on No. 1, and the chief of No. 2 was re-elected; one of the councillors was deposed, as he has his garden at Long Sault, and another was elected in his place. I paid the two bands, gave out supplies and visited the gardens. They have a large field of wheat, and all their crops look well. The chiefs say that they are glad to hear that the Department is satisfied with their work, and they will endeavor to enlarge their fields.

Little Forks.

I arrived at this reserve at 11 a.m.; gave out provisions and camped on the reserve, as it was Sunday. Next morning I called a council and re-elected councillors, and collected the money paid for the keep of their cattle. Gave out the supplies and paid them their annuities, and visited their fields and gardens. This band have put in their crops of wheat, barley, oats, corn and potatoes, which have a good appearance.

Coutcheeching and Stangeecoming.

I held a council and re-elected councillors; gave out the supplies, paid the band, delivered the two oxen sent for the Coutcheeching band, and settled the dispute between the half-breeds and the Indians, in reference to their reserves, to the satisfaction of both parties. I notified them that as the Department had given them a yoke of oxen more than they were entitled to they were expected to clear more land for good use. The oxen were placed in charge of one of the councillors. I visited the gardens near the village; they have gardens on the large reserve which I purpose visiting on my return from Lac la Croix. They have more land under cultivation than last year.

Naicatchewenan.

I left the agency at 8 a.m. to visit this reserve, and arrived at 4.30 p.m. I held a council and re-elected the chief and two councillors; one councillor was deposed and another elected in his stead, as the band did not consider he performed his duties. I gave out supplies, paid the band and notified them that the Department intended to send out the cattle which they were still entitled to receive. The chief said he feared they would starve, as all the hay grounds were flooded. I advised the inspector on the 19th that the Indians did not wish the cattle to be sent out this year. Next morning I visited the gardens, which have a poor appearance on account of the rains, and left the reserve at 9 a.m. On my return I visited the half-breeds' gardens on the Stangeecoming, which look well.

Nikickesminecan.

I left the agency at 9 a.m. and arrived at the reserve at 6 p.m. Gave out the supplies and held a council; re-elected all the councillors and paid the band. The band promised to put up the walls of a schoolhouse and want the Department to appoint a teacher, for they do not wish to have a mission school. Their gardens have a poor appearance owing to the heavy rains. One of the gardens looks well on account of being on high ground. I left the reserve at 12 a.m., and camped at 7.30 p.m. at Crow Rocks; started at 6 a.m. and arrived at the River la Seine at 3 p.m. Gave out the supplies, held a council and re-elected the chief and councillors. A number of this band were absent last year, but are present this year. I went up to Sturgeon Falls, where they have several gardens which have a good appearance, as have also the gardens at the mouth of the river, where they have put up three new buildings. I camped on the reserve and left the next morning at 10 a.m., and camped at Kettle Falls. The water is very high in the Naimaican River.

Lac La Croix.

I gave out the supplies to these Indians, called a council and notified the band that an election would take place next year for chief and councillors; also that their cattle were at Fort Frances. They say that it is impossible to get out the cattle in the summer; paid the band and visited the gardens. They have built a good log stable for the cattle. The gardens have been enlarged. A whiskey trader from Towers was across on the American side, but no liquor was brought across while we were on the reserve. I have heard since that some of the Indians went across after we left.

General Remarks.

I am sorry to state that after we left Hungry Hall we heard that whiskey traders came from Rat Portage and as the Indians had been working on the road and earning money, a great deal of liquor was sold to them, as far up as the Long Sault. At the time of payment the chief and councillors were measured for their clothing. The teachers of Coutcheeching and Long Sault have resigned and up to this date no teachers have been appointed. The general behavior of the Indians during the payments was orderly and respectful.

I regret to have to report that owing to high water there will be a total failure of the rice crop and should the water continue high there will be a failure in the hay crop also and I fear the cattle will suffer for want of fodder, as up to this date all the hay marshes are flooded.

The supplies furnished were up to the sample, but articles such as mattocks, files, scythes and harness have not arrived up to this date.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. J. N. PITHER,

Indian Agent.

COUTCHEECHING AGENCY, TREATY No. 3,
RAINY LAKE, 12th July, 1888.

The 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 last.

Since my last report there have been several deaths, principally of adults. Dr. Hanson came up in April and visited these Indians on the river. The chief of Little Forks has been paralytic since last summer. In January I visited the river reserves, most of the Indians were off hunting, the families were on the reserves, the children at Long Sault, Manito and Little Forks. Schools are improving, but the teacher at Hungry Hall got into difficulties with the Indians. The teachers complain of irregular attendance about which I spoke to the parents.

The several bands had sufficient hay for their cattle and were well cared for.

The River la Seine band lost one cow by being mired. The cattle for the Lac la Croix band were delivered safe in January.

As rabbits were numerous and the Indians had good crops of potatoes and made good fisheries they did not suffer for want of food and have been self-supporting with the exception of a few old and infirm Indians, who have been assisted during the winter. The river Indians have made good use of the Steel mills in grinding the wheat and corn harvests last fall.

The Indians of Manito and Little Forks lost some of their grain by the cattle breaking into their stacks while the men were off hunting. They have promised to get out timber for barns. The teachers of Manito, Little Forks and Hungry Hall have resigned and the Indians are anxious that others should be appointed. On 2nd June I visited the river bands, they were putting in their crops but owing to the late season and heavy rains they are very backward. The water in the lake and river is rising and has already flooded some of the gardens and the hay marshes in the lake. The children of the Coutcheeching schools are improving, but I am sorry to say the attendance is irregular, although I visit this school frequently and impress upon the parents the advantages to be derived, they have no command over their children.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. J. N. PITHER,

Indian Agent.

ASSABASKASING AGENCY,
LAKE OF THE WOODS 21st September, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report for your information in connection with the Indians of this agency since the 1st July last.

The annuity payments were made without any trouble. The Indians appeared to be satisfied with the treatment they receive from the Government.

The contractor for the Indian supplies for this year delivered the twines, ammunition and provisions in good time at the different places where the payments were made; the implements and hardware were all delivered after the payments were over. All the supplies delivered were equal in appearance to the standard samples.

The traders in intoxicating liquors did not come to the payment grounds, I suppose on account of our being well prepared to meet them with our force of good and watchful constables and canoe men.

Doctor Hanson accompanied me to all the places where the annuity payments were made, attending to all who really required medical treatment, and he did a great deal of good.

The vaccination last year of the Indians gave some trouble to some who were vaccinated, the wound not healing up, on that account most of the Indians who were not vaccinated before, were not willing to be vaccinated this year.

The gardens of the Islington and Rat Portage bands were visited when the annuity payments were made; at that time all the crops appeared to be doing well.

I visited the gardens of the several bands of the Lake of the Woods and Shoal Lake after the payments were over; those belonging to the Buffalo Bay bands I could not visit on account of stormy weather. The potatoes promised to yield a good crop. The corn supplied by the Department did not grow well, and from appearances would not ripen before the frost; as far as I can judge it is not a grain fit for this district. Vegetables in most cases have been a failure, having been destroyed by flies and grasshoppers.

The wild rice crop has failed in the Lake of the Woods and Shoal Lake rice grounds. In the Lake of the Woods the failure is attributable to high water in the early part of the summer; there was great hopes of an abundant crop, but the water rose faster than the rice could grow, and drowned it. We have had very little rain during the summer, the floods were caused by the damming up of the channel of the Winnipeg River at the foot of the Lake of the Woods. The failure of the wild rice crop I fear, will cause much suffering to the Indians who value it for their winter subsistence. In places where the rice grows, it was destroyed by worms which are generally found in rice fields; this year they were in millions.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. McPHERSON;

Indian Agent.

ASSABASKASING AGENCY,

LAKE OF THE WOODS, 25th August, 1888.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following annual report and tabular statement in connection with the Indians of this agency during the year ended 30th June, 1888.

The health of the Indians during the year has not been so good as could be desired, the change which has within the last ten years taken place in their mode of life has developed consumptive tendencies amongst them, while fevers and severe colds have been prevalent.

The crop of potatoes and Indian corn last fall was not so good as usual; the failure was the result of drought, during the summer, and the potato bugs and other insects did great damage to the growing crops. The Indians, however, secured in pits enough seed for this year's planting, but, in most places when the pits were opened in the spring, the potatoes were found to be less or more spoiled by rot or frost, and in consequence, seed was scarce with a number of families, but those who saved most of their seed gave to those who were in need, so far as their means allowed them to do so.

The hay crop of last fall was a failure in most places; in the Lake of the Woods the cause was high water covering the low hay fields and drought in the higher lands. In consequence of the failure of the hay crop, the Indians had some trouble in saving their cattle, and some animals perished in the spring.

The Indians did not suffer for want of food, those who passed the winter in places where game was plentiful, lived on venison and managed to get through the

winter better than I expected they would at the commencement of the season, while those who were willing to work got work in lumbering camps and in cutting cord-wood for the steamers.

I am happy to state so far the Indians of this agency, since I have been their agent, have always shown themselves to be a law-abiding and contented people; their one great fault is their indulgence in intoxicating liquor, but in this they are not so much to blame as are the dealers who furnish it to them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
G. McPHERSON,
Indian Agent.

SAVANNE AGENCY—TREATY No. 3,
FORT WILLIAM, 10th September, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with instructions received from the Department, I beg to submit my special report which embraces my operations since 30th June last.

I proceeded to Savanne on the 4th July, where I met Mr. Paradis, my assistant, who handed me a letter of instructions from Mr. Inspector McColl. I left Savanne the next afternoon to pay the Lac des Mille Lac band, and found them all assembled on their reserve at Poplar Point. In the morning we inspected the reserve and houses, and found that instructions in regard to sanitary measures had been carried out. The cattle are in good condition, and the crop of wheat, barley, oats and Indian corn looks well. At 11 a.m. part of the supplies arrived. After they were distributed, I began paying annuities and collected \$70.88 for hay furnished them last winter. I distributed the rest of the supplies on my return from paying the Sturgeon Lake band. Their fur hunt amounted to \$2,500; with fish, potatoes, rabbits and other game, they live well. This band seem more willing to cultivate the land after the instructions in farming I gave them last fall and this spring. They have built a new barn, and are putting up new houses.

Sturgeon Lake Band.

I arrived at this reserve on Sunday, 10th July. The Indians being very anxious to get their provisions, I distributed them, and next day paid annuities and divided ammunition and twine. This band is very small, and its members take no interest in cultivating their gardens. Their district is rich in game, and their hunts last year amounted to \$1,000. Blueberries are plentiful, which they are drying for winter use. They are healthy and happy, there being no sickness in the band.

Wabigoon and Eagle Lake.

On Sunday, the 17th July, I arrived at Wabigoon Tank, where I was met by the chief and councillors. The following morning I went to the reserve; held a council, referring to the school, to gambling and conjuring, and made investigation about biscuit furnished the school. After dinner I distributed supplies and paid annuities. The schoolhouse is a log building 16 by 20 feet, nicely ceiled and boarded inside, with floor of dressed lumber. I had an addition of twelve feet built for the teacher's room, at a very small cost, making use of the lumber left over from the school. The former teacher, Mr. Gosling, left on the 15th April last, but since the payment another teacher has been sent to them. They also wish to be paid on their reserve instead of at Wabigoon. The cattle here are in good condi-

tion, but they are afraid that they will not have sufficient hay, as the water is so high in the lake it has submerged their hay lands. These bands secured \$3,500 worth of furs last winter.

Lac Seul.

I arrived at Frenchman's Head, a portion of the Lac Seul Reserve, on Thursday, the 21st. Held a council and inspected the cattle, which were in good condition. Their gardens are well cultivated and they seem very proud of their crops. I did not have time to visit all the gardens till my return, when I also examined the school. There were five children present. 1st class—Reading in third book, page 34, good; spelling very good; arithmetic, consisting of simple subtraction, multiplication and division, fair; singing in Indian and English, good. 2nd class—Reading, first primer, page 27, good; spelling, one very good, the other fair. I arranged with Councillor Mark to build a house for the teacher.

I then proceeded to Lac Seul, and found the chief and councillors waiting for us in the new schoolhouse. This building is a great credit to the band. It is completed and ready to be occupied. I arranged with the Indians to build a house for the teacher close to the school this fall. After examining the schoolhouse we proceeded to the place where the Indians had assembled to receive their annuities, and distributed the supplies, which were up to samples. On the 23rd I paid annuities, took an inventory and finished at seven o'clock. On Sunday it rained all morning. In the afternoon we attended divine service, held by the Rev. James Irvine on the camp ground. On Monday held a council referring to the distribution of their cattle, lands and various other matters connected with the reserve, which were satisfactorily arranged. I could not examine this school, as the children would not attend during the annuity payment, and on my return Mr. Irvine was absent.

Wabuskang.

I arrived at this reserve on the 29th and was sorry to find the chief still suffering, he wished to have medical attendance so I wrote to Dr. Hanson of Rat Portage to come and see him. I held a council and saw the supplies distributed which were up to samples. Last winter I furnished this band with material for building a schoolhouse but the chief being ill it did not progress so rapidly as it would otherwise have done. The chief was anxious that I should explain to the band the advantage of having a school, which I did. After giving them some provisions they promised to complete it this fall. Next morning I paid annuities and took an inventory and measured the chief and headmen for their clothing. After dinner I inspected the gardens which were well cultivated. They will also have an excellent crop of wild rice. This band moved lately from Mattawan to this reserve, they have built eight houses and the frame of a schoolhouse. They raised four hundred and two bushels of potatoes and this spring planted one hundred and forty-four bushels, last fall they put up three thousand six hundred fish for winter use. There were all satisfied with supplies furnished them.

Grassy Narrows.

I arrived here on the 31st, distributed supplies and took inventory of articles in the schoolhouse, this school has been closed since last March. There is one old Indian here who is very ill. I requested Dr. Hanson to visit him on his way to Wabuskang. I paid annuities the following day. The Indians have made great improvements here by taking down the old houses and building new ones. This band raised two hundred and two bushels of potatoes and caught one thousand eight hundred fish for their own use and they secured one thousand two hundred dollars worth of furs.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN McINTYRE,
Indian Agent.

SAVANNE AGENCY—TREATY No. 3.

FORT WILLIAM, 27th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report with accompanying tabular statement and list of Government property for the year ended 30th June last.

Lac des Mille Lacs.

I left Fort William on the 5th July, arriving at Savanne the same evening, where I found Mr. Marston my assistant, waiting for me.

Paid this band their annuities on the 7th, distributed supplies which were all up to samples, and examined the reserve. They had good crops last year, but have done very little this year, the season being so late. The ice formed too early for their fall catch of fish, but as rabbits and game were plentiful they did not suffer. The payment went off quietly; the Indians were well satisfied with the supplies furnished.

Sturgeon Lake.

I paid this band their annuities on the 11th; inspected provisions and supplies and saw them distributed. They neither sowed nor reaped anything last year; they live entirely by hunting.

Wabigoon and Eagle Lake.

I visited this band on the 16th March last, and examined the school, there were only four children present, and I am sorry to say they have made but little progress since Mr. Gosling left. The band were greatly excited about having to kill their bull, which had become too wild to manage. They sold the beef and forwarded the money to the Department to purchase an ox.

I paid these bands their annuities on the 18th July inspected and divided their supplies. Held a council the following day, the Eagle Lake band wish to be paid on their own reserve next year. At their request I explained the treaty to them. I could not examine the school as the teacher had left at the end of the quarter.

They still continue to cultivate on the islands, their gardens look well. There was a little sickness here last winter but I am happy to say they are all well now.

They made no fall fishing but game was plentiful and they had an excellent return in furs. I visited the Eagle Lake Reserve in the beginning of June last to make arrangements for the disposal of their pine. At that time they were preparing their land and planting potatoes. They lost one cow through sickness, but their other cattle were in good condition.

Lac Seul.

On the 20th March last I inspected the schools and cattle on the reserve. I arrived here again on the 22nd July. The following morning called a council examined and distributed supplies, which were up to samples; then began payment and continued till 6 p.m. when it rained so hard we could not proceed; finished payment next day. The teacher could not collect the children being pay day, so I examined the school on our way back from Grassy Narrows.

There were thirty-one children assembled, all clean and neatly dressed, the youngest was five years old and the eldest eighteen.

They opened duties by singing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." Their reading, spelling and arithmetic are much improved since last year, their writing and figures are very creditable. The teacher is painstaking and orderly, and the children seem anxious to learn.

The first class are in the fifth reader.

At the close of the examination I gave each of those more advanced and those who had attended regularly a little present to encourage them—they were very gratified and the proceedings were closed by their singing "God save the Queen." Chief Cromarty, two councillors and a number of the band were present. I was much pleased with the manner in which the children performed their duties. The schoolhouse is large and well built, the Indians deserve great credit for the manner in which it is finished. I have succeeded in getting them to build a comfortable house for the teacher convenient to the school. The Indians at Frenchman's Head have also built a house for their teacher. I could not examine the school as Mr. Spence had left at the end of the quarter and all the children had gone with their parents to the payment at Lac Seul.

Wabuskang.

I arrived on this reserve at 5 p.m. on the 26th and distributed the supplies and clothing. At 7 p.m. the Indians assembled in Charles Pierrot's house for the purpose of electing a chief. The councillors spoke for some time, describing the last illness and death of the late chief. They also stated that in the presence of themselves and a majority of the band it was the last wish of the deceased that his second son Charles should succeed him. The election then took place and Charles Pierrot was declared chief.

After being invested with the treaty medal the new chief then spoke most feelingly as follows: "I wish to follow in the footsteps of my father, who was a wise man and ruled us kindly. I shall always endeavor, with the aid of my councillors, from whom I shall seek advice, to do likewise. I thank my friends assembled here for their kindness and I hope always to wear my medal and coat with honor.

Paid annuities the following day and visited the gardens, which are upon islands some distance from the reserve. Their crops look well, especially their potatoes.

They have cleared up and burnt all the rubbish about their dwellings.

Grassy Narrows.

I arrived on this reserve on Sunday afternoon, the 29th July. On Monday examined school; there were thirty-three children present, but some were not of an age to attend; the teacher said they came for the biscuits. They all did fairly well, considering the school was closed last winter. The schoolhouse is very much in need of repair. We then distributed the supplies and clothing and paid annuities.

This band lost two head of cattle through neglect last winter. They have promised to build a new stable and take better care of their cattle.

I reprimanded them severely for not obeying the councillor I appointed as health officer last year. They are very careless and have made no improvement since my last visit.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,³

JOHN MCINTYRE,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,

TOUCHWOOD HILLS, 27th August, 1888.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report for the year ended 30th June, 1888, with an accompanying tabular statement and inventory of all Government property under my charge.

I am much pleased to be able to say that the Indians of this district are steadily improving, not only in agriculture, but in industrious habits generally. They are getting over the desire to roam and are now comfortably and contentedly settled on their reserves. Last summer, owing to the severe drought, the crops on the reserves suffered considerably, but we were able to save sufficient wheat and barley for seed for this year, and some two hundred bushels of our wheat that was damaged by frost was chopped at the mill for feed for the work oxen, which kept them in good working order. Great difficulty is experienced here in getting grain threshed. I was not able to get the use of a mill until January, when the thermometer averaged thirty degrees below zero, a time when, owing to the severe cold, it is almost impossible to do this work as it should be done. The potato crop was excellent on all the reserves, and after putting aside one thousand bushels for seed, nearly every head of a family had a good supply in his cellar for winter consumption. Most of the land was well cultivated, being ploughed in the fall and well harrowed in the spring.

The annuity payments to the Indians of this agency were made earlier than last year to enable the Indians to commence immediately afterwards with their hay. The payments passed off as quietly as usual, and the Indians are grateful for the treatment they receive from the Government.

The food supplies, ammunition and twine and implements furnished this year for the Indians appear to be of the best quality, and are equal in appearance to the samples which were furnished.

The agency and reserves were thoroughly inspected by Major McGibbon last August.

The general health of the Indians has been fairly good; during the year there have been no cases of fever or contagious diseases of any sort, every precaution is taken on the reserves to avoid sickness, the Indians vacate their houses every spring, and go under canvas changing the camping grounds every three or four weeks, the houses are then whitewashed inside and out; all the refuse gathered up round about the house and burnt and a solution of carbolic acid is sprinkled over the walls, sulphur is burnt and the house remains empty all summer, so that when the Indians take to their houses again in the fall of the year, everything is sweet, and wholesome; it is a hard matter to induce the Indians themselves to be cleanly in their habits but the schools on the reserves are helping greatly in this direction.

The behavior of the Indians during the past year has been good, not one single case of misdemeanor having been brought to my notice, although we are closely surrounded by settlers.

Many of the Indians who have been trusted with cows on the loan system are taking great interest in them. I notice in driving round some of the reserves that several of them have built milk-houses and with the assistance the Government gives them in the way of milk-pans, pails and churns, they are in some cases, able to make butter for themselves.

Last fall several of the Indians attended the Agricultural Exhibition in Regina, having with them some exhibits in the shape of wheat, barley, oats, peas, potatoes, mats, baskets, moccasins and bead-work, competing against each other; they secured in all eleven prizes, much to their delight and pride. The present prospect for a good crop is most favorable notwithstanding the late spring, and should the grain crop be good this year the Indians will be encouraged to greater exertions, and the Government will be saved the expense of providing flour for a time.

I am glad to be able to state that our day schools have proved a success, especially those on George Gordon's and Muscowequan's Reserves, the first prize for the best school in the Territories was awarded to the Reverend Owen Owens of George Gordon's school, and the second to Mr. F. W. Dennehy of Muscowequan's, the attendance at both these schools was very creditable, and with the clothing and food provided by the Department the school should prosper. The school on Day Star's Reserve with Mr. James Slater as teacher, is not so successful as it should have been, and the attendance is very small. Many of the Indians of this band were for a long time

very much against having a school, although the majority were favorably disposed. One old man told me in confidence "if my children go to school and learn the ways of you white people, when they die they will go to the heaven you talk of, while I, an Indian, will go to the happy hunting ground, I love my children, and want to see them again after I die." It will take a little time to make them understand the matter, but, I am glad to say that, slowly, one by one, they are seeing their mistake and two of the most obstinate of them now think differently.

A good schoolhouse was built on Poor Man's Reserve, and a Mr. C. J. Pritchard was appointed teacher; this school is doing as well as I could desire.

Three of the schools are under the Episcopal and one under the Roman Catholic Church.

The change made by the Department in the food, supplying fresh beef instead of bacon has been beneficial to the health of the Indians.

A change in the management of the reserves was considered advisable this spring; Mr. Farmer Gooderham was placed in charge of "Poor Man's" and Day Star's bands, and Mr. Fleetham removed to George Gordon's reserve, and placed in charge of that band. Mr. L. Couture was made "Farmer" to Muscowequan's band for the present, and I am glad to say that the change has proved satisfactory.

All the employees under my supervision are doing very well for the Indians, they are hard working and industrious men, and take a great interest in their work.

The number of letters written from this office during the past year was five hundred and ninety-one, covering one thousand and eighty-six sheets of foolscap; and many circulars, and two hundred and forty-nine vouchers have been issued in quadruplicate.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. KEITH,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE—TREATY No. 4,
MUSCOWPETUNG'S AGENCY, 5th September, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit my annual report on Indian matters in this agency for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

The condition of the Indians in this district is very satisfactory, their advancement in civilization is going on steadily.

The returns from last year's harvest were fully appreciated by the individual farmer, and induced others to commence farming on their own account.

The crops this season are looking well, with every prospect of a bountiful harvest, the work was thoroughly done entirely with Indian labor, under the supervision of the farming instructors, and will compare favorably with any settler's crops in the district. The fencing on the whole could not be improved upon.

The influence of the chiefs and headmen with the working Indians of the bands is rapidly on the decline. This, of course, I encourage, as it leads to more independence and rivalry between the different farmers, and by reporting direct more interest is taken in the general management of their farms and stock.

The herds of cattle on the various reserves are well looked after and steadily increasing, so that a number this year are using their own oxen, waggons and sleighs, private property, the former the increase from animals loaned to them, the latter purchased with their earnings.

Game of all kinds on the reserves and in the immediate vicinity was very scarce, so that our food supply from hunting was limited.

The fishing at Pasquah's Lake was very good. This reduced the meat ration materially at that point, as full advantage was taken of the catch during the fall and winter.

The health of the Indians generally has been very good; the medical officer reports a decided improvement on the whole.

The day school on Pasquah's Reserve has been closed, as the attendance was so small and irregular, the teacher stated in sending in his resignation that there was no encouragement to continue with the work. There are 33 children from this reserve attending boarding schools, eighteen at the Industrial School, Fort Qu'Appelle, and fifteen at the Muscowpetung Boarding School, so that the number of a school age remaining on the reserve is very small, and the houses are so scattered it is impossible to locate the school within reasonable distance of all the families. Last year the school had to be held in the valley during the winter and on the beach lands in the spring, but even this did not secure a regular attendance. The day school on Piapot's Reserve is also a failure, although inducements of all kinds have been held out to the parents and children, the attendance is so irregular that no benefit can be derived from it. The teacher, Miss Rose, has done good work with the squaws in teaching them baking, knitting and dressmaking so that her time has been fully occupied.

The boarding school bordering on this reserve opened in December last by the Revd. W. S. Moore under the auspices of the Presbyterian Mission, has been very successful. Last quarter's return has twenty-one children on the roll; the want of additional accommodation and funds to carry the work on has prevented an increase in the attendance. The Department have allowed the regular grant of \$30 a scholar per year which has been of great assistance.

The day school on the Sioux reserve, Standing Buffalo's Band, has done very well and the average attendance as good as could be expected, these Indians support themselves the greater part of the year and leave the reserve working at different points and in most cases take their families with them, they were very comfortable last winter and only cases of sickness required a little assistance.

Tabular statement and inventory of all Government property under my charge are enclosed herewith.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. B. LASH,

Indian Agent.

BIRTLE, MAN., TREATY 4, 20th July, 1888.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith an inventory of Government property in the Department storehouse, in the hands of Indians within this agency, together with a tabular statement, and to make the following report on the condition of the Indians for the year ended the 30th ultimo.

The past year although not as good as the former one, has been very successful for those who hunt, and those who farm had a good return for their labor last season, with the exception of a few on the Oak River Sioux Reserve, who lost part of their crop by a hail storm; and I am glad to report that the season to this date is very encouraging for another good harvest.

Mr. McGibbon, the Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves has lately visited this district, and we have lately visited all the bands therein, his report no doubt is before you, touching on matters throughout the agency fully, and although I cannot report as great strides towards civilization as I wish I could I am of the opinion that there has been a steady advance in that direction, and in a number of individual

cases it is observable that there is more disposition towards self-dependence than formerly, which, I have no doubt, will be ultimately more to their interest than that dependant spirit which retards many; the good example thus set, will, I believe lead others to see that honest labor is far more advantageous and honorable than that begging spirit, which they seem to have drifted into.

Owing to the past winter having been much longer than winters lately experienced, a number of the Indians were a little short of hay for their animals, and in some instances they were not in as good condition when spring opened as was desirable, but the rich grasses have now restored them to good condition.

The general health of all the bands has been fair, and at present there is little sickness.

There are the same day schools in operation as at the date of my last report, but with most of the schools the attendance has not been so regular as I desired.

There are a number of children from the agency attending industrial schools, and from information received they are doing much better than those attending day schools on the reserves.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. MARKIE,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,

FILE HILLS, 13th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report of affairs in connection with this agency, for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

Accompanying my report will be found the tabular statement and inventory of Government property.

The period of my service here dates from the first day of January last, when the agency was formally taken over by me from my predecessor, Mr. Wright. In consequence of this I have no personal knowledge of the transactions occurring during the first six months of the fiscal year just closed, and my report on this period consists of information either obtained by enquiry or gleaned from copies of official reports and other records on file here.

On the 12th of July the annuity payments were made and passed off quietly, after which the Indians, all of whom had encamped off the reserve, as is their custom on these occasions, returned to their homes and commenced haying operations. Owing to the dryness of the season it was with much difficulty and only after going over a large area of land that they were finally able to secure sufficient hay for their winter use. The same cause which led to the scarcity of hay tended also to make the grain crop all but a total failure.

Early in August an official visit was paid this agency by Mr. Inspector McGibbon, who, besides making a thorough inspection of everything in connection with the ordinary affairs of the agency, officiated in the transfer of the agency from Mr. Agent Williams to Mr. Agent Wright.

During the fall the Indians busied themselves in back setting the greater portion of the new land broken in June, in digging and stoning their potatoes, in mudding their stables, and in whitewashing and cleaning their houses for winter occupancy.

In the months of December, January and February the Indians completed their contract of delivering 100 cords of wood for the Qu'Appelle Industrial School and 50 cords for the use of this agency, and with the money they received for it they were enabled to purchase such things as they required to help them through the winter.

Besides this, through the untiring zeal of Mr. R. Newbery Toms (school teacher for this agency) they were helped to a very great extent in clothes, counterpanes and other articles of comfort, sent him by the Ladies Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church.

They also cut, during the month of March, 22,000 rails to enable them to fence in the land broken last year, but owing to prairie fires most of them were destroyed during the month of April.

During the year there were twenty-three deaths and nine births, and although the death rate is large it was in most cases from the old cause, consumption. Doctor Seymour made six professional visits to these reserves during the year, the last visit was for the purpose of vaccinating the Indians upon whom the operation had not already been performed, and I am happy to say the work proved most highly satisfactory in every case. He also made a visit on the 13th July, 1887, and 28th March, 1888, in his official capacity as coroner. In the first case the jury empanelled returned a verdict of murder and suicide, finding that an Indian and his wife met their death from the effects of two shots from a revolver fired by the husband. In the second case it was found that an Indian woman for some unknown cause committed suicide by hanging herself from a tree.

During the months of April, May and June the Indians have worked well, putting in a large crop of wheat and roots, and as the season, so far, has been most favorable, there is every hope of having a bountiful harvest, which I sincerely trust they will.

They held during the month of June a Sun dance, which lasted four days, and was largely attended by Indians from other reserves, but I am happy to say it was conducted in a much milder form than those I witnessed sixteen years ago at Prince Albert.

During the month of June I succeeded in bringing from the Qu'Appelle Lakes a few fry, which I put into the lake opposite the agency house, but with what result it remains to be seen.

The various supplies received during the year have been of a good quality and have been delivered by the different contractors in a satisfactory manner. Therefore there have been no complaints made by the Indians except that they wanted more rations, which would always be the case however much they received.

In conclusion I have much pleasure in stating that during my incumbency here my work has been greatly lessened by the able and trustworthy manner in which Mr. Stewart, my clerk and issuer, and instructor McConnell have carried out, not only the work ordinarily allotted to them, but have been at all times ready to do all in their power to help me in the various cases of emergency which are constantly occurring in connection with the working of the agency.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. L. REYNOLDS,

Indian Agent.

TREATY NO. 4, ASSINIBOINE RESERVE,
INDIAN HEAD AGENCY, 8th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement, together with inventory of all Government property under my charge up to 30th June, 1888.

I am much pleased to be able to say that the Assiniboine Indians on this reserve are making good progress in farming.

They were very successful in taking prizes at Indian Head, and also at Regina agricultural shows last October. This helps to encourage them to cultivate their land well for grain, and to take more interest in hoeing their potatoes and other root crops well.

I am glad to say that these Indians are in every respect taking greater interest in their work and becoming more skilful in the use of all implements and tools. Without a fair knowledge of the proper use of implements the Indians cannot be successful as farmers. It is only by good cultivation that good crops can be expected.

The area of land under cultivation has been greatly increased on this reserve since my last report, each Indian having added a little to his field, and some Indians who took little or no interest in farming two years ago are now working hard to make a farm and home for their families. These Indians are becoming more attached to their reserve, looking upon it as their home. They do not wander so much as they were at one time prone to do.

I am much pleased to be able to report that these Indians are steadily improving in their farming operations and other industrious habits. Last September they harvested the undermentioned quantities of grain and roots in good condition, also a large quantity of garden vegetables.

Wheat	675 bushels.
Oats	219 do
Peas	8 do
Barley	157 do
Potatoes	4,000 do
Turnips	1,500 do
Carrots	124 do
Onions	10 do

It is encouraging to be able to report that 14 families on this reserve were successful in raising enough wheat last summer to make flour to keep them for 5 months. These 14 families represent 74 souls. They also stored 200 bushels with me of the best of their wheat for seed this spring.

Every head of a family had some potatoes, turnips and other vegetables to help them over the winter. Each head of a family stored in the agency root house seed potatoes for planting this spring. These Indians do all in their power to carry out my instructions in this matter of seed. It was hard to get them to do this at first, now they see the benefit of it and are very willing to do so.

The following is a list of crops sown and planted on this reserve this spring:—

Wheat.....	124 acres.
Oats	20 do
Corn	4 do
Peas	12 do
Barley	12 do
Potatoes	37 do
Turnips	30 do
Carrots	4 do
Onions	2 do
Garden seeds	about 8 do

The land for all the above grain and roots has been well prepared by the Indians.

All grain and roots are looking well up to date of writing.

I am glad to report that the Indians ploughed all their land which was intended for wheat last October, so as to be able to put in their crops early when spring opened up. This spring being somewhat later than usual, I advised the Indians to work longer hours so as to get in their wheat early; all were quite willing to do so and are now proud of their crops.

The cattle, sheep and horses were well attended to during last winter and are now in good order and condition. The increase of both sheep and cattle this spring has been very satisfactory.

The contract supplies for the current year were delivered in a very satisfactory manner, all articles being up to standard samples; the quality of clothing being most suitable for Indians and fully equal to standard requirements.

The annuity payments to the Indians of this agency were made as usual without any trouble with the Indians.

They appear to be satisfied with the treatment they receive from the Government. The treaty supplies, twine, &c., seem to be of the best quality.

The health of these Indians has been fairly good during the past year and their behavior has been very good; there are no complaints against them by any white settlers.

The day school is under the management of Mr. John McLean and is making fair progress. The attendance is still small and will likely continue so until they get into more settled habits of living.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. GRANT,
Indian Agent.

TREATY NO. 4, CROOKED LAKE, 7th August, 1888.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report for the year ended 30th June, 1888, with accompanying tabular statement and inventory of all Government property in my charge.

The progress made by the Indians since my last report is marked. They have taken excellent care of the cattle and other Government property they have on loan as well as of that which they have received under the terms of treaty.

The present system on which they hold loaned cattle will, no doubt, be to their advantage, as they now look forward to ultimately acquiring stock of their own, and the Indian has sufficient intelligence to know that this object cannot be attained unless good care is taken of the animals placed in their hands.

The fences throughout this agency are good, being substantially made of sound rails and of a sufficient height to keep out cattle. Many of the houses will compare favorably with the better class of those occupied by settlers in this district, the ground about them being kept clean and all sanitary measures carried out. The Indians are fully impressed with the necessity of cleanliness as the first step to health.

There has not been so much sickness during the year as formerly. There were 26 births and 32 deaths, principally confined to the younger members of families. Every care possible was taken of the sick, and when necessary, Dr. Hutchison, the medical man attending these Indians in important cases has visited and prescribed for them. This agency is supplied with drugs, which are dispensed in simple cases either by myself or the agency clerk, where the services of a medical man are not considered necessary.

Owing to the large number of children of school age attending the Industrial School at Fort Qu'Appelle, the day school on Reserve 73 has been closed.

There are 27 children from this agency at present, under the care of the Rev. Father Hugonard at the Industrial School, and 34 with the Rev. Hugh McKay at Round Lake. The new buildings at the last named place for the reception of boarders, was opened on the 13th of December, at which the Assistant Indian Commissioner, the Inspector of Protestant Indian schools and myself were present.

The area of land under crop this spring is five hundred and thirty-nine acres, three hundred and sixty-three acres being wheat, from which I expect a fair return. The quantity of wheat harvested last fall was a little over two thousand bushels, from which was ground eleven thousand nine hundred and sixty-five pounds of flour, besides the concomitant quantity of seconds, shorts, and bran; seed was also reserved for this year; the Department being only required to furnish sixty-eight and a half bushels of wheat for Indians commencing to farm. The root crop promises well, and this is the first season, since the Indians came on these reserves, that prospects look so bright, and I am glad to say that several Indians, who have kept aloof from farming, have now commenced, with the hope of having wet seasons and good crops for the next five years. A want long been felt at this agency was a threshing machine, which I am glad to say was furnished last fall. In future the work will be done before the cold weather sets in. The individual earnings of the Indians (not including furs and fish) amounted to \$1,414, being double the amount of last year; it was spent in the purchase of provisions, clothing, and payments on mowers, self-binders and waggons.

In this sum are included money prizes received by the Indians at the agricultural exhibitions held at Regina, Indian Head and Broadview. At the latter place Chief O'Soup obtained the first prizes for milch cow and best pair of three-year-old steers, and a special prize for fattest steer, against all competitors.

Owing to the decrease of fur-bearing animals over the district in which these Indians trap, the catch last winter was much smaller than formerly. On careful enquiry I think there could not have been more than \$1,100 realized from furs, and about \$150 from fish, the latter being mostly consumed by themselves. Very little was sold.

Cha-ca-chas and his party, whom I reported last year as having left their reserve and gone south of the boundary line, are still absent, and I do not think they will return until next summer.

Several parties, who left this immediately after last year's annuity payments for Turtle Mountains, have not yet returned.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. McDONALD,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,

MOOSE MOUNTAIN—TREATY No. 4, 2nd August, 1888.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report for the year ended 30th June, 1888, with tabular statement and inventory of Government property in my charge at that date.

Buildings.

During last summer the storehouse, 18 feet by 40 feet, was completed, and a dwelling house for the interpreter, 16 feet by 20 feet, an implement house, with council room and carpenter shop upstairs, 18 feet by 24 feet, and farm stable, 30 feet by 58 feet, were erected; and during this summer the schoolhouse was repaired and improved, and an addition built to the farm stables. These are all log buildings, and the logs were taken out by Indians, who also assisted in the work of building. The logs for an agency stable, 20 feet by 20 feet, were also taken out and hewed by Indians during the winter, and are on the ground ready for erection when farm work is less pressing. The bands of

Pheasant Rump and Striped Blanket

Being located on reserves adjoining one another, and being under similar conditions in most respects, will be referred to together.

Every family in those bands harvested last fall a crop of wheat, potatoes and turnips; and some had peas, barley, carrots, beets, &c., as well.

A comparison of their crops in 1886 and 1887 is encouraging:

	1886. Bushels.	1887. Bushels.
Wheat.....	911	2,611
Barley.....	103	35
Peas.....	none	44
Potatoes.....	229	980
Turnips.....	103	970
Carrots.....	none	110
Beets.....	none	97

Although the price obtainable for wheat was very low, and the Indians were obliged to freight what they sold to Moosamin, a distance of eighty-five miles, sufficient was realized to pay for a new self-binder, the necessary binding twine, two hundred grain sacks, the threshing of their grain, and a sufficient supply of new seed wheat (some barley being mixed with their own).

The remainder was ground into flour, the cost of grinding, and flour sacks being paid in wheat, and in almost every house could be seen during the winter a pile of bags of flour.

The possession of an abundant supply of food of their own was conducive to an independent spirit on the part of the Indians, and the necessity for the issue of flour by the Department (excepting to the old and destitute) was at the same time removed.

A number of Indians exhibited produce at the agricultural shows at Cannington and Carlyle, and were much encouraged by the prizes which they won.

Some new fields have been broken this spring, but attention has been mainly directed to bringing a large part of the land already broken into thorough cultivation by summer fallowing.

During the winter fence rails were taken out by the Indians, and about fifteen hundred acres were enclosed this spring, making about two thousand one hundred acres enclosed for pasturage on these two reserves.

The improvement in the comfort and appearance of the Indian dwellings has been marked. Employment as freighters has been found for the Indians with the understanding that the money thus earned should be devoted to some specified object, and as one result, a majority of the houses are now floored with boards, which are kept cleanly washed, while some have boarded and shingled roofs as well. The houses are whitewashed and the surrounding grounds cleanly raked.

A corresponding improvement is noticed in the appearance of the Indians themselves, their faces are usually washed instead of painted, and their clothing is better, cleaner and less Indian in description, coats gradually taking the place of blankets for ordinary wear.

A new industry has been established in the burning of lime which will tend to a further improvement in the dwellings (the mud plastering hitherto used not being cleanly) and it will also, I trust, prove a source of some revenue by the sale of lime to the white settlers.

The health of the members of these bands has been good, very much less sickness having been experienced than during the previous year. Of the ten deaths, six occurred on the reserve of their relatives on the Missouri, where the deceased had been spending the winter visiting.

Their herds of cattle were well wintered, and are steadily increasing. They are now keeping pigs and sheep as well and take excellent care of them, and a beginning has been made in poultry keeping.

The relatives of the children who are now at the Industrial School at Fort Qu'Appelle, receive neatly written letters from them regularly, and have also visited them, and on their return expressed themselves to me as much pleased at the comfortable and happy appearance of the children there.

On the whole, I think, when it is remembered that in your report for 1886, these Indians were referred to as "probably the least advanced in civilization of any of the Indians in the North West," there is encouragement in their present condition to look for an attainment at no distant date of the result of your policy with regard to them.

White Bear's Band.

In my report of 1st July, 1887, I informed you of the departure of the Indians of this band to the Turtle Mountains in the United States. Some of them returned in the autumn of that year, and the remainder at different times during this spring and summer, and also some of the band who have been living at Turtle Mountain for some years. They express regret at their folly in going away, and a determination to settle down and farm on their reserve. White Bear gave as his reason for going his wish to induce those of his band who had been absent for some years to return to their reserve.

No land having been prepared last year, farm work this summer has been confined to the ploughing and fencing of fields in which potatoes, turnips, corn, &c., were planted and are doing well, and the summer fallowing of old fields in preparation for next spring. Some cattle have been again loaned to them, and the whole band is now hard at work putting up hay, of which they will have, I expect, a considerable surplus for sale, but which at this distance from a market will bring but a small price.

The lack of a market where the Indians in this agency can profitably dispose of wood, hay, potatoes, &c., makes it more difficult to render them self-supporting.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. CAMPBELL,

Indian Agent.

PAS AGENCY, TREATY No. 5.

CUMBERLAND, 12th September, 1887.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions dated the 14th of May last I have the honor to submit my special report on Indian affairs in the Pas Agency, embracing events which have happened since the date of my annual report submitted the 12th of July last, until safely arriving in Winnipeg again September the 1st.

After completing the work necessary to be done in Winnipeg I left the city 15th July on the return journey in the agency boat, accompanied by my assistant Mr. James Carstairs, to make the payments of annuities in this agency.

The new boat supplied me by the Department this year has proved strong and useful, but is adapted more for the river than the lake.

The voyage across Lake Winnipeg was somewhat tedious, with rough weather, and at times head winds; but we saw the steamer "Princess" at Sandy Islands on the night of July the 25th. By the help of the steamer we landed at Grand Rapids the next morning.

The same day, 26th July, the supplies were examined and delivered, and the payments made. But some of the supplies were not however forthcoming either at Grand Rapids or the other reserve in the agency.

The next day I examined the gardens, the cattle and the school.

On this reserve there is but little farming done, as the Indians for the most part usually live away from the reserve on the north side of the river during the summer months, in order to obtain work at the wharf, or to witness the arrival and departure of the boats.

I beg here to report that there is some danger of this band becoming demoralized from the importation of intoxicating liquors. Undoubtedly liquor is brought to Grand Rapids on the steamer. I made particular enquiries as regards the Indians; but failed to discover any case of drinking amongst them. But the danger exists, and may prove injurious to the band.

On this reserve the Indians put down about twenty-eight bushels of potatoes, nearly one bushel barley, and some small seeds in about three acres of land. The crops from same are poor, owing to neglect in weeding, while others promise fair returns.

The Government cattle, five in number, are in good condition, there being plenty of excellent feed in the neighborhood.

Grand Rapid school was not reported open during March quarter and part of June quarter, owing to the death of the former teacher, Mr. A. Podmore. The children are now making steady progress under the tuition of Mr. W. E. Jefferson. There are three classes, of which the first, number two, they read fairly, in Primer I, pages 13, 18, 19 and 20, but spell slowly. Their writing is good. The second class numbers five. They read slowly in Primer I, at page 7. The A B C class number three, but one only has some knowledge of the alphabet. These were all the pupils then present, as it was difficult for the teacher to gather them at the payment.

The school material was examined and found in fair condition; but the school-house needs repairing.

On 28th July the ferry boat was taken across the Portage and again launched at the West End, whence we left the same day in the afternoon.

In the evening of 30th July we arrived at Chemewawin, but found no supplies for the Indians. The next day, however (Sunday), most of them were brought from Moose Lake. A small quantity of provisions was then given to the councillors for the band; and on Monday the supplies were examined and delivered, and the payment made. I then addressed the band and afterwards interviewed the councillors.

Owing to a severe sprain in the foot, received while going up the rapids, I was unable to examine all the gardens, but sent one of the boatmen for that purpose. The potatoes and barley look well, but owing to the loss by frost of so many of the former last winter only about twenty-nine bushels were planted. On that account about one and a half acres of land are not used this year. They also sowed about three bushels of barley and some small seeds. Altogether they have about three acres under cultivation this season.

On 1st August we left Chemewawin, arriving at Moose Lake fort the next afternoon. Here the supplies at hand were examined, but most of the hardware was still left behind. The same evening we proceeded to the reserve, arriving there early the next morning. The payment was made the same day, and other business connected therewith attended to at the same time. As I was still unable to walk satisfactorily I sent one of the boatmen to see the gardens and cattle. The potatoes generally look well and the cattle are in good condition. Last spring this band put in some 40 bushels potatoes and 5 bushels barley.

The same evening, 3rd August, we left Moose Lake Reserve; but owing to rough weather we were unable to reach the fort till the morning of the 5th. While crossing this lake we were overtaken by a squall which nearly capsized the boat.

On 6th August we finally left Moose Lake, arriving at the Pas on the morning of the 9th. The same day the supplies at hand were examined and delivered.

At the Government storehouse, August 10th, from early till late, the payment occupied all the available time, but was completed by 7 p.m.

The next day some of the gardens were examined, and the business connected with the payment attended to.

The Government cattle on this reserve, nine in number, are well attended to, and are proving a valuable help in the progress of the band.

The two mills sent out for the Pas Indians have given great satisfaction to the band, and will, I believe, prove an incentive to increased farming operations.

The ground under cultivation on this reserve I judge from personal observation to be over twenty-five acres. Last spring they put in some two hundred bushels of potatoes, over forty bushels of barley, about nine bushels of wheat, and some small seeds. As a whole the crops are excellent. The barley I sowed for the band in common promised good returns.

Since last year's payment this band has broken about two and a half acres of new land, and have recently informed me of their decided intention to break up more this fall. It is therefore no exaggeration to say that the Pas band mean progress.

The change in the supplies this year, namely an extra amount of fish twine in place of half the bacon, all the ammunition and all the tobacco caused general satisfaction among the band, and is asked for again. I also beg here to report that the Chemawawin Indians ask for the same change to be made next year in their supplies; namely, they wish to give up half the bacon, all the ammunition and all the tobacco, and to receive instead an extra quantity of fish twine.

Ere leaving the Pas I examined the school, which I am pleased to report is admirably conducted by Mr. Thomas Hart, who is a well educated English gentleman, and evinces much interest in his school. The children are making rapid progress, and are the best behaved in the district. I examined the eight classes as follows, viz.: 1st Class, numbering five, read well and have a little knowledge of English; in arithmetic they are in addition, subtraction and multiplication. The 2nd Class, five in number, read fairly in the Second Primer. Translation also fair. Third Class, number four, fair. Fourth class, number thirteen, fair. A B C Class, number fifteen. One of these, I thought, repeated the alphabet well. The copy-books in this school are generally good. The school material was examined and taken account of by my assistant and found in fair condition.

After re-arranging things at the storehouse we left the Pas in the afternoon of 11th August, and after hard travelling arrived at the mountain on Saturday night the 13th.

On Monday morning, 15th August, the supplies were examined and delivered. As the Red Earth Indians had not yet arrived, I proceeded to examine the gardens. Some of the crops are excellent, but the potatoes in one of the large fields had suffered somewhat from the heavy rains. The barley I sent them last spring was nearly all eaten by the band to enable them to put in their other seeds.

The Pas Mountain has hitherto been a bad place for Indians to live at, but the increased cultivation of the soil is gradually placing them in a better position hitherto to support themselves. They put down last spring about one hundred bushels of potatoes, and three bushels of barley, in about thirteen acres of land.

After the examination of the gardens at Shoal Lake the payment was made, the band addressed, and other business attended to.

The same day (15th August) at evening we left the reserve and camped at the Portage. Early the next morning we started for the Pas, arriving there 17th August.

At the mouth of the Carrot River I went ashore, sending the canoes down to the Pas, while I walked to the Eddy to examine the school.

The Eddy school does not progress so rapidly as the Pas; but the teacher, Mr. W. G. Gow, is a well educated gentleman, and is well reputed of by the band. There are five classes, of which the 1st numbered two, who read well in 4th Reader at page 15, and spell well in speller at page 4. I was struck with the knowledge of geography evinced by this class. Their arithmetic too is good on pages 31, 32 and 48.

The 2nd Class numbered one, who reads in 3rd Reader, page 10. Speller, page 15, and arithmetic page 22. All well.

3rd Class read in 2nd Reader at pages 22, 23. Only two in this class, but they read fairly. Spell fair in speller, page 15. Arithmetic, pages 21 and 28.

4th Class, numbering two, read slowly in 2nd Primer at page 1.

The A B C Class, five in number, spoke out well.

After the examination of the school I went on to the Pas through the woods in order to examine the gardens.

The next morning, 18th August, I left the Pas by canoe on the way to Cumberland, going by the Eddy, Pike Lake, Big Lake and Potato Island to examine the other gardens. At the same time I called at the office in order to examine and close it ere leaving for England. The same evening I met the boat at the Cut-off.

In the afternoon of 20th August I reached Cumberland House. The same evening the supplies on hand were examined and delivered.

On Monday, 22nd August, the payment was made, the gardens and school examined and the band addressed.

The crops on Cumberland Reserve are fair for potatoes, but the barley did not promise much. The band put down twenty bushels of potatoes and three bushels of barley in about two and one-half acres of land.

The school on this reserve is conducted by Mr. Frank Mercer, who has not brought on the children rapidly, but is now teaching better than formerly.

The class is divided into two parts, in the first of which three were present who read well in Primer I, page 22. In the second part three also were present and read well in the same book at page 17. The teacher has obtained a Cree translation of the First Primer, which appeared to me to be successful in enabling the scholars to understand their lessons better than formerly. There was but one in the A B C class and that with but little knowledge of the lesson.

Late at night, 22nd August, we left Cumberland, calling at Birch River Portage early next morning. Here I interviewed Peter Bell regarding the Government cattle on that reserve. It appears that the Birch River half-breeds are not willing to keep these cattle unless paid for their services. I afterwards arranged with the Pas chief for the care of the cattle in question until your instructions regarding the same shall be received.

The next night, 23rd August, we reached the Pas.

On arriving here I was informed by the chief that Thomas Umphreville, an aged Indian, had wandered into the woods, and although search had been made by the band, he had not yet been found. I told the chief to gather as many Indians as he could in the morning and that I would issue some provisions for their use in continuing the search. Accordingly they went into the woods and ultimately found the lost man asleep, and brought him home. Business with the Hudson Bay Company, the boatmen and the Indians kept us at the Pas a long time. We finally left in the afternoon of the 24th, and arrived at Grand Rapids, 26th August.

At Grand Rapids I settled with the boatmen and arranged for the boat to be taken from the Pas to the cut-off opposite my office, as I consider that the safest and most suitable place for it to winter.

Learning that some of the annuity supplies were on the "Princess," I kept the boatmen to take the same with them.

On Monday, 29th August, I examined the supplies, and sent the same across the Portage to go by the agency boat. The harrows, however, I told them to leave to go later, should there be a boat ascending the rapids.

The same night we went on board the "Princess," and left Grand Rapids about midnight. Under the circumstances this seemed the best and cheapest course to adopt for the completion of the pay sheets and other documents. We landed at Selkirk in the afternoon of 31st August, and reached Winnipeg, 1st September.

Since arriving in town the pay sheets have been completed, and other business connected with the payments and the agency will, it is hoped, be finished by the 17th instant. After then I expect soon to leave this country for England, as the Department has kindly granted me leave of absence on account of the state of my health.

In concluding this report, I beg to state that my assistant has been of valuable service in the work of another year's payments. He has executed the pay sheets in an excellent manner, and has endeavored to do his best in everything that I have required of him.

As regards the various bands in the Pas Agency, the Indians should be pretty comfortable next winter, providing they make a good fall fishing, as there was a prospect of excellent crops as far as they went. But the quantity of seed sown was rather small for the number of Indians in the agency; and there was not a sufficient quantity of seed potatoes for sale in the district.

The various supplies of provisions for destitute Indians I have left at the different Hudson's Bay Company forts to await your further instructions.

The foregoing report is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. READER,

Indian Agent.

PAS AGENCY, TREATY No. 5,
CUMBERLAND, N.W.T., 3rd July, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report on Indian affairs in this agency, together with tabular statement and list of Government property for the fiscal year ended the 30th June ultimo.

After arriving in Winnipeg on the 9th July last year my time was spent chiefly at the inspector's office attending to correspondence, writing my annual report for 1886-87, and making out the tabular statement for the same period.

On 15th July, accompanied by Mr. J. Carstairs as assistant, I left Winnipeg, in order to make the annuity payments in this agency. But owing to the payment of arrears to half-breeds in the previous month of June, I was unable to arrive at the respective reserves at the time appointed by the Department. I was also much delayed by adverse winds on the lake. The payments, however, were commenced on the 26th July and completed by the 22nd August.

At Grand Rapid Reserve the Indians put down last year twenty-eight bushels of potatoes and nearly one bushel barley, in about three acres of land, realising in the fall 128 bushels of potatoes and one bushel barley. They also made about eight tons of hay for the five head of cattle. The animals were in good condition, there being plenty of excellent feed in the neighborhood. These Indians also caught, last fall and early part of the winter, over 5,000 fish, and during the winter obtained over 150 furs of various kinds.

The school on this reserve was re-opened by Mr. W. E. Jefferson, under whose tuition the children made steady, but somewhat forced progress. Mr. Jefferson has now resigned and the school is kept by Mr. W. G. Gow.

The Grand Rapid Band is now considerably reduced in numbers, thirty-nine having left the treaty. Those remaining do not pay very much attention to farming, having plenty of fish and at times obtaining work at the wharf.

Chemawawin, or the "Seining Place," is the next reserve up the river and lies some sixty miles from Grand Rapids. Here the band put in twenty-nine bushels of potatoes and three bushels of barley in three acres of land. No statistics of crops have as yet been supplied.

The Chemawawin Indians live principally upon sturgeon, jackfish and game. They suffer a good deal from sickness, but this is probably caused more by improvident and uncleanly habits than anything else.

This band remains entire, none having left the treaty. The school is still closed, but the Indians wish for a teacher.

Leaving Chemawawin, we branch off from the Main Saskatchewan on the right, follow the Moose Lake River and Creek some thirty miles to Moose Lake, and then cross the lake some fifteen miles to the reserve.

Owing to a sprain in the foot, received while ascending the rapids, I was unable to examine the gardens in person both at Chemawawin and Moose Lake, but sent one of the boatmen instead.

This band put down forty bushels potatoes and five of barley. No particulars as to returns have as yet been supplied.

Out of this band thirteen have left the treaty.

While crossing this lake, after the payment, a heavy squall came upon us which nearly capsized the boat.

Here, too, I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Inspector McColl on his tour of inspection in this agency, and had the advantage of an interview with him ere I proceeded further up the river. Mr. McColl's visit to the Pas Agency is always anticipated with pleasure both by Indians and agent.

The next reserve in this agency lies about 70 miles higher up the river, at the Pas, called by the Indians "Oopaskwayow," or "the narrows between woods." This is the largest reserve and band in the district; and here the Indians are more inclined to farm and to improve themselves generally than at any other place. Last year they put down about two hundred bushels potatoes, forty of barley, and nine of wheat, in about twenty acres of land. Their returns in the fall were about two thousand four hundred bushels potatoes, twenty-nine of wheat, fifty-two of barley, and about three bushels turnips and carrots. They have two common gardens for potatoes and barley. It is hoped they may this year raise sufficient seed for use next spring. It is a pleasure to report that these Indians are inclined to work at the soil.

This band has given up the tobacco supplied them at annuity payments in exchange for a greater amount of fish twine, knowing from experience the benefit they derive from the latter.

Some of the Pas Indians living at Rocky Lake (about twenty-five miles from the Pas proper) were afflicted with measles; but all, I believe, were brought safely through.

Some of the houses on this reserve present a better appearance than formerly, the Indians taking advantage of the abundance of stone for lime. They are also endeavoring to purchase stoves for greater warmth and comfort, though in their houses the use of such articles appears to result in intensifying the impure atmosphere, owing to their living so many together in one apartment. The open fireplace on the other hand gives much more ventilation.

On this reserve there are two schools, one at the Pas proper, and another five miles up the river at the Big Eddy. That at the former place is conducted by Mr. Thos. Hart, a graduate of Cambridge. The teacher is alive to the importance of his position as an instructor of the young, manifests much interest in his pupils and possesses remarkable tact in bringing them on, and considerable patience in dealing with that reserved and hesitating spirit so common among Indian children. In every respect this is the best Indian school in the district.

The Eddy school has not made such progress, though the teacher has a good report among the Indians and tries to bring on his scholars. This school is now closed, Mr. Gow having been transferred to that at Grand Rapids. At both these schools the withdrawal of so many from treaty has made a marked difference in the daily attendance.

The Pas Indians obtain a living by working for the Hudson Bay and steamboat companies, and by hunting, fishing and farming. Hunting is somewhat on the wane, while farming is on the increase. This, however, is not satisfactory to traders, but will if pursued, prove beneficial to the rising generation.

Two fragments of the Pas band live some eighty and a hundred miles up the Carrot River on the reserves at the foot of the Pas Mountains. Here the land is first class.

At Shoal Lake Reserve the houses are poor and the gardens not thoroughly attended to; but the cattle are usually in excellent condition, there being excellent feed everywhere.

The Indians on the other reserve at Red Earth are a more thrifty people, have better gardens and houses and more cattle. It is no wonder, therefore, they fare better during the winter months, and are able to supply themselves with nearly all the seed they require in spring. In summer, however, during low water they find it difficult to obtain food, owing to the almost impossibility of the sturgeon being able to ascend so far up the Carrot River. If the Pas Mountain Indians cultivate the fine, rich soil of their respective reserves, they need never, under ordinary circumstances, suffer from starvation. Efforts are made to induce them to do so; but it is by no means easy to wean them from habits inherited from their forefathers.

On both the reserves they put down about 140 bushels potatoes, and three of barley, in some thirteen acres of land. Their returns of potatoes were 660 bushels, but what amount of barley, I am not yet informed.

At and in the vicinity of the Pas Mountain quite a number of moose are killed throughout the year. In the beginning of winter too some of the Indians who are able to travel any distance live upon beaver. At other times fish and rabbits form the staple articles of food.

As there is no way in summer of reaching Cumberland from the Pas Mountain direct, although the distance is probably not more than 40 miles in a straight line, we have to return to the Pas and then ascend the Saskatchewan nearly 70 miles, finally crossing a bay of Cumberland Lake.

The land on Cumberland Reserve is not easy to be cultivated, it being both woody and stony; the gardens therefore are not of much account. There was, however, a fair show of potatoes, but the barley was poor. The band put down twenty bushels potatoes and three of barley in some two and a half-acres of land. Their returns were thirty bushels potatoes and one of barley. Those living on the reserve caught about 120 furs of various kinds, and killed 1,770 fish.

This band was sorely afflicted with measles last fall and a part of the winter. Young and old alike were carried away by the epidemic. Quite a number were wintering away from the reserve, and therefore suffered most as medical aid could not be easily procured. I have been informed that the energetic efforts of Mr. Geo. McCrum, the dispenser of medicines on this reserve, were of great service. I myself was absent at the time on sick leave, but steps were taken as early as practicable by Mr. Gow who acted in my stead to render relief to the sufferers.

This band has been considerably reduced by the exodus of the half-breeds; but those Indians who have been accustomed to live at Fir Island, outside of Treaty 5, will probably now reside on the reserve.

The school at Cumberland has not of late made satisfactory progress, nor been well attended. The teacher, Mr. F. Mercer, has now resigned.

Between the Pas and Cumberland comes Birch River Reserve stretching from that stream to the Main Saskatchewan over a tract of wooded land of remarkable fertility. The whole band however—an off-shoot from the Pas—have left the treaty and taken half-breed scrip. The Government cattle therefore at Birch River will probably this season be shipped to the Pas for the Indians there.

After completing the payment at Cumberland I again proceeded to Grand Rapids, where I received the balance of the annuity supplies, and forwarded them to the Pas in the agency boat.

The provisions for destitute Indians were distributed according to the instructions of Mr. Gow who acted in my absence last winter. The ordinary supply proved insufficient, owing to the sickness that prevailed; but more were issued according to the circumstances.

Owing to the state of my health the Department kindly allowed me to spend the winter in England; and I am now thankful to report that the rest thus granted has resulted in recruiting my somewhat fagged energies.

On my return to the agency this last spring I found the Indians quiet and peaceable, and much interested to hear that I had caught a glimpse of Her Majesty the Queen. In fact nothing I believe of a worldly nature delights them more than to hear about their "Mother," and to receive the benefits they derive from their allegiance to the Crown of England.

But I wish I could report more general improvement throughout the agency. That some of the bands are turning their hands to the cultivation of the soil more than formerly is beyond question; and that all are peaceable and loyal is also evident; but as a rule the Indians of this agency are not disposed to be cleanly. Instructions have been given over and over again; but the chief and councillors do not set the example as they should. For nearly fourteen years I have travelled among them, visited their houses and tents winter and summer, sometimes being obliged to sleep there; but the scenes witnessed and the experience thus gained are not dwelt upon with such pleasure as one could wish. I have preached to them the Gospel of the Grace of God, and also given them moral lectures; and (thanks be to God) there has been some blessed results. But I regret to be compelled to report that they are naturally inclined to be untidy and dirty both as to their persons and dwellings. A natural tendency to idle and untidy habits—the result of their former nomadic life—proves very prejudicial to their well being in a semi-civilized state, causing them to live together, sometimes two and three families in one compartment. The consequence is they breathe an atmosphere altogether unfit for the human frame. It is however a remarkable fact, that notwithstanding their living thus together, the tone of morality among them will compare well with the same number of white people anywhere under ordinary circumstances. Had they sufficient determination and energy to apply themselves, with the money and gratuities they received from the Government, together with the advantages they have of obtaining fish in the summer and fall, and furs in the winter, besides the crops which can be raised upon the reserve, I cannot but think they soon might become a healthy and prosperous people. They also receive some assistance from the Church Missionary Society and the Hon. Hudson Bay Company. In fine, the Indians of this agency possess the means, if rightly used by themselves by putting the shoulder to the wheel, to place them in a position of self-support. The cases of encouragement that I sometimes do find urge me to proceed in the open path, believing that with God's blessing a happy success will ultimately crown every faithful effort put forth for the enlightenment and civilization of the red man.

The foregoing report is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH READER,

Indian Agent.

7th August, 1888.

P.S.—Since writing the original of my annual report the Indian school at Chemawawin Reserve has been re-opened by Mr. R. Miles.—J. R.

BEREN'S RIVER AGENCY—TREATY No. 5,
LAKE WINNIPEG, 10th September, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that on the 5th July last I started from Winnipeg in order to make the payments of annuity to the Indians of this agency.

The steamer "Ogima" was utilized for transport to the different reserves as far as Beren's River. From there a York boat was made use of to Cross Lake and return thence to Grand Rapids Reserve and from there the trip was made in two canoes to the Indian agency.

On the 8th July the payments were made at Black River Reserve, and on the 9th at Hollow-Water River. From there we proceeded to Loon Straits where we made the payments on the 11th and at Blood Vein on the 13th. We commenced the payments at Fisher River on the 15th. The Indians of Jack Head Reserve were paid on the 20th and on the 22nd we began the payments at Beren's River. The steamer

"Ogima" returned to Selkirk from this place. I am glad to report that Captain Clark and the crew of the steamer treated us very kindly and showed us every attention possible in order to secure our comfort while on the boat; they also gave a helping hand about the payments. By York boat we travelled from Beren's River to the reserves north of the agency without losing any time, when weather permitted.

The payments were made at Poplar River on the 29th and at Norway House Reserve on the 2nd August. We arrived at Cross Lake and commenced the payments on the 6th, and on the 18th we arrived at Beren's River. The following day was mostly taken up in preparing for the trip to Grand Rapids Reserve. On the 20th we proceeded up the Beren's River, but owing to the difficult route that we had to travel over, we did not get to the reserve until the evening of the 26th, and on Saturday, the 27th, the Indians were paid.

On the 1st September we arrived at the Indian agency, where we proceeded with the work in connection with the annuity payments.

During the trip I examined the schools, visited all the gardens and dwellings in each reserve, settled disputes and difficulties among the Indians, saw their cattle, held meetings with them at each reserve, distributed twine, ammunition, implements, tools, provisions, &c., to the different bands.

The potato patches were looking well where carefully attended, consequently fair returns may be expected this fall.

I find that the Indians are trying to clean up about their premises, and sanitary precautions are taken in most of the reserves; care is taken not to throw any unclean matter into the streams and lakes.

This year the system formerly adopted at payments had to be abandoned, consequently some confusion and delay was met with, as the Indians at most of the reserves are dilatory in coming forward for their annuity, but I am glad to state that with the experienced help of Mr. W. G. Eddy, my assistant, the payments were quickly made.

The supplies, implements and tools delivered at the reserve were good, and equal to the standard samples, in some cases even better.

The Indians at Fisher River, Beren's River and Poplar River were much pleased to get the oxen and cows. The ox harnesses also pleased them greatly.

A few grub hoes, ox plough harness and garden rakes were unavoidably behind-hand, and could not be delivered by me to the Indians at the time of payments, but I have since learned that they have been landed at Beren's River and Dog Head. I have seen most of them and find that they are fully up to sample.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. MACKAY,

Indian Agent.

BEREN'S RIVER AGENCY, TREATY No. 5,
LAKE WINNIPEG, MAN., 29th August, 1888.

The 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, 1888.

Black River Reserve.

The band numbers 70, a decrease of one, caused by one withdrawing from treaty. They own twelve houses, twelve tents and seven stables. They have five and a quarter acres under cultivation. They make a living chiefly by hunting and working in lumber camps. Some of their gardens are well kept. They have received all the cattle, tools and implements to which they are entitled under treaty.

They have erected a substantial log schoolhouse, which has been well attended, with favorable results, especially by adults at night school.

There are nineteen children of an age to attend school. There were two births and no deaths in the band during the past year.

Through partial failure of their potato crop they only harvested 100 bushels last year, and 33 tons of hay.

Hollow Water River Reserve.

There are 102 persons in the band, an increase of seven, caused by births. They own eighteen log houses, eighteen tents and eight stables. They have three and a half acres under cultivation. On account of the partial failure of their potato crop they only harvested 115 bushels last year, and fifteen tons of hay.

They make a living by working for lumbermen, and hunting during the winter.

Their cattle were looking very well, and seem to be better attended to than they were formerly.

With the exception of one plough, five harrows and sixteen scythes and snaths, the band has been supplied with all that they are entitled to under treaty.

They own a very snugly built schoolhouse. There are thirty children of an age to attend school, and, although unavoidably irregular in attendance they have shown great progress during the past year.

Loon Straits Reserve.

The band number only twenty-nine, no increase nor decrease during the past year.

They own nine log houses, seven tents and four stables. They have four and a half acres under cultivation.

They have made fair progress settling down on the reserve, in some of their houses can be seen good cook and heating stoves, imported bedsteads and other useful furniture. They earn a living by working in lumber camps and hunting for furs. The men are able to build log houses, boats, &c.

The band has been supplied with all that they are entitled to under treaty excepting one harrow.

Some years ago a log schoolhouse was put up, and badly finished. The last teacher left it in a rather dilapidated condition.

There are only eight children of an age to attend school.

The reserve is well located; I am sure that in due time the band will make comfortable homes for themselves.

There was but one death in the band during the past year—that of a consumptive child.

Blood Vein River Reserve.

The band number ninety-eight, they have only three houses, one stable, and seventeen wigwams, and with the exception of the chief, who is very old, all gain their livelihood by hunting, and little or no interest is taken, as yet, in settling down on the reserve, but as the fur hunt is failing they will soon be obliged to abandon the nomadic life they hitherto followed. There was only one death in the band during the past year, that of an invalid humpback.

Fisher River Reserve.

There are three hundred and thirty persons in the band, the increase is eleven over last year, caused by transfers from Norway House Reserve.

Twelve years ago the band migrated from Norway House to Fisher River, which was then nothing but a dense mass of bush, without one inhabitant. They worked their way steadily on, cleared and broke land, made gardens, and built houses. Nine years ago they received four cows, two oxen and a bull from the Department.

They were somewhat unsuccessful with the lot at first, later on they got two more cows and two oxen. They now own one horse, forty-two cows, twenty-two oxen, two bulls and fifty-three young stock, besides a number of pigs and fowls. They have forty acres of land under cultivation; last year they harvested two thousand five hundred and fifteen bushels of potatoes, and put up two hundred and ten tons of hay. They own fifty-five houses, forty-eight tents and thirty-seven stables. Their fences around their gardens are as good as can be found in the Province. The success of the band is, however, in a measure due to their having three lumbering mills in the vicinity of their reserve, where they are able to get work as lumbermen, sawyers, &c., at which, I am told, they are very good, and if required of them, they could run the mills themselves without the aid of white men. These lumbering companies have rendered great assistance to the band, they pay them good wages, sell them lumber and goods cheap, and often teach and aid them with their gardens. The majority of the men are able to do carpenter work, such as building houses and boats, making furniture, &c.

In their neatly built houses can be seen all the necessary improvements to be found about the dwellings of the white man, such as heating and cooking stoves, imported house furniture, &c. They dress well and neatly, and generally have plenty to eat.

There are ninety-three children of an age to attend school; there is only one schoolhouse in the reserve, which is under the control of the Methodist Mission Society. They have somehow failed, for the last fifteen months, to appoint and place a competent teacher in charge of the school.

There were twelve deaths in the band during the last year, two consumptive adults, and ten children.

Jack Head River Reserve.

This band numbers seventy-two, and own fifteen houses, seventeen tents and ten stables; they have seventeen acres under cultivation, and last year they harvested one thousand five hundred bushels of potatoes, and put up twenty-five tons of hay.

Apart from the little gardening done by the band, their chief occupation is fishing and hunting.

They own two cows, two oxen, one bull and seven young stock. Last year they built a schoolhouse on the lot set apart for that purpose, as the old one was about tumbling down. There are sixteen children of an age to attend school. For about eighteen months Mr. C. J. Bouchette conducted the school successfully in the reserve, but at the end of last June quarter he was, at his own request, put in charge of Norway House school, which is of more importance than that of Jack Head River. The band are now without a teacher.

There was only one death in the band during the past year, and that of a consumptive child.

Beren's River Reserve.

The band number two hundred and thirteen, an increase of six over that of last year, caused by births and a man marrying a woman belonging to Fort Alexander band.

They own thirty-one dwelling houses, twenty-nine tents, and thirteen stables. They have six acres of land under cultivation.

Through the partial failure of their crop, last year, they harvested only four hundred and twenty bushels of potatoes, and fifty tons of hay.

They own nine cows, four oxen and four head of young stock.

Fur hunting and fish dealing have been the chief occupation of the band during the last year. They are building a number of new houses and take an interest in keeping their premises clean and tidy. Although there was considerable sickness amongst the band during the last year there were only four deaths, two (a man and woman) from age; and one woman and a girl died of consumption.

The band built and finished a very substantial and comfortable schoolhouse during the last year, which has been furnished with good seats, tables and desks. There are seventy-eight children of an age to attend school, but since the removal of Rev. E. Langford from the mission at this place, the Methodist Society, which has the management of the school, has failed to appoint a teacher to take the place of Miss Parkinson, who abandoned it, and left the place about fifteen months ago. The resident missionary, the Rev. J. W. Butler teaches when his clerical duties permit, but as he has no assistant, and is evidently zealously doing his duty in the mission work, it is impossible for him at the same time to devote himself to day school-teaching.

Poplar River Reserve.

This band numbers one hundred and forty-nine persons, an increase of nine since last year, from natural causes.

They own twenty dwelling houses, twenty-four tents, and six stables, and have five acres under cultivation; last year their potato crops were very poor, and they harvested only three hundred and fifty bushels. They put up twenty tons of hay. They own one cow, one ox, one bull and three head of young stock. The band secure their livelihood by hunting and fishing. The fish taken was worth six hundred dollars; furs, one thousand five hundred dollars, and twenty-three thousand six hundred and twenty-five pounds of venison was secured.

A substantial schoolhouse was finished during the year; it is, however, very poorly furnished. There are forty-nine children in the band of an age to attend school, but owing to the incompetency of the person in charge of the school for the last three years little or no progress was made by the pupils; he has now left the reserve and a competent teacher has charge. I have no doubt but that the children will get along rapidly.

Norway House Reserve.

The band number five hundred and fifty-eight, a decrease of twenty-six, caused by further migrations to Fisher River, and withdrawal of some half-breeds from treaty in order to secure land scrip.

They own ninety-two dwelling houses, one hundred and two tents, and thirty-three stables. They have thirty-one cows, six oxen, four bulls and forty-one head of young stock from the four cows given to them by the Department, but besides those given, they own a number of horned cattle and a horse.

They make a living by hunting, fishing, working in the steamboats, &c. They secured one hundred and five thousand eight hundred and seventy-five pounds of venison during the last year. They also took one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars worth of fish, ten thousand dollars worth of fur, harvested two thousand seven hundred and thirty bushels of potatoes, and put up two hundred and thirty tons of hay.

They have some excellent gardens, many of their houses are very neatly finished, divided into rooms, and well furnished with the necessary convenience for housekeeping, such as heating and cooking stoves, &c. In a number of their houses can be seen musical instruments, such as organs, melodeons, violins, accordians and concertinas, on which a great many of them play very well. Their singing is also remarkably good. The chief occupation of the men is voyaging, freighting, building houses, boats, &c. Many of them are excellent pilots, on the lakes and rivers in this part of the country and in Hudson's Bay. A number of them are employed as fur traders and interpreters by the Hudson's Bay Company and the missionaries.

They have forty-one and a half acres of land under cultivation.

Two substantial schoolhouses have been built by them. One is under the control of the Methodist Mission Society, who have employed a member of the band—Edward Paupanekis—to teach. The school is getting on remarkably well under his management.

Mr. C. J. Bouchette has the management of the other school since last July, and will no doubt succeed as well as usual as he is an experienced and able teacher.

There are 165 children of an age to attend school, a great number of whom are well advanced in education. During the time of the annuity payments a number of them received valuable prizes from gentlemen who were present at the examination, for reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic and geography.

During last fall there was considerable sickness amongst the band, mostly lung and scrofulous diseases, which carried away ten adults and fifteen children.

Thirteen half-breeds were released from treaty, eight were transferred to Fisher River Reserve. Three entered the band and twenty-three children were born within the last year.

Cross Lake Reserve.

The band number 235, a decrease of eight since last year, caused by deaths and releases from treaty.

They own twenty dwelling houses, fifty tents and two stables. They have also five cows, one ox, one bull and six head of young stock.

They make a living by hunting, fishing, &c. The value of the furs taken is \$5,000; fish, \$850. They secured 50,750 pounds of venison. Thirty tons of hay was put up last year, but on account of partial failure in the potato crop last year only 150 bushels were harvested.

A number of them are now putting up new houses. They have erected a substantial schoolhouse in which the school is regularly kept by a native teacher, who is doing very well. There are 74 children of an age to attend school. They learn to write, read, spell and translate; they are also taught geography and arithmetic.

Grand Rapids (B. R.) Reserve.

This band numbers 280 Indians who make a living by hunting and trapping. They live altogether in wigwams, and scatter to their hunting grounds immediately after they receive their annuity payments. A number of them own very nice potato gardens at Pek-auge-kum and Grand Rapids.

They have only one house and own 39 wigwams, one stable, one cow, two oxen, one bull and one young animal. The value of fish taken was \$350, of furs \$6,500. They secured 65,500 pounds of venison; 630 bushels of potatoes were harvested and 25 tons of hay put up last year.

General Remarks.

During the past winter I made the usual tour of inspection of all the schools and reserves under my supervision. I found that they were doing fairly well, none of them suffered for want of food, as game, such as elk, red deer, reindeer, lynx and rabbits were plentiful near some of the reserves. North of this place, the fall fishing turned out well, but south of Beren's River very few whitefish were taken by the Indians as compared with the catches of former years; in fact very few are to be found at any time now, as the lake south of Rabbit Point has been almost entirely depleted of whitefish.

As the snow was unusually deep last winter, the Indians slaughtered the deer in great numbers. Fur bearing animals were very scarce this year, especially in the neighborhood of Beren's River, Poplar River, Norway House and Cross Lake Reserves, but the Indians received very high prices from the traders for the skins they did get.

The Indians are taking better care of their cattle and keeping their premises in better condition than formerly. The implements and tools supplied them are well taken care of, but owing to the rocky and wooded nature of the land cultivated the implements get broken and become worthless in a very short time.

In conclusion I have to state that the Indians in this agency are in general very peaceable, law-abiding and remarkably temperate in the use of liquor. They are very grateful for the provisions granted by the Department for the aged and sick of the different bands, as well as for the medicines supplied and dispensed to them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. MACKAY,

Indian Agent.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY,
SASKATCHEWAN, 10th September, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit this my first annual report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1888, on matters in general in connection with the Indians under my supervision, dating from the 8th December last at which time I was formally placed in charge here.

I enclose tabular statement showing the census and general condition of the Indians, together with an inventory of all Government property under my charge.

In accordance with instructions received from the Honorable the Indian Commissioner I left Regina on the 10th of October last and arrived here on the 16th and found on my arrival that Acting Agent Rae was absent with the Scrip Commissioners. On the 29th Mr. Inspector Wadsworth arrived from Battleford and remained at the agency until the 8th of December, at which time I was formally placed in charge.

Immediately after the inspector arrived an inventory of all Government stores and a general inspection of the agency was made and I accompanied the inspector on his tour of the reserves.

On my return I commenced familiarizing myself with the routine work of the agency and received much valuable assistance and advice from the inspector.

The Indians of this agency are divided into seven bands, viz.: One Arrow's, Okeemasis', Beardy's, Chekastay-pasin's, John Smith's, James Smith's and the Cumberland bands, numbering in all six hundred and forty-two souls, and are, I may say, generally speaking, industrious and appear to be desirous of adapting themselves to the ways of the white man. More especially is this the case with the John Smith and Cumberland bands, whose houses are substantially built and their fields well laid out.

Owing to difficulties in procuring a mill I was not able to thresh the grain on John Smith's Reserve till last March.

The following is the quantity turned out: wheat, 917 bushels; oats, 209 bushels; and barley, 365 bushels.

On Okeemases' and Beardy's, where I managed to have the threshing done last fall, the yield was as follows: 1,136 bushels of wheat; 42 of oats; and 640 of barley; making a total for the whole agency of wheat, 2,053 bushels; oats, 251 bushels and barley, 1,005 bushels.

Some of the wheat threshed at Beardy's and Okeemases' Reserves was a splendid sample and made good flour.

I may here state that Okeemases obtained the first prize for wheat at the exhibition last fall against white competitors at Prince Albert. Sufficient wheat, barley and potatoes was saved by these Indians for seed, and, I am happy to report that I was not called upon to ask the Department for assistance in this respect.

During last winter the Indians were engaged most of the time in procuring wood for fuel for their own use, in getting out rails and building timber and attending to their stock.

The stock wintered well, although the winter was exceptionally severe, and the animals came out in the spring in good condition.

Okeemases and Beardy's bands with the exception of a few families were self supporting during four months of the winter from the produce raised by them last year. This was an incentive to them for greater exertions last spring, they put in a larger crop this year than last, and from present indications their wheat crop will give them sufficient flour for their wants and I shall not have to issue to them any flour out of the Government stores.

The agency being situated on Beardy's Reserve, I have constant access to these Indians and am able to look after their wants personally and see that their farming operations are properly attended to.

The other bands I visit as often as circumstances will permit; some of them two or three times in a month.

James Smith's band, whose reserve is distant one hundred miles from here, I visit about once a month and remain two or three days at a time.

Chakastaypaysin.—This band, with the exception of Big Head and eighteen souls, left their reserve during 1885 and have been living in the neighborhood of the Carrot River ever since, making a living by hunting.

They cannot be induced to return to their reserve.

Big Head and his party requested last winter to be allowed to join the Cumberland band, and on my representing the matter to the Indian Commissioner, I was instructed to permit the transfer. He and his party are now engaged in farming and I think will do better than heretofore.

The total area of land put under crop on all the reserves of this agency amounts to 481 acres; of this quantity 248 acres are under wheat, and the remainder in barley, oats and roots, all of which was well put in and looks promising.

The schoolhouse at John Smith's Reserve was put into thorough repair last winter and Miss Dunlap was appointed teacher. She only remained one quarter, having been obliged to resign on account of ill-health. The school is now closed, but will be opened so soon as another teacher can be procured.

The Indians of this band are fully alive to the importance of education and are anxious to have their children brought up properly and educated as are white children.

Mr. Justus Wilson was appointed farmer to this band on the 1st of April last and is giving satisfaction.

Farmer Marion at Beardy's Reserve and Okeemases will be transferred shortly to One Arrow's Reserve, where a farmer is required continually.

Twenty acres of new land has been broken on Beardy's Reserve this summer, fifteen on Okeemases, twenty-seven on John Smith's and twelve acres on one Arrow's Reserve.

One Arrow's band has put in more crop this year than formerly and I am pleased to say the Indians are working well and staying on their reserve.

During the winter the Indians of the Cumberland band obtained considerable fur and almost supported themselves by hunting; they received very little assistance from the Department.

The health of the Indians on the various reserves is fairly good.

I think the fresh beef allowed them is most beneficial to their health, especially in the hot season of the year.

There were thirteen deaths and fourteen births in this agency during the year. Scrofula seems to take off the children when very young; it appears to be in their system at the time of their birth, and medicines appear to have very little effect; a supply of medicine is kept constantly on hand at the agency and for which the Indians are very thankful.

I am making every effort to induce the Indians to keep their dwellings clean and to remove all refuse matter that may accumulate around their houses. And I am happy to say with much success.

For further particulars regarding the progress of the Indians I beg to draw your attention to the tabular statement enclosed.

It may not be out of place for me here to testify to the invaluable assistance rendered me by Mr. Agency Clerk McNeill whose experience in Indian affairs has been of great benefit to me in conducting the work of this agency. And during my absence of nearly two months in the east, last summer, he conducted the work of the agency in a manner most satisfactory to myself and I think to the Department.

In conclusion I have much pleasure in being able to report that all the Indians under my charge are quiet, contented and prosperous, manifesting a desire to assist themselves by attending to their farms and listening to good advice from Departmental officials with whom they come in contact.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. S. McKENZIE,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,

BATTLEFORD, 7th August, 1888.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report and tabular statement, with inventory of all Government property under my charge, up to the end of the fiscal year 1887-88.

On my arrival here last September to take charge of this agency, my first work was to visit the different reserves and make myself familiar with the working of the agency.

The crops on the seven reserves under my charge, I am pleased to say, were fairly good, with the exception of the Stony and Red Pheasant's Band. The grain crop of both reserves failed, but all had an abundance of potatoes and other vegetables. Thunderchild's and Moosomin's Reserves had flour enough to last them for six months without receiving any Government flour. Poundmaker's and Little Pine's and Sweet Grass' Band's had sufficient flour to do them for about five months, and all have potatoes in their cellars at the present time.

This year a larger area of grain was put under crop, particularly of wheat, and at the present time, I am pleased to say that the prospects are good for a plentiful harvest.

The cattle on all the reserves are doing remarkably well and have been well cared for, and although the number of calves is not as great as might be expected, yet the cause is easily arrived at. A number of cows are old, hence the shortage in calves, but this will be shortly remedied as it is the intention to kill off all old stock for beef and replace them with young stock. Another reason is assigned for our stock not being as good as in previous years. The Indians have learned the value of the milk, and while they have benefited by the knowledge, the calves are necessarily the losers, and there are no such fine calves and yearlings as could have been seen a few years ago.

The sheep which have been supplied this agency have done very well. A good many of the lambs have been killed by dogs, but only on the reserves which have recently received them. On Moosomin's Reserve the dogs bother the sheep very little, because the Indians have had the advantage of any money which did accrue from the sale of the lambs, and they do not leave it to the instructor to look after the dogs that may happen to kill a lamb. There is a standing order in the band that whoever sees or knows of a dog that worries sheep, it is his imperative duty to kill him; but the other reserves have not had the experience, and the loss with them has been greater.

The schools in this agency are in a much more prosperous state than at any other period of their existence. Last fall three or four was the extent of the names

of the pupils on the register in any of the schools. At the close of the last quarter some schools averaged twenty-one and a fraction, and the lowest was ten. This I consider a good showing. The parents are losing their prejudices, and the children are beginning to like going to school. One reason is that the schools have all been supplied with comfortable desks and seats, and a cupboard and table where all slates and books can be put away when the school closes. These have been made at the Industrial School.

The mortality has been less in this agency this year than at any other period the Indians have settled on their reserves, there being no epidemics amongst them, and few deaths, unless by old standing chronic diseases. This agency is under the medical attendance of Dr. P. Ayles, of the N. W. M. Police, who has been attentive in his treatment of the sick, and at no time has he refused to attend the most distant reserves at the shortest notice.

I cannot close my report without expressing my gratitude at the way the farming instructors, one and all, have carried out my instructions and rendered every assistance to place the Indians under their care in a more prosperous condition, and in no instance had I cause to reprimand any for neglecting their duty.

The storeman and clerk have also rendered valuable assistance in making this agency as prosperous as it is.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
P. J. WILLIAMS,
Indian Agent.

ONION LAKE, 30th June, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the general health and condition of the Indians in the Fort Pitt district during the past year has been satisfactory. There have been no serious cases of illness to record and comparatively few deaths have occurred. The records of vital statistics show the births to be slightly in excess of the deaths. The improved health of the Indians may be largely attributed to a disposition on their part to become more cleanly in their habits of life and diet.

Band 119 comprises the several bands of Cree in this district, who, previous to the rebellion, occupied each a reserve of its own, but have since been consolidated into one band and now occupy but one reserve, each family occupying its own plot of ground, the custom of banding together having been done away with. These Indians have displayed, as a rule, a desire to advance in the art of farming, and take much interest in their respective farms. Their crops during the past season have been a success, which has given encouragement both to themselves to persevere and to other Indians who have hitherto remained aloof to commence farming.

The number of this band has been considerably increased during the past winter and spring by the influx of hunting Cree who have, until lately, earned their living by means of trapping and hunting. The diminished supply of game and fur-bearing animals, as well as scarcity of fish, has caused these Indians to look to the Department for assistance. With few exceptions they have remained on the reserve and appear anxious to adopt farming as a means of livelihood rather than again return to their former mode of life.

The Indians of this band have succeeded well in the care of their stock. They have sufficient stabling and plenty of good hay and water. The cattle are all in good condition. The prospects of an abundant harvest are encouraging. Plenty of rain with good growing weather has brought on the crops finely.

The Chippewayans of the Beaver River who have till last autumn lived exclusively by means of hunting and trapping, now display an earnest desire to commence

farming. The same causes which have influenced the hunting Cree in their abandonment of the chase are apparent in the case of the Chippewayans. They have put in a little seed this spring. The health of these Indians has been good.

I enclose herewith my annual tabular statement and inventory of Government property on hand in the Fort Pitt district for the fiscal year just ended.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MANN,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENCY, TREATY No. 6.

SADDLE LAKE, ALBERTA, 12th July, 1888.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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

During the earlier portions of the summer of 1887, crop prospects were very good, and it was confidently expected that a large yield would be secured.

Prolonged unfavorable weather in July and August prevented the grain from maturing, and as a result, the crop on all reserves but that of the Saddle Lake Bands failed entirely.

The result does not, however, appear to have discouraged the Indians as by reference to the accompanying tabular statement it will be seen that twenty-eight acres of newly broken lands have been added to the total of last year.

The average seeded this season is smaller than formerly, as it was deemed advisable to allow a considerable portion of the lands to lie vacant for summer fallowing.

The winter of 1887-88 was a severe one for the Indians. The total absence of game of all kinds, the failure of the crops and of the fisheries, depriving them of means of support, and rendering them dependent on the Government for subsistence.

As stated, the autumn fisheries were, with the exception of that at White Fish Lake, far below the average. The catch at Saddle Lake being barely sufficient for the support of the Indians engaged in the fishery, during the few days that it lasted.

It is difficult to arrive at a reason for this as the whitefish remain in the lake in as large numbers as formerly, but for some unknown cause, appears to have avoided the shoal spawning grounds.

Two day schools have been in operation on the White Fish Lake Reserve during the year, and in January one was opened on the Saddle Lake Reserve with Mr. R. B. Steinhauer as teacher for the use of the Saddle Lake and Rolling Hill's Bands.

The latter bands, whose removal from Egg Lake, south of the Saskatchewan was referred to in my last report, as likely to be of benefit to them, have made very good progress and are now in comfortable circumstances, having good houses and fields, and a small band of cattle which promise to increase rapidly.

In May last Mr. Ingram, formerly farmer for the Saddle Lake Reserve was removed to and stationed at White Fish Lake as farmer for James Seenum's Band, and his presence there has already been productive of good.

He has been succeeded on the Saddle Lake Reserve by Mr. P. L. Grasse, newly appointed.

The agency staff has been reduced during the year by the services of an agency clerk being dispensed with as being considered unnecessary by myself.

In the autumn of 1887 a comfortable agency dwelling house was erected, a portion of which is at present used as an office.

A good house for the interpreter has also been erected at a small cost. Throughout the year the health of the Indians has been good.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. A. MITCHELL,
Indian Agent.

PEACE HILLS AGENCY, 8th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward my annual report for the year ending the 30th of June, 1888.

The crop of last year both in quality and quantity, exceeded my expectations.

Both grain and roots were fully equal to, if not better, than in the settlements nearest to us.

Fall ploughing was done before annuity payments were made, and the threshing commenced immediately afterwards.

After the threshing, the majority of Chiefs Sampson's and Sharphead's bands, left on their fall hunt. Louis Bull's band went to their fishing grounds at Pigeon Lake. Ermineskin's band with one or two exceptions, stayed at home.

The rations were reduced after the threshing, and their produce was either sold for provisions or consumed as it was, to supplement the rations issued.

After the deep snow put a stop to hunting, the rations were increased.

A fishery was started by Sampson's men at Pigeon Lake, after the snow got too deep for hunting, from which some benefit was derived, but unfortunately it was commenced too late in the year.

Next winter I hope to establish a permanent fishery at Pigeon Lake, and possibly one at Battle Lake.

The winter was an unusually hard one, the weather cold and stormy, and the snow very deep by the end of January.

This effectually stopped all hunting and brought in all the Indians, even those who professed to live by hunting.

The issue of rations was thus greatly increased; a greater number were fed and for a longer time than usual, as the deep snow prevented their going out to hunt until late in April.

The cattle wintered well, but owing to the late spring very little hay was left for the spring's work.

The pigs sent in were well cared for by the Indians. The increase from both pigs and cattle is satisfactory.

The schools were kept open on all the reserves, and fairly well attended.

The Indians are contented and healthy generally. Sickness still exists amongst the Stonys, though they are much better than last year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAML. B. LUCAS,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENCY,
EDMONTON, 30th June, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Notwithstanding the indifferent crops on this agency last year, the Indians put nearly the same area under cultivation and from all appearance we shall have a good crop. This, I hope, will encourage them to put in large crops next year.

In consequence of the almost total failure of the hunting and fishing, with the bad crop this agency has been entirely dependent on the Department for support during the last year, and calls for extra supplies became necessary.

The agency has been moved from Edmonton to Stony Plain Reserve. New agency buildings having been put up for that purpose. The farm buildings at Rivière qui Barre have also been moved to Alexander's Reserve, a distance of six miles.

The action of the Department in placing the employees amongst the Indians cannot fail to exert a beneficial effect on them in every way; the Indians being very quick to copy anything they see, will be induced to improve their buildings and keep their fields tidy so as to approach as near as possible to the appearance of the buildings and farms of the Department, the class of buildings being put up by the Indians this summer is owing to this fact; and is a great improvement upon those put up by them before. They seem very anxious to replace the old mud roof with shingles, and I hope we shall be able to get them to split shingles during the winter so that in time the damp and unsightly mud roof will become a thing of the past.

The Indians in this agency being nearly all professed christians, regular services have been held by the Roman Catholic missions every Sunday, and these services are very well attended.

The schools have been fairly well attended during the year and considerable progress has been made by the children. Of course the different employments of an Indian, such as hunting, fishing, hay making and berry picking (when the parents invariably take the children with them) makes the attendance much more irregular than it would otherwise be, and retards the progress of the children to a considerable extent; still many of them can read and write and do simple sums, they also understand English but only on rare occasions can they be induced to speak it, except in school. Good use is daily made of the wash basins and soap supplied by the Department, and a noticeable improvement has taken place in the cleanliness of the younger Indians. A considerable number of the children, and some of the women on Enoch's Reserve are able to knit stockings and other necessary articles, and to sew necessary wearing apparel; this is due to the instruction received from Mrs. Anderson, wife of the school teacher of the Presbyterian mission, who is indefatigable in her care of, and attention to, the children who attend this school. Some of the boys and men have received instruction in carpenter and blacksmith work from the teacher of the same school.

An epidemic of whooping cough which ran through the whole of the reserves during last winter necessitated a periodical visit of a medical man. Since the spring the health of the Indians has been very good, the average mortality during the year has been under 5 per cent., two thirds of these being children who died either from whooping cough or its after effects.

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

WM. CARNEGIE de BALINHARD.

CARLTON AGENCY,
SNAKE PLAIN, 15th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report and tabular statement for the past year ended 30th June, 1888.

The Indians of this agency have been in tolerable health, the increase by births is equal to the death rate, the deaths generally occurring in winter and very few in the summer.

This spring the Indians worked well and had their seed in in good time, but owing to the cold and dry spring the fields were very backward until we had rain in the end of June. At this date the wheat is still green.

The bands of Mistawasis, Atakakop and Petequaquey depend a good deal on farming for a livelihood, their crops were poor last fall.

The band of Kenematayeo at Stony Lake, although nearly able to support themselves by hunting in winter, have suffered from privation from the unusual scarcity of fur-bearing animals. This summer they called on me for provisions. Moose and deer are found dead in the bush suffocated by mosquitoes in that locality. The same has likely been the condition at Green Lake, where the Meadow Lake Chief and band reside.

I have heard no tidings of the last mentioned Indians since May last.

The cattle on the reserve are in good order and were well wintered. More especially those of the Sandy Lake Reserve. These Indians on the whole are industrious and civilized through the indefatigable exertions for their welfare of the Rev. John Hines, who has resided among them for over ten years, and who I am sorry to state has removed to another district.

The Surgeon Lake Indians have complained a great deal of the want of furs last winter and of their inability to support themselves as heretofore. In consequence I have given them more provisions than during previous winters.

This band of Indians are only twenty miles from Prince Albert and find ready sale for all the fur they obtain. The schools in this agency are progressing fairly, the attendance of children during the summer months being regular. The attendance in the winter is not so good.

Having been in charge of this agency but a little over six months I am not in a position to report thoroughly and accurately as to its condition.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. FINLAYSON,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,
SARCEE AGENCY, 30th June, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith my tabular statement and inventory of Government property under my charge in this agency, for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

I was instructed to take charge, and accordingly did so, of this agency, on the 30th September, 1887.

The Sarcees gave me a kind reception, at the same time expressing regret in having lost their former agent, and they seemed glad that it was not a stranger who had come amongst them.

I regret that the Sarcee camp was disturbed shortly after my arrival by the presence of whiskey, but, with the aid of Chief "Bull Head," I succeeded in bringing the culprit to justice. He was a Blood Indian, whom I handed over to the Mounted Police. He was subsequently given a trial and sentenced to two months in prison at hard labor.

I concluded the treaty payments on the Stony Reserve. Some of the Indians had not returned from their summer hunt when the first payments were made.

The Sarcees and Stonys were very much pleased with visits paid them at different times of the year by the Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, the Indian Commissioner and Assistant Indian Commissioner. The presents given on each of the above occasions were much appreciated. This reserve was also visited by the Rev. E. F. Wilson, of the Shingwauk Home, Sault Ste. Marie, who was anxious to obtain certain information in regard to the language, customs, &c., of the Sarcee Indians.

It is pleasing to notice that never since my arrival amongst these Indians have I heard them make complaints in any shape or form.

All the Indians under my charge worked well during harvest time.

Improvements have been made to some of the buildings on the Sarcee Reserve, viz.; Ration house, slaughter house and stable, and an office has been fitted up with shelves in the agency house. Owing to the two first mentioned buildings having been altered and repaired the killing of cattle and issuing of rations is now being done in a satisfactory manner. A few of the oldest log buildings were pulled down the logs having become rotten and unsafe.

Inspector McGibbon made a thorough inspection of this agency in November last, and, I trust, found everything satisfactory.

As regards the schools in this agency, I would first of all mention the McDougall Orphanage, under the careful management of Mr. and Mrs. Youmans. The health of the pupils has been well looked after, and only a very few cases of sickness have come under my notice; these have been attended to by Dr. Lindsay. The schools on the Stony Reserve are doing as well as can be expected when the fact is taken into account that for the greater portion of the year the majority of the children have to join their parents in the hunt. Miss Youmans, teacher at No. 1 school, has succeeded in teaching some of her girls to knit, and I am sure a great interest is taken in the work by both Miss Youmans and Mr. Steinbauer. I cannot report so favorably on the Sarcee School, though a slight improvement was shown shortly before the departure of the Rev. Mr. Inkster. A change has taken place in the school teachers, Mr. Inkster having been removed to Prince Albert and his place taken by the Rev. H. W. Gibbon Stocken. The former, I feel sure, will meet with great success amongst the Crees and the latter, I trust, with his Blackfoot experience, will meet with no great difficulty amongst the Sarcees. All the schools in this agency were inspected by Mr. McRae in the month of June of the present year.

There was a considerable amount of sickness all through this agency during the first part of the present year, but owing to the kindness of the Department in furnishing a splendid supply of medicines and the great help afforded by the services of Dr. Lindsay, I am glad to be able to report a very decided improvement.

The Stony Indians have fenced in a nice pasture where they intend keeping their work oxen in future, so as to prevent them from straying off the reserve.

The Sarcees have moved all their old houses. Two of the bands have moved five miles further west, and the remainder about one mile further north. Their new

houses are a great improvement on the old ones; they are not so close together as formerly. I hope to break up separate fields for them in time and, if possible, do away with the large ones. The Stonys also are building some very nice houses.

Both the Sarcees and Stonys worked exceedingly well at putting in their crops this spring, and were very grateful for the excellent seed furnished them by the Department. The prospects for a good crop are at present very encouraging.

Most of the Indians not lately vaccinated were operated upon this spring by Dr. Lindsay.

I have great pleasure in reporting that this summer the Sarcees have had no sun dance, and I trust it is a custom of the past with them.

The Stony round-up took place on the 28th and 29th of May, and I have to report a good increase of calves.

In conclusion I have only to add that I have been willingly and ably assisted by the different employes on the reserves and that I have found the Indians quiet, obedient and friendly.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. C. CORNISH,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE, BLOOD AGENCY, 6th August, 1888.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

In July the Indians went into their fields weeding potatoes, turnips and garden produce satisfactorily.

A large portion of the fields were summer-fallowed with a view to killing off the weeds which had become very abundant.

A number of Indians went into their timber limit and succeeded in cutting and running down the river a quantity of good pine logs which were used for building new houses, many Indians built without assistance in a creditable manner; the majority of these houses are considerably higher in the walls than their old ones, giving more ventilation, and being far more healthy.

Lime was provided for whitewashing the exteriors and interiors, I am pleased to report that many of the Indians see the advisability of periodically whitewashing their houses.

The issue of seed oats proves to be beneficial as the Indians set to with a will so soon as the oats were fit to cut, hauling their grain with their own ponies, starting at sun rise and continuing until dark.

Fortunately the crop was a good one and after deducting cost of threshing and seed for next spring, permits were given for the sale of the surplus, enabling several families to purchase useful articles of clothing.

I was pleased to see the interest the Indians took in the threshing of their grain; on one of my visits "Red Crow" with one or two minor chiefs was working on the straw-stack all day, a number of young men following their example.

The crops raised on this reserve were as follows:

	Bushels.
Wheat.....	40
Oats	1,626
Potatoes	1,600

And 100 tons of excellent hay. The winter being severe little or nothing was done except hauling firewood for their houses, but as spring opened up the Indians showed a marked improvement in wishing to get to work. They repaired their fences by

replacing decayed posts and rails with solid ones. So soon as the land was fit to work, I divided the stock between the upper and lower agencies, placing a white man in charge at both ends to superintend the work. Hitherto the Bloods have shown a marked dislike to working with oxen, saying they were afraid of them, however, I went among them, got them to try the oxen which ended by their taking to them and doing all their ploughing themselves; before the work was completed, several Indians came to me and offered to do their own work if I would let them have a team of oxen—of course they got them. It is very satisfactory to be able to say that the Indians in every instance did their own ploughing.

Although the season was late we succeeded in putting in 5 acres of peas, 7 acres of wheat, 114 acres of oats, 33 acres of potatoes, and 25 acres of gardens, all of which were well put in. Special praise is due to Chiefs Red Crow, Running Wolf, Eagle Rib, Wolf Ear, Bull Horn, Sleepy Dog, Eagle Shoe, Hair-on-his-Face, Calf Shirt, Owns-a-Knife, Weasle Shoe, Black Foot, Old Woman, and Little Shine, all of whom did remarkably well, the rest doing better than in former years.

At the present date I think the crops on the reserve are better than most in the district. In many cases grain is short and stunted in growth. Rain was sadly needed, but during the last two days a glorious rain has visited us. Our crops have been better cared for than in former years. I think a marked improvement on the whole in agriculture has been made.

I regret to report that little or no progress has been made in the schools. The Church of England school was opened until March of this year, showing a very large average attendance, but the schoolhouse is far too small to accommodate so many children. The present schoolhouse will in the course of a short time be enlarged and a new one built some three miles down the river.

The Methodist School has not been in operation during the year at all. A convenient dwelling house has been built, and I understand a schoolhouse will shortly follow.

It gives me much pleasure to report that at all times, I have received the greatest assistance and courtesy from Superintendent Neale, commanding North-West Mounted Police at MacLeod, when called upon; we have worked together in perfect accord.

As is now customary the annuity payments passed off in the most orderly manner, not a single dispute of any kind occurring.

My staff has rendered me every assistance, and in W. S. Swinford, agency clerk, the Department has a very valuable servant.

The supplies delivered by the contractors were, with one or two minor exceptions, equal to sample; the beef being of course excellent in every respect.

The health of the Indians during the year was better than last year, there being 83 births to 109 deaths.

On the whole the Indians have done better, and their conduct has been good.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. POCKLINGTON,

Indian Agent.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY, 22nd September, 1888.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report, tabular statement, and inventory of Government property, under my charge in the Blackfoot Agency, Treaty No. 7, for the fiscal year ended June 30th 1888.

Since my last annual report there has been considerable improvement on this reserve amongst the Indians; they have worked extremely well in putting in their crops, doing it willingly; working the oxen belonging to the Department, and their

own ponies; they have never before in my experience taken such an interest in doing their work well, and it is hoped that the crops will turn out well.

Their farms are as yet too close together, but this summer on both reserves they have commenced to build new houses and fences on the other side of the river, and the ferry at the lower reserve will be of great assistance to them.

There are three schools in operation, the teachers doing their utmost to improve the children, but they do not attend as regularly as they might, and the parents have not much control over them; it is almost impossible to get any to go to the Industrial school at High River, but Mr. L'Hereux, the interpreter, has induced six boys to take a course of lessons with him at his house, in preparation for a term at the industrial school.

The missionaries have been very active amongst the Indians here, but I am afraid it is very hard to make much impression on them.

The "Sun Dance" was not a success, as "Crowfoot" gave me his assistance to do away—as much as possible—with the torture act, which is undergone by candidates for the title of "brave."

A detachment of Mounted Police has been stationed on the reserve to watch for the stolen horses and prevent Indians from killing cattle; considering the number of Indians here, and the number of visitors from other tribes, the amount of crime has been small, and as some of the worst offenders have been made examples of, it will gradually grow less.

Dr. Lindsay attends the Indians here twice a month, he has also vaccinated quite a number, but the Indian doctors oppose vaccination which make it difficult to persuade the Indians to submit to the operation.

The improvements to the building and the buildings erected by the Department have made the employes very well satisfied with their positions; the work is done cheerfully and well, and the employes have assisted me in every way.

During the year they were four hundred native shade trees transplanted on their reserve, and some maple seed was sown with partial success.

The coal mine on the reserve has been opened, but not yet deeply enough to get a first rate sample.

Treaty payments passed off satisfactorily, and all arrears due the Indians since the first treaty were settled.

During the year this agency was visited by L. Vankoughnet, Esq., Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, the Indian Commissioner and Assistant Indian Commissioner and Inspector of Indian Agencies.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MAGNUS BEGG,

Indian Agent.

PIEGAN AGENCY,

DISTRICT OF ALBERTA, 31st July, 1888.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to present my annual report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1888.

As to events in the earlier part of that year I can only speak from hearsay, having been absent in England during August and not having returned to the reserve until the end of September.

Mr. Eden from the head office took charge during my absence and I found on my return that things on the reserve had been running smoothly, the Indians had given no trouble and had harvested fair crops of oats and potatoes. I found, however, that in spite of efforts to the contrary weeds were running riot in the fields, and

although the seeds had fallen and their destruction was in consequence too late to be of much use, I made the Indians pull the various weeds up and burn them, offering rewards of clothing to those who should put their lands into the best condition.

The weed that is the greatest trouble to us is the sunflower, and when this has once been allowed to make headway in the fields, it is almost beyond Indian industry to again get the land clean.

I may say that during the past year the Indians have been well behaved and have given no trouble, they stay on their reserve and but rarely visit the towns in the neighborhood, or if they do they go and return the same day. No charges of horse stealing have been brought against anyone and the police records show a clean sheet so far as the Piegians are concerned.

This spring the Indians showed every readiness to commence farming; several who had hitherto shared fields with others, separated from them, and took up places at different points along the river, fencing in land on their own account; six new fields were made in this way, the fences being put up in a thoroughly substantial manner. All this was done without any help from the agency whatever, except in the way of giving them spikes and wire fencing.

These fields were partly broken this spring by their respective owners, still without any white help, and indeed all the ploughing this year has been done entirely by the Indians themselves, some working with their own ponies while to those who had none large or strong enough for the work I lent oxen. Of the latter they now have no fear, and my only trouble is to find out among those who ask for them how many really have ponies good enough to do the work.

I had no seed oats to give out this spring, and several of these Indians mentioned above as having taken up new fields, purchased seed from the settlers near.

The Indian cattle have during this year been closely herded by the Indians on the reserve in three bands, and I am happy to say this method has proved successful. The old system of allowing them to range at large, as do white men's cattle, did not answer, the number of the herd did not warrant the Government in going to the expense of placing men on the spring and fall round-ups to look after the Indians interests, while the Indians themselves, even if they knew the work required of them, and their horses could do their part, are not wanted by cattle men among wild cattle at the round-up for various reasons.

While writing of the cattle I must thank Mr. Fields, Manager of the Walrond Rancho Company, for looking out during this spring's round-up for stray Indian cattle, and as a result handing over to me three head, a cow and two steers.

A good deal of sickness occurred among the Piegians during the winter and spring, chiefly I think owing to the changeable weather experienced, but when fine weather set in and they were able to move out of their houses into lodges not many cases of illness were to be heard of.

One unfortunate result however of the past prevalence of sickness is that, unlike the last two or three years, the Indians are this summer making a sun dance. It not unfrequently happens that in cases of severe illness an Indian's relations will promise, in case of his recovery, a dance to the sun. This occurred last winter, and the sun dance just about to take place is the result.

Several substantial new buildings have been erected during the year at the agency, the work being done by the Department's own carpenter. All are log buildings with shingle roofs and are as follows: new ration house, new quarters with kitchen and dining room attached, farm storehouse, office and drug store, and waggon shed, while the old farm house has had a shingle roof put on it and in other ways been done up and made comfortable as a residence for Mr. Middleton, the acting clerk, and his family.

The Roman Catholic Mission has had a school in operation all the year, and I am happy to say that the progress of the children has been very encouraging. The mission buildings are well adapted for the work, there being accommodation, in addition to the school room and kitchen, sufficient for the Rev. Father Legal, in charge of the mission, the school teacher, and a lay brother. The children are given a light

meal in the middle of the day, almost a necessity in the winter, and at all times a great inducement for the scholars to attend regularly.

The Church of England also has had a school in operation on the reserve, but from one cause or another no great success has yet attended the effort.

In conclusion I would say that I think the Piegan Indians have made an advance since this time last year, no great one perhaps, but the move has been in the right direction and with good crops this summer, of which there is a probability at present, there should be a still further advance before an annual report is called for again.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. R. SPRINGETT,

Acting Agent.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

QU'APPELLE, 10th October, 1888.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Complying with instructions I have the honor to submit my annual report of the affairs pertaining to this school for the year 1887-88.

Since my last report the number of pupils has increased from ninety-four to one hundred and three, sixty-three boys and forty girls. Owing to the want of accommodation we were unable to receive more; still no applications for the admission of suitable pupils were refused.

The Indians are not anxious to have their children educated, and there are still many children on the reserves in this vicinity that are receiving no education; parents are averse to parting with their children, even to have them taken into this school where they are well fed and clothed; still every year we succeed in getting new pupils and the prejudices of the Indians against education seem to be diminishing; they come here to visit their children and seeing them happy, well taken care of, fed, clothed and able to read and write, they speak favorably of the school to the other Indians.

This year, for the first time, we recruited pupils from Piapot's and Little Black Bear's bands.

The general health of the pupils has been good, although I regret to say that we had to register the deaths of three, two boys and a girl; we have not the choice of children and although we refuse admission to some on account of their health, still we have to admit some that have a weak constitution, but owing to the great care taken by the reverend sisters and the attention of Dr. Seymour, we have had but little sickness among such a large number of children; at present the doctor pays two visits weekly, but now we feel the want of more frequent visits, owing to the increasing number of pupils.

The progress of the children in school has been most satisfactory, but we have only one teacher for sixty boys and the want of another is so much felt that the appointment of one cannot be delayed without interfering with the progress of the boys and thereby injuring the success of the school.

The inspection of Mr. Inspector Betournay has greatly stimulated the emulation of the pupils.

The children learn to read and write just as quickly as white children, but we experience considerable difficulty in getting them to learn the English language. To attain this object I have been allowed to receive a few white pupils, but the conditions of their admission, although reasonable, are above the reach of most of the farmers, and at present we have only one white boy in the institution; it would be advisable to facilitate in every way the entry of a few white pupils, as their presence is of the greatest use in teaching the Indian pupils to speak English.

Two boys were permitted to leave the school this year; they are both working well with their parents and are giving good example to other children on the reserve.

The boys learning trades are progressing satisfactorily. A shop for the carpenter is in course of erection; the blacksmith shop will be enlarged, and more boys will then be put to learn trades.

All our furniture for the new girls' school is being made here.

Besides our own work, a quantity of blacksmithing work for the reserves is done here. All repairs to tinware and plumbing are also done in the shop.

All the boys are taught farming, as it will be their chief means of a livelihood on leaving school.

The farmer, with the boys, cut all the hay and raised sufficient grain and vegetables for our own use. This year the grain crop has been fairly good, but the vegetable crop is inferior to that of last year; still we have enough for our own use.

Our cattle are in very good condition. One of our horses had to be replaced by a new one.

A bake house and flour store is in course of erection, the old bake-house being too small and too near the new girls' school.

A board fence is to be built around the girls' play-ground.

The new girls' school is nearly completed and will be very comfortable, but the old building will have to be altered at once to suit the new arrangements, and we cannot use the new building till the alterations in the old one are completed. The refectory is too small and requires enlarging.

For the industrial part of their education our girls are learning all kinds of house work; they make their own dresses, and also clothes for the boys; they make all the socks and comforters, and also do all the repairing, washing and general house work under the direction of the reverend sisters. No white girls of the same age could do the work better.

The teaching and overseeing of the girls, the attendance on the sick, the mending, sewing and all kinds of house-work, will require two more sisters; one is not sufficient to teach and oversee forty girls constantly; and the cooking for 150 people and attending to the refectory is more than one can do, even with the help of the girls.

This institution is attaining the object for which it was established by the Government, fully justifying the expenditure incurred, which expenditure is diminishing annually per capita, in proportion with the increasing number of pupils.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. HUGONNARD,
Principal.

BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, 14th September, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith for your information my annual report and tabular statement of the Battleford Industrial School for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

I am pleased to report that the institution has, during the past year, been filled to its utmost capacity with very promising Indian children, viz., thirty-two boys and thirteen girls. They have all made very good progress in their respective classes under the tuition of Mr. Ashby, who was appointed Assistant Principal last year, and adopted the Normal School system of teaching, which has proved most satisfactory to the scholars.

The boys engaged in mechanical pursuits have also given satisfaction to their respective instructors, both as regards conduct and advancement in their respective trades.

More time and attention has been devoted to practical training, with a view to enable the boys to gain a livelihood for themselves after leaving school.

The carpenter, Mr. Gatley, has taken the greatest pains to instruct the boys under his care. They erected, last fall, an instructor's house on Red Pheasant's reserve; and during the winter, made a set of desks for each of the six Indian day schools on the reserves in the agency, besides doing much valuable work for the Department and the institution.

In the blacksmith's shop, all the repairs to tools, implements, machinery, &c., for the seven Indian reserves, as well as for the agency, have been done by our blacksmith, Mr. McKinnon, and the boys under him. Quite a number of new sleighs were mounted last winter, and new work done. The boys take a great interest in their work.

The pupils placed under the farmer, Mr. Simpson, have worked well. The land under cultivation has been properly worked, the fences kept in good repair, and the stock well attended to. The large garden has produced every variety of vegetable in abundance. Field potatoes and turnips are excellent; the wheat and oats promise well, both as to sample and yield. My object is not to show a large acreage under cultivation, but to farm on a limited scale and do it thoroughly.

The boys will, I believe, by this means, obtain a greater insight into practical farming and be more likely to become successful agriculturists.

Many of the boys are quite proficient in the use of tools, and I doubt not but that they will ultimately become efficient and skilled workmen in their respective trades.

The smaller boys, who have not as yet been detailed to any trade or branch of industry, do light fatigue duty about the premises, and are thus kept employed when not in the class room.

The sanitary condition of the institution has been very satisfactory, the children have as a rule enjoyed good health, and the doctor's services were seldom required. There was one death during the year; a bright little girl who died of consumption, after a lingering illness.

A spirit of contentment and happiness prevails among the pupils, who look upon the school as their home and their teachers as their friends, and the task of managing between forty and fifty children of the so-called "wild Indians," is daily becoming easier.

I am pleased to report that the female pupils in the institution have made good progress in sewing, knitting, darning, washing, general housework, and in the class-room, under the management of the matron, governess and seamstress.

The older girls work both the knitting and sewing machines very successfully. All the stockings and socks worn by the children are made in the school also all the girls clothing and the greater part of the boys' clothing.

The various reserves in the Battleford, Prince Albert and the Fort Pitt districts are represented in the school, and it is very gratifying to know that the Indians are beginning to realize the advantages to be derived from the school. The parents of the children are allowed to visit them as frequently as they can get passes from their agents.

In June last we were visited for the first time by the parents of some children from the reserves at the South Branch and Fort à la Corne, who have been in the institution since it was first opened in 1883. They expressed themselves well pleased with the treatment and care the children were receiving, and since their return home have written to me applying for admission for ten more of their children into the institution. I shall have no difficulty whatever in getting a sufficient number of children to fill the contemplated new wing when it is built.

I have therefore great pleasure in expressing the opinion that the institution is now established upon such a foundation that its success is beyond a doubt; and that

it will prove in its results the wisdom of training the children of these wild people to useful trades and pursuits in combination with the teachings of christianity, fitting the boys to become respectable and industrious men, and elevating the girls to be to them fitting help-meets instead of being the drudges of barbarians, as they would have been if left in their original state.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. CLARKE,

Principal.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

DUNBOW, 17th September, 1888.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In obedience to instructions contained in your letter dated 24th May, I have the honor to submit my annual report on the affairs of this school for the year 1887-88.

Since my last report, a new assistant has been engaged, the incumbent then in office having resigned, otherwise the personnel of the staff remains unaltered.

The number of our pupils has not increased much but several changes have taken place amongst them. The three white boarders we had left the school and were immediately replaced by three Indian children—one Blackfoot and two Crees. These latter were received by the Indian Department, as the Blackfeet do not sufficiently appreciate the advantages of having their children educated. Four more Blackfoot boys were recently secured for the school and this brings the actual number of pupils at present in attendance to thirty-two. I am indebted to Mr. Indian Agent Springett and "North Axe," head chief of the Piegans for three of these children. I am pleased to say that, if they did not obtain more, it was not through lack of exertion or good will. On the Blood Indian Reserve one boy was secured, through the influence of the Rev. Fathers Lacombe and Legal, who kindly accompanied me on my trip and proved of great assistance.

The Piegans seem to be losing their prejudice against the school, and I am of opinion that a little encouragement, some favors made to those who send their children to school, would contribute greatly to change their ideas.

The health of the pupils, generally speaking, has been as good as usual. This satisfactory condition is chiefly due to the great care taken of them by the reverend sisters. Nevertheless we have had to register our first death, that of a Cree boy who was consumptive. Another boy is at present confined to his bed, fears of hip-disease being entertained by Dr. Lindsay, who attends him. Our boys number 22 and our girls 10. Half our boys are under ten years of age, and therefore apt to do better in school than at a trade. When the late arrivals have been grounded sufficiently in the rudiments of the English language they will be placed with the trade instructors. Only two of our boys are above fourteen years of age. One of them attended at the school for a few months when it was first opened. He was taken away by a relation in 1885 and returned last February since when he has given every satisfaction. The other, a Blood boy, was accepted with the hope that his presence here might induce the Bloods to let us have a few younger ones.

Good spirits prevailed among the pupils during the past year, no attempt at desertion, no sign of discontent was remarked. They feel quite at home. I would only make one exception. Our oldest pupil, a Piegan, has not given the same satisfaction as in the past. He has often spoken of leaving when his father would come to see him, and quite lately he tried to influence some new boys to desert with him. I may possibly be obliged to send him with his father in order to retain others of his tribe over whom he has a slight influence.

The three boys in the carpenter's shop were employed in making good and substantial repairs to our root house, which was falling in; in putting up a hen house and coal oil shed; in making a set of storm blinds for the school and doing other bench work, besides repairing buildings and furniture. These boys, under Mr. Picard's instruction, have made good progress, although the want of lumber was felt too much to keep them busy at work really profitable to them.

Six boys were employed on the farm, and for the first time, the spring ploughing was done altogether by the boys, working two ploughs at a time. Thirty-four and a half acres were ploughed, twenty-three acres were sown in grain and eleven and a half with roots. The grain will average a fair yield, but not as much as it should, the seed having been of poor quality. The crop of roots is good and we will have all the vegetables we require for the house. We experimented with the native Indian corn sent us by the Department. It did nicely, all being fit for table use, and a quantity sufficient for seed next year has ripened. The farm, under the care of Mr. Auvé, has certainly given satisfactory results. The success reflects great credit on the boys who worked hard to clean the root crop which was on that part of the farm sown in grain last year.

The girls under the charge of the reverend sisters have not wasted their time. The progress in school is excellent and their conduct satisfactory. Of our ten girls two are above twelve years and two under seven. But little help can be expected from these children as they require somebody constantly with them. All the tailoring, mending, washing and cooking is done by the sisters with the help of the girls.

For the past two years the little girls have kept themselves and the boys in stockings. During the last six months they have learned to make mitts, and the number already in store allows me to hope that they will be able to furnish themselves and most of the boys for the coming winter.

I am pleased to see among the names of our thirty odd visitors that of Mr. Van-Koughnet, as visits from officials of the Department are a kind of encouragement much needed both by staff and pupils.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. CLAUDE, O.M.I.,
Principal.

—
COWICHAN AGENCY,
QUAMICHAN, B.C., 13th August, 1888.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1888, and also list of Government property under my charge.

As the Indians (at a distance from the towns) mix more with the white population, their sanitary condition gradually improves, and in most villages some houses will be found neat and clean, some even being nicely papered and having flowers in the windows. At the present time there is no village in the agency, which, in point of sanitary condition, would not compare favorably with most of the large canneries.

The large open houses still, however, continue, and were undoubtedly the cause of a large percentage of the deaths which occurred last winter.

In the early part of October the first Indians returned from the hop fields in Washington Territory, and at this time the first cases of measles appeared. The disease was brought back with them, as many deaths occurred on their way back.

From this the epidemic gradually spread, until at last, during the worst weather of December, nearly every village had cases of measles more or less virulent, and at one time I attended over one hundred cases in one day.

Medical aid was procured where possible, but owing to the mode of life and exposure in large houses it was of little use.

Many of those who got over the attack died afterwards of pulmonary diseases. There can be no doubt that the exposure to cold was, in nearly every case, the cause of these deaths, as scarcely a death occurred in families residing in warm houses. The Indians themselves acknowledged this, and I trust it may cause more of them to erect better houses.

In many instances whole families were sick at the same time, and had neither provision nor fuel laid by.

At the present time the general health of the Indians is exceptionally good.

During the winter and spring months there was again an unusual amount of destitution in several of the bands, owing to the small quantity of salmon secured and the stormy weather preventing fishing on the salt water. Indians living away from the settlements are much better off in this respect than those whose reserves are surrounded by white settlers, for they can always procure venison, which is still plentiful, and there is no one to enforce the game Acts of the Province; whereas in the settlements the laws relating to game and salmon are rigidly enforced, and the Indian who formerly lived by fishing and hunting may not shoot a deer for eight months out of the twelve. It is true that near the settlements they can nearly always get work, but it is only the younger men that are fitted for this, and they seldom save what they earn, and therefore when sickness comes they are worse off than those who have laid in a stock of dried fish and venison.

During the year I have successfully vaccinated over three hundred Indians, but I still experience great difficulty in inducing the male adults to be vaccinated; this can hardly be wondered at when in so many cases, instead of taking the usual course it produces very large and deep ulcers on them, often preventing them from working for weeks.

There has been fewer cases of intoxication during the past year than formerly; I do not, however, attribute this to the Indians craving less for liquor than of old, but to the fact that it has been more difficult to obtain, and that many have not had the means to purchase.

When at Comox, in March, we met with a well known liquor peddler, whom one of my canoe crew arrested, and as there were several cases against him, he was sentenced to the full extent of the law.

There are many others however, who, though not selling liquor for a money profit will always supply certain Indians (whom they can trust not to inform) with bottles of liquor; this it is very difficult to prevent, as those who can only get liquor occasionally drink it up at once in large quantities and commence fighting, but those who often obtain it are more cautious, and seldom get into trouble.

Many Indians are again working in the coal mines at Nanaimo, taking the place of the Chinese; the fear of accident by explosions deterred them from this for some time, but now the high wages paid has attracted them again to the mines. On the Nanaimo River Reserve improvement is going on. Chief Louis Good has fenced in his allotment with a barbed wire fence of half a mile in extent. A ditch is also being dug which will drain the upper portion of this reserve and benefit both Indians and white people.

The crops last year were very slight, many fields of roots failing entirely; still some few in Cowichan did very well, one Indian selling this spring over two tons of grain and another ten tons of baled hay, while some others sold smaller quantities, and all at very good prices. The constant wish for change, however, prevents any rapid improvement amongst them; when getting good wages at mines, sawmills or farms, nothing will prevent them at intervals giving up the work and going off to some distant place in their canoes for a month or two at a time. Sometimes a family will spend a couple of months in the spring clearing land and getting in the seed, but instead of staying to look after the crops they will stay away at the canneries or hop fields and leave all to spoil. It may be thought that this is because they get such good wages at these employments, but that is not really the case, for were they

to stay and look after their allotments, doing occasional work nearer home, they would be much better off in the end. It is true that when the salmon runs occur they are well paid, but between the runs they are not earning anything; and again when they go to the hop-picking, from three weeks to a month is taken up in travelling, but the worst feature of this wandering is that it takes the children away from the schools and they get into the same unsettled habits as their parents; this, of course, can only be obviated by the establishment of industrial boarding schools, and I am happy to see so many Indians are now anxiously looking forward to the commencement of such an establishment in this neighborhood. Several sites have been offered and it remains for the Department to decide which locality is the most suitable and most likely to assist in weaning the young from the habits and superstitions which they inherit, and training them to become useful citizens and a benefit to their kindred.

The Cowichan school in charge of Sister Mary Celestine and an assistant has had a very fair attendance during the last two quarters, and the scholars have made marked improvement in reading and writing. The parents have little or no control over the children as to attending school; so, of course, many stay away on the slightest pretext, others are obliged to go with their family on fishing or hunting excursions hence the irregular attendance, and very slight benefit derived from these day schools.

At Nanaimo school the attendance has not been so good as formerly. Miss Lawrence has been most constant in her efforts for the advancement of the tribe, and during the epidemic of measles was an untiring nurse and adviser to the sick, but being so near a large town she has many difficulties to contend with which are not felt so much away from the centres of population.

On the Cowichan Reserve the Indian Council have devoted a good deal of time to promoting the welfare of their bands, but have met with much opposition from some of the members. Two noticeable proofs of the good they have done are to be seen in the prevention of hogs running at large, and the great decrease in the number of useless dogs in all the villages.

The census given on the tabular statement is as nearly correct as I can give it at this time, but I trust during the winter to establish a system of recording births and deaths in each band; at present the deaths of adults only are reported.

It is surprising the age which some attain. Pierre, the old chief of the Penelakuts residing at Tsussic, must be over one hundred, and in the Quamichan village there is a family in which six generations are living. But the strict Provincial Game Acts and the Fishery Regulations make the food supply for the old people a very serious matter. In stormy weather they can get nothing from the sea and it is quite a heavy burden for a young man to have aged relatives.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. LOMAS,

Indian Agent.

WEST COAST AGENCY,

UCLUELET, B.C., 23th August, 1888.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward my annual report, with tabular statement and list of Government property.

Partly on account of another late and wet spring the catch of seals on the coast was far below the average. Some six schooners have gone to Behring's Sea, with Indian spearmen, but owing to the seizure of schooners again last season Indian crews were not easily got this summer. Although the Indians all reached home safely,

and were mostly paid in full for what skins they had, yet many of them lost their canoes and sealing gear, and were at more or less expense and hardship in getting back. However, the year's catch up to 30th June was about 16,000, for which they received two dollars a skin.

I regret to report that there has been a heavy death rate for the past year, owing to the prevalence of measles at the hop fields last year; the children who fell sick first mostly recovered; afterwards it spread among the many Indians congregated there, the children began to die, bad weather came on and many more died on the way and after reaching home. The sickness is now over, but whooping cough is still among the children at Kyukaht and Chaicelesah and is fatal in most cases to the very young children.

I visited the Nitinats in May, and found the lecture I gave the chiefs last year, with regard to the liquor traffic, had resulted in a diminution of that evil; but this tribe's nearness to Victoria, the little difficulty they have in procuring liquor, and the large price they often get for a bottle (\$1 or \$5) when they reach the villages makes it difficult to stop it effectually; papers and handcuffs were given to some by the Provincial Government to act as policemen, and they did some good for a time, but as the chiefs and policemen all drink, or are indirectly interested in the traffic, I cannot depend on them for help.

At Claoquaht most of the young men were away seeking work, having made little by sealing this spring. The help the Department allowed to the Kelsemaht widows and orphans I found advisable to continue into the summer, but from this out I think \$25 a month will be sufficient, though it may be necessary to give a little more in the winter; they are very grateful for the relief afforded, the trouble being that there are so few men left in the tribe to procure the necessary supply of fish food; however, some have married into other tribes, and eventually most will do so.

The Ah-housahts were busily engaged in oil making, there being a great run of dog fish in that place.

At Nootka the chief and his police were in trouble with the tribe, having greatly exceeded the authority I gave them; to quiet matters I took away the handcuffs for a time. The Matchitlahts lost their chief last winter; he was drowned crossing Nootka Sound in a small canoe in bad weather. The Kyukahts have built quite a village of small houses on the Mission Island, opposite Actis. Father Nicolaye, who is now absent on a visit to Europe, has staked out town lots on a piece of open land adjoining the Mission buildings where he will allow those young men to build who are anxious for their children to have the full advantages of church and school.

The Chaicelesahs I visited at Ahkous, and distributed the money received on their account for helping the crew of the barque "J. R. Føster," that is, the cheque of the Department of Marine, for \$65.70 and \$150 awarded by the Hawaiian Government. Those of the tribe who had boarded and lodged the shipwrecked sailors, or had done anything to help them, were well rewarded, and the balance of the money given to the chief of the land at Naspate Inlet, Tootahpoolh, who rescued the crew and fetched them to Chaicelesah.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HARRY GUILLOD,

Indian Agent.

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY,

FORT RUPEET, 3rd September, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward my annual report and tabular statement to 30th June last, together with a list of Government property under my charge.

Although the health of the Indians has been fairly good the census return shows a decrease in the tribes in this agency. This is not surprising, considering the scarcity of young females and the lives many of them have led. Very few left their homes this summer to go to Victoria or elsewhere.

I regret that there has been an increase of intemperance among some of them, owing in a great measure to the ease with which they can procure liquor, and which they bring principally from Vancouver. They have however been well behaved, and no disturbance has taken place among them that I have heard of.

This year has not been a good one in the salmon canneries for these Indians, except in the case of one tribe, the Na-kwak-ta's, who went up to Rivers Inlet, and during the salmon season worked night and day, some of them earning as much as one hundred dollars a piece in the month. The saw mill erected by the Rev. Mr. Hall is now in successful operation, and as a planing machine has been added, it can supply everything required in house building. Nearly all of the material required in the new agency house now in course of erection at Alert Bay has been cut in the mill, and Mr. Hall deserves much credit for the energy he has shown—amid many disheartening circumstances—in bringing this enterprise to a successful termination. It, as well as the cannery, has afforded a good deal of employment to the Indians in the vicinity, the one in getting saw logs, the other in fishing, both of which are occupations congenial to the Indian and in which he excels.

The school, I am sorry to say, is not so well attended as could be desired, the children are not averse to learning, but their parents see in education the downfall of all their most cherished customs.

In regard to the Potlach, there are tokens that it must soon undergo a marked change, or gradually die out. The reason for this is that of late years blankets have so depreciated in value that few if any new blankets are bought as the purchase entails a loss. New blankets cannot be purchased for less than two dollars and a half a pair, and they are only worth one dollar and fifty cents among themselves, consequently they are becoming very scarce, and money is gradually taking their place. While visiting the Mar-ma lili-kulla tribe recently it was forcibly impressed upon me, as small pieces of stick were often given in lieu of blankets, to be redeemed as soon as the man was able. I also saw a good deal of silver given away, perhaps as much as three or four hundred dollars, at a Potlach that took place while I was there.

Unfortunately these Indians, with the exception of the We-wai-ai-kai tribe living at Cape Mudge, cannot engage in agricultural pursuits (which, no doubt, have a civilizing influence) on account of the absence of any quantity of land fit for cultivation, their reserves for the most part being barren and rocky in the extreme. Some other means must therefore be found to obtain employment for them. Hunting and trapping are only engaged in by the few, the majority doing very little in that way now on account of the low price of skins.

Alert Bay is the only place in the agency where industries of any kind are engaged in, and the only place where a missionary is stationed. It follows that the other tribes, who are more or less remote, will be slow in feeling the civilizing influence that contact with decent white people always brings.

I have visited nearly all the different tribes and found the Indians mostly at home, the exception being the Wa-lit-sum, whose reserve is at Salmon River. These Indians have vacated their houses on account of the many deaths among them. They are inveterate drinkers, and several of their number have been imprisoned on account of the murder of some whites some time ago. I met a good many of them at Cape Mudge fishing, and I advised them to go back to their own homes, which they said they would do.

Though much progress cannot be reported among these Indians, there is, I feel sure, a desire for a better state of things among the younger members, who, with proper encouragement, would soon abandon their present mode of life. One great drawback at present is the scarcity of wives for the young men, and the ability to retain them after they have acquired them. There being no marriage law among them, no young man feels sure from day to day that his wife will remain with him,

as she must leave him if the parents desire her to do so. This power on the part of the parents enables them to do pretty much as they please with the young men, and it needs some stringent law to put a stop to this state of things.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. H. PIDCOCK,

Indian Agent.

FRASER AGENCY,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., 27th August, 1888.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your information my annual report and tabular statement, and a list of Government property in my charge on the 30th of June, 1888.

The Indians of Assylitts are a small band, twenty-six in number. They cultivate their reserve pretty well, and send considerable produce to market. They are happy and contented.

The Coquolet band are very industrious. They cultivate their small reserve to very good advantage. Their chief is the most industrious Indian in Chilliwack district; he harvests better and larger crops than any single Indian within this agency. He is always on his reserve, occupied in making some improvements; he never goes away to the fisheries looking for outside employment.

At Cheam the Indians cultivate considerable land, are moral and industrious; several of the young men find constant employment at Popeum sawmill, and are paid fair wages. The band lost much by the death, this summer, of Alexis, their chief. He was a good and wise man, and had great influence with all the Indians along the lower Fraser.

The Popeum band are also industrious. What they cultivate of their land they do well, and raise good crops.

Cheheles, on the Harrison River, has a good reserve, but it is subject to overflow. About one half of the band of this village are really industrious, they generally stay at home and very seldom visit the fishing camps. That portion of the band which goes to the salmon fishing grounds and other employment are not so prosperous as those who stay at home.

The Coquitlam band make but little improvement on their reserve; they are chiefly occupied in fishing; they are decreasing in number fast, fourteen of them died last winter from measles and other diseases.

The Indians of Capatand Creek cultivate only a few patches of potatoes and hay; they make their living by fishing and working at the sawmills at Burrard Inlet; they live well, are clean, and wear good clothing.

The Clahoose band at Javer's Inlet are a hardy race of Indians; they make their living chiefly by fishing and making dog-fish oil; they cultivate several patches of potatoes, and always have a plentiful supply of potatoes and fish; they are increasing in number every year.

The Sliammans, who have their reserve also at Javer's Inlet, are likewise a hardy race and make their living by fishing and hunting and making fish oil. Although many of their children died last winter and spring from measles and whooping cough, they have increased in number. They lately got twenty breeding sheep, which they have placed on an island; if they succeed in saving them from wild animals, these sheep will become very valuable to them, as they have a good sheep run.

The Sechelt Indians who have their reserve on the coast between Burrard Inlet and Sliammans, are a hardworking industrious band, the young able bodied men are chiefly occupied in logging for the Burrard Inlet sawmills; they are experienced loggers and make good wages. The older men and the women are engaged at making fish oil, cultivating potato patches and in drying and salting fish. This band lost many children last spring by measles and other diseases. Had measles not made such sad havoc among these three last named bands, I would have had the pleasure of reporting a large increase in their number. The Indians along this coast have very little intercourse with white people, and they very often express a hope that they may never have the misfortune of coming in too frequent contact with the whites. They are under the religious care of the Rev. Father Cherouse; he visits them four times each year, and remains with them two weeks each time. Bishop Durian pays them two visits yearly.

The Mission Indians at Burrard Inlet are an excellent band, their nice white clean houses with their fine church is a credit to them; their streets are laid out in regular order; they have street lamps and sanitary regulations which they observe strictly; the men, women and children dress as cleanly and well as any white people. Although living quite close to the city of Vancouver their women—young or old—or their boys are never found loitering on the streets either by day or night. There are a number of able bodied men in the village who work almost continually at the saw mills and receive as high wages as is paid to the best white laborers. Their morality is evidenced by the steady increase in their number, notwithstanding the number of their children who died last winter. These Indians are under the strict religious care of his Lordship Bishop Durian who devotes a great deal of time and attention to them.

The small number of Indians on Seymour Creek Reserve are neither industrious nor progressive, their chief is the acknowledged head Tamanawas and Potlatch man about Burrard Inlet and Howe Sound, the little band of his village follow his bad example strictly.

The Indians of False Creek are industrious; they have planted several patches on their reserve this spring and have fenced the greater part of it. They have built several neat frame houses, almost all the men are engaged at the False Creek saw mill.

The Musqueim Indians are doing remarkably well; they have made a splendid dyke which will enable them to bring under cultivation a large tract of rich land which has been of very little value to them heretofore in consequence of overflow at every high tide, they have also broken about fifteen acres of new land this spring.

The Tawassen band have also made a large piece of dyking which will prove very valuable to them in future as they now can bring a rich tract of land under cultivation which was useless to them before they made this dyke; they have a very good crop this year.

The Semihamoo Indians are quite happy and contented since Mr. O'Reilly, Indian Reserve Commissioner defined the boundaries of their reserve last year. They made considerable improvements on their land last spring, and intend to build several new houses next winter.

I regret to say that the Keitsey band whose reserve is about ten miles up the Fraser from this city are with few exceptions poor and dissipated. During the last two years I devoted more time and attention, and visited them more frequently than any other band within this agency, but there is no visible improvement in their condition. These Indians have many half-breed relatives living near Keitsey, three of these had lived many years on the reserve until April, 1887, when I removed them and notified them not to return; they have not since returned, but they live quite near the reserve. I believe they supply liquor to the Keitsey Indians, who will not furnish the information necessary to convict them.

The Langley Indians have used the plough, mower and farm waggon given them to good advantage, they feel very thankful to the Department for these articles.

They have a good crop this year, especially their hay crop; they broke in about fourteen acres of new land last spring.

The Whonock Indians make a living by fishing and working for farmers in the neighborhood.

The Matsqui band cultivate considerable land and produce good crops, chiefly potatoes and hay.

The Skawkale band are most industrious Indians; they have, in my estimation, the best reserve in this agency, they are doing well; they cultivate their land well and have good crops.

The Yack-y-you Reserve which adjoins the Skawkale is not much inferior in quality, but the Indians of this band do not work it so well as do the Skawkales, but they do very well.

The Indians of Too-ylee have a good reserve and but for a great drawback they have to contend with they would be very prosperous. The Chilliwack River separates their reserve from market, the current is very strong and the water is too shallow in places to admit of the use of any kind of large boat or canoe to freight produce. These Indians are very industrious and well behaved.

The Squah band cultivate considerable land; they have built good and comfortable houses. These houses and the greater portion of the reserve are in imminent danger of being washed away by the high water of the Fraser, the indication at present is that one or two more floods will destroy both houses and reserve. As soon as the water is low enough to admit of an inspection I will have a competent man sent to inspect the point where the water is breaking into the reserve to see if it can be prevented and to estimate the probable cost of the work. If the cost were not too great I believe the Indians would subscribe and pay it.

The three Sumas bands suffered severely from the action of the high water in the Fraser in June last, it destroyed almost all their crops. The Indians of these bands are all at the fisheries trying to earn money enough to purchase provisions sufficient to keep their families from want during the coming winter.

The Yale band have planted several patches of new land this spring; their crops are very good, especially on Sea Bird Island.

The Hope and Texas Lake Indians have planted a considerable area of land but their crops are rather poor except on Sea Bird Island, these are very good. These two bands of Indians without exception are good, industrious and moral people; they are held in high esteem by their white neighbors.

The Ohamille and Skowall Indians are happy and contented; they have splendid crops this season. Although living close to each other they seldom have any disputes either among themselves or with the whites.

The Douglas Indians on the Harrison River came in large numbers to the fishing camps on the Fraser this season. They have now, after several weeks' stay, returned home very much disappointed as they have made no money in consequence of the light run of salmon in the river. The land in the Douglas district is of the poorest description, the crops are not by any means good, and up to this time the Indians have been unable to catch any fish to dry or salt for their winter supply. Except in this instance the Indians of this agency are happy and contented and comparatively free from sickness; they are law-abiding and on good terms with the white settlers.

The missionaries of the different denominations are untiring in their labors for the spiritual and temporal advancement of the Indians.

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

P. McTIERNAN,
Indian Agent.

KAMLOOPS, B. C., 28th August, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the condition of the Indians under my charge, with tabular statement filled according to your regulations, for the year ended 30th June, 1888,

N-hla-Kapm-uh Tribe.

These Indians are decreasing in numbers; mountain fever, a form of typhoid fever, caused the death of several individuals during the spring last past; others died of pulmonary consumption.

Notwithstanding their lessening numbers, the N-hla-kapm-uh have, during the past year, added about \$700 to the value of their land improvements; there is a decrease in the value of their movable effects, owing to the fall in the price of their horses; they have added fifty-three acres to their lands under cultivation; there is a small increase in the number of their farm stock; their returns of farm produce is comparatively small, owing to the scarcity of water for irrigating purposes.

Three dry summers in succession have reduced the water supply in the agencies to a serious extent. The destruction by trappers, of the beaver who formerly had their habitat at the sources of the streams, has materially assisted in lowering the water supply; the dams built by these ingenious animals have gone to decay; the waters from the snows of winter, instead of being stored in lakes and beaver swamps for summer use, now, as soon as they are melted, rush down the water-courses to the lower valleys, and thence to the sea; leaving the land almost waterless at the season when water is most required.

The N-hla-kapm-uh live partly in the Kamloops Agency, and partly in the Okanagon Agency. Those of the Kamloops Agency are all located within the Canadian Pacific Railway belt; excepting the two small bands of Nes-i keep and Skaap. The bands located in the Thompson valley between the mouth of the Buonaparte and Lytton; and which arbitrarily may be grouped as the Oregon Jack, Spence Bridge, and Niccomin bands, are badly provided with water for irrigation purposes.

A small orchard has been planted on the Spuzzum Reserve, by an enterprising Indian of the Spuzzum band. The trees are in a thriving condition. An Indian at Ye-ot has on his grounds an apple tree and a plum tree; both bearing good fruit. The extension of fruit culture amongst these Indians might produce important beneficial results. The reserves located in the gorges of the Fraser, although mostly too rugged for agriculture, are admirably adapted for the growth of hardy fruits.

Last year the run of salmon in the Fraser was comparatively small. The value of fish taken by this tribe is consequently less than that of the previous year.

Furs have fallen in price therefore, their fur returns show a smaller amount than that of the preceding year.

The earnings of this tribe from industries other than those above enumerated, show an increase of about \$1,600 in excess of year 1886-87.

The Anglican Fathers of St. Paul's Mission, Jackass Mountain, have removed to Lytton. They are now stationed at the headquarters of the N-hla Kapm-uh tribe; and are likely to exercise a wholesome influence towards raising this people to the conditions enjoyed by civilized communities.

The Sushwap Tribe (properly Se-whapm-uh not Shu-swap).

This tribe is not decreasing in numbers. These Indians seem to have attained sufficient stability of character to not indulge in the excesses which would appear to be the main cause of the decadence in numbers of the more volatile N-hla-Kapm-uh branch of the race. For this condition they are largely indebted to the Roman

Catholic missionaries, who itinerate amongst them; and whose teachings, discipline and influence have so far been highly beneficial to this people.

During the past year the Sushwaps have added \$1,000 to the value of their land improvements. There is a lessening in the value of their personal property, partly owing to the loss of live stock, the result of the cold winter of 1886, and partly to the fall in the value of their native ponies. They are now breeding a better class of horses, and in a year or two hence they will have some valuable horses for sale.

These Indians have added seventy-two acres to their land under cultivation; they have added to the number of their agricultural implements; they now possess ten wheeled vehicles and two mowers.

Owing to the drought of last summer, the Kamloops and Sushwap Lake Indians were obliged to cut nearly all their grain crops for hay.

The run of salmon was deficient last summer, therefore these Indians secured a smaller fish supply than usual.

The fall in the price of furs reduced the value of their fur returns. They had no employment on the Canadian Pacific Railroad during the past year.

Since my last report, there have been many cases of sickness amongst the Sushwaps. They have been provided by the Department with skilled medical treatment, with very satisfactory results, to the great discomfiture of the medicine-man, whose occupation and influence have ceased to be of any importance in the neighborhood of Kamloops. In localities however where medical treatment and drugs cannot be had, the Indian medicine-man is still a functionary of some consequence, and the efficacy of his peculiar method of treating his patients is much believed in by those who have not experienced scientific applications and skilled management.

Okanagon Agency.

Excepting at Penticton, the Indians of this agency are decreasing in numbers. During the past year they have added \$1,400 to the value of their land improvements; their moveable property has been augmented in quantity, but the value thereof has diminished, on account of the fall in the price of their native horses; they have increased the number of their buildings, and have added fifteen acres to the extent of their cultivated lands. They are providing themselves with agricultural implements of improved construction, such as mowers and horse-rakes. During my journey through the Okanagon Valley last spring, I saw the Indians using two sulky ploughs.

The land in the Similkameen Valley is light, and the older cultivated patches have become quite exhausted.

The prompt action of the Indian Department at last summer, in directing me to treat the mangy horses running in Nicola Valley, prevented the spread of the contagion, and allayed the irritation which was rising amongst the settlers, in consequence of their live stock being exposed to the risk of infection in meeting and mixing with diseased horses on the common ranges.

The Indian crops at N-kam-ap-lix were above the average. One Indian, Joseph, the son of the chief, harvested twenty-six tons of wheat. The Spallamcheen Indians had fair harvests of grain. The grain crops in the other parts of the agency suffered from drought. There was a good crop of hay at Na-a-ik.

During the past year I vaccinated five hundred Indians, and travelled by stage, train, horse-back and on foot, within these agencies, a distance of three thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven miles.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. W. MACKAY,

Indian Agent.

KOOTENAY AGENCY, B.C., 2nd July, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In forwarding this my second annual report, I have to mention a very marked change for the better in the general feeling of the Kootenay Indians towards the whites, and more particularly towards the Government. Twelve months ago they were extremely jealous about their land in this district, they looked upon white settlers as intruders, and although honest and with a few exceptions well behaved, they did not acknowledge the right of the Government to interfere with what they called their country, and almost disdainfully declined to accept the reserves that had been set apart for them by Mr. Commissioner O'Reilly. This feeling is, I am glad to say, a thing of the past, and they now not only acknowledge the authority of the Government, but they feel that the Government wish to treat them justly, and as having equal rights with the whites. They have formally accepted their reserves.

The Mounted Police under Major Steele arrived here during the latter part of July (1887) for the purpose of vindicating the authority of the Government, and compelling the Chief Isadore to give up an Indian prisoner whom he had forcibly removed from gaol in defiance of the Provincial Government Agent. The chief Isadore had previously promised the Indian Superintendent of that he would give up the prisoner when called upon to do so. This he did soon after the arrival of the police, whose presence, no doubt, had much to do with his carrying out his promise, as at that time he was very defiant and looked upon the Government as the worst enemy of the Indians.

In September the Indian Superintendent accompanied by Mr. Commissioner O'Reilly and the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the Province arrived at Kootenay. They laid off six hundred and forty acres for the Chief Isadore as a separate farm for himself and his immediate relatives, he having no wish to go on the reserve with the main body of the Indians. Isadore still declined to abandon another piece of land that he had cultivated for some years, which was on property that belonged to Colonel Baker. He did not abandon this piece of land until informed by Major Steele that he would be forcibly removed unless he did so. He received liberal payment for his improvements.

At Easter it was my duty to inform the Indians that it would be necessary for them to pay the customs duty in the same way as the whites. This gave rise to a burst of dissatisfaction, and much of the old angry feeling against the Government seemed reviving. It was not until some weeks after that I succeeded in getting a partial promise from Isadore that the Indians would trade on the Canadian side and would go north for their winter's flour.

This spring the Superintendent forwarded two breaking ploughs with harness, also a small supply of garden seeds. This assistance from the Government gave much pleasure to the Indians, and when a little later I was able to make irrigating ditches for the reserves, they began to feel that the Government took some interest in them and a more friendly feeling has been the result.

They have, long since, become aware that so long as they do right they have nothing to fear from the Government. On this subject I may add that when the Mounted Police first arrived the Indians looked upon them with no friendly eye; now they appear to be sorry to hear that the police are about to leave.

The general conduct of the whole of the Upper Kootenay Indians has been good. Not a single charge has been laid against any one of them for any offence during the last twelve months, nor has any case of suspected dishonesty or misconduct been brought to my notice. From conversations I have had with Major Steele I should judge that they are in point of moral conduct far superior to the Indians in the North-West.

Twice during the past year there have been disturbances on the American side, south of the international boundary; and I had upon one occasion to ask Major Steele for assistance to remove American Indians of bad character from the reserve immediately bordering on the boundary.

The crops last year were a partial failure owing to the dry summer and to their being unable to irrigate the land. This year everything has been most favorable and both grain and vegetables look well.

The large bands of unbroken horses belonging to Isadore and some of the leading Indians are still increasing, though I am glad to say they have been able to dispose of a few of them to the Stony Indians and to white residents in the district.

The Flatbow or Lower Kootenay Indians do not cultivate the land; indeed their reserve is subject to overflow. The influx of a large number of quartz miners to the Kootenay Lake has enabled them to earn money with their canoes. They are canoe Indians, and by no means as honest or truthful as the Upper Kootenay Indians.

Beaver and the more valuable of the fur bearing animals are becoming scarce throughout the Kootenay country; and these Indians trapped less last year than they had ever done before. Bear appear to be still sufficiently plentiful to furnish a supply of good during the fall and winter months.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MICHAEL PHILLIPPS,

Acting Indian Agent.

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY, B. C.,

LESSER DOG CREEK, 15th September, 1888.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1888, together with tabular statement and list of Government property under my charge up to the same date.

On the 12th of April I started to visit the various reserves in my agency, proceeding first to the

CHILCOTIN BANDS.

Toosey Band.—This reserve suffered much during the winter from measles, which carried off three adults and seven children. Nearly every member of the band was attacked by the disease; and, in consequence, no trapping was done, and the tribe had no means of procuring seed grain in the spring. With the permission of Indian Superintendent Powell, I supplied what seed was required, for which the chief expressed much gratitude.

Stone Band.—This reserve was laid off last summer by the Indian Reserve Commissioner. I was surprised to find the extent of good fencing which this tribe had made already, and the quantity of new land broken. This band had never before taken any interest in agriculture, devoting all their time to trapping, and it was not to be expected that in one season they would have changed their mode of life. With the advice of Messrs. Shuby and Menton, who own a large farm adjoining the reserve, none of the band left the reserve during the time when the measles existed in the other reserves, and, in consequence, not a single case occurred amongst them. The same gentlemen have kindly taken much trouble to show these Indians how to farm and how to build their fences; and have even cut part of the crop with their self-binder, as the grain was over ripe and much would have been

lost if cut with cradles. From being the wildest of the Chilcotin bands, this tribe will soon be an example to the rest as steady and prosperous farmers.

Anahun Bands.—The Indians of this reserve also suffered severely from the measles, resulting in the death of seventeen of their number. This band was also supplied with wheat and oats for seed. The ditch constructed on this reserve proving useless, on account of frequent breakages, caused by the soil being of an alkali nature, a new line was marked out by Mr. Shuby and myself which will prove to be solid and lasting. These Chilcotin Indians are far superior to most of the tribes of this agency as workers, and they seem to have a desire to acquire more than a bare existence. As an instance, one of the Toosey tribe, named Frank, owns two waggons and teams, with which he makes money by freighting goods for the settlers. The same Indian has just purchased a four horse thresher, part of which he has already paid for, with which he intends to thresh the grain of anyone who will hire it. As there is no thresher on that side of Fraser River, there is no doubt the investment will repay him.

Having been prevented by illness from inspecting, last fall and winter, the southern part of the agency, I proceeded next to visit the

LILLOOET TRIBES.

Lillooet Tribes.—These Indians continue to preserve their character for industry. Some of the young men also work for the white farmers.

Colchopa.—This reserve has hitherto been unable to raise any crops, by reason of having no water for irrigation. A paper in possession of the chief, dated 1871, and in the handwriting of Mr. Saunders, who was stipendiary magistrate at Lillooet during that year, showed that a reserve, and a right of water from a neighboring stream, was granted to these Indians on the above date by the said Mr. Sanders. The original of the same paper was found by me in the Government office at Lillooet. The question then was, whether at that date stipendiary magistrates had authority to make such grants. The case was brought by me before His Honor Judge Harrison, at a county court held at Lillooet, 30th July last, and was decided in favor of the Indians of the reserve, much, of course, to their delight, as also to the sorrow of the Chinese farmer who had so long enjoyed what really did not belong to him. These Indians, who have hitherto been the poorest in this agency, will in future be enabled to raise crops.

Pavillon.—The young men of this band are employed a great deal by the farmers in the vicinity as farm hands. They also raise a considerable quantity of grain and vegetables. Altogether they are in comfortable circumstances.

Clinton.—This band, I regret to say, has lost by death the best Indian on the reserve. Although not chief in name, yet really through his example and advice these Indians were kept in order. Respected and esteemed by whites and Indians, and while still young, poor "Billy" died of consumption, after lingering for several months.

High Bar.—This reserve continues prosperous and its members orderly and industrious.

Canoe Creek.—This band suffered during the winter from measles, but only one adult and three small children died from the disease.

Dog Creek.—This is a very small band of ten souls. It has an ample quantity of agricultural land.

Alkali Lake.—The measles appeared in this reserve during the winter, but only two small children died from the disease.

Williams Lake.—The second chief of this band died last month. Most of the band looked up to him with more respect than to the real chief, William, and his loss will be much felt. Very little crop was put in last year. This season, partly from the rest given to the land and partly from plentiful rains, the crop on this reserve is abundant.

Soda Creek.—The hay farm of Dog Creek was given to this band some years ago, but no reserve around the village has yet been defined for them. The tribe is anxiously waiting for some action in the matter by the Government. At present the land around the village which is fit for cultivation is far too small for the requirements of so many. This is one of the most industrious bands in the agency, and would be prosperous if a fair quantity of agricultural land was added to the reserve.

Alexandria.—Seven adults and six children of this band have died since last report; five of the former and all of the latter from measles. Six births have, however, taken place in the same period, the result being a decrease of seven. Although most industrious and good hunters, yet I regret to say this tribe has not improved in regard to temperance. There are several half-breeds who live with this tribe, and as the law allows intoxicants to be sold to that class, even when residing upon reserves, it is impossible to prevent the frequent supplying of liquor by them to the Indians of the bands among whom they reside.

Quesnelle.—This band lost by measles, during last winter, three adults and six children, and as nearly all the tribe suffered from the disease, very little crop was put in this year.

Kanim Lake.—I have not yet visited this reserve since my last report. I have, however, seen members of the band, who report that they are doing well and have a good crop this year.

The harvest of berries has been abundant this summer in all parts of the agency, but the run of salmon has been very small, little more than what was consumed during the fishing season. The crops on all the reserves this season are abundant. With the exception of these reserves which suffered from the measles, the general health of the Indians of this agency has been good.

The general conduct of the various bands has been very good.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. LAING MEASON,
Indian Agent.

RAMA AGENCY,
UPTEGROVE, ONT., October, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith tabular statement and report on the condition of the Chippewas of Rama for the year ended 30th of June, 1888.

The population at present numbers 237 being an increase of one since my last report.

The health of the Indians generally has been very good during the year. Two or three much respected members of the band are suffering from consumption; at the present time it is a common disease among them. Their houses and premises in many instances are clean and comfortable. I am glad to be able to report a gradual improvement on the reserve, several new dwellings have been built. The chief has built a new barn and several acres of new land have been broken up and fenced.

I regret very much to have to state that some of the Indians did not behave so well this year in regard to the use of intoxicants as heretofore, and as they invariably refuse to give information respecting the parties who supply the intoxicant it is almost impossible to punish the parties who furnish it.

It is with pleasure that I refer to the school; it is presided over by Miss Lizzie Staples who is a good teacher and cannot be too highly commended for her perseverance in teaching and the manner in which she has advanced such of the pupils as

have attended at all regularly. There are thirty-four children on the roll and an average attendance of a little over sixteen for the year. The children are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, Canadian history, drawing, object lessons, spelling, dictation, knitting and sewing. The girls have knit fifteen pairs of stockings, fifteen pairs of mits, fifteen pairs of cuffs and have made nineteen aprons. The pupils show a great improvement in order, neatness and obedience, and in their studies, singing and reading. A portion of scripture; repeating the commandments and prayer form the opening and closing exercises of the school.

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

D. J. McPHEE,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN OFFICE, VICTORIA, B.C., 22nd October, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report upon Indian affairs in this Province for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

During the above mentioned period the general and sanitary condition of the Indians has not been so satisfactory as in past years, owing to circumstances which were entirely beyond their control.

In the month of October the various members of the bands who had visited the United States Territory for the purpose of picking hops, returned to their villages, having contracted the measles, which quickly spread and lasted through a great portion of the winter, consequently the West Coast, Cowichan, Nanaimo and Nass River Indians, were great sufferers from the epidemic, which carried off a large number of children and some adults. Also in the Okanagan and Kamloops districts quite a number of deaths occurred from pulmonary consumption and typhoid fever, which the agent states has caused a decrease in their numbers. On the Lower Fraser River. Mr. Agent McTiernan reports the health of the Indians to have been excellent, with the exception of the Sliammon and Sechelt Bands, among whom measles and whooping cough were prevalent, and many children died therefrom.

On the west coast of Vancouver Island the seal hunting industry received a check last season by the seizure of several of the schooners employed in that business by the American cruisers in Behring Sea, and during last spring the catch of seals was limited owing to stormy and wet weather, but Mr. Agent Guilled reports that the total hunt amounted to about 16,000 skins, for which the natives received \$2 each. In the Cowichan District the agricultural returns were fair, although not equal in some articles to the past season. On the Lower Fraser, the agent's statistics show a large quantity of grain and roots harvested, with considerable increase in stock. This is the more remarkable, as these Indians have many other ways of making a good living, and are not confined to agricultural pursuits like their brothers in the interior.

In the Kamloops and Okanagan districts the agricultural returns are short of the preceding year, owing to the dry season and want of water for irrigation. The Spallumcheen and N-kamaplix Indians, however, had crops above the general average, the son of the chief of the latter reserve having harvested twenty-six tons of wheat. The salmon run in these agencies was very light, but on the whole the Indians have had a fair and prosperous season.

In the past summer the mange broke out amongst the horses of the Nicola valley, and at one time almost threatened to exterminate the breed, but by a liberal grant from the Department and the untiring exertions of Mr. Agent Mackay, the

disease was stopped, and comparatively few of the animals succumbed to it. It will, however, be a lesson to these Indians, and it is to be hoped that in future they will expend their earnings in purchasing and breeding horned stock, instead of these almost worthless ponies.

Quite an excitement prevailed in the Kootenay country during the past season from the apparent dissatisfaction of Chief Isadore and his band, in regard to the extent of their reserves, they claiming nearly the whole country as their own.

On this account, the Government with prompt alacrity dispatched a force of the North-West Mounted Police under the command of Major Steele to the locality; the arrival of this fine body of men did much to quiet any intended disorganization of the Kootenays and to show them that the Government was prepared at any moment to put down a premeditated rising. Such a course had the desired effect and on the departure of Major Steele and his command during the past summer these Indians parted with him on terms of the greatest friendship and with apparent regret.

Last autumn, P. O'Rielly, Esq., Indian Reserve Commissioner, the Hon. F. G. Vernon, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and Superintendent Powell, proceeded to Kootenay to endeavor to arrange matters with Isadore and his followers. A considerable addition was made to the reserve allotted to the chief, and subsequently a ditch of some five miles in length was cut from the St. Mary's River to irrigate Isadore's farm, and a drain made to carry off the surplus water on the St. Mary's Reserve, thereby increasing the hay capacity of that allotment. These works having been finished and some assistance in implements given him, the chief is now impressed with the fact that the Government has at heart the welfare of himself and band, and is now with his people perfectly loyal and contented.

With the exception of the drawbacks above alluded to, the Indians of this Province have, during the past year, been contented and successful, although some slight dissatisfaction is still felt by the bands on the Skeena and Nass Rivers, and in the vicinity of Port Simpson, who have been taught that the whole country belongs to them, and have some confused idea of what they call the Indian title.

North-West Coast Agency.

Mr. Agent Todd states that his short sojourn among the Indians has not allowed him to visit more than a tenth part of his district and that at the present with the means at his disposal any statistics he could give, would in a few months most likely be found perfectly erroneous.

During Mr. Todd's sojourn at Metlakahla he has under instructions from the Department caused to be repaired and fitted up a building to be used as an Industrial School, and but little remains to be done to make it at once habitable.

The Indians of the above named place, following the example of those at Kincolith, have requested to be placed upon the same footing, in order to form a legal council under the provisions of the Indian Advancement Act; this is a step in the right direction and if carried out will no doubt be of great benefit to them, and a precedent for other bands in the locality.

William's Lake Agency.

In this agency Mr. Meason states the Indians of the Toosey Band (Chilcotin) suffered much from measles, which, however, caused only ten deaths. In the adjoining band, the Stoney, none of the members left their reserve during the prevalence of the epidemic, consequently no cases occurred amongst them.

The agricultural operations of the Indians of the William's Lake District will not compare favorably with that of the previous season—as shown by the following statistics:—

Value of personal property.....	\$130,869
Acres cultivated.....	891
Land newly broken up.....	30
Ploughs.....	52
Harrows.....	42
Waggons and carts	1
Fanning mills.....	5
Other implements.....	134
Horses.....	2,959
Cows	180
Pigs.....	465
Young stock.....	98
Wheat, bushels.....	6,445
Oats do	300
Peas do	985
Potatoes do	3,460
Hay, tons.....	445

Kwahkewlth Agency.

The Indians of this agency have been considered the worst and least amenable to law and order of any in British Columbia.

Mr. Agent Pidcock states that the census returns of his district show a decrease, although the sanitary condition of the Indians has been fairly good. He attributes this decrease to the scarcity of young women amongst them, and the immoral lives they formerly led.

The only part of this agency where labor can be obtained is at Alert Bay, where there is a cannery and saw-mill, at both of which occasional employment can be found by any of the Indians who feel inclined to work.

The saw-mill worked by the Rev. Mr. Hall, was supplemented by a grant from the Government, and from it has been obtained most of the lumber used in the erection of the agency house at present being built.

The Rev. Mr. Hall assisted by Mrs. Hall has a school at this place, but from the impediments offered by the parents the attendance is irregular and by no means so satisfactory as could be wished.

The Indians of this agency are entirely a fishing race and the statistics furnished by Mr. Pidcock do not show even a potato grown. The following amount of personal property, &c., will give an idea of the poverty of a race numbering nearly 2,000 souls.

Personal property.....	\$48,400
Furs.....	\$ 4,250
Oil.....	\$ 500
Horses.....	2

Fraser Agency.

Mr. McTiernan gives a very good account of the Indians of his agency; several of the bands being mentioned as very industrious and moral, more particularly the Mission Indians of Burrard Inlet who have clean comfortable houses, a good church and their streets lighted with lamps. Although this band lost many children during the winter from measles, they are, Mr. McTiernan states, steadily increasing in number.

The Musqueim and Tsawasson Indians have completed good dykes by which a considerable quantity of fresh land can be utilized.

Chief Cassamere, of Langley, during last summer made application for a plough, mower and farm waggon for the use of his band. The application was kindly

approved of by the Department, and the implements in question have been put to good use; they have consequently had good crops especially of hay, and have broken in some fourteen acres of new land. The quantity of roots and grain harvested by the natives of this agency is quite exceptional, viz. :—

Corn, bushels.....	4,279
Wheat do.....	3,235
Oats do.....	6,745
Peas do.....	6,468
Barley do.....	1,050
Potatoes do.....	23,555
Hay, tons.....	1,064

Of implements they possess :—

Ploughs.....	98
Harrows.....	63
Waggons and carts.....	50
Fanning mill.....	1

In live stock they own :—

Horses.....	745
Cows.....	413
Sheep.....	270
Pigs.....	1,778
Oxen.....	152
Young stock.....	540

Their personal property is valued at \$138,850.

They cultivate 2,467 acres and have broken up during the season 296 acres of new land.

Cowichan Agency.

The sanitary condition of the natives of Mr. Lomas' district is, he states, gradually improving, and in most of the villages are to be found some neat and clean houses, neatly papered and with flowers in the windows. This is a step in the right direction and shows that with careful and judicious advice they may soon be persuaded to abandon the old open rancheries and adopt the habit of each family living in its own separate cottage. Mr. Lomas is of opinion that these large open houses were the cause of a large percentage of the deaths which occurred during the past winter.

The epidemic of measles was very severe on the Cowichan tribes, and during the month of December the agent states that he attended over one hundred cases in one day.

A great deal of destitution occurred during the winter in several of the bands owing to a scarcity of salmon, and the stormy weather preventing the fishermen from following their usual trade. Consequently relief had to be furnished to the old, sick and destitute who were without friends to look after their wants.

The agricultural efforts of these people were not so successful as in past years, their nomadic habits taking them to the hop grounds of the United States territory and the salmon canneries of the Fraser River instead of remaining at home to look after their crops; still, however, a considerable quantity of farm produce was harvested, which will come in useful for feeding their working stock during the winter season. The following statistics furnished by Mr. Lomas will give an idea of their present standing :

Value of personal property.....	\$407,941
Acres cultivated.....	1,781
Land newly broken up.....	10
Ploughs	88
Harrows.....	45
Waggons and carts.....	102
Fanning mills	3
Threshing machine.....	1
Wheat, bushels.....	500
Oats do	2,000
Peas do	200
Potatoes do	3,000
Hay, tons.....	380
Horses.....	386
Cows	288
Sheep	115
Pigs.....	232
Oxen.....	108
Young stock.....	534

West Coast Agency.

The Indians of the West Coast are entirely a fishing race and obtain all their supplies from the sale of the products of the sea; consequently they only cultivate a very small portion of their reserves, the produce being simply potatoes which are eaten during the winter season with their dried salmon and halibut.

They are very expert seal hunters and are much in demand as crews and spearmen by the owners of the sealing schooners plying between this province and Behring Sea.

The seizure of several of these vessels last season came very hard on these Indians, as, besides the loss of the bulk of the skins they had taken, they were in some instances turned adrift and had to find their way home as best they could, with the loss of their canoes and gear.

Measles contracted on Puget Sound has swept off great numbers of the children, the bands in this agency having suffered more in proportion to their numbers than those at Cowichan or on the North-West Coast.

Mr. Guillod remarks that the aid extended to the Kelsemaht widows and orphans, whose relations were drowned by the wreck of the schooner "Active," has been most gratefully received, but he will find it necessary still to continue the help through the coming winter as there are so few men left in the tribe to procure the requisite supply of food.

The amount of \$65.70, granted by the Department of Marine, to indemnify the Indians who supplied the shipwrecked crew of the Hawaiian barque "T. R. Foster" with clothing and food, and the grant of \$150 supplemented by the Hawaiian Government was duly distributed to the Chaicclesahts by Mr. Agent Guillod, and gave great satisfaction.

The following statistics have been sent in by the agent:—

Acres under cultivation.....	11
Horses	19
Pigs	40
Furs, valued at.....	\$34,500
Oil.....	\$6,720
Potatoes raised, bushels	2,150

Kamloops and Okanagon Agencies.

Mr. Agent Mackay in his report on these agencies states that the Indians of the Nhlakapmuh tribe are decreasing in number through the effects of typhoid fever and

pulmonary consumption, but the bands of the Shuswap are still holding their numbers having attained sufficient stability of character to resist the temptations caused by their transition state, and that the Roman Catholic missionaries have done much by their teaching to benefit these people.

The run of salmon in the Fraser River last fall was comparatively small, and fewer fish were taken for their winter's supply.

In some portions of these agencies the grain crops were good, indeed above the average, but in other parts the dry weather and insufficient water for irrigation caused their agricultural operations to be almost a failure. This last circumstance Mr. Mackay greatly attributes to the destruction of the beaver, which animals formerly by damming up the streams caused large quantities of water to be stored in the lakes and swamps which was used by the Indians during the dry seasons for watering their crops. The want of water was the cause last season of the Kamloops and Shuswhap Lake Indians being obliged to cut most of their grain crops for hay.

The following are the statistics of these agencies :—

Kamloops.

Personal property	\$16,902
Acres cultivated	507 $\frac{1}{2}$
Land newly broken up, acres.....	124 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ploughs	75
Harrows.....	53
Waggons and carts	17
Mowers.....	2
Implements	1,405
Horses	2,894
Cows	116
Oxen	86
Young stock	559
Pigs	141
Wheat, bushels	523
Oats do	1,561
Peas do	528
Potatoes do	10,078
Corn do	129

Okanagan.

Personal property	\$161,464
Ploughs	75
Harrows.....	85
Waggons and carts.....	9
Mowers.....	4
Implements	404
Horses	4,426
Cows	240
Oxen.....	426
Young stock	779
Pigs	213
Wheat, bushels	3,840
Oats do	4,080
Peas do	724
Potatoes do	7,650
Corn do	302
Hay, tons.....	248

Kootenay Agency.

The agent for this district gives a very good account of the general conduct of the Indians under his supervision, not a single charge having been made against them during the past year for either dishonesty or misconduct.

Their crops, although small, have been favorable, and quite a quantity of grain and potatoes has been harvested from the small patch of land cultivated, viz., 57 acres. They have also broken up about 30 acres of new land.

The Lower Kootenays, Mr. Phillipps states, do not cultivate land, they being canoe Indians, but they have earned considerable money by canoeing on the Kootenay Lake and boating for miners. This will consequently give them quite a little help towards purchasing their winter's supply of provisions.

The following statistics have been furnished:—

Personal property.....	\$95,000
Acres cultivated.....	57
do land newly broken up.....	30
Ploughs.....	24
Harrows.....	4
Waggons.....	2
Horses.....	3,112
Cows.....	311
Oxen.....	58
Young stock.....	273
Wheat, bushels.....	315
Oats, do	90
Peas, do	100
Potatoes, do	1,200
Hay, tons.....	14

Surveys.

Three parties have, during the past year, been engaged in surveying the reserves on the coast allotted by the Reserve Commissioner, the Hon. P. O'Reilly.

The first, under Captain Jemmett, has been working on Queen Charlotte Islands, in the neighborhood of the Skeena River, and round the coast near Bella-bella and Bella-coola.

The second, under Mr. Skinner, surveyed a number of reserves in Queen Charlotte Sound and the inlets of the mainland.

Mr. Tuck, in charge of the third party, completed the survey of the Metlakahla, and Tsimpshcean allotments in the neighborhood of Port Simpson.

chools.

The following schools have been in operation during the past year:—

Sakalsap (Nass River)	Wesleyan.
Kincolith	do Anglican.
Port Simpson,	Wesleyan.
Massett,	Anglican.
Port Essington,	Wesleyan.
Bella-bella,	do
Alert Bay,	Anglican.
Nanaimo,	Wesleyan.
Clayoquot,	Roman Catholic.
Comeakin (Cowichan),	Roman Catholic.
Hesquiabt	do
Kyuquabt	do
Namukamis (Dodger Cove)	do
St. Mary's	do

Medicines.

Throughout the Province the various agents and missionaries who have applied for drugs have been furnished with a liberal supply; vaccine lymph has also been supplied to parties in all parts of the country who have undertaken to use it.

Fish, Furs and Oil.

Under this head a considerable increase will be observed over last year, particularly in canned and pickled salmon, which are almost entirely the product of Indian labor:

Furs, marine.....	\$	202,779 00
do other.....		226,698 00
Salmon, canned, 8,284,601 lbs.....		917,246 00
do pickled, 3,238 bbls.....		29,991 00
Fish oil, 13,205 galls.....		4,737 00
Other produce of fisheries :—		
Isinglass.....	\$4,569 00	
Halibut, fresh.....	162 00	
Salmon do.....	3 00	
Other fish, preserved.....	2 00	
Oysters in shell.....	10 00	
		4,751 00
Total.....	\$1,386,202 00	

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. MOFFATT,
Acting Indian Superintendent.

SALMON RIVER AGENCY,
RED ISLAND, RICHMOND COUNTY, N.S., 23rd October, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In submitting my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1888 I beg to state that I have very little information to communicate to the Department beyond that contained in the tabular statement of the 13th instant, which has been already sent to the Department.

Owing to the drought of the summer of 1887 the crops were a failure on the reserve; nevertheless the prompt action of the Department in sending fall and spring relief helped the Indians to get along without any distress.

The school is doing well, but the parents are somewhat negligent in keeping their children constantly at school.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN McDOUGALL,
Indian Agent, District No. 10.

PIERREVILLE, QUE., 2nd November, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In answer to the telegram received from your Department urging me to send in my annual report on the affairs of the Abenakis of Pierreville, I beg to state that if I have not reported thereon as yet it is because I have nothing this year of enough importance to make it the subject of an official report.

I can however state that the Indians of this reserve have done tolerably well this year; this was due to the high prices obtained by them in the United States for their basket production, and were it not for the facility which those who are in the habit of drinking have in procuring intoxicants in the neighboring French village, I could say that all goes well.

Accept, my dear Sir, the assurance of the deep consideration with which

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. VASSAL.

MOHAWK INSTITUTION,
BRANTFORD, ONT., 30th October, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit a report on the condition of the Mohawk Institution.

Attendance.

During the year 21 boys and 21 girls entered and 21 boys and 20 girls left the institution; the number on the books 31st December, 1887, being 90.

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

Under 1 year	7
From 1 to 2 years.....	14
do 2 do 3 do	7
do 3 do 4 do	6
do 4 do 5 do	2
do 5 do 6 do	4
do 6 do 7 do	1

Average attendance for boys $2\frac{3}{4}$ years and for girls $2\frac{1}{4}$ years.

The number entering and leaving this year is greater than the average of the past five years, owing to the railway companies having discontinued allowing Indians to travel at half price, several parents were unable or unwilling to pay the increased charge for sending the children to school. The applications for admission far exceeded the capacity of the institution.

From the foregoing table it will be seen that a majority of the pupils who enter leave before the completion of their second year and before they can have derived much lasting advantage from the course of training provided.

It is much to be desired that the Government provide the means whereby institutions of this character might prevent this great waste of labor and resources, by making such regulations as would permit pupils being admitted under a written agreement to remain for specified periods. Without such a system industrial schools cannot successfully fulfil their purpose as few pupils remain long enough to acquire

any proficiency in the handicrafts taught. Under the present system a boy will volunteer to learn a trade, but as soon as the school vacation comes he will go home and not return.

At present no means is provided by which Indian youths can be required to fulfil any engagement they or their friends may make, either with the managers of the Industrial School or with tradesmen willing to receive them as apprentices. I could place any number of boys as apprentices in the city of Brantford and would provide them with suitable boarding accommodation if proper provision was made for holding them to their agreements.

Conduct and Progress.

The conduct and progress of the pupils generally have been satisfactory. Instead of awarding prizes at the end of the year, a system of granting good conduct badges to deserving pupils at the end of each month has been adopted and found to produce excellent results. The well conducted obtain increasing privileges and good conduct pay throughout the year.

Education.

The pupils have made good progress in their school work. Geometrical drawing and music are taught in all the upper forms, and to induce the pupils to greater exercise in the use of English than can be attained in the class room they are encouraged to give frequent readings and recitations for the entertainment of the whole school. The boys and girls providing the programme alternately.

Francis Davis passed the examination for entrance to the Collegiate Institute at Xmas.

Five pupils have accepted scholarships and are studying for 3rd class certificates at the Collegiate Institute, Brantford. Two girls attended a session at the Provincial Normal School and obtained professional second class certificates.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. ASHTON,

Superintendent.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

OFFICE OF THE INDIAN COMMISSIONER,
REGINA, N.W.T., 31st October, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to present the annual report for the year 1887-88.

This I am enabled to do, in consequence of the intimate knowledge of all that occurred during the year, gained in my position of Assistant Commissioner, although, of course, my responsibility for the conduct of Indian affairs throughout Manitoba and the North West Territories is only dated from my appointment to the office of Commissioner in August last. That I am able to present a report of peace and progress, causes me much satisfaction upon general grounds, but there is a peculiar gratification in being in a position to put upon record the many existing evidences of the material advance made by the Indians in the territories, at the date of the resignation of the commissionership, by you, Sir. Should it be my fate to hold this office as long as you have done, I shall feel that, if at the end of that time, the Indians have made an amount of progress proportionate to that effected under your guidance, I have good reason to congratulate myself; and with the prospect of building upon so well laid a foundation, I entertain good hope of success.

Somewhat contrary to the expectations begotten of experience, no rumors of uprising ushered in the spring. At a later date, some time during the summer, there was an endeavor to produce something of an "Indian scare" in the neighborhood of Battleford, but as enquiry proved that no cause for uneasiness existed, it was left to die a natural death, which it very quickly did. The truth seems to be that so little of a serious nature occurs in the relations existing between the Indians of the territories, and the Government, that those who desire to embarrass the latter are compelled to seize upon and magnify matters of really trifling import; and it is a matter for congratulation that such attempts have hitherto failed to materially shake the confidence of the Indians in their guardians.

During the past year, it is worthy of remark that the Indians, as a whole, have shown less inclination to move about the country, but, on the contrary, have exhibited a stronger tendency to regard their reserves as their homes and to remain quietly on them. In fact, the only appreciable tendency to wander has been manifested by such Indians in the Saskatchewan as are constantly being unsettled in their minds by fabulous stories of the elysian condition of existence across the border enjoyed by their relatives who took refuge in the United States after the rebellion, and have not yet made up their minds to return and settle down to work. As a rule, however, even those Indians who have given us the most trouble have shown lately a disposition to turn a deaf ear to the voices of their renegade brethren, and have apparently come to the conclusion that comfort is to be attained by following the path of peace and industry.

This happy consummation, no doubt, may be largely attributed to the fact of their having witnessed the beneficial results enjoyed by the industrious, who were favored last year with an exceptionally good harvest and reaped their reward in a substantial increase of comfort. While on the subject of rebel Indians, I have to inform you that, in compliance with your instructions, the interrupted payment of annuities has been this year resumed, to the extent of paying from 10 to 15 per cent. of their number; with a promise that the number will be increased next year if others shall then be found to have proved themselves worthy. Those who have thus been restored to the forfeited favor of the Government have been carefully selected, as being the most deserving, by those who are in a position to constantly and closely observe their conduct. Although, as pointed out last year, clemency may too readily be construed by Indians into indifference or fear; on the other hand, to continue a punishment too long, cannot fail to suggest the idea of vindictiveness; and if, as is being done, the restoration of their privileges be made dependent upon the practical evidence of sincere contrition, furnished by cheerful application to the pursuit of industry, the best results may be anticipated; for not only will those rewarded be stimulated to perseverance, but others will be encouraged to follow their good example.

At the time when last year's report was written, the result of the harvest was not accurately known, since the grain had only in part been threshed, but I am glad to say that it was, on the whole, very encouraging. I need hardly remind you of the difficulties with which white settlers, as well as Indians, have had to contend in bringing farms into cultivation, where the necessary experience of so much upon which success depends was wanting. The success of the Territories, as a grain-growing country, has now been clearly demonstrated by the almost universally abundant harvest of this year; and the hopes, excited a year ago, have now proved to have been well founded.

It is not easy to over-estimate the probable effects of such success, upon the Indians; and already some of them are being witnessed, in the assumption of agricultural pursuits by many who hitherto have stood aloof. It is found that many individual Indians now, for the first time, exhibit a desire to join the ranks of the cultivators of the soil, who heretofore have preferred to maintain themselves entirely by hunting and fishing; as for instance many of the hunting Crees, in the neighborhood of Onion Lake, have come in and asked for the means of entering upon farming. The contrast, produced by a year of plenty, between the condition of the

farming and the hunting bands, is all the more strongly marked in consequence of the general noticeable failure of the hunt; and this has doubtless had much to do with driving in the hunting bands. From all parts of the Territories comes the same account of the disappearance of fur-bearing animals; and curiously enough, it has been found, at the same time, that in waters where fish have been plentiful, the catch has been comparatively small.

Whether this disappearance of game and fish is to prove permanent, or is one of those inexplicable freaks of nature, which sometimes cause surprise, remains to be proved; but whether or not the rabbits, fish and other game, upon which all Indians more or less depend for their subsistence, may become more plentiful again, it is certain that, year by year, as settlement increases, they can less and less surely be depended upon to provide an appreciable amount of support.

The extinction of the buffalo compelled the majority of Indians to turn to agriculture, in order to escape starvation; and the loss of small game is fast driving the balance of them to accept the same alternative. Naturally the generation originally taken into treaty is the hardest to induce to take to manual toil. The younger members of the band, who have never known the excitement of the buffalo hunt or war-path, take much more kindly to the farmer's mode of life; so that, as the older Indians in the course of nature disappear, the task of civilizing becomes more easy. What I have said will explain what, at first glance, must strike the observant as somewhat curious, viz, that the increased success of farming operations has not been immediately followed by a considerable decrease in the expenditure upon food supplies furnished by the Government. It must, however, be remembered not only that many extra mouths had to be fed, in consequence of the unprecedented scarcity of game, but furthermore that a wise policy has dictated the advisability of not withdrawing assistance so suddenly and completely, as to suggest to the Indians the question whether, after all, they were not quite as well off before their exertions had been crowned with success. To suggest such an idea would have the worst possible effect in encouraging the lazy in their idleness, while the exercise of a little patience and generosity will before long put numbers of the industrious in such a position that they themselves will acquiesce in the entire withdrawal of assistance.

Perhaps the most encouraging feature of all, which has been observed in many instances, is a manifestation of pride, in the extent to which they have, during the past year, been able to contribute to their own support, and in the possession of personal property. I refer to property which the continuance of a fairly liberal amount of help in the matter of provisions, has enabled them to acquire, by leaving a portion of their earnings to be invested in articles which will serve to make them, all the sooner, self-sustaining.

Meanwhile, I have much pleasure in recording that more bands than one have, during the past winter, subsisted entirely, for several months, without any issue of rations from the Government stores; and some others supplied themselves with flour. In addition to the contributions towards their own support, of flour and roots raised by themselves, they saved enough of seed, for themselves and friends, for sowing in spring; so that almost the only assistance of this nature, given this year, was in the extreme north where the harvest had not turned out so well as in other parts of the Territories. To some few others, who were beginning to farm for the first time, seed was supplied, in fulfilment of distinct treaty obligations; but on the whole, the amount of seed furnished, was much below what it has been found necessary to give in former years.

It will be seen from reference to the tables attached to this report, that a considerable area has been added to the land brought under cultivation; and the fact that a corresponding large increase in the area actually under crop has not taken place, is attributable to the fact that, as was pointed out last year, the benefit of more careful cultivation of a smaller surface, and of summer fallowing, have become recognized. The increased interest taken in farming has, perhaps, been more distinctly noticeable among the Indians of treaty 7 than elsewhere; and although it is still small there, it is very gratifying to observe that the improvement in this respect,

with regard to these tribes, noticed last year, has become yet more distinctly marked.

I dwell upon the progress made within this treaty, because its Indians were the last to be brought under the influence of civilization; and from their peculiarly warlike character, the most difficult to influence.

I may cite as an instance of what I mean when I speak of these Indians having displayed more interest in agriculture during the past year, that they have overcome their aversion to working with oxen, which heretofore they have always professed to be afraid to handle. In several cases where the cattle furnished by the Government have been insufficient to meet the newly awakened desire to farm, their own ponies have been used; while most of the ploughing has been done by themselves, under the direction of employes of the Department.

Another instance of advancement made by the Indians of this same treaty, has been observed among the members of the Blackfoot tribe, several of whom have crossed the river and fenced in new fields for themselves.

This leads me to the mention of yet another sign of progress, which although distinctly visible in this treaty, has, I am glad to say, not been confined to it. I refer to the improved character of their houses. The Blackfeet of both reserves have started to build new houses; the Bloods have made higher and more healthy dwelling places; while at other points, notably at Moose Mountain, boards have taken the place of earthen floors and shingles, of mud-roofs.

It is not intended to suggest that these improvements in the dwellings are very generally observable, but yet they are sufficiently numerous to attract attention and inspire confidence with regard to the ultimate result. In most of the reserves, there is yet much room for improvement in this as in other respects; but the indications are that what can now be said of the houses of Indians on some of the older reserves, such as Crooked Lakes and Battleford Agencies, namely, that they compare favorably with the better class of settlers' dwellings, will, before long, be equally true with respect to many more.

Before leaving this subject, I would notice what, at first sight, may appear very trivial to anyone not keeping a jealous outlook for signs of progress among the Indians, that is that one or two instances have been recently observed of Indians making their sleeping rooms separate from the rest of the house accommodation.

This fact is hailed with much gratification, because the effect upon morality, of this separation of their sleeping apartments, can hardly be over valued.

As I have said, the first signs alone are visible, but let the idea once get a hold, however slight, it will gradually force its way. One other remark I would make, and that is, that whenever an Indian builds a new house, it shows a decided improvement on the old one.

To return for a moment to the subject of agricultural pursuits, from which I have been led to diverge, I have one or two topics still to touch upon. The agricultural exhibition has now become a recognized institution among the Indians of reserves within reach of the towns where they are held, and the interest in them is certainly not abating. The exhibits have been very creditable at such points as have been heard from; not only those of natural products of the soil, but also of articles of manufacture. The samples of bread and butter shown, although perhaps not calculated to tempt the appetite of dainty white people, are none the less fairly good, and are improving.

Less encouragement is being offered to the production of native work, such as moccasins and bead work, &c., and, consequently, more attention is being paid to the making of such articles as mats, baskets and useful articles of civilized attire.

One of the most interesting features of the Indian exhibit at the Regina show this year consisted of articles of woollen manufacture, made by young children of a recently established boarding school in the neighborhood of Muscowpetung's Reserve.

The prevalent custom at many exhibitions is to confine the competition of Indians to that among themselves; but when they have come into competition with

white settlers they have taken their fair share of prizes, in some few instances having carried off the highest.

A perceptible increase is taking place in the interest shown by the Indians in their stock, and this must, doubtless, be largely attributed to the effect of the system mentioned last year, as having been introduced with good results, viz., that of enabling the Indians to become individual proprietors of cattle.

The natural consequence is that a larger number of calves has been obtained, and this will be yet further increased, as the plan adopted of killing off old animals for beef and replacing them with young ones out of the appropriation for beef removes the barren cows. Sheep, where introduced, have been found to do much better than expected. It was feared that, should they escape the perils of wolves, they would meet with dangerous enemies in the Indian dogs; but it is found that when the Indians have once experienced the value of sheep, they themselves destroy every dog known to have worried one. Pigs, too, are being gradually introduced, and there is this to be said in their favor, that in limited numbers they can be fed upon refuse, which would otherwise be wasted, and which will become more plentiful as agricultural operations are extended.

With regard to the maintenance of Indians I have already shown how much of this has been produced by their own labors on the farms, but it must not be supposed that, when any other means can be devised to enable them to earn money towards their own support, they are neglected. On the contrary, where such industries as the burning of lime for sale to settlers, or the picking of wild hops, can be followed to advantage, the Indians are being encouraged to pursue them. Hay and wood contracts, too, where they can be obtained, are taken and faithfully fulfilled, and with part of the product of such industries machinery and implements are purchased. On some reserves Indians may be observed in the most approved civilized fashion cutting the crops of their neighbors for so much an acre with implements purchased by themselves. So much care, indeed, has been exercised in the development of contract work, as an aid to self-support, that serious complaint has been made by some settlers of the effect of this competition upon them.

The general advancement in the methods of civilization has rendered possible the inauguration of a new policy which is being pursued. I refer to that of substituting Indian labor, to some extent, for that of whites, in connection with the agencies and reserves. This policy will be susceptible of gradual development. Indians, too, have been encouraged, when it could be done without detriment to the work of their own reserves, to hire themselves out to the farmers, and much of the harvesting—for example, on the Bell farm—has been done by workers thus obtained, as many as sixty Indians having been at work at one time.

The only distinctly new feature introduced with regard to the maintenance of Indians, which has to be noticed, is the introduction of young stock, to form the nucleus of herds for the supply of beef. It will of course be some time before any results from this policy can be obtained, but it seems only reasonable to suppose that it will be more profitable to raise beef for Indians, where the conditions are favorable, than to purchase from outsiders; nor is it easy to see why it should be any less profitable to raise, instead of purchasing beef, than to grow, instead of buying flour.

I may now turn to the consideration of the most important subject, of the health of the Indians. The increased prosperity furnishing more comforts in the shape of food and clothing, as well as the improvement already noticed in the dwellings, have had their natural results in a decidedly more favorable state of health. Other influences, too, have been at work in the same direction, and prominent among them may be noticed the good results of the substitution of fresh beef and pork, to a large extent, for bacon, which change the altered condition of the country has rendered possible. The increasing facilities for rendering medical assistance must not be overlooked in this connection, and a factor, although perhaps so far of comparatively little influence, will be found in the increased use of soap and water, which

may be traced to the wide introduction by the Department into the Indian schools, of such essential lavatory supplies, as basins, soap and towels.

When we remember the natural effect upon the health of any race compelled suddenly to completely change its mode of life, and the nature of its food supply, together with the disastrous results, in certain directions, of contact with civilized communities, it is a legitimate matter for congratulation, that on some reserves, during the past year, the rate of births has exceeded that of deaths.

It speaks well, too, for the care with which sanitary precautions are enforced, to be able to record that nothing in the form of fever-epidemic has occurred in any part of the Territories; and in fact the great majority of deaths have been caused by hereditary pulmonary disease, or by infantile ailments. This decreased proportion in the death rate is all the more significant, in view of the increased facilities for ascertaining and recording such deaths as do occur.

The freedom from diseases which can be directly traced to the want of sanitary precautions, is due to the fact that agents and instructors make it one of their duties to see that all garbage about the Indian houses is carefully swept up, and removed or burned, and that the whitewash-brush is liberally applied. It may be here mentioned, that as far as possible, advantage has been taken of the opportunity afforded by the recent treaty payments, to take a census of vaccinated Indians, and operate upon those requiring treatment.

The only Indians in whose general health there has not been a marked improvement, are the Stonys of the Peace Hills district, who are however in a better condition than was reported of them last year.

The good results from the sub-division of larger agencies, becomes yearly more apparent, nowhere is this more clearly seen than with regard to the reserves which, two years ago, were separated from the Birtle Agency, and placed in that now known as the Moose Mountain. In 1886, it had to be remarked of these Indians, that they were probably the least advanced in civilization, of any Indians in the Territories. Now, under the energetic management of an agent who can devote his whole time to them, a most pleasing transformation has taken place. Houses are being floored with boards, roofs are being shingled, whitewash is applied, cleanliness prevails outside and in, health is improving, stock is increasing, pigs and poultry being kept; blankets are being replaced by civilized attire; paint driven from their faces by the application of soap and water; and machinery and implements acquired. One band alone in this agency fails to exhibit such marks of progress, and that is "White Bear's." These Indians, for the reasons stated in last year's report, crossed over the line; and although they have now returned, it will take some time before they can recover the ground thus lost. The division of the Prince Albert Agency into those of Duck Lake and Carlton, has also been attended with good results, which it is hoped will, before long, become more apparent.

As somewhat of an offset to these improvements must be recorded a retrogression which has been observed among the Indians of the Pelly district, which, as you are aware, has led to the consideration of the propriety of—at any rate for a time—placing an agent directly over them. The investigations necessary to enable you to arrive at a just conclusion with regard to this step are now in process, and the result will be laid before you in due course. The division of agencies naturally leads to the subject of the still further sub-division of reserves into separate farms. This is by every means carefully encouraged, as a means to the most desirable end of undermining the tribal system, which must necessarily be fostered by the practice of working large farms in common. So strongly am I convinced that the main hope of making the Indians self-supporting, depends upon implanting a spirit of individualism and self-reliance, that I would gladly see unless under exceptional circumstances, and, where it could be done without violation of treaty obligations, the positions of chief and headmen as they fall vacant allowed to lapse.

As I have already noticed in another connection, during the past year, individuals among the Blackfeet have set about the preparation of separate farms for themselves. On the Sarcee Agency, in the same treaty, two bands have made pro-

gress in the same direction. Some of these Indians have moved some five miles west, others one mile to the north of their former locations; and are not only putting up a much improved class of building, but are putting them on individual farms, more widely separated than formerly.

This tendency is noticed to be more or less general, but nowhere has it been seen more conspicuously during the past year than on the Onion Lake Agency. On one reserve there, the once rebel Indians have not only settled down to work, but have taken up separate lots. This is only one instance of the many improvements effected, at singularly little cost to the Government, by the energetic, pains-taking, and thoroughly practical agent in charge of that agency.

With regard to contract supplies, I may say that agreements have been on the whole, faithfully fulfilled; and as far as protecting the interests of the Government and of their wards is concerned, contractors generally will bear witness to the fact that our agents have not erred in the direction of leniency.

There has not been much accomplished in the way of building operations during the past year, because not much has been required; but it has been found that a marked improvement in the character of such buildings as have been erected has resulted from the recently adopted system of purchasing material and hiring workmen instead of letting the work out to contractors; the objections to which plan were pointed out in last year's report. The principal buildings erected have been agency ones at the Blood, Piegan, and Carlton Agencies; although others of minor importance have been put up in other places where required.

With regard to the all important subject of education, I have to report that fair progress has been made as well as preparation for what will operate distinctly during the coming year. I may say that owing to some few returns from distant points not having been yet correctly received, some of the following figures, although very closely approximate, may not be quite exact.

Last year it was stated that in the North-West Territories 1,416 children had been brought under educational influences, and the number has during the past year been increased to 2,089, giving an increase of 673.

The average daily attendance at day schools has increased during the same period from 591 to 673, while, as will be shown hereafter, there are a considerably greater number of resident pupils at the industrial and boarding schools. Seven new day schools have been or are being opened, as against three which have been permanently and one temporarily closed, the last owing to the illness of a teacher not yet replaced. The two day schools shut up have been closed in consequence of the removal of the majority of the pupils to industrial schools. Of the children who formerly attended the now abandoned day school on Little Child's Reserve, No. 73, at Crooked Lakes, 27 have become inmates of the industrial school at Fort Qu'Appelle, and 34 of the semi-industrial boarding school at Round Lake. The children heretofore taught at the now closed school on Pasquah's Reserve, in the Muscowpetung's Agency, have contributed 18 to the Qu'Appelle Industrial School and 15 to the semi-industrial school opened under the auspices of the Presbyterian church in the vicinity of Muscowpetung's Reserve.

It will thus be seen that the closing of two of these day schools, has been to the advantage of the pupils.

The appointment of two Inspectors of Indian schools, has enabled a closer supervision of the work done in them; and a more enlightened and systematic method of instruction is being introduced, from which good results may be anticipated in the near future.

There are three of industrial schools wholly supported by the Government.

At the close of last year, there were in the St. Joseph's Industrial school, Dunbow, 28 pupils, 18 boys and 10 girls. The number now is 32, 22 boys and 10 girls; giving an increase of four boys. The increase of Indian boys is really seven however, because the three white children introduced, as explained last year, for the purpose of helping the Indians to learn the English language, and paid for by their parents, have been removed and their places taken by Indians.

It is, I regret to say, still found that the Blackfeet, for whose benefit this school was instituted, remain very backward in availing themselves of its privileges; however five new pupils have been recently received from that tribe, and it is to be hoped that the great exertions made by the Rev. Principal to secure more, will ultimately meet with the success they deserve. The progress made in book-work seems satisfactory, and the girls are progressing in the acquisition of the knowledge of household duties. During the last two years they have knitted the stockings required for themselves and the boys, and are now beginning to supply mitts also.

The boys progress in industrial pursuits; and last spring, for the first time, put in the crop on the farm themselves, and have constructed the out-buildings, in addition to doing all the necessary mechanical work in connection with the institution. The children are all happy and contented, and their health is good. One death alone occurred during the year, that of a Cree boy, carried off by consumption. This school is carried on under the direction of the Roman Catholic Church.

The Industrial School at Battleford is conducted under the auspices of the Church of England. The number of boys is 32, or the same as last year; that of the girls, 13; showing an increase of three. These numbers could however be increased, without difficulty; and when more accommodation, which is to be immediately provided, has been supplied, more pupils will be received. The normal system of teaching, recently introduced, has worked well. The girls have made fair progress in sewing, knitting, and general house-work, which they perform under the supervision of the matron and her assistants. The boys are becoming further advanced in knowledge of practical mechanics, to which more time is devoted than formerly. Among other useful carpentering work, they have made new desks for the six day-schools on the adjacent reserves, and have done the blacksmithing required to repair the farming implements of the Indians, &c. They have, moreover, completed some necessary out buildings, in a very workmanlike manner, and done the general job-work in connection with the school. Here, too, the children seem well contented and attached to their teachers.

Their health has been generally good, and one death only, from consumption, has occurred.

The Industrial School at Fort Qu'Appelle, connected with the Roman Catholic Church, fully sustains the reputation it has justly earned.

Since the close of last year, the number of boys has increased from 56 to 63, and that of girls, from 39 to 40. This increase, it may be noticed, has taken place, notwithstanding the opening of a new boarding school near Muscowpetung's Reserve and the extension of that at Round Lake. The progress in every department of education has been marked and satisfactory. The girls are advancing in every useful domestic accomplishment, and have the advantage of the excellent training and examples of the devoted sisters.

The boys are getting the benefit of the increasing facilities for mechanical instruction, and being as fast as could be hoped for, converted into practical carpenters, blacksmiths and farmers. They have made spring mattresses, the construction of which appears to the unskilled observer—at any rate—to be no easy task, and have turned out some tasteful designs in wood and iron, for railings. They, too, have worked at out-buildings. Discipline is well enforced, without any want of confidence between the pupils and their guardians. A work is being performed, which cannot fail to have a marked and beneficial effect upon the rising generation; and it reflects great credit upon all concerned. The general health has been very satisfactory, although the deaths have been 3 in number, 2 boys and 1 girl having died. The addition to the building is fast approaching completion, and useful out-buildings are in course of construction. When the additional accommodation is completed, the institution will be capable of receiving two hundred children.

The boarding schools receiving grants from the Government, are the same as formerly, and are all doing very well. The work performed has been found to justify an increase of the amount of grants given to the St. Albert and McDougall

Orphanages. The average daily attendance at these schools shows the following increase, for the year, as compared with last:—

McDougall Orphanage.....	1
Isle à la Crosse.....	4
Irene Training School, Fort Vermillion, Peace River.....	2
St. Paul's, Fort Chippewayan, Lake Athabaska.....	3

The boarding school at Round Lake has made such excellent use of the increased assistance afforded it, that another, already referred to, also in connection with the Presbyterian Church, has been opened and assisted, with the most satisfactory results at Muscowpetung's Reserve.

The good effected by the two assisted boarding schools, last mentioned, greatly strengthened the conviction expressed last year, that such boarding schools should, in no small degree, take the place of day schools. At File Hills one; and at Touchwood Hills two day schools are now in process of transformation into semi-industrial boarding schools of the type referred to.

The building of the proposed Regina Industrial School has, from one vexatious delay after another, been still further delayed; however, as a site has been secured and plans approved, it is confidently expected that there will be nothing to prevent an early start at the work next spring.

I had almost forgotten to mention the establishment at Elkhorn, in Manitoba, of another assisted industrial institution. This has been opened by the superintendent of the Shingwauk Home, at Sault Ste. Marie, whose success there justifies the expectation of much good result.

There is in contemplation the establishment of an Industrial School at Peace Hills under the auspices of the Methodist Church; however, it will now be too late to do anything more than make preparations for active operations next season. One more industrial institution, to be assisted by Government, is to be established in connection with the Church of England in Manitoba. An eligible site has been secured at St. Paul's, near Winnipeg, and the plans are in course of construction. It may yet be possible to make at any rate some progress with the building for this school this year.

A very serious question, and one to which we cannot give too early nor careful consideration, arises in connection with these schools, viz., as to the future of the pupils. Whether it will be found necessary, in their own interests, to encourage those industrially educated, to spread through white communities, or in the interests of their brethren, to return them, to effect an influence on the reserves, must be deliberately thought of. The question is of course whether if returned to their reserves, they would raise their kindred, or, as is more probable, be dragged down again.

Before concluding there are one or two matters of a general nature to bring to your attention. An outstanding claim of the Indians for compensation for cattle killed by the engines of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company while passing through the Sarcee Reserve, as well as for some minor ones for similar damage in the vicinity of the Blackfoot Agency have been settled to the satisfaction of the Indians. The railway company has very wisely concluded not to appeal to the courts on strictly technical points, and by this action has restored good feeling and averted the possibility of a grave danger.

The sun dances are going more and more out of fashion and becoming less objectionable in their character. It is to be hoped that when such a chief as Crowfoot, as he has this year done, lends his aid to the discouragement of these objectionable dances they will not long survive.

Very little crime has occurred among the Indians, and such cases as have taken place have been of a comparatively trifling character. Some horse-stealing has gone on near the boundary, but nothing approaching the extent of former years, and no single criminal charge has been brought against any of the Piegan tribe. The North-

West Mounted Police deserve credit for the way in which, under circumstances presenting many facilities for horse stealing and whiskey smuggling, they have almost suppressed these criminal operations along the border. The American troops have evidently on their side of the line been contributing by vigilance to the gratifying results attained.

Our chief surveyor, Mr. J. C. Nelson, D.L.S., has been busily engaged during the past summer in defining obliterated boundary lines of reserves in the Touchwood Hills district and fixing timber limits in the neighborhood of Fort Macleod, and other necessary work. Iron posts have been supplied to mark the boundaries of reserves, and this seems to be regarded with much satisfaction by the Indians. The mission lands claimed by the Methodist Church have been defined and a just and amicable settlement will be arrived at.

Mr. A. W. Ponton, D.L.S. Assistant Surveyor, has done a considerable amount of necessary work in Manitoba, but this will no doubt be noticed in its proper place by Mr. Inspector McColl, who will, as usual, report on the reserves within that Province, with the exception of those within the Birtle Agency.

I beg, in conclusion, to refer you to the usual reports made by our inspectors and agents, which will furnish details which cannot be touched upon in this report.

The recently appointed Assistant Commissioner, Mr. A. E. Forget, is rapidly familiarizing himself with the duties of his office, and will before long be able to render me effective aid.

My staff at headquarters has worked faithfully and well, nor indeed could the immense amount of work connected with the many agencies and schools throughout the Territories have been performed had such not been the case.

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

HAYTER REED,
Commissioner.

BATTLEFORD, 12th October, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of my annual Inspection of Indian agencies, farms and reserves in the North-West Territories.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

I commenced in the Duck Lake Agency; Mr. W. C. McKenzie, agent; Mr. A. J. McNeil, clerk; Mr. Louis Marion, farmer of Bands Nos. 95, 96 and 97; and Mr. Justus Wilson, farmer 98, 99, 100, and of the bands at Fort à la Corne.

My inspection of this agency and audit of the books embraces the period between 1st November, 1887, the date of my last inspection, and the end of the last fiscal year, 30th June, 1888.

I commenced by taking an inventory of the goods in the agent's storehouse and under his immediate charge. I then audited the books, making out in detail statements of the receipts and issues; balance sheets of all the principal accounts; statements of the live stock, showing the changes in the different herds during the year, and statements of the farm work done upon the different reserves. These I have already forwarded to the Indian Commissioner as an appendix to my progress report, made immediately after the inspection was finished.

The agent personally attended all the "round ups" of the different herds of Indian cattle in the early spring, and the branding of the same, having first provided himself with proper cattle brands; the work was done effectually. The Indians are

taking more active interest in their herds than heretofore, and are taking steps to improve their stables and to afford better winter accommodation for the cattle.

They have also taken very generally to milking their cows, and some of them make butter.

I visited the different reserves and critically examined the work done on them, and the condition of the Indians both general and domestic.

One Arrow's Band, No. 95,

Show marked progress, not only in increased acreage, but in their manner of farming which is greatly improved, and their crops are better fenced than ever before. This year they have a total of forty-three acres in crop; they have nineteen acres of wheat against none last year; also sixteen acres of freshly broken land, and the same number of acres summer-fallowed. Their crops looked very well. New buildings were in course of erection for the accommodation of a resident farmer; the site selected is convenient to the work. The buildings were being pushed forward towards completion with energy, and the agent was personally supervising the erection.

Okemasis Band, No. 96.

This band has a total of one hundred acres in crop, they have ten acres more in wheat than they had last year; they have broken fifteen acres of new land and have summer-fallowed eighteen acres. Their potatoes look very well but their gardens did not amount to much.

The Beardy Band No. 97.

The number of acres in crop are one hundred and fifty-six, there is a falling off in the total acreage in crop here as against last year, but they show an increase in wheat; but of barley they sowed but little over one-half as much as they did the year before; that is accounted for by the fact that there is no market for this grain and the mills will not grind it to make flour.

The John Smith Band, No. 99.

Mr. Justus Wilson was appointed farmer to this band in the spring, to have also supervision of the Fort à la Corne Indians.

Mr. Wilson has imparted a new life among them; they are renewing their interest in their work, and I am in hopes that the vigorous action by the farming instructors will be productive of good results next year.

Their crops looked as well as those of their white neighbors along the south branch; they were well fenced, and the root crops were being well attended to.

Fort à la Corne Indians.

There is a marked improvement in the farming operations of these bands, the crops looked exceedingly well; they had been well put in and the fields were well fenced. These Indians are for the most part provided with comfortable houses and their general condition is satisfactory. Their spiritual wants are looked after by the Rev. John Badger, who lives on the reserve who although he is a "Treaty Indian" is a regularly ordained clergyman of the Church of England.

The health of the Indians upon the different reserves in this agency has been very good during the past year, and a register of births and deaths is kept by each farmer as well as at the agency.

NOTE.

Indian Office.

I found the books here well kept and the work of the office in a most satisfactory state, reflecting credit upon the clerk, Mr. McNeill, who, in addition to his clerical

duties, had been acting as agent prior to my inspection, that officer having been absent on leave; I found nothing neglected or behindhand.

Contract Goods.

Up to the time of my leaving this agency no goods under contract 1888-89 had arrived.

The condition of the Indians generally in this agency is good; their tone has much improved. I think this is due to the courteous treatment they received from the agent and those under him. Although the agent has been less than a year in office the Indians have already found out that he is there as a friend and if their requests are not all granted, they are always received kindly.

CARLTON AGENCY:

Mr. Joseph Finlayson, Agent, and Mr. George Chaffie, Farming Instructor.

This agency is an offshoot of the Duck Lake Agency and has within it six bands of Indians, namely: Mistowasis, No. 103, Ahtahkakoop, No. 104, Pettiquacky, No. 102, Kopahawakenum, No. 105, Kenemotay's, No. 106 and Wm. Twatt, No. 101.

The agency having been so recently established the Instructor was still in charge of the stores and personally issued them.

I prepared myself for the inspection by procuring while at the Duck Lake agency a list of the goods furnished from that agency, and commenced by checking the receipts as entered in the books with this list; I did not find any important discrepancies. I next took an inventory of the goods in store and on hand, and prepared statements of the receipts and issues since my last inspection in October, 1887, together with balance sheets of all the principal accounts; these I have forwarded to the Indian Commissioner with my progress report upon this agency.

Flour only had been received on account of the contract of 1888-89. I found the weight correct and the flour equal to sample, so also were the sacks containing the flour.

Live Stock.

I prepared an inventory of the live stock on the different reserves. From a total of sixty-seven cows there were fifty-six calves, with some cows that would calve later in the season. This I think you will consider a very satisfactory return for Indian cattle; the increase in the sheep had not been so satisfactory, the Indians will probably take a greater interest in them when they begin to use them for food, but as yet the droves have not been touched upon in this way.

I made a critical examination of the farm work of the Indians, examined their houses and made close inquiry into their domestic habits. I find upon comparison with the work of 1887 there is exhibited steady improvement.

Pettiquacky Band, No. 102.

Has sixty acres under crop, being twenty-seven and a-half more than that of 1887; twenty-six acres of this increase being wheat. There is a slight falling off in the acreage of potatoes, which is partially made up by an increase of two acres of turnips.

The appearance of this reserve has been materially improved in a year, houses have been repaired, fields enlarged and newly fenced.

The Catholic church to which nearly all the Indians of this band belong, has a fine establishment here, consisting of church, priests' house, schoolhouse, stables and outbuildings, laborers' cottages, &c., they are charmingly situated upon the edge of Lake Muskeg.

Father Paquette is its founder and resident priest; his kind and active interest in the condition of the Indians conduces much to their temporal welfare.

Mistowasis Band, No. 103.

This band has 224 acres in crop, being an increase over the acreage of 1887 of 34 acres, principally in barley and turnips; there is a slight falling off in potatoes. The fences were in good repair, but the crops were somewhat backward. The want of a market for grain and of a flour mill within a reasonable distance has deterred this band from raising grain. Could either of these be provided they would very soon become self-supporting. As it is, their condition is promising and their homes are comfortable.

The Rev. John McKay, Presbyterian missionary, continues to labor faithfully among them, and the new church, erected since my last visit, gives strong evidence that the parent church is taking a most active interest in the spiritual welfare of the band.

Ahtahkahoop Band, No. 104.

This band had 218 acres under crop of wheat, oats and turnips, being an increase of 20 acres over that of 1887; there was a slight falling off in the acreage of potatoes. These Indians are showing great zeal in their work this year. Fields are well fenced, potatoes well attended to, and the crops generally look very well. There was fresh breaking and summer fallowing going on, and there was a number of new houses and stables in course of erection.

The Hinds mission on this reserve was well known before the advent of farming instructors to the country, and the departure of its founder, the Rev. John Hinds, C.M.S. missionary—after a dozen years of active missionary work—for another field of mission labor, provides a fitting opportunity for saying a few words regarding him. His earnestness and zeal as a missionary cannot be doubted, and with his co-operation the farming instructor's work became a much easier task. His good work and that of his excellent and faithful helpmeet will live after him, and whoever his successor may be he will find nothing to undo, but may continue to build upon the solid foundation Mr. Hinds has laid.

Wm. Twatt (No. 101) Meadow Lake and Kenemotayoo (No. 106) Bands.

These bands subsist principally by hunting and fishing. They have received only about thirty sacks of flour, and less than one thousand pounds of bacon and beef since my last inspection, and I was informed that they passed a very comfortable winter. All of them were furnished with both barley and potatoes for seed.

The instructor had a few acres of oats, barley and potatoes for his own use, and an excellent vegetable garden.

Agency Buildings.

The location selected for these new buildings is an excellent one on Mistowasis Reserve. The agent was personally supervising the building operations and carrying on the work with energy; the dwelling, storehouse and office were nearing completion. They are built of flatted logs, the roof being of shingles,—the house and the office being the work of the Indians, while the storehouse was being built under contract. The Indians' work was the best of the two, and reflected great credit upon the Instructor, Mr. Chaffie, who has taught them what they know.

A most pleasing gathering took place on Dominion Day, the agent and instructor invited the settlers and Indians of the agency to attend a picnic, a most enjoyable day was spent by all, the amusements being similar to those provided for such entertainments in the east, namely, athletic sports, dancing, singing, speeches, &c. Mr. Chaffie furnished from his private means a fine fat steer and the agent and a few of the settlers provided another, these were killed, dressed, and eaten on the ground; delicacies were also provided—they all had a very enjoyable time, and it had a very good effect upon the Indians who said that it was better than a "sun dance." It also showed them that they could have plenty of amusement without the "tom-tom."

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

Mr. J. P. Williams, agent; Mr. John Carney, keeper of agency stores, and Mr. Wm. Laurie clerk.

I commenced my inspection of this agency by taking a complete inventory of the goods in store and on hand; I then made an audit of the books and prepared statements of the receipts and issues with balance sheets of all the principal accounts, I compared the issues with the vouchers for the same and receipts at the different farms; I audited the books at the different farms (six) and took inventories of the goods in those storehouses; all of the above I have forwarded to the Indian Commissioner with my progress report dated 15th September which contains full explanations regarding the same.

The account books in the agency are properly written up and regularly balanced each month in a neat and clerklly manner.

The vital statistics of the agency show the excess of deaths over births to be fourteen; there has been no epidemic and the health of the Indians generally is good.

Contract Goods.

These had commenced to arrive; with some few exceptions they were equal to samples, and, according to schedule description, these exceptions were held at the risk of the owners.

Live Stock.

This agency is well supplied with cattle, there being five hundred and eighty-six head; the herds are domestic and for the most part the property of individual Indians, subject only to the oversight of the Department. The Indian's regard for their animals is growing and they think very much more highly of an animal of their own rearing than they do of one received as a gift; they nearly all milk their cows with more or less regularity, and on the older reserves butter is made.

Crops.

As I will have occasion to make some remarks upon the work of each reserve I need now only state that the total acres in crop in 1888 are eleven hundred and twenty against nine hundred and six in 1887. Although the aggregate increase has not been great, the increase in wheat sown is over two hundred acres; as the crops are good this quantity is sufficient—with good milling facilities—to provide them sufficient flour for their own used, but lacking these (as unfortunately we do) the full benefits will not be derived from the crops.

Farm 13b.—Mr. Sufferin, Farmer—Thunderchild's Band, No. 115.

This band have one hundred and sixty-five acres in crop this year, the increase in wheat alone being from twenty acres in 1887 to eighty acres in 1888; the crops are good, in my opinion excelling any others in the Battleford district, white or red, and there was every prospect of their being harvested in good order; several new houses have been built, they are neat and comfortable, with floors, windows, and thatched roofs; the farmer is living in a very comfortable new log house, built by contract, he has lathed and plastered it himself; he has also put up two other buildings, one of which he intends using for an office, and the other for a storehouse; at the time of my visit most of the Indians were on the north side of the Saskatchewan, hay making, but judging from the neat appearance of their homes their condition is satisfactory, and bears evidence that the farmer is doing his duty towards them.

Farm 13a.—Mr. Applegarth, Farmer—Moosomin's Band, No. 112.

This band have a total of one hundred and thirty-seven acres in crop, and show a falling off of ten acres since 1887, but the increase from fourteen acres of wheat in

1887 to fifty-eight acres in 1888 is very important; the crops looked very well and were being harvested in good condition; nearly all the Indians were across the river making hay at the time of my visit. The farmer has a large vegetable garden near his house which is highly creditable to him. Considering the few able bodied Indians upon this reserve, the large crops and well fenced fields are very commendable to the instructor as well as to the Indians; they have a drove of sheep which will be a source of profit in another year, if they have the good fortune to winter them well.

Farm 12 b and c.—Mr. Gopsill, Farmer—Poundmaker and Little Pines Bands, Nos. 114 and 116.

The work on these reserves is well kept up, and in the case of Little Pine it should be remembered that they were the last to arrive from the plains; they have under cultivation one hundred and sixty-seven and one hundred and thirty acres respectively, being an increase over the acreage of 1887 of seventy-seven acres, principally in wheat; in addition to the land under crop they have broken seventy acres of new land and summer-fallowed thirty-six acres, the crops promised a large yield; some flax sown as an experiment was remarkably good. The Indians have a very fair class of houses and were building a good many new stables. At the time of my visit they were engaged in hay making. The Catholics have a long established mission on Poundmaker's Reserve, they have lately built a new church, priests' house, &c., the schoolhouse is quite close to these.

Farm 11a—Mr. Orr, Farmer—Stony Indian Bands, Nos. 109, 110, 111.

These bands have been rather unfortunate in the choice of a reserve, as they have but little wood. They pay great attention to the growing of barley and roots. These Indians having a more volatile disposition than the Crees it is harder to wean them from their old habits, and it is no uncommon sight to see a brightly painted and dressed young Indian quietly and deftly driving a yoke of oxen attached to a load of hay to the town. Many of them are, however, leaving their old habits behind them, and as time wears on are, imperceptibly to themselves, adopting the habits of white people. The bands were busily engaged in hay making; besides putting up enough for their own stock they intended filling a small contract for the Industrial School. They had 117 acres in crop, 20 of it being potatoes. Last year they harvested 3,150 bushels of potatoes from 14 acres; they were summer-fallowing 25 acres.

Farm 12a—Mr. Fitzpatrick, Farmer—Sweet Grass Band, No. 113.

This band have 241 acres in crop, being an increase over that of 1887 of 63 acres, principally in wheat and oats; there were 15 acres of new breaking and 20 acres summer fallow; about one-half the crops were excellent and promised a large yield, the other half was on light soil and did not look well. The Indians were engaged in making hay, but it was scarce and the farmer expressed the fear that the quantity would be insufficient to winter their stock, however, their large quantity of straw will help them through.

Farm 11b—Mr. Price, Farmer—Red Pheasant's Band, No. 108.

This band have been longer engaged in farming than any other in the agency, and consequently are farther advanced in civilized habits. They all dress in the garb of white people, and their houses and surroundings show many little comforts not seen on the other reserves. The farmer's cottage is a model for them to copy, surrounded as it is with neat fences and well kept terrace and walks. Mrs. Price being the school teacher the whole discipline of the reserve is kept well in hand, and the work of instruction moves steadily forward.

They had 164 acres in crop this year, being an increase of 33 acres since 1887, principally in barley. At the time of my visit it was hard to judge if it would all be successfully harvested; they were summer-fallowing 15 acres and had broken 20 acres of new land.

The Church Missionary Society has just finished a very neat frame church, it happened that the opening services took place while I was on the reserve and it was my good fortune to be present; the Indians, men, women and children attended, all dressed in their best; they presented a very respectable and civilized appearance; they took part in the church services, which were both in Cree and English, the women joining heartily in the singing.

Judging from the contented state of the Indians, the work performed by them and their generally comfortable condition, I am of the opinion that the farmers of this agency are good men for their positions, each one appears to take a great interest in his work, and to have at heart the welfare of the band under his immediate charge; they are ably led and supported by their energetic agent, Mr. Williams, whose long practical experience in successfully instructing Indians in farming and civilized pursuits is bearing good fruit here; he has his work well in hand and attends to it promptly. The keeper of Indian stores, Mr. Carney, and the clerk, Mr. Wm. Laurie, are energetic and faithful in the discharge of their several duties.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

Mr. G. G. Mann, Agent; Peter Boudreaux, Interpreter.

This agency is formed out of the old "Fort Pitt" Agency, and includes the same Indians, with a little different distribution as to the bands. Formerly there were six bands; each, with its chief and full complement of headmen, living upon its own reserve; but the disturbing influences of the rebellion broke up these bands to such a degree, the chiefs and headmen being deposed, that it was considered better that those wishing to farm should do so on Sekaskoot's Reserve, where the agency was established, and upon the adjoining one of Machaou's, consequently Indians from all the old bands have now settled there, and farm as one band, No. 119. The Chippewyan at Cold Lake, is the only band which preserves unity; the members of it continue to live on their reserve, and they subsist principally by hunting, fishing and cattle raising; a little seed barley and potatoes are distributed to them annually, and they appear to get along very comfortably, with an occasional distribution of flour during the close season.

The Indians at the agency, Band No. 119, are in a prosperous condition, they have built their house and farm at such distances from each other, that there will be no difficulty in so dividing the reserve that they may hold their land in severalty. At present there are forty-five separate holdings, each having cultivated fields and dwelling house, eighteen have in addition stables and stock yards, forming a homestead at each. The dwellings here are neatly constructed, with thatched roofs and windows, they are floored, oiled, and much more comfortable, generally than the ordinary Indian house. The Indians generally have a civilized appearance and go about their work in a business-like manner; they are as contented and happy as any in the country; they are well clothed and look well nourished, and can do a day's work with any man. They can drive oxen, plough, sow, cradle, mow, chop, make timber, and build as well-cornered a house as the ordinary back-woodsman; they can go further than this, they can finish the roof, thatch, lay floors, make doors and windows, they did not learn to do this by sitting down and looking at the farming instructor do it for them, but he insisted that they should try and do it for themselves, and in this manner they have been taught to be independent, useful men.

The quantity of land in crop is returned as four hundred and eighty-one acres, nearly all barley, the remainder, thirty-nine acres, being potatoes and turnips. Of this the grain yield on old land is a fair average, while that on land newly broken will not yield much; the potato crop is very good, but the turnips are not very good.

The agent raised twenty acres of oats for the agency horses and has a large vegetable garden ; the yield of potatoes, beets, mangolds, corn, cabbage, cauliflower, carrots, &c., is excellent and of a superior quality.

Vital Statistics.

The health of the Indians has been very good during the year ; there has been no occasion to call in the service of a doctor, the simple remedies provided in the agency medicine chest having proved quite sufficient to allay any of the maladies prevailing.

Live Stock.

The latest stock return gives a total of one hundred and eleven head on the reserves, since then fifty heifers and three bulls have been received ; the Indians take great interest in their animals ; they milk their cows, take good care of their calves, and a good many make butter.

Agency Buildings.

During the year the agent with the assistance of his Indians has rebuilt his two large stables, and put on shingle roofs ; he purposes doing the same with the storehouses. When these are completed the agency will be equipped with as good buildings as any in the country ; they consist of two large storehouses, horse stables, cattle stable, carpenter and blacksmith's shops, interpreter's house, office, and agent's house ; these buildings are entirely the work of the agent and the Indians, the lumber having been cut with whipsaws and dressed by hand.

The Catholic Church and the Church of England have each built very fine churches near the agency, with comfortable houses for the resident clergymen ; they have also built school teacher's houses. There are two schools on the reserve, one under the auspices of each church ; the Hudson's Bay Company has established a store ; there is a detachment of Mounted Police stationed here, so that what was only a short time ago an open prairie, with bluffs of timber here and there, is now becoming a flourishing village surrounded by a prosperous farming community.

BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

I commenced my inspection of this school by taking a complete inventory of the goods in store and in use in the institution and in the workshops connected therewith ; from these I made statements and re-adjusted the list to be returned by taking on the made up articles and striking out the material used in their manufacture. I also condemned and wrote off the list articles unfit for further use in the institution. I have already reported very fully upon all these matters to the Indian Commissioner in my progress report and have forwarded to him as an appendix to that report the inventories, balance sheets, and a synopsis of my audit of the books.

Contract Goods.

The July delivery of two hundred sacks of flour had been received, it is equal to the sample in quality and weight in each sack. One hundred tons of coal had been received from Edmonton, Mr. Lamoreux, contractor ; it was entirely satisfactory ; the groceries had been delivered and were, with one or two exceptions, equal to sample ; most lines of the dry goods and clothing were delivered and proved equal to sample ; boots and shoes also had been received and were equal to sample ; household utensils of these only galvanized pails, knives and forks, and dustpans, had been delivered, all but the latter were equal to sample.

This institution progresses favorably, the officials and employes connected therewith take not only an interest in their work but an interest in the purpose of the institution ; the children have a healthy, contented look and continue to improve.

both in manners and appearance; discipline and punctuality are observed and the rules of the institution are complied with by the inmates. A bakery and a new carpenter shop are in process of erection by the carpenter and his apprentices; these were much needed, and the blacksmith will now have for his workshop the whole building which was formerly used by both tradesmen.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
T. P. WADSWORTH,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

BATTLEFOD, N.W.T., 23rd October, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to make the following report on the inspections made by me of Protestant Indian schools in the North-West, covering the period between October last and the present date, and in so doing would express my regret that I am unable to present you with such statistical information as has come into my possession during that time, owing to the books that contain it being at headquarters.

ROUND LAKE SCHOOL.

My first official visit was to the Round Lake boarding school, whither I accompanied Hayter Reed, Esq., now Indian Commissioner. The object of that visit was to be present at the opening of new buildings, which, with untiring zeal and patience, the Rev. Mr. McKay, superintendent of the school, had succeeded in erecting, so as to render it capable of containing forty children. The opening ceremonies, which were very interesting, were well attended by both white and Indian neighbors of the school; all of whom showed great interest in its welfare, and in that of the pupils.

Towards the end of the winter, by direction of the Hon. Indian Commissioner, this school was again visited, and this time inspected by me. It was found to be filled to its utmost capacity, proving, from the rapidity with which all vacancies were filled, the favorable regard in which it was held by the Indians. Its good work, the superintendent said, was rendered difficult of performance, through its resources being very limited, but the increased grant that you were pleased to allow, when this fact was reported to you, will no doubt have placed it in better working order, and have given the undertaking added vigor.

Besides instruction in the elementary branches of learning, the boys are employed in industrial pursuits, and the girls in house-work. The latter perform with but little assistance, under the supervision of their excellent matron (Mrs. Jones) all the inside work of the place.

PIEGAN RESERVE SCHOOL (EPISCOPALIAN).

My next inspection was of the school on this reserve. The Piegans enjoy the ministrations of both the Episcopalian and Roman Catholic Churches, and each of these denominations maintains, with Government assistance, a day school.

The Reverend A. T. Bourne is in charge of that belonging to the Episcopal Church. He has been laboring under many disadvantages. The school building is a poor one, it is not well furnished, and the Indian settlement is much scattered; so that many children are situated too far from the school to attend it. Examination of the children showed their intelligence to be marked, though they had not progressed far in their studies. Some of the Indians to whom I spoke, notably Chief "North Axe," professed themselves to be favorably disposed towards the education of their children, and expressed regret that so many were too far from the

school for their children to attend it. Though they have refused to send their children away from the reserve to the Industrial School at Dunbow, they seem to feel by no means averse to putting them in a boarding school, if such an institution is placed on their reserve. These circumstances led to the recommendation in the direction of establishing a boarding school, that I had the honor of submitting to you.

Chief "North Axe" and some of his men attended the examination of the school, and the former made a sensible speech to the children.

BLOOD RESERVE SCHOOLS.

"Red Crow's Section (Episcopalian).

Proceeding to the Blood Reserve, I inspected the day school in this section thereof, and found it over-attended, so many children often crowding to it, that the teacher was unable to teach them all. The Indian children of this and the Piegan Reserve are free from that bashfulness that so commonly retards the education of native children. They are bright and apt to learn, and will I fancy do so, if additional schools are provided for their proper accommodation.

Mr. Fosbrooke, the teacher of the school last referred to, resigned shortly after my inspection, and I am not aware whether he has yet been replaced. Every hope may be entertained that the liberal arrangements made by the Department for extending opportunities for education to a larger number of children on this reserve, will be attended with good results. "Red Crow" visited the school during my examination of it, and seemed to be much interested.

Besides this day school there are, or are soon to be, two other places of training on the reserve. The Rev. Mr. McLean, of the Methodist Mission, has one in view at the Lower Camp, and has already built a teacher's house. The Rev. S. Trivett has secured a grant from the Church Missionary Society (Episcopalian), and intends to train a number of girls by means of it.

Returning from the Blood Reserve to Regina, orders were received to inspect the schools of the Touchwood Hills district,

TOUCHWOOD HILLS SCHOOLS.

"Day-Star's" Reserve (Episcopalian).

The school on this reserve is taught by Mr. Slater, a native of Red River. The building consists of a school room downstairs, and an upstairs apartment inhabited by the teacher. It is very neat and comfortable, and everything about it was found to be scrupulously clean and orderly. Mrs. Slater had made, gratuitously, some clothes of civilized pattern for several boys and girls. Everything evidenced that interest was taken in the school by the teacher and his wife. The band is not much interested in education, therefore attendance at the school is small, but there is every reason to hope that the teacher's familiarity with the Indian's tongue, and his earnest endeavor, will soon lead the parents to a better understanding of their children's interests.

George Gordon's Reserve (Episcopalian).

The use of properly managed day schools as agents in the civilization of the Indian race, is well demonstrated by the one on George Gordon's Reserve. The Rev. Owen Owens has devoted himself with great assiduity to school work, and like all the other teachers in this district, has been most warmly encouraged by Mr. Keith, Indian Agent. The pupils are well advanced, neat, and clean. The school building is well kept, and roomy. Unfortunately, though there is a good attendance at the school, there are many children who reside so far from it, that they are unable to avail themselves of its advantages. These, as a consequence, are growing up in that ignorance, which must be dispelled before any true advancement towards civilization can be made. I understand that it is the Department's intention to establish a joint

day and boarding school in the place of the present day school, so that children distant from the school may receive training, and I am convinced that this wise course will be attended with excellent results, as the band is interested in having its children educated, if it can but obtain the necessary facilities.

Poor Man's Reserve School (Episcopalian).

At the time of my visit to the school, Mr. Pritchard had just been appointed teacher. He was holding a small class in the chief's house, which had been rented temporarily for the purpose. Some months later, I saw the new schoolhouse, in passing to the Saskatchewan. It is a neat, attractive building, and affords good accommodation for the teacher. The site chosen is central, and the Indians are said to be gradually awakening to a sense of the benefits to be derived from education by their children. A satisfactory attendance may be hoped for if this is the case.

I learn that the mid-day meals authorized by you for the schools in this district have had much to do with the regular attendance and consequent progress of the pupils.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

School at "Old Sun's" section of the Reserve (Episcopalian).

Miss Tims is the teacher of this school, and appears to have the confidence and good-will of the children. The school building is very old and needs to be replaced as reported to you. Great difficulty is found in securing any marked results from tuition, as the personnel of the classes is constantly changing. The settlement is a large one, and a good average attendance may be kept up, whilst children are attending for a day or two, or a week or two, as the case may be, and then absenting themselves for prolonged periods. But little effect is to be made on children under these circumstances. The method to be adopted for steadily educating a certain number at first, and ultimately all of the children of this settlement, has to be determined upon and carried out before we can hope to introduce the light of education and Christianity into it. My opinion as to what that method should be has, I think, already been submitted to your consideration.

School at "Big Plume's" section of the Reserve (Episcopalian).

This school is taught by Mr. Stanley Stocken. At the time of my visit it was closed, all the children being absent from the camp with their parents. The school-house is new, very small, but neat in appearance. A good attendance has been obtained, and the teacher is as well satisfied with his progress as can be expected, in view of the fact that his scholars are so inconstant in their attendance. The attendance trouble is the same as in the school on "Old Sun's" section of the Reserve.

SARCEE AGENCY.

"The McDougall Orphanage" (Methodist).

This excellent institution, situated on the Stony Reserve at Morley, has met with much success. Against many trying and adverse circumstances, it has yearly gained a firmer footing. It is now taught by Mr. Yeomans, formerly a valued teacher of the day-school at Whitefish Lake. The matron, Mrs. Yeomans, divides the cares of the school with her husband; and between them they practically do the whole work in connection with it, by ably engaging the pupils in performing necessary tasks. Instruction is thus given whilst economy is being practised. Children of both sexes are received. The whole of the housework is done by the girls under Mrs. Yeoman's supervision, and with her assistance. English has become the language of the pupils, who, for the most part, knew none when they entered the

school. This has been brought about by good management in daily routine, rather than by direct instruction in class.

The building in which the good work of the orphanage is being carried on is far too small. It consists of one apartment downstairs, and two rooms upstairs, used respectively as boys and girls dormitories. The management has been much harassed by lack of funds, which has also prevented fit buildings being erected. It is to be regretted that funds for its enlargement and relief cannot be found by its supporters; as that influence might be largely used to secure its further success, and by widening its scope, to make it one of the most useful Indian educational establishments in the Territories.

Stony Reserve Day Schools (Methodist).

Besides the McDougall Orphanage, there are two day schools on this reserve. One, located at the mission, is taught by Miss Yeomans. The building occupied is well adapted for its purpose, and the pupils are well taught. There is good attendance, and the school, undoubtedly, does excellent work.

The other is placed at Bear's Paws Settlement, on the south side of the Bow River. It has been held in the chief's house, but a large building, well situated in a central position, is in process of erection if not now completed. Mr. Steinhauer, the teacher, is an Indian who has been trained in a Methodist college in Ontario. He is an earnest painstaking man. The liberal spirit in which the Department has, I understand, assisted in the completion of the new school building will encourage both the teacher and the Indians, who worked hard in getting out the logs for it and erecting its walls.

Sarcee Reserve Day School (Episcopalian).

Since Mrs. de Balinhard gave up teaching this school the attendance has been poor, and no forward improvement occurred until it was taken in hand by the Reverend Gibbon Stocken, a teacher who met with success on the Blackfoot Reserve. The Indians profess themselves as willing to send their children to school, but have not yet acted up to their professions. A large number of children were seen idling about the ration house, a few hundred yards from the school, whilst in the school were only two or three. They evidently are more interested in food for their body than food for their mind.

The schoolhouse is a neat building, and was in a neat and orderly state.

MUSCOWPETUNG'S AGENCY.

Piapo'ts Reserve School. (Presbyterian).

This school is under the care of Miss Rose. The building is an excellent one, and is kept in good order. It is so designed that it may be used for a joint boarding and day school; but it has unfortunately been found impossible to get more than one boarder. A large number of children remain upon the reserve, wholly uneducated, and for the most part growing up in the pagan faith of their fathers. It is sad that such should be the case.

Muscowpetung's Reserve School (Presbyterian).

This school is situated near the edge of the Muscowpetung's Reserve, and draws scholars from it and Pasquah's Reserve, which lies a little lower down the Qu'Appelle River. The children are lodged and boarded. They are given industrial instruction as well as tuition in the class room. Both boys and girls are received.

The building is well suited for a small school. The Rev. Mr. Moore (the superintendent), hopes to receive such assistance as will enable him to add further buildings to his establishment; and does not, I believe, anticipate any trouble in obtaining children to fill them.

The scheme of the school is the same as that which has been found so successful at Round Lake; and if this institution which is yet in its infancy, attains the same results that the Reverend Mr. McKay's school is gaining, it will not fail to have a great influence on the future of Muscowpetung's and Pasquah's Reserves.

BIRTLE DISTRICT.

Bird-Tail Sioux School (Presbyterian).

This school has been taught for some time by Mr. Burgess. The schoolhouse requires some repairs, as reported to you. Great interest was manifested in my inspection by the children and their parents. The latter attended my examination in large numbers. It seems that this school is likely to be more or less absorbed by a boarding school, which it is the intention of the Presbyterian Church to establish at Birtle, some twelve miles distant from it. Great assistance has been given to the teacher by church workers in the Eastern Provinces, who have sent large quantities of clothing to the school for the pupils. Whilst I was at Birtle a considerable quantity of clothing arrived for them, in care of a lady who takes a strong Christian interest in Indian missions and schools.

"The Key's" Reserve School (Episcopalian).

This school is taught by the Reverend Shafto Agassiz, the reserve missionary. The reverend gentleman has met with no small measure of success in his work. Strong interest was shown in the examination by parents and children. The latter, without being instructed, set to work, when the object of my visit was rumored, to further clean the very clean school room. They are fairly well advanced in their studies, and it is a mark of the assiduous discharge of his duties that the teacher has all the children of the reserve practically in regular attendance at school.

A large portion of this band resides away from the reserve at Shoal River to the north, and the children of this party are growing up in ignorance, as their fathers did before them.

Coté's Reserve School (Presbyterian).

This reserve, 20 miles south of Fort Pelly, has a school taught by Mr. John Black, an Indian of Mistowasis' Band, who has received training in Manitoba College from the Presbyterian Church. The school building is suited for its purpose, but requires the repairs reported to you. The population of the reserve is so very much scattered that a large proportion of the children cannot attend school. The Presbyterian Church authorities, with that energy which has lately characterized their entrance into Indian school-work in the Territories, have, I understand, made arrangements to found a boarding school on this reserve.

Keesickoowewin's Reserve School (Presbyterian).

This reserve is on the Little Saskatchewan River, immediately above the Riding Mountain House. The schoolhouse is not fitted for both school and teachers residence, though intended to serve both purposes. The teacher, Mr. D. McVicar, B.A., is an Indian graduate of Manitoba College, where education was given him at the expense of the Presbyterian Church.

Most of the children of the reserve attend school, but apparently not with as much regularity as could be desired, as at other schools assisted by the Presbyterian Church, very liberal donations of clothing are received for the pupils here.

CARLTON AGENCY.

Attackakoop's Reserve (Episcopalian).

The school on this reserve is in the same prosperous condition that it has been for some years past; and its general standing is better than that of any other day-school

that I have visited. It was started well and methodically by the Reverend Mr. Hines, who for many years past, and until lately, ministered to this band, and also conducted the school. The latter is now taught by Mr. Neely, who is showing his ability to keep it up to the standard of excellence attained by Mr. Hines. All the children of the reserve that can be expected to attend the school do so. The attainments of the children, and their order and discipline are good. This school is another prominent example of the utility of day-schools, when well managed. Mr. Neely has formed a choir of the school children, which, under his direction, adds much to the beauty of services in the church.

Stony Lake Reserve (Episcopalian).

A school was opened upon this reserve about eighteen months ago, and a neat building was erected as a schoolhouse and teacher's quarters. Mr. Ahenakew, an Indian of A'tackakoop's band, who received an education from the English Church, in Mr. Hines school, and then in Emmanuel College (Prince Albert), was appointed teacher. Unfortunately a calamitous epidemic, that affected many of the tribes north of Treaty 6, extended as far south as Stony Lake, and caused such mortality amongst the young that the attendance at this school fell to a very small number. This fact disheartened the teacher, and the irregular attendance of the children whose names remained on the school rolls (owing to their being constantly absent from the reserve with their parents, who maintain them by hunting) has prevented much progress being made.

Mistowasis' Reserve (Presbyterian).

The teacher of the school on this reserve is Miss McKay, daughter of the Presbyterian clergyman who ministers to the spiritual needs of the band. A noticeable feature of the school, which is well attended, is that knitting and needle work are taught. They, judging by their work, are apt learners.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

John Smith's Reserve (Episcopalian).

The school on this reserve is conducted in a building centrally situated, and well suited for school purposes, being well lit and ventilated. Miss Wilson, the newly appointed teacher, promises to succeed well with the children, of whom many are already very fairly advanced.

Attendance at the school is good, and orders recently issued by the agent are likely to make it as satisfactory as can well be wished.

I had some conversation with the Indians of this reserve, who are intelligent and well advanced in civilization, on the subject of forming a local board, to support the teacher, encourage attendance, and deal with other matters of education. They appear to be much interested in the school, and left me with a strong impression that a board formed of their visiting missionary, their agent, and a few members of the band, would be useful and effective, if careful selection of its members were made.

I spent some time in the Carlton and Duck Lake Agencies, executing a commission with which the Indian Commissioner entrusted me, in relation to other matters than those affecting schools, and then proceeded to Battleford.

Battleford Industrial School (Episcopalian).

This institution calls for more than passing notice. It was opened in December, 1883, but had hardly been organized when the rebellion of 1885 occurred, entirely breaking it up. For a year it languished, the principal being compelled to move from place to place, making temporary shifts, as the school building was, after the rebellion, occupied by militia. Still a few of the old pupils who had entered the

school before the rebellion, were kept in training, to form the nucleus of the present school.

After evacuation of the building by the troops, it was thoroughly repaired, and in October, 1886, the school was virtually recommenced. At that date twelve boys and two girls were the whole number of pupils, and none of these had yet received any mechanical instruction.

Now, after a lapse of two years, it contains thirty boys and fourteen girls, which are nearly all that it can well accommodate. Applications for the admission of children have to be refused, pending the expected enlargement of the premises.

The educational standing of the school, as determined by an examination just completed, is as follows, viz. :—

11	pupils in Indian Department,	standard No. 4.	
10	do	do	do
12	do	do	do
11	do	do	do
			3.
			2.
			1.

The girls do much of the housework, and render the seamstress no little assistance with the sewing that has to be done. They mend their own clothes, and those of the boys; wash dishes, and scrub and clean their own quarters.

Eight boys are now detailed for farm work, under an instructor; eight to learn carpentering, under the carpenter; and six to learn his trade, under the blacksmith. These make, in all, twenty-two boys (73 per cent. of the whole number) learning trades, as against nineteen (or 60 per cent. of the whole number), learning trades last year.

A great deal of work was done by the trade shops for the school, during the fiscal year 1887-88. For instance, a new bakery and a new carpenter's shop were erected and completed by the carpenter and his apprentices, in a most workmanlike manner. Besides this, work to the value of \$1,251.05 was done for the Indian agent and Indian reserves. Included in this amount is an item for building an instructor's house at "Red Pheasant's" Reserve, a piece of work which Mr. Gatley (the carpenter) and his apprentices performed with much dispatch, and to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The apprentices receive half day instruction, *i. e.*, half a day in the trade-shops, and half in the class room. In addition to this work, they of course assist in the fatigues that have to be performed about the premises.

The soil of the cultivated part of the school land being light, but poor returns have yet been received from the farm, excepting that portion devoted to certain vegetables. However, the principal confidently hopes to be more fortunate in future in this respect, as he is bringing into cultivation a part of the property that he considers is of proved fertility.

The buildings are in good repair, and experience has shown that the changes made in the school, or main building, were in the right direction. Accommodation is required for girls; and when this is provided, it will be possible to receive a larger number of boys than at present.

Divine service is held on Sunday mornings and evenings, and prayers on week day mornings and evenings, in the large schoolroom.

The children are very happy, and at all times look very neat. They are rapidly acquiring an interest in the ways of white people in their modes of dress and thought. The dormitories are very well kept. No greater contrast can well be imagined than that between the unwashed Indian of the reserve, sleeping in his clothes, folded in a ragged, dirty blanket, and the children of this school, who nightly retire in clean white nightshirts, into comfortable beds, neatly made, with sheets that are changed weekly. The diet of the pupils is most generous.

A noticeable feature of this school is its games. They are all thoroughly and distinctly "white." The boys use the boxing gloves with no little science, and excellent temper, and play good games of cricket and football, with great interest and truly Anglo-Saxon vigor. The girls dress dolls, make fancy articles of dress, and

play such games as white children do. From all their recreations Indianism is excluded.

Whilst it has been found necessary to recommend certain changes in the management and internal economy of this institution, it is my opinion that the Rev. Mr. Clarke (the principal) is decidedly to be congratulated on the results of his past two year's work.

GENERAL.

I have now only to make a few general remarks upon Indian schools that spring from circumstances noticed in the course of my inspection.

Whilst great interest is manifested by Indian pupils in the examination of the schools, it is not as good nor will the emulation that examinations should promote be as great as it might be rendered if some small reward was given for merit to the pupils that lead their respective classes. Thus a great incentive to exertion is reduced in force.

Teachers do not seem, in all cases, to understand the paramount importance of instruction in English, and in the ideas of the citizen. Without a knowledge of our language, when the children now being introduced grow up, they will be unable to mix with their white neighbors, and cannot possibly become assimilated with them.

A marked addition to the interest taken by the churches in Indian education and mission work has been very noticeable during the year past.

Most respectfully submitting the foregoing to you,

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

I. ANSELL MACRAE,
Inspector Protestant Industrial Schools.

REGINA, ASSA., 3rd November, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report on the surveys made by me during the past summer.

My work, as last year, lay in the districts over which Mr. Inspector McColl has supervision, viz., Treaties numbers two, three and five.

Leaving Regina, 29th June, I proceeded to Winnipeg, where I had an interview with Mr. McColl, to whose intimate knowledge of the districts mentioned, and for the assistance given me by him I am indebted for being able to lay my plans for the season with every advantage.

I found that by visiting the Rainy River district at once, I would be able to make the surveys there and return to Winnipeg in time to meet the agents, Mr. Martineau and Mr. Mackay, who would be in for the treaty money, and in whose agencies the remainder of my work lay, when I would be in a position to accompany one or other on their return.

Leaving Winnipeg June 3rd, I proceeded to Rat Portage, and having secured the necessary supplies and equipage at this point, took passage by the steamer "Highland Maid" for Fort Francis. A cook engaged at Rat Portage formed my party.

Here I obtained the services of Patrice Cyr as interpreter, who also furnished the use of a large canoe for the trip to Rivière la Seine. I also engaged his nephew, Joseph Jourdin. These two men, with my cook, being sufficient crew for our canoe, no others were engaged. The Indians, sometime previous to my arrival, had requested the agent to get them the work.

Leaving the agency on the 11th June, and striking across Rainy Lake, the mouth of Rivière la Seine was reached in the afternoon. At this point a number of families of the band were camped, and engaged in sturgeon fishing, which, at the time, were present in great numbers.

A small reserve was to be laid out at this point for a portion of the band, but the men present agreed to go up the river with me to where the chief and others were then camped. We were disappointed in getting off at once, and a day was lost here owing to heavy rain. The chief's camp was reached early on the 13th June, and half an hour sufficed to finish all the conversation necessary. Work commenced on the 14th and the survey was completed on the 19th June.

This reserve may be described as containing but a small area of good land, but owing to the unprecedented height of the water throughout the whole Rainy River district of last spring, much of what would then be noted as swampy, might, in ordinary years, have a better appearance. Rocks follow the shore on the south, and low swampy land, covered with dense wood of poplar, ash, birch, spruce and cedar, lies between them and the north boundary; the north boundary passes over brûlé and rock, and skirts the low land mentioned. Scattered pine trees are still standing throughout the brûlé, and a considerable clump of large pine, both of white and Norway varieties, occupies the north-west corner, and is untouched by fire. Hay is limited on this reserve, but sufficient for their present use can probably be cut along the river towards the east end.

Leaving this reserve on the 20th June the mouth of the river was reached by noon, and the survey of the reserve at this point was commenced the same day. Work was particularly trying at this time, owing to the intense heat and heavy sun showers, which caught us daily. The survey was completed 27th June.

This reserve contains a fair percentage of good land. A strip of about two miles in length and an average depth of one-quarter of a mile lies along the river bank. North of this the country becomes broken and rocky. Along the river neat houses have been built at intervals, forming a village; and three gardens were well fenced. This spot was formerly a grove of Norway pine, averaging 12 inches in diameter. Much has been cut and used in the building of their houses, but a sufficient quantity for their immediate use is still standing. Valuable pine is scattered over the whole reserve, and poplar, spruce and birch are generally of good size.

Patches of good land, suitable for gardens, are found lying between the rocks in many places. The soil throughout is a good, heavy clay.

Paying off the Indians, I started, on the afternoon of the 27th of June, for the Coutcheching Agency, which was reached next day by nine, and in time to catch the steamer "Fleet-Wing" for Rat Portage. Rat Portage was reached 30th June, and Winnipeg 2nd July.

The men at Rivière la Seine seem accustomed to the use of an axe, and working with them was a pleasure. I also particularly noticed their apparent intelligence with regard to form and dimensions, and when given pencil and paper they readily made a very accurate map of the surrounding country, showing clearly their wishes with regard to the boundaries of the reserve.

At Winnipeg I found all the Indian agents had arrived, and were awaiting the money for the annuity payments. I decided to return with Mr. Agent Martineau to Lake Manitoba, and having a couple of days to spare, I accompanied Mr. Agent Ogletree to the Roseau River Reserve, with the object of defining the south boundary, the true position of which I was unable to ascertain when making a survey of this reserve the previous season.

Returning to Winnipeg, I left 7th July, in company with Mr. Martineau, for Westbourn.

I had arranged with Mr. McColl to take over his large canoe, in store at this point, and on examination found it equal to about one more trip, this being its third season.

Purchasing supplies at Westbourn, a start was made 10th July, and Sandy Bay Reserve reached the same day. The crew was composed of my cook, an assistant,

and an Indian from Mr. Martineau's yacht, lent me until another could be procured. A violent gale arising the following night, I was able to return the compliment by assisting Mr. Martineau in getting his boat into safe quarters. Here we were storm bound for a day, but the following day the Manitoba Lake Reserve was reached.

On the completion of the payment, four men were engaged as choppers, and work commenced.

I began by making the survey of the addition at Dog Creek, and afterwards cutting off the eastern portion to be surrendered.

The new portion is very similar to the part to be surrendered, being low and flat, and bordered with marsh. It is said by the Indians that during the years of high water this part was never submerged, and is higher than the part cut off, but to the eye no difference can be observed at present; however, the exchange is to their advantage with regard to the soil, as it was noticed that much of the part cut off is underlaid with limestone and none was observed on the new portion.

The exchange of timber is, if anything, a loss, much fine large poplar covering the former, while the latter contains much less timber of any value for building purposes. The smaller trees, however, can be more easily cleared when they are ready to commence operations.

A much larger area (4,804 acres) had to be enclosed, than the 3,240 acres cut off, to provide an equivalent area, owing to the large extent of marsh at Dog Creek.

The survey of this reserve was completed on the 23rd July.

From Dog Creek I proceeded to Manitoba House, where a stop was made to engage men for the trip to Crane River, and from thence to Beren's River. I obtained the services of John R. McKay, a good canoe man and interpreter, and one of my assistants of the previous year turning up, I was able to proceed on the 26th of July with a reliable crew, and all old survey hands.

I may mention having met Mr. D. L. S. Freeman at Dog Creek, who was to sub-divide townships adjoining the reserve. I provided Mr. Freeman with a sketch showing the new boundaries for his guidance. From Mr. Freeman I learned that two other surveying parties, on the road to make surveys in this vicinity, turned back, not having the hardihood to face the mosquitoes and swamps at this season.

Leaving Manitoba House 26th July, the agency at the Narrows was reached by noon.

A couple of hours were spent here to load on supplies, furnished by Mr. Sifton. Cherry Island was reached by night, Big Sandy Point on the 27th, and on the morning of the 28th we ran into Crane Bay, with Mr. Martineau, who had arrived during the night to make the payment at this point.

Mr. Martineau giving me his assistance the boundaries were agreed on at once, to the satisfaction of the band; and while the payment proceeded, our axes were ground in preparation for the work, and two men engaged to complete my party.

Commencing work 30th July, the survey was completed on the 7th of August.

A large portion of the land enclosed within the boundaries as now defined, is open marsh, but all the timbered land is of good quality. The country is generally flat, and probably at no point rises to twenty feet above the present level of the lake. In accordance with the instructions received from the Department, a fair allowance was enclosed to make up the deficiency caused by lakes and marshes. The timber is generally of mixed sizes, but large trees of both poplar and spruce are near at hand in all directions. This reserve is well suited to raising stock, and all noticed were in fine condition. The headman and others were putting up hay (of which there is an abundant supply) when we were leaving the reserve.

The efforts of this band so far, only extend to small patches of gardens. What they had looked well and were neatly fenced. I would estimate the area under crop at $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

The 8th of August, being storm bound, our canoe was thoroughly overhauled, and new paddles made, in preparation for the long trip to Beren's River, Lake Winnipeg.

The night of the 8th was noted as the first frost. A start was made for Beren's River on the 9th of August, and by crossing the Pa-ô-nau Portage, Big Fox Point, at the head of Fairford River, was reached at night. The Narrows of Saint Martin's Lake was reached the following day, and the mouth of the Little Saskatchewan by the 12th. Finding that a stormy period had set in on Lake Winnipeg all thoughts of crossing in our canoe was abandoned, and arrangements made with the fishery company's steamer "Ogema" to convey us to Swampy Island, for which place she was on the point of sailing. This island was reached next day, and as soon as the weather permitted, a fish boat was engaged to take us on to Beren's River, which was reached on the 14th August.

While at Swampy Island I learned that the route from the mouth of Beren's River to Little Grand Rapids was a very difficult undertaking, and that Indians were the best men for the trip. I therefore decided to reduce my present party. The cook's passage was paid to Winnipeg, and the fishery offering a position to another he remained with them.

On my arrival at Beren's River Mr. Agent Mackay was found at home, and then making his preparations to ascend the river to make the annuity payment at Little Grand Rapids.

The canoe obtained from Mr. McColl, and which had already done good service, was considered by Mr. Mackay (and the Chief Joseph Beren confirmed his opinion) too large and heavy for this river, and he advised me to obtain a much smaller one. Canoes at the time were very scarce, and the agent himself was then awaiting the return of men who were absent in quest of them. A very old canoe was obtained from the Hudson's Bay Company, and a squaw employed to repair it as far as possible.

The ascent of the river was commenced on the evening of the 18th August—Little Grand Rapids being reached in the afternoon of the 22nd. Later, in the evening Mr. Mackay arrived with his party and was met by the Indians with a deafening salute.

This river is a fine stream, walled in with rocks of the Laurentian formation, and consists of long stretches of dead water with falls varying from five to twenty feet in height scattered along its whole length. These have to be passed by portages from twenty to six hundred yards in length, altogether there are between fifty and sixty places where delays must occur.

During the payment the question of the boundaries of their reserves was thoroughly discussed with the Indians, and arrangements made for the Pek-ange-kum families to return with me to their home immediately on the completion of the payment, this being the only means by which these hunters could be seen together at once.

The payment lasted until the afternoon of the 25th August, Mr. Mackay leaving for home, followed, as on his arrival, by a most tremendous fusilade, which was evidently heartfelt by the Indians.

My Pek-ange-kum friends, true to their promises, packed up at once, and after an early supper, nine canoes started off together. Joining in the procession a long race began to Pek-ange-kum (about one hundred and twenty miles) to decide whether the white man's canoe or the Indians could keep in the van. Eye Rapids, at the eastern end of Little Sandy Bar Lake, the headquarters of old Sakiskee (the Creeper) was reached on the 28th, where we camped to await the arrival of the other canoes, for which the temptation to follow their natural pursuits had proved too strong; and which had fallen behind one by one. By noon of the 29th all being present again a fresh start was made, and Pek-ange-kum reached next day.

Observations were taken as frequently as possible, and the shape of the different lakes along the route sketched down as accurately as their many sided shapes would admit. These were checked on the return again, and a plan will be prepared during the winter showing a rough approximation of the position and extent of these waters. Judging from the flow of water at the outlet to Pek-ange-kum Lake, and the strong current in the narrows where the reserve is situated, these waters must find their

origin many miles further inland. Every effort was made to obtain further information from the Indians, but owing to the need of a more intelligent interpreter, and the utter ignorance of these people with regard to our standards of distance, no reliable information was obtained.

I am satisfied, however, that all existing Government maps of this unexplored district are much at fault. The efforts being made by the Geological Survey, to obtain a more intimate knowledge of our unknown rivers, will probably eventually alter very much the topography of the country.

It is very probably that this lake called Pek-ange-kum (Dirty Water Narrows) is identical with that shown on maps as Albany Lake, otherwise Albany Lake must be many miles distant from its position as located. Enquiries here again failed for the reasons above stated and because the word "Albany" formed no part of their vocabulary.

Work commenced 31st August, and the survey was completed on the 4th of September.

This reserve containing 3.5 square miles, includes much good land. The best land is found along the shore, and extending inland an average distance of one-quarter of a mile. Back of this the country is either rock or spruce swamp. The swamp land having plenty of elevation above the lake, and the soil a good sandy loam cannot be considered as valueless. No spruce of marketable value was noticed at this lake, or at any point on the route from Little Grand Rapids, and no doubt the timber all through the district is of the same general character, viz., poplar, birch, spruce and balsam, from small to medium size.

No improvements have been made on the land selected for the reserve, and any gardens they may have are at some distance away on islands in the lake on which small open spots, cleared by fire, have been taken advantage of. They thought their crop of potatoes would be sufficient for the winter, and that two hundred bushels would be the yield.

White-fish are plentiful and sturgeon are found in this lake. An idea of the deer meat they obtain, can be formed from the fact, that the Hudson's Bay Company alone purchased 400 skins from them last winter, and traders probably many more. The cariboo seem to be the most numerous. Moose, however, are also well represented.

The white-fish obtained in these waters are equally as fine as are found in Lake Winnipeg, and only differ from them in being black along the ridge of the back.

Perch were noticed at Little Grand Rapids. Leaving Pek-ange-kum on the 4th of September, we experienced much rain and stormy weather on the return trip to Little Grand Rapids, which was protracted on this account until the 12th. Two men were retained to guide us back, part of the route, leaving us at the end of Little Sandy Bar Lake (Stew-bong-ga Sagadecunt), this being the largest of the chain. The route on these lakes would be most difficult to follow, even with the assistance of an accurate plan, owing to the numerous islands and deep bays.

At Little Grand Rapids supplies were obtained and preparations made to survey the reserve, for the remainder of the band, near the post. Bad weather delayed a start until 17th of September. The survey was completed on the 22nd September, and after the Sunday's rest at the post, the trip down the river was begun.

The boundaries of this reserve, as defined, gave satisfaction to the band on every point, and their wishes were followed as closely as possible. The location of the reserve had been well considered, and no better could have been made around the shores of this lake. The country is of the same general description as at Pek-ange-kum, with the exception of being a little more broken and rising higher where rocky. The best land follows the shore; rocks and spruce swamps abounding inland. Hay land is limited, but sufficient for their present need. A number of stacks were noticed. Headman Dick Green is the only Indian possessing a house on the reserve; his old one was replaced by a better building during my visit; his stable is a remarkably good building; the wintering of the cattle being his charge. The garden of potatoes (one quarter of an acre) was planted in rows, and showed

signs of good care; three quarters of an acre of potatoes would represent the crop on the reserve. Others of the band have small gardens at other points on the lake.

The first frost noted in this district occurred on the 4th of September.

The mouth of Beren's River was reached on the 26th of September, after paddling three days in the rain. The descent of the river is considerably shortened by the current, and a saving of portages was made by running the rapids where practicable.

The canoe purchased at Little Grand Rapids, before going to Pek-ange-kum, came through as good as when bought, and was stored with Mr. Mowat of the Hudson's Bay Company, with instructions that it should be forwarded to Selkirk by the first steamer calling.

At the agency I found Mr. Mackay, and made arrangements to travel with him to Dog Head, where he thought we could intercept one of the fishery tugs running to Selkirk.

The weather continuing stormy, canoes were out of the question. Therefore the large canoe received from Mr. McColl was left with Mr. Mackay, to whom it may prove of some service.

A York boat being obtained from the Hudson Bay Company, after a rough trip Dog Head was reached on the 29th, and a steamer passing on the 30th, Selkirk was reached on the 1st of October, and Winnipeg the same day.

At Winnipeg Mr. McColl was found at his office, but no further work in his district being ready to be undertaken at once, I returned to headquarters at Regina.

Sketches have been prepared to accompany this report, showing the boundaries of the different reserves as established by me during the summer.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. W. PONTON,

Indian Reserve Surveyor.

BRANTFORD SUPERINTENDENCY,
BRANTFORD, 5th November, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In connection with this agency, I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ended the 30th June last.

The results of the census taken last fall are:—

The Six Nations:—

Births.....	115	
Additions.....	9	
	<hr/>	124
Deaths.....	75	
Removals.....	7	
	<hr/>	82
Increase.....		42
The previous year numbered.....		3,320
		<hr/>
Present population.....		3,362
		<hr/>

Thus the births exceed the number of deaths by forty, and the additions and removals, are, for the most part, through marriage.

The physician's reports of the general health of the people continue favorable, but, in his recent practice, the necessities of his patients required more than usual relief, in consequence of the crops proving a comparative failure,

Since my last annual report, it has been your pleasure to relieve me of the charge of the Mississaugas of the Credit, and place them under the care of Dr. Jones, a member of the band. During the many years they were under my care, improvement in all respects continued; and their desire and aptitude for progress set a good example to other Indian bands.

Education receives the usual attention of the Six Nation School Board, and their eight day schools are in a creditable state. The total expenditure by the board for the year is \$3,563.

One of the eight schools was in a building erected for a mission church, it has now moved to a neat schoolhouse which was recently opened; while a ninth schoolhouse is determined upon, and will be soon erected in another school section.

Three other schools are otherwise managed and sustained

Dr. Kelly, County School Inspector, visits the schools and reports favorably regarding them.

The Mohawk Industrial Institution maintains its high reputation, and applicants for admission are far in excess of its capacity.

Could an addition be provided for the care and training of infant orphans, it would rescue and save many who are lost.

The New England Company, has for sixty years or more, supported and encouraged the day schools, and their now famous institution; and hundreds of men and women are indebted to that company, for the invaluable benefits they derived.

My last report of the crops was unfavorable, but, unfortunately, those of the past year were still worse, corn and potatoes in particular, being a failure; the consequence was a demand for seed, a supply of which, under your authority was granted to fully one-half of the heads of families.

Here and there upon the reserve are evidences of improvement and the prospects of the people appear to brighten.

The annual fall show of the agricultural society of the Six Nations, was held as usual in their building and grounds, and though the variety and quantities exhibited were less than usual, they were very creditable. The weather was favorable and the attendance fair, leaving the society, with a considerable balance at its credit.

Several weeks after, the ploughing matches came off upon a beautifully situated farm near the Grand River, the day being fine. Twenty-eight men and lads competed for the prizes, the chief of which, the Governor General's plough, was won by William Jamieson, to whom it was duly presented by me.

The roads are good, and several bridges in course of construction.

A decided improvement, appears in the absence of liquor from the reserve, arising, no doubt, from the late prosecutions of liquor-sellers, followed by long imprisonment.

Early in June I received your instructions to proceed to Buffalo with a party of Cayugas, to appear before a Commissioner of the State of New York, to inquire into a long standing claim of those Cayugas, to participate in the annuity of \$2,300 from the said State.

The claim has been recognised as just by high authorities in that State and a successful result is confidently anticipated.

The Jubilee address to the Queen having been tastefully engrossed and ornamented by two members of the Six Nations, was forwarded, and a gracious answer returned by Her Majesty.

The birthday of the Queen was, as usual, celebrated with the usual loyal proceedings, including a dinner, a public meeting and speeches.

In closing this report, it is gratifying to give the assurance, that notwithstanding the hardships of the past season, the Six Nations are in a promising condition.

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

J. T. GILKINSON,
Indian Superintendent.

VICTORIA, B. C., 31st October, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to report for the information of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, that since my last annual report of November, 1887, I worked up to the 9th May at the Indian office, finishing up my last season's work, making various plans, &c. On the 10th May, according to instructions, I proceeded to Bella Bella off the west coast of the mainland, when I commenced my season's work. I then went to the Goose Islands, and after completing the reserves there I returned to Bella Bella and finishing that reserve and one at Gunboat Passage. I proceeded to the Kokyet Indian reserves situated at Seaforth and Ellerslie Channels. I then surveyed the various Bella Bella Indian reserves at Roscoe Inlet, and proceeding up Dean's Channel I surveyed the two Kemsquit Indian reserves at the head of that channel. I then crossed over to Burke's Channel and surveyed the various Bella Coola Indian reserves in that direction, and coming down Burke's Channel I surveyed two Bella Bella reserves on my way back to Bella Bella, where I arrived on the 23rd October. This completed the reserves of the following tribes: Bella Bella, Kokyet, Kemsquit and Bella Coola.

I left Bella Bella by steamer on the 25th October, and arrived here on the 28th October, and paid off my survey party. I was a good deal delayed this season by the heavy rains and in getting from place to place. The Indians on the various reserves which were surveyed by me this season seemed to be contented and well pleased with the lands allotted to them.

I have also the honor to enclose a return of the different reserves surveyed by me during this season, showing the number of miles run, acreage, &c.

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

WILLIAM S. JEMMETT.
Dominion Surveyor.

STATEMENT of Indian Reserves, &c., surveyed by Captain Jemmett during the season of 1888, showing the number of miles actually run.

Vols.	Date.	Reserves, &c.	Mileage.				Acres.
			Miles.	Chains.	Miles.	Chains.	
	1888.						
	May.....	"Bella Bella," Work in el Lak or Res. No. 11.....	1	6812			
	do.....	do Yeller-lee or Res. No. 12.....	2	4038			
	June.....	do Bella Bella or Res. No. 1.....	7	3746			
	do.....	do Grave Res.....	7	5412			
	do.....	do Kunsoot or Res. No. 9.....	1	7364			
	do.....	do Injustus or Res. No. 10.....	1	5697			
1	do.....	"Kokyet," Kogui or Res. No. 6.....	1	6013	15	1069	
	do.....	do Tan-kee-uh or Res. No. 5.....	1	1267			
	July.....	do Kokyet or Res. No. 1.....	3	3284			
	do.....	do Grief Island, or Res. No. 2.....	1	4624			
	do.....	do Ky-ar-te or Res. No. 3.....	1	1649			
	do.....	do Neekas or Res. No. 4.....	1	5127			
	do.....	"Bella Bella," Quarcha or Res. No. 3.....	1	7552	8	5864	
	do.....	do Noota or Res. No. 4.....	1	6239			
	do.....	do Klatse or Res. No. 5.....	2	6629			
	do.....	do Hooness or Res. No. 2.....	2	7714			
	do.....	do Elcho or Res. No. 6.....	1	6258			
1	August....	"Kemsquit," Kemsquit or Res. No. 1.....	3	3799	7	2392	
	d.....	do Chatseah or Res. No. 2.....	6	5289	10	1079	
	do.....	"Bella Coola," Noos-seeek or Res. No. 2.....	6	6000			
	September	do Bella Coola or Res. No. 1.....	13	3075			
	October...	do Tal-e-o-way or Res. No. 3.....	5	5546			
	do.....	do Kuatua or Res. No. 4.....	1	7355			
	do.....	"Bella Bella," Kis-a-weet or Res. No. 7.....	1	4967	21	5976	
	do.....	do How-e-eet or Res. No. 8.....	3	2742			
		Total.....			67	0089	

WILLIAM S. JEMMETT,
 Dominion Surveyor.

QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
11th October, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the inspections I have made to the 30th of June, A. D. 1888, of Roman Catholic Indian Schools in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Up to that date I have visited the schools: Firstly, of the Roseau River Reserve; secondly, of Clandeboye and Pequis of the St. Peters Reserve; thirdly, of Fort Alexander (Lake Winnipeg); fourthly, of Grassy Narrows Reserve, and lastly of Cont-cheeching Reserve (Rainy Lake).

Schoolhouses.

Some of the schoolhouses I have visited are in a very bad state, especially those of the Roseau River, and Grassy Narrows Reserve.

When visiting the last mentioned school I urged the advisability of making use of the Indians to repair the building, but the Indians were very unwilling to work unless fed, and I am afraid that the instructions left have not been of much use.

The difficulties attending the construction of any kind of building at this point may, perhaps, explain the poor appearance of this school. The only way of transporting lumber (unless the Indians were provided with the necessary tools to provide it) being by means of birch canoes through rapids, with six or seven portages in high water and more in low water.

Teachers.

Very nearly all the teachers I have met have shown themselves to be very sensible persons, understanding what is expected of them, not merely filling the pupil's heads with uncomprehended notions, but endeavoring to make everything clear, and, as I have instructed them, not leaving any subject until it is perfectly understood.

Some teachers even do a little more than is asked of them in showing after school hours the children how to do gardening and other things which go to make a very practical teaching much needed by the Indians.

I was particularly pleased with the teachers of Roseau River Reserve, Couchiching, Pequis and Fort Alexander.

I further may mention that I found the teachers to be all men of good morals, mostly married.

The only female teacher is Mrs. Gauthier at the Roseau River school; she has her husband and a grown up daughter living there, and helping her in her duties.

In all the schools I found that the distribution of biscuits given to the teachers for the children's benefit, has been attended with the result expected, and any therefore glad to be able to report that the attendance is, in general, very good, except in certain seasons when the parents go away on fishing and hunting expeditions, and as they cannot leave the children behind them, they are taken with them, thus the school is necessarily emptied for a while.

The school of Fort Alexander, would, if all the children around the school could attend; have an attendance of about eighty pupils, but besides the fishing and hunting seasons, there are times when it is impossible to cross the Winnipeg River on the bank of which the school is situated.

English is taught in every school, and in some places French is taught besides.

The Indians having their commercial and other relations more with an English than French speaking population, prefer in many cases that their children should learn the English language.

Of the schools I have visited and mentioned at the beginning of this report, that at Fort Alexander has shown itself to be the best taught. It is a little too small for the attendance.

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

ALBERT BETOURNAY,
Inspector R.C. Indian Schools.

INDIAN OFFICE, BRANTFORD, 7th November, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In connection with my annual report of the 5th instant, I now transmit the financial statement of the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, the Rev. R. Ashton, in behalf of the Six Nations School Board, showing the receipts and expenditure for the year ended the 30th June last, with a balance in hand of \$1,493.57, the largest portion of which has since been expended in repairs and in the erection of another schoolhouse.

An abstract of the attendance, &c., upon the eight schools of the Board is also enclosed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. T. GILKISON,
Indian Superintendent.

To the School Board, Six Nations Indian Reserve.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit my report for the year ended 30th June, 1888.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts.

1887-88—To balance brought forward from last year.....		\$2,102 85
Annual Grants:—		
New England Company	\$1,000 00	
Six Nations.....	1,500 00	
Indian Department.....	400 00	
		2,900 00
Interest on bank deposit.....		53 77
		<u>\$5,056 62</u>

Expenditure.

1887-88—By salaries.....	\$2,195 00	
Buildings and grounds.....	941 03	
School furniture.....	118 56	
Fuel.....	110 00	
Books and apparatus.....	76 59	
Printing and office expenses.....	22 47	
Fees for children attending "white" schools.....	17 75	
Prizes.....	55 25	
Insurance.....	17 10	
Travelling expenses.....	9 30	
		\$3,563 05
Balance in Bank of Montreal.....		1,493 57
		<u>\$5,056 62</u>

R. ASHTON,
Honorary Secretary.

REPORT for the year ended 30th June, 1888. Comparative condition of Schools.

No. of schools.	Name of Teacher and date of taking charge of school.	No. of pupils on Register for 12 mos. to 30th June, 1888	Average attendance for year ended 30th June, 1888.	Rate per cent. of average upon register numbers	Number present at examination.	Standard of attainment.	Number of pupils presented in each standard.	Result of examination 30th June, 1888. No. passed (50 p c. of marks)					Percentage of passes upon the number presented, 1888	Percentage of passes upon the number presented, 1884.
								Reading.	Dictation.	Notation.	Arithmetic	Grammar.		
2	Miss Maracle, teacher.	54	23.7	43.9	33	V	2	2	1	2	1	2	63.1	88
	IV					7	4	6	7	7				
3	Miss S. J. Davis, teacher.....	46	19.4	42.2	26	II	3	2	2	2	2	47.3	86.7	
						I	6	2	2	4	6			
						IV	3	2	2	2	1			1
5	Mrs. Tobico, teacher.	49	14.7	30.0	21	III	6	1	4	1	3	47.0	81.6	
						II	6	1	3	1	4			
						I	1	1	1	1	1			
6	Miss Latham, teacher, 1/2 year..	21	8.1	38.6	12	IV	1	1	1	1	1	45.0		
						III	2	1	1	2	2			
						II	3	1	2	2	2			
7	Mrs. Wetherell, teacher.....	52	23.2	44.6	25	I	4	4	3	3	1	40.0	70	
						IV	3	1	2	2	2			
						III	5	2	5	3	1			
8	Miss M. Davis, teacher	22	10.8	49.1	14	I	1	1	1	1	1	72.4	77.7	
						IV	2	1	1	2	2			
						III	4	4	4	3	2			
9	Mrs. Scott, teacher..	55	22.2	40.	25	V	2	2	2	2	1	44.1	81.4	
						IV	1	1	1	1	1			
						III	1	1	1	1	1			
10	Mr. Jno. Lickers, teacher.....	60	23.	38.6	29	II	6	3	2	4	4	54.2	85.8	
						I	2	2	1	2	1			2
						V	2	2	1	2	1			2
						IV	1	1	1	1	1			1
						III	6	4	2	3	5			1
		359	145.3	40.9	189	85	42	43	34	49	22
						V	12	8	6	10	7	10	51.7	82
						IV	18	11	6	11	14	12		
						III	21	9	9	5	13		
						II	34	14	22	8	15		
						I		

R. ASHTON,
Honorary Secretary.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY, OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR,
WINNIPEG, 14th November, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR — In submitting to the consideration of the Department my eleventh annual report of inspection of Indian Agencies and Reserves, I have the honor to congratulate you upon the satisfactory manner in which the necessarily complicated machinery of the administration of Indian Affairs is running in this superintendency. During the current year the different Indian agents attended most faithfully to the various duties incumbent upon them in connection with their agencies. Their annuity pay sheets, tabular and other statements, school and provision returns, annual and special reports, general correspondence and other official routine were usually received in conformity with instructions.

The amicable relations existing between them and the Indians of their respective agencies are conclusive evidence of the upright and generous treatment which those wayward children of nature receive from the Government through its agents.

On many of the reserves visited the advancement in agriculture and the improvement in the construction of dwelling houses are most encouraging indications of the gradual development of a more enlightened civilization among those rude savages who cling with superstitious reverence to the barbarous customs and traditions of their untutored ancestors. Although the principal commodity cultivated on the various reserves is potatoes, yet the more enterprising Indians raise annually considerable quantities of wheat, barley, corn, roots and vegetables.

Good comfortable log cabins with improved modern conveniences are rapidly superseding the wretched filthy wigwams and miserable wooden hovels which were scarcely any better adapted for human habitations than the lodges of beavers or the winter quarters of other wild animals would be.

It will be observed on reference to the enclosed tabular statement that the Indians of this superintendency have at present 1,393 dwelling-houses, 695 stables, 1,538 acres under cultivation, 276 ploughs, 169 harrows, 108 waggons and carts, 11 fanning mills, 197 horses, 284 cows, 102 pigs, 232 oxen and 973 young stock; that last season they harvested 856 bushels of corn, 7,540 of wheat, 1,425 of oats, 2,270 of barley, 38,407 of potatoes, 8,399 tons of hay, and caught \$81,760 worth of fish and \$80,082 worth of furs. Although there are many excellent teachers in the employment of the Department, the majority of them unfortunately do not possess sufficient energy, determination and enthusiasm in their profession to enable them to become successful educators. It is, however, very difficult, if not impossible, to secure efficient teachers at the present salaries offered, and consequently not unfrequently inferior ones have to be employed to keep the schools in operation. I am fully convinced that the proposed establishment of industrial institutions in this superintendency will accomplish a remarkable improvement in the education of the next generation, as they will furnish a superior class of Indian teachers whose thorough understanding of their native languages will enable them to more successfully impart the theoretical and practical knowledge acquired to their less favored kindred.

There are 2,527 children of school age within my superintendency, 1,143 of whom attend the forty-six schools in operation, making an average of 566 daily attendances. Thirty of these schools are under the patronage of the Episcopal Mission Society, ten under that of the Roman Catholic and six under the Methodist, although nominally under the patronage of these religious denominations about one-third of them are actually non-sectarian as all the Indians are heathens where these schools are established and are therefore averse to religious instructions.

Owing to the vigilance of the agents and the constables who accompanied them at the payment of annuities last summer the traffic in alcoholic stimulants with Indians was almost absolutely suppressed, excepting on Rainy River, across the

international boundary, where abandoned vagabonds carried it on with impunity as they were not amenable to Canadian authority.

The quality of provisions, twine, ammunition, tools, implements and other articles supplied under contract this year, were very superior and fully equal to the standard in this office and at the agencies. The Indians expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with everything received from the Department, and frequently requested me to convey their thankfulness to the Government for its goodness towards them in supplying their wants.

Owing to the construction of an extensive dam at one of the outlets of Lake of the Woods, and the unprecedented wet season in the district, many of the Indian gardens and nearly all their rice fields and hay lands were flooded and destroyed, hence nearly all the Indian bands in the Coutcheeching and Assabaskashing agencies may, it is feared, be short of food for themselves and cattle.

In consequence of the enormous quantities of whitefish exported annually from Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba to the United States and the wanton destruction of other varieties of fish which are caught in large numbers along with the others in the nets and dumped into huge piles on the shores in the vicinities of the fisheries and left there to putrify and contaminate the atmosphere for miles around with their offensive effluvia, those magnificent fisheries are becoming so rapidly exhausted that Lake Manitoba and the southern half of Lake Winnipeg, where apparently an unlimited quantity of whitefish could formerly be obtained, have already been abandoned by fishermen, as the traffic cannot be carried on any longer at those places. I am told by experienced fishermen that on account of the shallowness of Lake Winnipeg, only a couple of years longer is required, at the present rate of slaughter, to take nearly all the whitefish out of it, as they resort during the heat of summer to the comparatively few deep places in it, and therefore cannot escape from becoming entangled in the meshes of the nets stretched in every direction for their capture. At the mouth of Pigeon River, on Lake Winnipeg, a couple of pound nets were stretched across the channel last summer to entrap the large number of sturgeon resorting to this favored locality. In the southern part of the Lake of the Woods, near the mouth of Rainy River, across the international boundary, I am informed, pound nets are also employed in catching whitefish as well as sturgeon. It is therefore evident from the foregoing, that the apprehension of our Indian population of the destruction of their valuable fisheries upon which they chiefly depend for subsistence is not unfounded and that unless something is done to avert the impending calamity these self-supporting Indians of this superintendency will become as destitute and dependent upon the Government for support as their kindred in the North-West Territories have been since the disappearance of the buffalo.

The appointment of medical superintendents and dispensers for administering remedial prescriptions to those afflicted with various diseases within this superintendency has been instrumental in alleviating much suffering among the Indians and consequently is much appreciated by them. Since the advent of the white man into this country many diseases unknown before to the red man made their appearance and baffled the greatest skill of their medicine men to grapple with them, and in despair they abandoned their usual remedies and resorted to incantations to endeavor to break the evil spell which troubled them, but these conjuring heathen ceremonies are not so commonly indulged in since they have realized the benefits of the superior treatment of our physicians.

If the sanitary regulations of the Department relative to cleanliness around their residences were universally observed, the prevalence of consumption, scrofula, scarlet fever and measles as well as the alarming fatality attending these malignant diseases would doubtless be materially diminished. The nursing and suffering of helpless invalids lying on mats and bulrushes and covered with filthy rags in a wretched smoky wigwam are most painful to behold and utterly impossible to describe, but on many of the reserves visited I was pleased to notice a great improvement in the appearance of their dwelling-houses and surroundings, in this respect, for in a number of those visited I found everything scrupulously clean, the floors

thoroughly scrubbed, and around the door steps carefully swept. The superior taste often displayed by Indian women in fancy work and dressmaking is most extraordinary, and would, if properly cultivated, enable them to excel in these and other artistical accomplishments.

I enclose herewith along with my tabular statement, another one showing the supplies to which the different bands of Indians in this superintendency were entitled according to their respective treaties, the supplies distributed to date, and the balance still due them and the supplies received in excess.

All of which is respectfully submitted for your consideration.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. McCOLL,

Superintendent Inspector of Indian Agencies.

REGINA, N.W.T., 6th November, 1888.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of my work from the 5th June last to date.

Birtle Agency.

I commenced at the Birtle Agency, Mr. J. A. Markle being Indian agent. The usual audit of the books in the office took place, as also the inventory of goods on hand in the warehouse and examination of the same. These were found to be satisfactory, and the books carefully and correctly kept. There are eleven reserves in connection with this agency, and I made a careful inspection of each one of them. The following comprise the list:—

Bird-Tail, Sioux.....	No. 57.
Oak River “	“ 58.
Oak Lake “	“ 59.
Turtle Mountain, Sioux.....	“ 60.
Riding Mountain, Treaty.....	“ 61.
Way-way-see-cappo “	“ 62.
Silver Creek (Gambler's), Treaty.....	“ 63.
Coté “	“ 64.
The Key “	“ 65.
Keesekouse “	“ 66.
Rolling River “	“ 67.

The total number of souls in the eleven reserves is 1,649; total number of births during the year was 62, and deaths, 63.

The first reserve visited was “The Key,” No. 65. I found things here much the same as last year. The crops were a little backward, owing to the cold spring. Some of the cattle were thin, owing to the lateness of the grass. Most of this band make their living by hunting, which was fairly successful the past year. No attempt is made to raise wheat here, at least to any extent. The band had under crop—

	Acres.
Potatoes.....	6
Barley.....	7
Oats.....	2
Wheat.....	4
Gardens.....	1

The fields were neat and clean. The houses are of a good class, and kept in good order; most of them were closed, as after the crop is put in, many of the band shut up their houses and remove to the hunting grounds, taking their families with them. Those who remained were busy, repairing houses and stables. One of the band had the contract for putting up the new English Church. They appeared to be very comfortable and contented. The school, under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Agassiz, is making good progress. The roads are very much improved on the reserves, and bridges have been placed over creeks and swampy spots.

The next reserve I visited, was Keesekouse, No. 66. I found things here much the same as on 65; the crops being as under:—

	Acres.
Potatoes.....	9
Barley.....	7
Oats.....	1
Wheat.....	1
Gardens	<u>1½</u>

The gardens and small fields seemed to be well attended to. I found one man here making wooden ox-collars, and he is doing the work well. The school here is taught by Mr. Thomas. The attendance is not so large as usual, owing to so many of the band being absent, and some having withdrawn from treaty. The roads and bridges here also, have been much improved. The houses are of a good class, and are kept clean and tidy. The cattle were improving fast, as the warm showers the past few days, had a wonderful effect on the grass.

The next reserve visited was Coté's, No 64. The roads and bridges have been very much improved here. The crop consists of—

	Acres.
Barley.....	9¼
Potatoes.....	14
Oats.....	1
Gardens.....	<u>2</u>

The cattle looked well,

The school was closed for a few days, owing to the teacher, Mr. McVicar having been transferred to Riding Mountain; and his successor had not arrived, but was then on his way from Winnipeg. It is proposed to have a boarding school under the charge of Rev. Mr. Laird, of the Presbyterian Mission, established on this reserve. This will be an improvement, as the scattered dwellings of the Indians prevents regular attendance when the children have to go home. The chief had not commenced the burning of lime, which he told me he would do the previous year, but expected to do so this season.

On the whole, although these three bands have not increased their area of crop, still, what they have is well done; in fact Indians cannot be hunters and farmers at the same time; and perhaps they put in as much crop as they can well attend to, and follow the hunt as well. The latter, no doubt, is the most profitable. The cattle industry is one that, under good care, can be made a profitable one on these reserves.

The next reserve I inspected was Silver Creek, formerly Gambler's, No. 63. The crops here looked well, and consisted of

	Acres.
Wheat.....	102
Potatoes.....	8
Barley	12
Oats.....	6
Gardens.....	<u>½</u>

The cattle were in splendid condition. Some of the band have sheep, pigs and poultry. The houses and stables are good, and were kept in the best of order. I found some of the stables had been whitewashed. One of the band has a very fine stallion and many of them have ponies. Some of the houses are nicely furnished. The whole of the reserve had an air of comfort about it.

The next reserve visited was Bird Tail, No. 57. The crop here consists of—

	Acres.
Wheat	107
Oats	27
Barley	1
Potatoes	8
Gardens	6

All looking remarkably well. Some fresh land was being broken and the work was really most creditable. It was done by young lads from 16 to 18 years of age. They have a church put up by themselves, a very neat building; also an organ, which cost \$85. A young Sioux played and sang some familiar tunes for our edification. Quite a number met me in the church, and they seemed cheerful and happy. Their demands were not great, as the only things they asked for were a few scythe-stones and some tea for haying. Some nice new houses were being constructed. The women make a number of articles which they sell in Birtle, such as mitts, moccasins, knitted work, baskets, &c., and some of the men earn money by working for the white settlers.

The next reserve visited was Riding Mountain, No. 61. The Indians here had a very successful year's hunting. Half of the band follow hunting, and the other half farming. Fish also were plentiful. The cattle were in the best condition. There is a school and a church on the reserve; and the Rev. Mr. Flett, the missionary, told me when the Indians were at home they seldom failed to attend services on Sundays. They all seemed to be very contented. They had no complaints whatever to make. The houses, newly whitewashed, had a very pretty appearance along the banks of the valley. The crop consists of—

	Acres.
Wheat.....	7
Oats	25
Barley	5
Potatoes.....	5
Gardens	1

I now drove to Rolling River, No. 67, South Quill. Most of the Indians were absent at Minnedosa, picking up roots, for which they receive twenty to twenty-five cents a pound. Some, however, remain on the reserve, and are doing well. One old man had a very fine place. He had twelve ponies and fifteen head of cattle, all private property. He had a good supply of provisions on hand for private use. I noticed, among other things, a full package of Hudson's Bay Company tea, 60 lbs. The old man seemed to be very comfortable and happy. The crop on this reserve is—

	Acres.
Wheat.....	19
Oats.....	3
Potatoes	5
Gardens.....	1

The next reserve inspected was Oak River, No. 58. This is a very fine reserve, one of the best wheat-growing districts in Manitoba. The Indians were busy; some were breaking new land; others were moulding potatoes; others hoeing and weeding. The houses here are of rather a poor class, especially the older ones; but any new ones were of a better description. Some of the wheat fields were as fine as any

I had seen among white settlers. The fields had been well ploughed, seed put in, and the grain free from weeds; in fact, from every point of view, the crop was equal to any white man's. The cattle were in good condition, and corresponded in number with the entries in the books. The houses were clean; most of them have either a cooking or a box stove. The gardens consist of corn, onions, squash, beets, carrots, turnips, and potatoes. The crop consists of—

	Acres.
Wheat.....	180
Oats.....	17
Potatoes.....	15½
Gardens.....	8

Sixty-eight acres of new land had been broken. There is no school on this reserve, but there is a mission, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Burman. It is thought many of the children will attend the Indian school about being established at Elk-horn by the Rev. Mr. Wilson. They are a very industrious lot of Indians, and are therefore deserving of all encouragement.

The next point I reached was Turtle Mountain, No. 60; a small reserve, one mile square, about seven or eight miles from the town of Deloraine. This band is, evidently, not making much progress; being so far away, the agent cannot visit them oftener than two or three times yearly, and some of the band neglect their fields to work or loiter around Deloraine. I made some suggestions in my report to the Commissioner, which, I think, if carried out, will be for the interests of this band. The crop was as follows:—

	Acres.
Wheat.....	18
Oats.....	3
Potatoes.....	4½
Gardens.....	2

There is no school on the reserve.

The next reserve I visited was Oak Lake, No. 59. The crop here consists of:

	Acres.
Wheat.....	32
Oats.....	2½
Potatoes.....	4
Gardens.....	2½

There were eight acres of fresh land broken. Most of the wheat fields looked well, though a few were poor, the seed having been too thickly sown, and the land not well prepared. The cattle looked well. There is no school nor church on this reserve. The older houses are of a poor class, but some new ones were being erected of a more modern pattern. The turnips and onions were a failure, owing, as they believe, to bad seed, which they purchased themselves in the locality, very likely two or three years old.

The next and last reserve in this agency visited was Lizzard Point, No. 62. I noticed quite an improvement over last year in this band. The fields were cleaner, the fences better, and more tidiness generally about the houses could be observed; and the gardens were fairly free of weeds. The wheat looked well, and the potatoes were very fine. A number have increased the area of crop this year. Several of the band still follow hunting, but those who remain and work on their farms are making very satisfactory progress. One man who had only six acres under crop last year, has fifteen this year, and is breaking ten more acres, so as to have a total of twenty-five. Many who never did any farm work before have made a beginning this year, and are doing very well.

This reserve is a very fine one; consisting of the best land, and abundance of grass, wood, and water. The hunting is also good; and a large lake on the reserve is full of fish. Some of the band work for settlers; others make beadwork and baskets, which they sell in Birtle. They make their own oxc-ollars, bobsleighs, hay-racks, and other things; they were purchasing a mower and a horsrake themselves; half to be paid this year, and half next year. The cattle looked well.

There is no school on the reserve, but the Rev. Mr. Flett visits the Indians occasionally. A day school would be of little use, as the reserve is thirty miles square, and the Indians pretty much scattered over the whole of it, so that a school could not be attended, except by a limited number.

I could find no case of sickness on the reserve. I found the Agent, Mr. Markle, very careful and attentive, and doing his utmost for the advancement of the Indians under his charge.

I furnished the Commissioner at Regina with a full report, and the following statements; viz. :—

Inventory of goods in warehouse, showing also receipts and issues for the year. Balance sheets, flour, bacon, tea, sugar, tobacco, biscuits, cattle record.

Crop return, census, ration sheet, list of standard samples, &c.

Moose Mountain Agency.

I now proceeded to Moose Mountain Agency, Mr. J. J. Campbell, Indian Agent^r arriving there on 21st July.

I am pleased to be able to report a marked improvement in this agency since my last inspection a year ago. About 1,500 acres of land have been fenced in during the year; the rails being cut, hauled and fences made by the Indians. The trail leading on to the agency, from the main trail, has been very much improved. The new storehouse has been completed and a new house has been put up for the interpreter, as also an implement shed, the upper part being used as a carpenter's shop, as well as for a place for the Indians to meet in when visiting the agency. The stables have been enlarged and are now very roomy and comfortable buildings. The school building is being repaired by having the roof raised. A kiln for burning lime was ready for the fire. The Indians will thus have plenty of lime for themselves, besides having some to sell to the settlers. The crops on the different reserves are as follows :—

Band 68, Pheasant Rump's—

	Acres.
Wheat.....	75
Oats.....	14
Barley.....	12
Potatoes.....	9
Turnips.....	3
Gardens and peas.....	4
	<hr/>
Total.....	117
	<hr/> <hr/>

Band 69, Striped Blanket's—

	Acres.
Wheat.....	51
Potatoes.....	5
Turnips.....	2
Gardens.....	1½
Flax.....	2
	<hr/>
Total.....	61½
	<hr/> <hr/>

Band 70, White Bear's—

	Acres.
Barley.....	2
Turn'ps.....	1
Potatoes.....	6½
Gardens.....	1½
Total.....	11½

Total number of acres under crop is 189¾. A good deal of summer-fallowing has been done, and some new land broken. The fields were looking very pretty; the wheat and potatoes being particularly fine. The ploughing has been well done; fields are square and neatly finished; and the fences good; the whole reflecting credit on the instructor, Mr. Lawford. I found working, one afternoon, three mowers, with three yokes of oxen; and four ploughs, with four yokes of oxen, all being worked by Indians, and the oxen used were of their own raising and breaking in. The cattle were in the best condition.

On Pheasant Rump's, No. 68, the number is as follows:—

Oxen.....	13
Bull.....	1
Cows.....	14
Steers.....	13
Heifers.....	13
Bull calves.....	5
Pigs.....	5

On Striped Blanket's, No. 69, the number is—

Oxen.....	14
Bull.....	1
Cows.....	13
Steers.....	5
Heifers.....	6
Bull calves.....	7
Heifer calves.....	7
Pigs.....	3
Sheep.....	5

On White Bear's, No. 70, the number is—

Oxen.....	6
Cows.....	3
Heifer.....	1

It will be remembered that White Bear's band left last year for the United States, but most of them returned this spring. This accounts for this band having so little under crop and so few cattle. In an interview with the chief, he admitted they made a great mistake in leaving their reserve the previous year; but now that they had seen their folly, they were determined to make up for lost time, and he said, when you come round next year, we will be able to show as much as the other bands—Nos. 68 and 69.

The houses on No. 68 (Pheasant Rump's), and No. 69 (Striped Blanket) are very much improved. They have wooden floors, and are whitewashed outside and inside; and altogether I have not seen a cleaner, tidier lot of houses anywhere. The Indians themselves are very clean and tidy in their dress. Some of the houses had mosquito netting on the windows, cupboards within and pictures on the walls; and I saw some of them had corn brooms, which they purchased themselves, to sweep their houses.

I noticed that Striped Blanket had erected a very neat railing around the grave of his late father, the ex-chief of the band, and also a little cabin over the grave. It is placed on the top of one of the highest mountains. What a change in a few years in this respect. It was the custom, a very short time ago, and is to this day, at some less civilized places, to dispose of their dead by hanging the corpses on the branches of trees.

The payments took place during my inspection, and all passed off very pleasantly.

The beef supplied here was of good quality, and was well butchered.

A quantity of fresh supplies had arrived, and I examined them carefully. A full report on the same, as also on the various reserves in this agency, with inventory, balance-sheets, and the usual other statements, arising out of my inspection, were forwarded to the commissioner at Regina. The books and office work I found neatly and correctly done. The health of the Indians was very good. The births during the year were 11, and the deaths 18. Mr. Campbell, the agent, is most indefatigable, and the result of his intelligent management can be seen in various ways, in the general improvement of the agency, as well as among the Indians themselves.

My next point was Crooked Lakes Agency, Colonel McDonald, Indian Agent; arriving there on 1st August. On the 4th, I received orders to proceed to Regina, which I did, leaving my horses at the agency. I was sent to Onion Lake Agency, Fort Pitt, on a special mission, the report on which I furnished the Commissioner with on my return. I may say here, however, that I examined a good portion of the Onion Lake Agency; and found everything very satisfactory. The agency buildings are first-class, and the stables the best I have seen at any agency. The Indian houses are of a superior class. The crops were good; the cattle in splendid condition; and the Indians were all working well.

There are two churches on the reserve, a Roman Catholic and a Protestant, the latter in course of erection; also Roman Catholic and Protestant schools. The contrast of this agency, at present, to what it was in 1885, when all was in a state of rebellion, and when the present agent, Mr. Mann and his family were prisoners in Big Bear's camp, is worthy of a passing notice: the progress has been wonderful.

On my return, I called at the Industrial School, Battleford. The buildings were in the best order. Some of the older boys were busy cradling barley, the crop of which was good; and the vegetable and flower gardens looked well. The Principal, the Rev. Mr. Clarke, showed me over the building, and everything appeared to be in its place. Both he, Mrs. Clarke, and Mr. Ashley and his wife, seemed to be very much interested in their work. I camped over-night on the Stony Reserve, on my return to Swift Current, and was present when Mr. Instructor Orr issued the rations; and remarked that the work was done in a business-like way.

Crooked Lakes Agency.

I returned and resumed my work at Crooked Lakes, on 31st August. I found everything in connection with the agency, in a most prosperous condition. The warehouse has been improved by putting a top floor in, thus giving more room for storing light goods; and the buildings have been painted, which gives them a very neat appearance. The agent has a splendid garden, and his crop of vegetables was one of the best I had seen. A new house for the clerk was about being built.

The first reserve I visited was No. 73, Coweses, Mr. J. Nicol being the farmer. The house and stables have been improved during the year, a new root-house made and a corral for the cattle. A number of new fields have been opened on the bench, and those in the valley have been abandoned; and experience goes to show that, as a rule, a crop is more to be depended upon on high land than on low. The Russian wheat has done very well. The crop on this reserve is as follows:—

	Acres.
Wheat.....	67
Barley.....	13
Potatoes	11
Turnips.....	8
Gardens, including corn.....	6
Peas.....	2
Total.....	107

A hail storm on the 24th July destroyed some fields of wheat, but otherwise the whole looked very well, and a fair yield in grain and root crops will be the result. I am glad to hear since that this is the case.

Ten children of this band attend the Rev. Mr. McKay's school. A new house has been built for the chief of this band and a new cooking stove has been presented to him in consideration of his good behavior and good influence over the band.

The Indians are working well, and one encouraging feature is, that many of the young men are taking interest in farm work. The cattle looked in first rate condition, and the increase of calves is very satisfactory. The total number of cattle on this reserve is as follows:—

Oxen.....	20
Cows.....	20
Heifers.....	8
Steers.....	15
Heifer calves.....	5
Bull do.....	6
Bull.....	1
Total.....	75

Private stock of Indians, 18.

A few of the work oxen having become old I recommended that they be killed and used as beef, and replaced by young stock.

On the whole, I noticed quite an improvement on this reserve. The fields were well ploughed, the seed properly put in, the crops well cared for, and the fences good.

The next reserve visited was No. 71, Ochapowace, Mr. E. McNeil being the farmer. I found all hands here busy cutting grain, and stooking it, and others carting it into the stack yard.

Some of the Indians have self-binders of their own. Besides reaping their own grain, they work for others in the band, charging 50 cents an acre for what they cut. The crop, which is a good one, is as follows:—

	Acres.
Wheat.....	84
Barley.....	16
Potatoes.....	14
Turnips.....	9½
Gardens.....	7½
Peas.....	2
Total.....	133

The number of cattle is as follows :—

Oxen	18
Cows.....	19
Heifers.....	5
Heifer calves.....	3
Bull do ..	10
Steers.....	19
Pigs.....	4
Total	<u>78</u>

Private stock of Indians, 49.

A few of the oxen here having also grown old, I recommended that they be killed and used as beef, and replaced by younger stock, as there is no profit in keeping oxen when they get too old to do regular work.

I found the Indian houses and tepees in very good order. I visited the Rev. Mr. McKay's boarding school at Round Lake, bordering on this reserve. The new building, which was in course of erection at my last inspection, has been completed. I was shown all through the various rooms by Mrs. Jones, the matron, and nothing could surpass the cleanliness and tidiness of the whole house from cellar to attic. I noticed in one of the rooms that the boys had to sleep on the floor, being short of bedsteads. As soon as I made known this want to friends in Montreal, through Walter Paul, Esq., I learn from this gentleman that a dozen iron bedsteads were to be sent at once to Mr. McKay as a donation.

There is abundant proof of the good work being done by Mr. McKay's school. The good influence can be noticed, not only among the children, but among the grown-up people. Mr. McKay carries on his work in a quiet and unostentatious manner, and seems to have the confidence and esteem of the Indians. Mrs. Jones is most enthusiastic in her work. Some of the girls sang very nicely; and one little Indian girl played very well on the organ.

I then proceeded to No. 73, Coweses Reserve, Mr. J. A. Sutherland being the farmer in charge. Since my last visit a new storehouse has been erected, and a new stable, roothouse, and corral were under construction.

A great deal of Mr. Sutherland's time is taken up repairing old implements, and he is a most valuable man in this respect, as he can do many repairs that would cost much if sent to any one outside. Although a large portion of Mr. Sutherland's time is thus taken up the reserve has in no way suffered, as can be seen from the nicely laid out fields and splendid crops. A quantity of fresh land has been broken, and summer fallowing; the land having been very well ploughed, and would be no discredit to the best of white people. The crop here consists of—

	Acres.
Wheat	147
Oats.....	23
Barley.....	15
Potatoes	8½
Gardens.....	5½
Peas.....	2½
Total	<u>201½</u>

The Indians were busy harvesting the grain, and some very fine stacks had already been made. The self-binders, which the Indians purchased themselves, were of great use, as the grain was cut and gathered without any waste.

A good many of the band have made improvements in their houses and stables. The chief has his house partitioned off into separate rooms, and I was told some others

were to follow his example as soon as they could procure the necessary lumber. The cattle looked well. The number is as under—

Oxen	27
Cows	15
Heifers	11
Steers.....	9
Heifer calves.....	3
Bull do	8
Bull.....	1
Pigs.....	13
Total	<u>87</u>

Private stock of Indians, 163.

A few old cattle here were pointed out to be killed, and replaced by young stock.

There are many signs of progress on the reserve. More of the band are settling down to farm work, in order to make a living for themselves and become less dependent on the Department.

I now proceeded to No. 74, Sakimay's Band, Mr. A. J. Coburn being the farmer. A new house is about being built for him; in the meantime he is living in an Indian house.

This reserve is in splendid order; the crops looking very fine, and the Indians being all hard at work and apparently very contented.

They have built a kiln to burn lime, which they purpose selling to settlers in Grenfel and other towns, besides having for their own use sufficient and for that of the agency also. As limestone is plentiful they can turn this industry to good account, if only a market can be obtained. The women are making fair progress in knitting and sewing. Many of them can make butter and bake bread, and some of them are very efficient in washing and scrubbing. The men have made some very good hay-racks, to put on waggons, also bobsleighs, the irons of which they themselves fix. They also make waggon-tongues and reaches, and are very handy with tools generally.

Three hundred and fifty tons of hay were in stack, 75 of which, they proposed selling this winter; the balance will be required for the cattle. A large quantity of fencing has been done, some new land broken, and a good deal of summer-fallowing. The crop consists of—

	Acres.
Wheat.....	65
Barley.....	12
Potatoes.....	8
Turnips.....	4
Gardens	2
Peas.....	9
Total	<u>100</u>

The cattle number as follows:—

Oxen	22
Cows	12
Heifers.....	5
Steers.....	8
Heifer calves.....	4
Bull do	3
Bull.....	1
Pigs.....	5
Total.....	<u>60</u>

Private stock of Indians, 50.

Two of the oxen are too old for work, and I reported them accordingly.

The agent, Colonel McDonald, who is ever alive to the best interests of his Indians, contemplates this band, Sakimay's, and No. 73, Cowesess, having their milk made into cheese, for which purpose the milk is to be supplied to the Grenfell cheese factory, which is not very far off from the upper end of Sakimay's Reserve. This may be made a profitable undertaking, under proper management.

I audited the various farm books, and took inventories of goods in hands of the farmers, all of which I found correct. Mr. Pierce, the agency clerk, had opened new ledgers for the farmers, which will be more convenient for them, as well as much easier to check, during an inspection.

The agency books are neatly and correctly kept, and Mr. Pierce, the clerk, takes great interest in having everything in good shape; the goods in warehouse corresponding in almost every case with the balance in ledger.

I have much pleasure in stating that Colonel McDonald has his agency in splendid form. The Indians are contented and pleasant, and work is going on at all points very smoothly.

I should remark that religious services are held every Sunday afternoon in the agent's house, conducted alternately by clergymen of the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches. These services are attended by the various employés on the agency, and by many of the Indians.

I find that in this agency at present, the Indians have the following farming implements of their own, purchased by themselves, viz., fifteen mowers, twelve horse-rakes, five self-binders, and a number of waggons.

I was shown a cart made by an Indian; wheels, shafts and body, and not a particle of iron about it. The workmanship was really good.

The fresh supplies received my closest attention. These I reported on fully to the Commissioner; the provisions and groceries being all of a superior class.

The flour, bacon, tea and tobacco gave the utmost satisfaction.

The beef supplied was of good quality and well butchered.

The implements, as a rule, came up to the standard required. Where any discrepancy existed, I pointed out the same in my report at the time.

The usual inventories of agency and farms, balance sheets, and other statements, were forwarded to the Commissioner, Regina.

Assiniboine Agency.

The next point reached was Assiniboine Agency; Mr. W. L. Grant, Indian agent, and Mr. Halford, clerk and interpreter, arriving there on 17th September.

A new office has been erected since my last inspection. The stable and out-buildings have been newly whitewashed, which gave them a neat and clean appearance. The agent proposes converting the old office into a room to teach the Indian women to card and weave wool, a supply of which is now obtained from the sheep on the agency.

The warehouse was in good order, the goods all properly placed, and the inventory showed that what was on hand corresponded with the balance in ledger. The books were neatly and correctly kept.

On driving into the agency the first thing I witnessed were seven double waggons loaded with grain, and which the Indians were hauling into the stack yard, the agent and his clerk being busy making the stacks, which were placed in the centre of a newly ploughed field, so that there was little, if any, risk from prairie fires. As a further precaution the agent was having a fire guard ploughed around the field at some distance off.

The crop, which is a good one, consists of:—

	Acres.
Wheat.....	124
Oats.....	20
Peas.....	12
Barley.....	12
Potatoes.....	37
Turnips.....	30
Carrots.....	4
Onions.....	2
Gardens.....	8
Total.....	249

The total number of acres of land broken is 275, and 268 acres have been fenced in. Two hundred and thirty tons of hay have been stacked for winter use.

The cattle, which were in the best condition, number as follows:—

Bulls	2
Oxen.....	19
Cows	17
Heifers	10
Steers	12
Heifer calves.....	4
Bull calves.....	11
Pigs	11
Sheep.....	39
Total	125

Private property of Indians, 49 ponies. The increase in calves is very satisfactory, and the increase in sheep is only one short of being double in two years. The number would be exactly double, only a lamb was killed by a dog.

The school was not in session, the teacher having got leave of absence for two weeks.

Most of the fresh supplies on contract 1888-89 had arrived, all of which I examined carefully, and sent in my report on the same to the Commissioner.

The flour was fully equal to sample, and made capital bread; the bacon was sweet and sound; and the groceries generally, including tobacco, were first-class.

Some of the men earn money by working for white settlers, and by hauling wood to Wolseley flour mill, where they find a ready market.

The women continue to knit socks, mitts, gloves and mufflers for themselves, and some are making good progress in making butter.

A number of prizes were carried off by the Indians at the exhibition lately held at Indian Head. The prizes were for grain, root crops and industrial arts. I found the agency generally in good shape, both as regards office work and on the farms, all being done in a business-like way. Mr. Grant loses no opportunity of advising and assisting the Indians under his charge. The following statements, with a full detailed report, were sent to the head office, Regina:—

Agency inventory.

Balance sheets, flour, beef, bacon, tea, sugar and tobacco.

Cattle record.

Crop return.

Standard samples.

Census.

Average rate of rations for the year.

Report of examination of fresh supplies, &c.

File Hills Agency.

I now proceeded to File Hills Agency, Mr. H. L. Reynolds, agent, arriving there on the 21st September.

Since my last inspection of this agency, a year ago, a new implement shed has been put up, and a new root house and stone house for the use of the clerk were in course of erection. The agent's house has been newly painted, and a well has been dug, but so far without success in obtaining water.

The agent has a very fine garden with a good crop of the various kinds of vegetables. These gardens are not only useful in raising vegetables for the house, but also of much benefit as samples to the Indians when visiting the agency. They are great imitators, and when they see something well done they try to follow in the same way. The inventory of goods in warehouse showed careful management.

The crop consists of:—

	Acres.
Wheat.....	117
Oats.....	15½
Peas.....	3
Barley.....	21
Potatoes.....	22
Turnips.....	3
Carrots.....	2½
Onions.....	1½
Gardens	½
Total.....	<u>185½</u>

The wheat and barley had been all cut and stooked, and the sight of about 100 acres of fine grain, all in stook, was a very pretty and pleasing one. The change made by the ex-agent, Mr. Williams, in abandoning the smaller fields and having one or two large ones has been a success, this year at all events. The small fields were getting full of weeds, and the Indians will now be able to summer-fallow most of them.

The result of the harvesting will only be known when the grain is threshed; but from an examination made through the fields, I think the yield will be a fair one. Some of the low spots were injured by frost. The potatoes will only be about half a crop, owing to early frost checking their growth. The turnips and carrots will not give so good a yield as they should, owing to the want of thinning, which it is difficult to get the Indians to do; as they think it is terrible waste to pull up any of the young plants: three roots are therefore growing where there should be only one.

A good deal of fencing has been done during the year, the new wheat fields alone requiring a large number of rails. A great quantity of hay (400 tons) is stacked at various points, for the use of the cattle during the winter. The stacks are well made, and strong fences placed around them, also fire-guards. Long distances have to be covered, in order to secure a sufficient supply of hay, and on some places the roads are very rough.

The cattle looked well. I only noticed one yoke of oxen, in the hands of Star Blanket, which looked thin, and as if not well cared for. The numbers in the various bands are as follows:—

No. 84, Little Black Bear:—

Work oxen.....	11
Cows.....	24
Steers.....	12
Heifers.....	8
Heifer calves.....	6
Bull do	8
Total.....	<u>69</u>

Horses, private property of the Indians.....	30
No. 83, Star Blanket:—	
Work oxen.....	6
Cows.....	9
Steers.....	9
Heifers.....	1
Heifer calves.....	2
Bull do	1
Total.....	<u>28</u>
Horses, private property of Indians,.....	7
No. 82, Okanese:—	
Work oxen.....	14
Bull.....	1
Cows.....	15
Steers.....	15
Heifers.....	9
Bull calves.....	8
Heifer calves.....	5
Total.....	<u>67</u>
Horses, private property of Indians,.....	6
No. 81, Peepeekesis:—	
Work oxen.....	12
Bull.....	1
Cows.....	17
Steers.....	10
Heifers.....	4
Bull calves.....	7
Heifer calves.....	8
Total.....	<u>59</u>
Horses, private property of Indians,.....	5
Total cattle in agency.....	223
do horses do	48
do sheep do	<u>14</u>

I noticed very little effort in the way of improving the Indian houses. Fifteen acres of fresh land has been broken on Star Blanket's Reserve. The experiment of trying to grow fall-wheat, proved a failure.

A boarding school was in course of erection, and, when completed, it is expected to accommodate forty pupils. The building is of stone, and will be a very substantial one, as well as convenient and suitable for the purposes of a boarding school. The old buildings will be used as a summer kitchen and a meeting place for Indians, when they come to visit their children; and also for storing supplies.

The health of the Indians was very good, the doctor not having been called in since May last.

One Indian, with the private assistance of the agent, purchased a self-binder this year, and he earned nearly the third of the price, by reaping grain for others.

The agent has been very successful in getting a large amount of work done, in fact some of them complain that they have to work too hard.

The men make their own hay-frames, jumpers &c.; and the women knit and sew; a few make butter, but as a rule, give most of the milk to the children, who

are very fond of it. Last year the Indians sold 100 cords of wood to the Industrial School, Qu'Appelle, for which they received \$275.; and 50 to the Agency, for \$75.

The bulk of the treaty-money was spent, this year, in buying blankets, clothing, tea, and tobacco; and very little for beads and paint. The number of births in the Agency, from 1st August, 1887, to 1st September, 1888, is 10; and the deaths during the same period, 19.

The clerk, Mr. Stewart, who also acts as farm instructor and issuer; and Mr. McConnell, farm-hand, are both very efficient officers; and the agent, Mr. Reynolds, considering the short time he has had charge, has done wonderfully well. He has a complete knowledge of the wants of the Agency, and is most energetic in carrying out what has to be done.

The usual statements, balance-sheets, and inventories were forwarded to the head office.

Touchwood Hills Agency.

I now drove across country, piloted by an Indian, to Touchwood Hills Agency, Mr. H. Keith, agent; arriving here on the 29th September.

Since my last inspection, the interpreter's house has been improved, by raising the walls, and shingling the roof; the house has also been lathed and plastered; and a new poultry-house built.

A small house, for Indians to meet in when visiting the Agency, has also been erected. The newly painted Agency-buildings have now a very pretty appearance. The warehouse was in perfect order, everything in its place, and the whole tidy and clean. The inventory shows the goods on hand as corresponding in almost every instance with the balances, as per ledger. The books have been correctly and neatly kept, and the whole office-work is done in a business-like manner.

The first reserve I inspected was Day Star's, in company with the agent; the chief hoisted his flag in honor of our visit. I noticed considerable improvement on this reserve, since last year. A new school house has been built, and also a corral. The chief's house has been floored and a ceiling put in, the lumber for which was kindly given him by the Deputy of the Superintendent-General on his visit, last fall. The old chief spoke in most grateful terms for having, through Mr. Vankoughnet's kindness, such a comfortable house. It was whitewashed outside and inside, and had recently been scrubbed, so that the whole had a tidy and cheerful appearance. The chief is building a new stable, and many of the band are also doing so, or else repairing and enlarging their old ones. Some new houses have been built this year, of a better class than the old ones.

I noticed that the Indians in this band were particularly clean and neat in their dress. The grain was in the stack-yard, well secured by a fence and fire-guard around the outside.

The wheat will, to all appearance, be a fair crop, but the actual result will only be known when it is threshed. Potatoes are poor. Turnips will not prove to be a good crop, owing to the want of thinning; a practice it is difficult to induce the Indians to follow; and unless the farmer does the work himself, for which he has not time, it is not done at all, and the consequence is a poor crop.

A large quantity of hay has been stacked for winter; a small stack being placed at almost every stable on the reserve.

The crop on Day Star's is—

	Acres.
Wheat	32
Barley	3
Peas	2
Potatoes	6
Turnips	2
Gardens	2
	—
Total.....	47

The fields seem to have been well ploughed and kept free from weeds. The cattle were in fine condition, and the increase in calves this year is most satisfactory; and shows that this industry is a profitable one, when properly looked after. The herd consists of:—

Oxen	11
Cows	19
Heifers	16
Steers	18
Bull	1
Heifer calves	10
Bull calves	9
	<hr/>
Total ..	84
	<hr/>

This shows a calf for every cow.

I next proceeded to Poor-man's Reserve, No. 88. The farm instructor, Mr. Gooderham, resides here; his predecessor, Mr. Fleetham, having been transferred to Gordon's Reserve. A new school-house has been erected here also since my last visit. An addition is being made to the storehouse, which will give room for a carpenter's shop, and also for storing grain. A corral for the cattle has been made, and a number of new Indian houses and stables, including one each for the chief. A large quantity of hay has been secured and well distributed on the reserve, for the convenience of the cattle during the winter; the fences are particularly good. The houses will be all whitewashed before winter sets in. Some fresh land has been broken, and a deal of summer-fallowing done. The Indians were busy fall-ploughing when I was there and were doing the work well; ploughs, oxen and harness were all in good order, clean and neat.

The crop here consists of—

	Acres.
Wheat	43
Oats	4½
Barley	9
Peas	2
Potatoes	7
Turnips	3
Gardens	2
	<hr/>
Total.....	70½
	<hr/>

The grain will be a fair yield, as also will be the root crops, but the potatoes will probably produce only a half a crop. The cattle on this reserve are not such a fine lot as those on Day Star's, but still they were in good condition. The number is—

Oxen.....	11
Cows.....	17
Heifers.....	8
Steers	12
Heifer calves.....	9
Bull do	8
	<hr/>
Total... ..	65
	<hr/>

The increase in calves here is also very satisfactory, being a calf for every cow. Everything about this reserve is in the best order; and the Indians were working most cheerfully. The instructor, Mr. Gooderham, has got married since my last in-

spection; and his wife is taking great interest in teaching the Indian women ordinary household duties.

My next point was Gordon's Reserve, Mr. Fleetham being the instructor. This reserve is now worked by itself, it was formerly under the same instructor as Muscowequan's. A new house has been built for Mr. Fleetham; it is constructed of square cut logs, lathed and plastered, and has a dressed ceiling. Logs are on hand for a new stable. The schoolhouse is being enlarged, so as to accommodate, as boarders, fifteen pupils. The average attendance of day scholars is 16. The grain was in stack, one stack-yard being on one end of the reserve, and one on the other end. They are strongly fenced in, and fire-guards ploughed around them. One Indian has his crop stacked on his own place, also well secured from cattle.

The potatoes and turnips will be a poor crop, but the other vegetables were in a fair condition. Seventy acres of new breaking and summer-fallowing will be ready for next year's crop. Most of the fall ploughing was completed, one field of 35 acres looking very well.

Logs are to be got out of the mountains this winter for new and better stables. Some very good houses have been built this year. The fencing is good, and the fields have kept free from weeds.

The crops on this reserve consist of—

	Acres.
Wheat.....	55
Oats.....	5
Barley.....	7
Peas.....	5
Potatoes.....	12
Turnips.....	6
Gardens.....	2
Total.....	92

The cattle number as under—

Oxen.....	20
Cows.....	18
Steers.....	14
Heifers.....	13
Heifer calves.....	7
Bull calves.....	9
Total.....	81

Private stock of Indians..... 35

The increase of calves is very satisfactory; and the cattle were in fine condition.

The reserve seems to be making progress; and now that Mr. Fleetham can give it his undivided attention, there is every reason to expect considerable improvement by the end of another year.

The next reserve I visited was Muscowequan's, No. 85, Mr. Couture being the instructor.

A great many improvements have been made on this reserve since my last inspection. A new house for the instructor has almost been completed; an implement shed put up; the storehouse enlarged by adding a lean-to, and a small house erected, in which tools and the smaller implements are stored; it also serves as an issue-house. The whole of the buildings were recently whitewashed, and had a very tidy appearance. A corral has been made also; and the schoolhouse is being enlarged, so as to accommodate permanent boarders. Seventy acres of fresh land have been broken and summer-fallowed. The fall ploughing has been almost completed.

The number of acres under crop was—

	Acres.
Wheat.....	35
Oats.....	6
Barley.....	5
Peas.....	6½
Potatoes.....	14
Turnips.....	4
Gardens.....	1
Total.....	<u>71½</u>

The root crop will give a poor yield, but it is expected the Indians will have enough of potatoes for their own use, as well as for next spring's seed.

A quantity of hay is stacked near the farm buildings; and some large stacks are placed at various points on the reserve, for convenience during winter.

Six new houses have been built, all of a much better class than former ones.

The school is in a most flourishing condition; the attendance, on 5th October, was 24; and Mr. Dennehy, the teacher, is doing good work here.

The cattle on this reserve, are in good condition, and their number is as follows:

Oxen.....	19
Cows.....	14
Heifers.....	8
Steers.....	6
Bulls.....	1
Heifer calves.....	5
Bull do.....	6
Total.....	<u>59</u>

Private stock of Indians..... 8

The increase of calves here also is very satisfactory.

At Yellow Quills, No. 89, the cattle number as follows:—

Oxen.....	7
Cows.....	8
Bulls.....	2
Heifer calves.....	4
Bull do.....	2
Total.....	<u>23</u>

Private stock of Indians..... 13

Mr. Couture has entered upon his duties most energetically; and there is every reason to believe that the Indians will improve rapidly under his management.

I audited the books on the different farms, and took inventories of all supplies in hands of the instructors.

I gave special attention to the fresh supplies delivered at the Agency, on contract 1888-89. On the whole, I found that contractors had faithfully fulfilled their contracts. The flour was very good, also the bacon, and the groceries were quite up to the standard required. In cases where the quality of any article was deficient, I pointed out the same in my report to the Commissioner.

I have much pleasure in stating that the agency is prospering under the able management of the agent, Mr. Keith.

The usual inventories of agency and farms, balance-sheets, statements of various matters arising out of my inspection, were forwarded to the head office, Regina.

This is the first year, I understand, that no supplementary estimate will be made from this agency, for flour; which shows that the labor in the direction of raising crops, has not been fruitless.

The crop at Yellow Quill's is—

Barley.....	2 acres
Potatoes.....	8 do
Total crop in agency.....	291 do
Total cattle in agency.....	368 head

The health of the Indians is good. Some were complaining of sore eyes. Their good state of health is, in a great measure, owing to the fact that the agent takes great care in seeing that they clean their houses every spring, when they go into their tepees, even to the extent of lifting the floors of their houses, where they have modern ones; and thoroughly cleansing every corner where dirt is likely to have accumulated.

Industrial School Qu'Appelle.

I now proceeded to the industrial school at Fort Qu'Appelle; the Reverend Father Hugonnard, principal; arriving there on the 13th October.

Since my last inspection of this institution, in July, 1886, I find many improvements have been made. Mr. Betournay, inspector of Roman Catholic schools, had just finished his work here, so that his report will contain all information on this head. I will merely remark that I found the pupils had made good progress. They were cheerful and happy-looking, exceedingly polite and well behaved, and not a single case of sickness existed which speaks well for the management, as also for the constant care of Doctor Seymour, the medical attendant. The numbers of pupils are, girls 41, boys 62. The inspector of Public Works had been present also, superintending the building. I therefore confined my attention to auditing the books since my last inspection in 1886; taking an inventory of goods on hand in warehouse, as well as those in use; also house furniture and kitchen utensils; the examination of fresh supplies, and inspecting the farm, &c.

The new girls' school is adjoining the main building, and is almost completed. It will accommodate seventy-five pupils, besides affording class-rooms and accommodation for the Rev. Sisters. There is also a commodious chapel in the upper part of the building. The lower part will serve as a kitchen and store-rooms, for both boys and girls departments. One of Burns' (of Montreal), 8 feet ranges has been placed in the kitchen.

The boys' new wing has been completed since my last inspection, and the whole of the buildings have been veneered outside, with white brick, which adds very much to the comfort of the inmates, as well as giving a solid and neat appearance to the buildings. A blacksmith's shop has been put up, and a carpenter's shop was about being completed. A building which serves as a bakery at one end, and a storeroom for flour and other heavy goods at the other end, has also been built. A very fine root-house has been made, and I found it well filled with roots of all kinds, for the use of the house. A coal shed and extra water-closets have also been added. About five miles of wire fencing has been made, enclosing the pasturage on the farm.

The crop this year consisted of—

	Acres.
Wheat.....	3
Oats.....	29
Peas.....	4
Millet.....	5
Potatoes.....	10
Turnips.....	3
Gardens.....	6
Total.....	<u>60</u>

The result of the crop being as near as possible as follows:—

Wheat.....	50 bushels.
Oats.....	711 do
Peas.....	50 do
Millet.....	5 tons straw.
Potatoes.....	580 bushels.
Turnips.....	400 do
Carrots.....	60 do
Parsnips.....	20 do

and also a quantity of beets, cabbages, &c.

The fields on the farm were neat and clean, and seemed to be well cared for; 66½ tons of hay are stacked on the prairie, which will be hauled in during early winter.

The live stock consists of:—

Work oxen.....	2
Milch cows.....	11
Heifers.....	3
Steers.....	2
Heifer calves.....	4
Total.....	22
<hr/>	
Pigs.....	5
Poultry.....	70
Horses.....	3
Horses, native.....	1
Colt do.....	1

The two work-oxen have become too old, and two of the horses also; these will soon have to be disposed of, and replaced by more serviceable animals.

The goods on hand are kept in good order. I examined the fresh supplies very carefully; and pointed out in my report to the Commissioner any differences existing as to quality and value. These applied principally to the dry goods. The provisions and groceries were all of a superior class. The flour supplied by the Fort Qu'Appelle Milling Co. is very good, and makes very fine bread. The beef supplied is of the very best quality. Mr. Farrell, the clerk, has his books and office-work in very good order; but I suggested that a new ledger be opened, on the present system, which we find works so well in the Agencies; as the ledger now in use, was carried on in an antiquated style, which is now discarded. This new ledger having been sent by the Commissioner, I gave directions how to open it; which will be much more convenient for the clerk, as well as more simple and correct, and will save much time during an inspection. I wrote off all the worn out and useless articles; so that the new ledger will begin with the correct balances of goods on hand, as on 1st October, both in use and in warehouse.

A number of the boys are very proficient in the trades of blacksmithing and carpentry; and the girls are making good progress in sewing, mending, cooking, and general house-work. I noticed some of them working the sewing machines.

The gardens, both flower and vegetable, are so well known for their excellence, that it is not necessary for me to say more than that they are a credit to the institution. The Rev. Father was busy, making further improvements, by levelling some rough places, and carting fresh earth to spots where the soil was light. The boys get good training, by doing work in the gardens and on the farm. Mr. Redmond, the farmer, has a nice quiet way of handling the boys; and they do what he tells them without a murmur. The school is doing a good work, and the Rev. Father Hugonnard and the Rev. Sisters are deserving of all praise for their excellent management.

During my visit, I received the melancholy intelligence of the death of a beloved son; and I shall never forget the kind sympathy extended to me, not only by the Rev. Father and Sisters, but also by the pupils.

The inventory, and other statements were sent to the head office.

Muscowpetung's Agency.

I now visited Muscowpetung's Agency; Mr. J. B. Lash, Agent; first inspecting Standing Buffalo (Sioux) Reserve, No. 78, and Pasquah's, No. 79, on my way; arriving at the agency on the 25th October.

The buildings at the agency have had the roofs painted, which gives them a neat appearance; a coal shed and a covering for the well have been built during the year; and the posts for the fence around the buildings have been placed, but the wire has not yet been put on.

I went over a large portion of Standing Buffalo's Reserve. The crops here have been very good this year; the potatoes and turnips particularly so. Not much fall-ploughing had been done, as the Indians were away working for white people; but Mr. Hockley expected to get the ploughing done soon, if the weather continued favorable.

The houses on this reserve are of a poor class, with low flat roofs; but a few new ones have been constructed, of a better type. Some of the band are not so tidy and clean, as regards their dwellings, as I would like to see; and I took occasion to point out the danger, in a sanitary point of view, of allowing filth to accumulate around their premises. They promised to be more particular in this respect. One man had a most filthy place, it was dirty, both inside and outside the house. Mr. Hockley told me that this was the hardest family he had to deal with, in getting cleanliness observed. The man had been away working on the railway, and had just returned; and promised to clean up at once.

I may say here, that if there is one thing above another, which I am particular about, it is inculcating on all concerned, the necessity for cleanliness and tidiness about their persons and houses. This is the first step; for very little progress will be made in improving the Indian, so long as he is willing to live in dirt. I am glad to say, however, that this band was the exception in my tour, this year; as I found a marked improvement everywhere, in this matter. The school is well attended.

The crop consists of:—

	Acres.
Wheat.....	31
Barley.....	1
Potatoes	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Turnips.....	3
Gardens	2
	—
Total.....	<u>51$\frac{1}{2}$</u>

The grain was in stack and the root crops in cellars. One Indian had 500 bushels of potatoes and 100 bushels of turnips of his own. Some corn was sown, but it was a failure; 100 tons of hay have been stacked for winter use. With a good supply of potatoes and turnips, and quantities of fish, which they catch close at hand, and wild duck, their position for the approaching winter is very comfortable.

The cattle looked well. Their numbers are as follows:—

Oxen.....	16
Cows	10
Steers.....	9
Heifer calves.....	7
Bull do	6
Bull.....	1
	—
Total.....	<u>49</u>

Indians' private property—horses, 45.

A corral has been made during the year, and stabling capacity has been enlarged.

I now drove to Pasquah's Reserve, No. 79, Mr. Hockley being the farmer, and in charge of this as well as of the Sioux, No. 78, Standing Buffalo's. The crops here have been very satisfactory, and the grain was all in stacks waiting to be threshed. It is of very good quality, the wheat having taken first prize at the late exhibition held in Regina, in the Indian class, and second prize in competition with white settlers. When it is considered that the best samples of wheat in the Dominion are grown in the Regina district, it speaks well for our Indians that they competed so successfully this year. The fields were clean and free from weeds, fences were good, and everything around was in the best order.

Mr. Hockley was busy digging a well, and was likely to succeed in getting water, which would be a great convenience. As soon as this object is attained, a new house will be built for Mr. Hockley, and the present dwelling turned into a storehouse and granary.

The crop consisted of—

	Acres.
Wheat.....	78
Barley.....	21½
Potatoes.....	7½
Turnips.....	3½
Gardens.....	1
Total.....	92½

Potatoes and turnips are very good crops, and will be ample for the use of the Indians.

The cattle were in splendid condition. Their number is—

Oxen.....	36
Cows.....	26
Heifers.....	6
Steers.....	17
Heifer calves.....	22
Bull do.....	25
Bull.....	1
Total.....	133

Private stock of Indians 60

The day school has been closed, and many of the children attend the Industrial School, Qu'Appelle.

I noticed a marked progress on this reserve since my last inspection. The Indians seem to be quite contented, and are well pleased with the results of this year's crops. Three hundred tons of hay are stacked for use of the cattle during winter: the stacks are well made and strongly fenced.

The Indians of this reserve carried off twenty-six prizes at the Regina exhibition, held lately. They were for wheat, potatoes, carrots, onions, hops, turnips, corn, best assortment of other vegetables, bread, butter, jams, mats, socks, comforters, hoods, mitts, moccasins, &c., all of which manufactured goods were made by Indian women, under direction of Mrs. Hockley.

I think this is good proof of the advancement in civilization and useful industries of the Indians; and is the best answer that can be given to the numerous croakers who think that nothing can be made of an Indian. Mr. and Mrs. Hockley deserve credit for the care and interest taken in those under their charge.

The roof of the root-house fell in during a thunder storm, but it has been repaired, and is now stronger and better than it was before. A number have improved their dwellings, and enlarged their stable capacity so as to accommodate the herd, which is increasing fast. A good deal of summer fallowing has been done; the only safe way to kill off weeds; and most of the fall ploughing has been completed.

I audited the books and took an inventory of goods in the instructor's hands, which I found correct. I asked the agents to furnish the farmers with new ledgers, so as to be in harmony with the present system of book-keeping.

I now proceed to Muscowpetung's Reserve, No. 80, Mr. McIntosh being the farmer.

The buildings here have been improved by enlarging the horse stable, putting up a tool house, carpenters' shop and a place for the Indians to meet in in cold weather, when they come for rations. A very fine root house has also been made; the lumber for which being the only cost, as the labor was performed by the instructor himself.

The crops here have been very satisfactory. The grain was in stacks. Potatoes and garden crops were very good.

The buildings and surroundings are in good order and the whole place is a model of tidiness. Tools and implements are well secured from the weather.

The crops consisted of—

	Acres
Wheat.....	52
Potatoes	13
Gardens	3
	68
Total..	68

Fall ploughing had been nearly completed. The fences are good. The wisdom of cultivation on the bench, instead of the valley, is demonstrated more than ever this year.

The cattle were in fine condition; they could not be otherwise, from the good pasturage and clear running water, which the cattle can get at all times.

Their number is—

Oxen.....	25
Cows	20
Heifers	13
Steers	16
Heifers calves.....	12
Bull calves.....	8
Bull.....	1
	95
Total.....	95

Private property of Indians (horses), 32.

Two hundred and fifty tons of hay are stacked for winter use.

I audited the farm books and took an inventory of supplies on hand, writing off what was worn out and useless. I found the books correct and neatly kept, and the implements and tools in their proper place.

I now proceeded to Piapot's Reserve (No. 75), Mr. McKinnon being the farm instructor. The crops here also were most satisfactory, and the experienced and practical management of Mr. McKinnon could be seen at every point. The grain was all in stack. The storehouse and other buildings were in the best order, and clean and tidy. Tools and implements were in their proper place.

I audited the farm books, which I found correct. I took an inventory of goods on hand, writing off some articles which had become unserviceable from long use.

It is proposed to convert the present log dwelling into a horse stable, as it is overrun with bugs. The well has not proved a success, although a depth of 240 feet has been reached.

The crop consisted of—

	Acres.
Wheat.....	55
Potatoes.....	15½
Turnips	13
Carrots	4
Gardens	10
Peas	1
	<hr/>
Total.....	98½

Four hundred and fifty tons of hay are stacked in the valley for winter use and to fill contracts in Regina.

The cattle number as under—

Oxen.....	29
Cows	14
Heifers	14
Steers	12
Heifer calves.....	4
Bull calves.....	2
Bull.....	1
	<hr/>
Total	76

Indians' private property, horses 62. The increase of calves on the four reserves is very satisfactory.

I visited the school taught by Miss Rose. This lady informed me that the attendance during the present month was the best since the school was opened. A number of women were present sewing and knitting, and others were helping in the kitchen. Apart from the school, Miss Rose is doing a good work among the Indians, as she visits them in their own houses and tepees, reading and singing hymns with them, which she is capable of doing in their own language. I met Chief Piapot here; he made a long speech, but was in the best of spirits. He made no complaints to me.

Most of the fall-ploughing was completed on this reserve. This band has now ten double waggons of its own, besides mowers and horse-rakes, all purchased by themselves. Muscowpetung's band has seven waggons, and Pasquah's one, making a total of 18 private waggons in the agency. I examined the new stables or sheds being put up for the new herd about to be established under management of the agent. These are situated on a very suitable spot, near hay and water. I attended the killing of cattle on the agency; the beef was good and well butchered.

I visited the boarding school under charge of Rev. Mr. Moore, of the Presbyterian Church. It is situated on the borders of Muscowpetung's Reserve, which is the centre of the agency. Miss White is the teacher. There were present on the day of my visit, 24 pupils, and three more came the same day, making the number 27. I was shown some fancy work and knitting done by the little girls, which was very creditable, considering that the school has only been commenced within the year. I understand that a number of prizes were carried off by the pupils at the Regina exhibition. The school is evidently doing good work here; and it is to be hoped that it will receive the cordial support of those Presbyterian friends who are favorably disposed towards the improvement of the Indians.

There is but little use in starting these missions, and then letting them languish, from want of sufficient support. The building will soon require to be enlarged, as the space now is taxed to its fullest capacity. Funds will be required to properly

furnish the house with beds and bedding and other appliances required in an establishment of this kind.

I went over very carefully the fresh supplies delivered at the agency, under contract 1888-89, and my report on them was sent to the Commissioner.

The provisions and groceries have given the utmost satisfaction this year. They were delivered in good order, and in almost every instance were quite up to the standard required. A few implements were not equal in quality to what was called for, and consequently were rejected. The bacon, flour, tea and tobacco, were of very fine quality.

The health of the Indians was good. Doctor Seymour is very attentive in looking after their wants in this respect.

The Indians are well supplied with fish, which they catch in the Qu'Appelle Lakes, without any expense to the Department.

Some of them sell dry wood to parties in Fort Qu'Appelle; others dispose of their hay in Regina. They filled a contract for 100 tons of it for the North-West Mounted Police, delivered in Regina, at \$8 a ton. They asked for leave to supply 200 tons, but only obtained half of what they asked for. The Indians having put up the hay, will thus be out of \$800 unless they can sell it elsewhere. The births and deaths from 1st August, 1887, to 1st October, 1888, have been as follows:—

	Births.	Deaths.
Pasquah's	12	7
Muscowpetung's.....	6	3
Sioux.....	7	9
Piapot's	16	28
Totals	<u>41</u>	<u>47</u>

The deaths at Piapot's were principally those of old age.

The individual earnings of the Indians during the year have amounted to the following sums:—

Pasquah's band.....	\$ 650
Muscowpetung's band.....	1,200
Piapot's do	1,200
Sioux do	<u>500</u>

The agency books have been correctly and neatly kept. The clerk, Mr. Halpin, takes the greatest pains to have everything in good shape. Besides keeping the books he attends to the warehouse, keeping track of goods going out and coming in, and he also acts as interpreter. The agent, Mr. Lash, continues his personal supervision of all that is going on in the agency; and from his well known business abilities, it is readily to be seen that everything in connection with the farms, as well as the agency, is familiar to him, and therefore errors or omissions are seldom or never discovered. I have therefore, much pleasure in stating that this agency is in a most prosperous condition; and Mr. Lash is to be congratulated on his good management. He is ably assisted by the farm instructors, who are careful and efficient officers.

I forwarded to the Commissioner inventories of agency and farms, balances these of flour, bacon, beef, tea, sugar and tobacco, cattle record, crop returns, census, list of standard samples, average daily rations for the past fourteen months, report on examination of fresh supplies, list of officers and employes, and of books used in office. All my reports and statements have been sent in duplicate. I now returned to Regina, arriving here on the 3rd instant.

I have still Treaty No. 7 to inspect; and if I get through in time, I will send a supplementary report of the Agencies there.

I would state, before concluding, that, on the whole, I have noticed a marked improvement among the Indians I have visited this year.

I have to thank you for giving me a clerk, without whom it would be utterly impossible to supply the exhaustive reports and statements now furnished. It will

be noticed that the present form of inventory not only shows the goods on hand, but gives the balance on hand at last inspection, goods received since, and also the issues; in fact it mentions every transaction which has taken place since the previous inspection.

Mr. Carruthers, my clerk, is a most efficient officer; he is very painstaking and correct, and neat in his work, as the many statements sent in during the season will abundantly testify.

My teamster, Mr. E. J. Martin, has given the utmost satisfaction. He has taken good care of the horses; and, as a consequence, they come back, after their long journeys, in better condition than when I started.

I was invariably afforded all facilities possible, by the various Agents, in the prosecution of my work. I travelled wholly by buckboard; and have inspected:—

8 Agencies,
31 Reserves,
1 Industrial School,

and visited 2 Indian mission boarding and 15 day-schools.

I do not think it out of place here, for me to state that the deserved promotion of Mr. Reed to the Commissionership, is favorably received by the officers of the various agencies I have visited, as well as by the Indians.

There is good reason to hope that the judicious and humane policy of the Department, so successfully administered for many years by yourself, will be continued under the management of Mr. Commissioner Reed. His long and practical experience in the Department, with the untiring energy with which he is possessed, warrant the belief that, under your guiding hands, Indian affairs will go on as smoothly and successfully as ever.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. MCGIBBON,

Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.

PICOU, N.S., 17th November, 1888.

The Honorable

Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit for your information the tabular statement for the year with the following remarks:—

I am pleased to observe that the Indians of this district attach due importance to farming, and fully realize the substantial benefits arising from this industry. The crop consisted principally of potatoes and wheat, and I am happy to state that the yield was very good. Their other industries were fishing, coopering, basket making, putting back and bottom in chairs, making pick handles for the mines, working at the wharves loading and unloading vessels. During the winter season many Indians make a profitable business of fishing eels and selling at from 4 to 7 cents per pound to local buyers for shipment to foreign markets.

Although contagious diseases are not known among them for years past, yet as many as twelve deaths have occurred within the last year.

The school at Indian Cove is yet vacant for want of a teacher. The fund for the payment of a teacher is so limited that none can be found to undertake the charge. It is not a recognized school section like the other schools of the province, and consequently receives no government nor county aid.

The Indians of this district are exemplary in their honesty, and in their morals; and when speaking of them as a body, they are also sober. There are always a few individuals who will drink when they have an opportunity.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

RODERICK McDONALD,

Indian Agent, District No. 8.

REGINA, N. W. T., 12th November, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report upon the surveys of Indian Reserves for the past season.

The work in Algoma and Manitoba was intrusted to Mr. Ponton, Assistant Surveyor; and consisted of the survey of two reserves at Rivière la Seine, two at Lake Manitoba, and two on Beren's River: the last about one hundred and fifty miles from its mouth, in a region but little explored and difficult of access. Mr. Ponton's report is illustrated with small plans and gives a full account of his work.

The operations in Treaties 4, 6, and 7 were under my immediate supervision, and consisted of making slight changes in the boundaries of a number of reserves which had been surveyed before the direction of Indian surveys was transferred to the Indian Department; of the survey of a reserve near Carlton House; of renewing boundaries which had become obliterated; of placing iron posts at the corners of reserves; and the adjustment of a misconception which the Blood Indians entertained regarding the extent of their territory.

It has been the custom in this department, when the reserves have not been fixed by treaty, to ascertain the views of the chiefs and headmen, and make definite arrangements, as nearly in accordance therewith as circumstances would permit, before proceeding with the survey, and consequently, but few alterations have been found necessary.

The herbage was scanty in the beginning of the season, and the transport animals were not in a fit condition for hard work, after wintering in the Qu'Appelle Valley; so some delay occurred, through the necessity of feeding them on oats for a while, before starting.

On Saturday evening, 26th May, the party left Regina for White Cap's Reserve, *vid* Buffalo Lake and the valley trail. The number of transport animals which had been diminished by the loss of a mule last winter, and one on the preceding winter, became still further reduced, through having to leave a lame horse and a mule on the way as they were unfit to go together. These were left at Mr. Riddle's ranch, where I also left an empty cart, as I did not wish to incur the expense of purchasing another animal.

On the 28th we came into the main trail from Moose Jaw to Saskatoon, soon after leaving the partially settled country through which we had been travelling since leaving Regina. Throughout this distance, which is sixty-seven miles, by odometer, the land is fertile, and the crops presented a fine appearance, especially to the north of Moose Jaw. Ten miles further on we passed some water in a shallow coulée, and camped for the night. The following morning a drive of twenty-two miles, before breakfast, brought us to the bridge on Eyebrow Hill Creek, south of some sand hills on the other side of the Qu'Appelle Valley. We passed water in a sandy coulée on the northern slope of a high hill at a place called the "Indian Grave." The herbage was scanty on the saline muddy flats near the mouth of the creek, but abundant in the hollows on the high plains and in some sloughs in the valley. In the afternoon we came through a sandy country, intersected by several small creeks, and camped on the Qu'Appelle River near the "Elbow" of the South Saskatchewan, one hundred and fourteen miles from Regina. The next day's travel of thirty-eight and a half miles, over a perfectly dry prairie, brought us to Beaver Creek, a small stream fringed with soft maples running in a shallow valley. Here we left the Saskatchewan trail and took the road to Moose Woods, crossing a range of sand hills about nine miles wide before reaching the Saskatchewan. Some of these hills are composed of drifting sand. The pasturage is generally good, and there are extensive hay meadows east of the sand hills. Along the Saskatchewan the flats or bottom lands are remarkably wide, and contain excellent pasture and hay grounds.

In buffalo days this was a favorite winter resort for the half-breeds; and several parties have recently engaged in cattle-raising in the neighborhood.

On the 31st we arrived at White Cap's Reserve, and on the following day, in company with the Rev. Mr. Andrews, who happened to be visiting the Indians at the time, and kindly rendered me all the assistance in his power, I carefully examined the land and the improvements of this band; and the proposed alterations in the boundaries of their reserve were discussed with the chief and headmen, through Mr. Taylor, as interpreter.

This reserve was surveyed in 1881 and then included all the improvements of the Indians of White Cap's Band. Subsequent to the survey some members of the band broke up land, and built fences and houses outside the boundaries. Some of them made improvements on sections thirty-one and thirty-six, at a bluff of poplar, near the south-east corner of the reserve, because they found it convenient for building and fencing; although there was a sufficiency of good land inside the lines. These wanted an extension in this direction; others were living outside the north limit of the reserve, and desired to have more land on that side. The former were told that the tract at the river, containing about eighty acres, left out of the original reserve, by the introduction of a jog in the south boundary, would be added; but that, excepting some slight alterations in the south and east boundaries, to make these conform with the Dominion Lands system, as suggested by the Surveyor General, and approved by this Department, no other changes would be made on that side of the reserve.

On the north side some alteration I considered really necessary were made by cutting out a tract of poor land, which the Indians wished to have exchanged for some on which they were living.

The boundaries of the reserve now conform with those legal sub-divisions in the Dominion Lands system. About four hundred and twenty-four acres were added to the north side, and two hundred and forty taken off. The total area of the reserve is now two and three-tenths square miles, including about eighty acres of muskeg.

The south-east corner of the reserve was established by producing the township outlines from the north and west, and placing a post mound one chain north of their intersection as I failed to find any trace of a township corner.

Three Indians were engaged for a couple of days, while making the survey, two of whom, Poor Dog and his brother Dick, were found to be first class axemen.

The soil on this reserve is good light sandy loam. There is an abundance of wood and a considerable area of hay land. There is good fishing in the river.

The survey was completed on the 5th June; and the following day we started for Regina, where I arrived by rail from Moose Jaw on the 10th, and my party a few days later; the breaking of a waggon crossing the Moose Jaw Creek having occasioned some delay.

On Monday, 18th, I proceeded to Touchwood Hills, *via* Muscowpetung's Agency. At this latter place I spent part of a day with Mr. Agent Lash, renewing a corner of the Indian hay grounds in the Qu'Appelle Valley. This corner is situated in a hay swamp, and had become partially obliterated; and the agent not being able to find it and fearing complications with the neighboring settlers had made application to have the corner renewed.

I crossed the Qu'Appelle Valley near the north-east corner of Muscowpetung's Reserve, and made in a northerly direction for Touchwood Hills. As far as McDonald's Mountain near the mission trail, the land is level to undulating prairie of the choicest quality, but water is scarce. Owing to constant heavy rains and bad roads, we did not reach Touchwood Hills Agency until the 23rd.

On the 25th, accompanied by Mr. Agent Keith, I visited Day Star's Reserve and held a council with the chief and headmen, relative to some changes in the boundaries of his reserve, which have, for some years, been contemplated. It was finally decided to add a strip, a mile wide, to a portion of the east side of this reserve and cut off an equal area from the north end. I had anticipated greater changes, but the chief and his followers were satisfied with this slight alteration.

I moved camp to the Round Plain and made the extension on the east side. This strip of land is rich, level to undulating prairie, interspersed with clumps of willow and poplar and small meadows. The Round Plain, east of the reserve, is admirably adapted for farming and stock-raising, and the settlement in the neighborhood presents every indication of prosperity.

An effort was made, on the 25th, to reach the north end of this reserve, which is heavily wooded and largely covered with water. I encountered such difficulty in crossing lakes that I decided to defer the survey of the north boundary until these are frozen over in the fall, as, in any case, it would have been necessary to return to this reserve to plant the iron corner posts, which had not yet arrived.

This reserve was laid out in 1876, and, shortly after, the Indians finding the land unfit for settlement asked for alterations. Accordingly, in 1881, a considerable area of good land was given them in exchange for land of inferior quality. It is estimated that one-half of the land originally set aside for these Indians was covered with water, and the remainder with timber of poor quality, principally black poplar, and no Indians have settled or cultivated an acre of land on it. They are all living on this addition, made in 1881.

On 2nd July I proceeded to Muscowequan's Reserve and reopened some of the boundary lines. The chief had, on several occasions, asked to have these lines more clearly defined, as there were white settlers in the neighborhood, and he feared encroachments.

We left for Batoche on the 6th to make some alterations in the boundaries of One Arrow's Reserve, and arrived on the morning of the 13th.

The survey of this reserve was found to cut off a strip of land, half a mile wide by two and a half miles long, from the rear of a row of river lots, on all of which settlers were living. In 1884, while in Carlton district, I instructed Mr. Ponton, D.L.S., to visit the reserve and ascertain the facts. Mr. Ponton went over the rear boundary of the river lots, and found matters as stated above; and, after examining the vacant lands adjoining the reserve, recommended that certain lands be given the Indians in place of the half mile strip which belonged to the settlers. These lands I proceeded to survey on my arrival at Batoche. I subsequently opened out the east limit of the road allowance, which forms the boundary between the river lots and the reserve and marked the corners thereon by posts and mounds; thus completing the work at One Arrow's.

On the 17th I proceeded to survey the addition to Beardy's Reserve, consisting of Sections 24 and 25, Township 43, Range 3, west of 3rd meridian. The two Indians, Sheesheequas and Meatchis, who assisted me last year were again employed. They informed me that the Indians were much pleased at the decision of the Department to enlarge their reserve by the addition of these two sections of valuable land, which they allege they demanded when the reserve was first set aside, as stated in my last annual report. I left Duck Lake on the 9th, and struck across country for Stony Knoll, near Carlton, where we arrived late in the evening, as progress was necessarily slow, owing to the roughness of the ground caused by prairie fires, which had eaten into the surface soil. We camped at some ponds of excellent water, near the west end of Stony Knoll.

This reserve was surveyed in 1879 and posts were planted at the corners. Some years after, when the sub-division of townships was extended to this district, the reserve appears to have been overlooked, and passed into the sub-divided lands.

On the 20th I commenced the survey; the Indians who accompanied me pointing out where they thought the old line crossed the road. After finding some traces of the original line, the boundaries were chopped out afresh, and properly defined by posts and mounds.

The surface of this reserve is level to undulating, and slopes slightly towards the Saskatchewan. The portion near the river is watered by several small creeks; but in the southern part, water is found only in a few ponds. The soil is of first class quality. There are no large hay-meadows; but on the uplands the herbage is rich. The principal topographical feature is Stony Knoll, a prairie elevation, wood-

ed on the northern slope, and situated in the centre of the reserve. Along the river-front the banks are well wooded with poplar, and a few hummocks of spruce occur in the ravines.

Having now completed what I had to do in this district, on Friday, 27th, I left for Fort McLeod, *via* Swift Current; and in the course of progress, we experienced considerable wet weather and heavy roads. On the afternoon of the 29th there was a violent thunder-storm, which lasted several hours. From the "Elbow" of the North Saskatchewan, we followed an old trail which leads to the fork of Red Deer River and crosses the trail from Swift Current to Battleford, at Eagle Creek. Along this route there is much good soil; some tracts of light sandy land and numerous rush-lakes, ponds, and hay swamps occur. There is no wood excepting scrub in the sand-hills, about ten miles from the "Elbow," and some box elder at the first crossing of Eagle Creek, about fifteen miles farther on. I reached Swift Current on the 5th; and leaving Mr. John McMullen to ship the outfit on the first train going west, I came to Regina, by rail, the following day. I overtook the party at Dunmore on the 10th, and on the 16th arrived at the Blood Agency. We experienced such heavy rains, that on some days it was almost impossible to travel, and our things often got soaking wet, in the waggons.

Red Crow, chief of the Bloods, having a notion that he owned the territory lying between the Belly and St. Mary's Rivers, from their confluence to the mountains, it became desirable to disabuse him of this idea. After consulting Mr. Agent Pocklington, it was decided that we should go over the boundaries of the reserve with Red Crow and the more influential of the minor chiefs, and point out to them the limits of their land, as Red Crow had been promised at the treaty, that I would show him the boundaries of his reserve when laying it out, but owing to his absence in the United States to recover stolen horses, at the time of survey, this had not been done. We also decided to take the "Blackfoot old Woman," who aspires to the chieftainship made vacant by the death of "Sotenah," and is the most influential chief among the North Bloods, along with us.

On Monday, 20th, we set out for the South Blood camp to consult Red Crow. We held a council with him and his minor chiefs, at which we explained the object of our visit. Red Crow stated that he had demanded, at the treaty, the country between the Belly and St. Mary's Rivers, from Whoop-up to the mountains, and that he thought this territory had perhaps been given him. He said that Jerry Potts, who acted as interpreter, did not translate correctly; but here I was able to correct him, for I was present at the treaty, and heard Potts tell him that the south boundary of the reserve would run from Lee's Creek to Fish Creek. Besides I knew Potts was thoroughly acquainted with the topography of the country and was competent to describe the boundaries in a manner the Indians could not well misunderstand. I also knew, and told Red Crow, that Potts had, subsequent to the survey, shown the line to Chief "One Spot," who said, at the treaty, that he wished to see it. "One Spot" was shown from the mound on the road, near the south-east corner, the southern limit of the reserve, as nearly as could be described from the topographical features of the country; but he did not follow the surveyed line, nor is it likely he would have been much enlightened if he had. I found these Indians had no idea of an artificial boundary, such as a line of mounds, their method of defining a tract of land being by means of natural boundaries, such as rivers, lakes and mountains, and they seemed to be unable to understand any other. Red Crow said he would visit the south boundary with us, and after seeing it would know what it was and where it was. Mr. Pocklington explained that the area of land allotted them, is in excess of what their number called for, according to the stipulations of the original treaty at the Blackfoot Crossing; and some of the land claimed by Red Crow is in the United States. He also stated that, as he himself had never seen the lines, and Red Crow was anxious to see them, that he, Red Crow, and the "Blackfoot Old Woman," would form the party which would accompany the surveyor. Whereupon Chief White Calf said "Eagle Rib (Mr. Pocklington's Indian name) you were not at the treaty, neither was I, and as we both wish to see the

lines, it is fitting that we should go together." So it was decided that White Calf should come along with us.

The following morning the party, now consisting of Mr. Pocklington, interpreter Mills, the three chiefs and my own outfit, left for Lee's Creek, and camped at the Mormon colony. The next day I established an iron post at the south-east corner, in the presence of the chiefs. As we proceeded along the south boundary, the marks were renewed, and the meaning of them explained to the Indians. Nearly all the old mounds were covered with long grass, and hard to find. The post and mound, about three miles from the starting point, could not be found the first day, although we searched until dark. The following morning White Calf, who is always ready for mischief, announced that a failure to find this mound would be an indication that something was wrong, and in that event the Indians would probably return home. After setting up a theodolite at the mound preceding the missing one, and chaining a mile along a picket line, the mound was found buried in long grass with the post lying beside it. This seemed to create some amusement for the other Indians at White Calf's expense, and the latter chief had little to say for the remainder of the day. From there to Belly River it was usually found necessary to chain the distance between the mounds to find them. Only one post was missing on the whole line, but some of the mounds were destroyed by cattle. We sometimes dug up an old post when rebuilding an obliterated mound. On the 25th we completed the renewal of the mounds and placed an iron post at the south-west corner on Belly River. The Indians carefully located the position of every post. Red Crow was now asked if he was satisfied, and he answered in the affirmative. On the way back to camp we passed numerous lakes and grassy sloughs abounding in ducks; prairie chicken was also plentiful.

We next moved camp to Belly River, to show the agent and chiefs the timber limit, near the international boundary, set aside for the use of the Blood Indians. Red Crow, who knows the country well, found us a very good road, although we had to cross several steep creeks by temporary bridges. On the 27th we visited the timber limit, which is situated on the west side of the Belly River south of the canon. We found the corner established in 1883, and I pointed out where the north and south boundaries would run.

The examination of the timber limit brought our business with the Indian chiefs to an end. Their visit terminated with a long talk, in the course of which many matters were discussed. Red Crow then named the place Council Hill, and said that the boundaries of his reserve as now fixed would never again be questioned.

My thanks are due to Mr. Pocklington for the valuable assistance he rendered me in bringing this business to a successful termination.

On the 28th Mr. Pocklington left for home, and I proceeded to run the boundaries of the timber limit as far as necessary. I ran the north and south boundaries, though with some difficulty, as the country is very rough. A part of the rear line was not run as it passes over mountains and *brulé* where no timber is available. I have already reported large quantities of timber suitable for building and fencing on this limit.

When passing the Mormon colony White Calf had drawn my attention to some poplar saplings which had been cut and taken off the reserve, apparently by the settlers. I counted the stumps, and sent for Mr. Card, the head man of the community, who, upon being told what had been done, apologized to the Indians for one of his people having unwittingly committed a trespass, and promptly settled the claim. Whereupon the Indian chiefs expressed their good will towards their white neighbors at Lee's Creek. Some benefit may result from the settlement of these people in the neighborhood of the reserve. They have been very successful this season in their farming operations, and informed me that their number would be greatly increased by further immigration.

On the evening of September 1st I started for Whoop-up, and on the 3rd, as we passed the Mormon settlement, the people there were harvesting wheat, of which they showed me some fine specimens of several varieties.

I arrived at Whoop-up on the 6th, calling at the Blood Agency for iron posts to mark the corners of Mr. David Aker's quarter-section, which is situated at the fork of the Belly and St. Mary's Rivers, and is bounded on three sides by the Blood Reserve. The survey of the reserve was made prior to the township and sub-division surveys being extended to this section, and as it was decided at the treaty that Aker's claim should consist of a legal sub-division, the survey of the lines between his property and the reserve could not then be made, except at considerable expense. As the land outside the reserve has been sub-divided in the neighbourhood, I projected the boundaries of the north-west quarter of Section 3, Township 8, Range 22, west of the Fourth Meridian, and planted iron posts at the corner.

Leaving Whoop-up on the 11th, I proceeded to the Piegan Reserve, stopping on the way at McLeod to get a waggon and buckboard repaired.

As the treaty payments were made on the 10th, and the Indians consequently occupied the next few days making purchases, I thought it better to renew the boundaries of this reserve at once; and go over them with the agent and chief afterwards. On the 14th I commenced to open out, and make more clearly recognizable the north boundary along Old Man's River, where, it was reported, timber had been cut on the reserve, and to rebuild the mounds around the reserve and place iron posts at the corners. On the 22nd I moved camp to Pincher Creek, to complete the work, which was done on the 26th. On the latter date I was joined by Mr. Agent Springett, who accompanied me to the Porcupine Hills the following day; and I pointed out to him the more important boundaries of the Piegan timber limit.

In 1883 this limit was reserved for the use of the Piegan Indians. No regular survey was made at the time, as certain township lines, already run, were adopted as boundaries, and the posts on them marked; and Mr. Agent Begg and chief "Many Swans" accompanied me around the limit. This year, however, a regular survey was made.

Chief "Many Swans" had told me that a lot of timber had been stolen from the limit since we had visited it in 1883. This I found to be true. Appearances would indicate that one corner of the limit had been pretty thoroughly worked. The quantity of timber on the limit is so very great, that the amount removed by trespassers, although large, is relatively insignificant. Some means should be taken to preserve this limit from acts of trespass: perhaps the best way would be to encourage the Indians to watch it themselves.

Leaving Mr. Ayley in charge of the work at the timber limit, I returned to the agency with Mr. Springett, and went over, and pointed out the boundaries of the Piegan Reserve to that gentleman and "Chief North Axe."

Sakoye Nama, a minor chief, living near the north-east corner of the reserve, fell in with us on the way, and took us in to see his milkhouse. I was surprised at the number of milk-pans, and the quantity of good butter which he had packed away, apparently for sale, and at the neatness of the place.

When making the survey of the Piegan Reserve, in 1883, I left out two sections, 7 and 18, Township No 7, Range 28, on the west side, because Mr. Lee and others had settled on them. "Many Chiefs," Piegan Indian, is said to have purchased the claim of a white man who had taken up land partly in the north half of Section 18, and partly in Section 13, in Range 29. "Many Chiefs'" houses are on 13, while nearly all the land he is cultivating is on 18.

I was informed that coal seams had been found in several places in this reserve. I went to examine one of them about two miles above the mouth of Beaver Creek, but the bank where the outcrop occurred had fallen in. My Indian guide said the seam was about the depth of his hand.

The party came in from the Porcupine Hills on the 4th of October, having finished the work there, thus completing what I had to do in this district. On the following day we proceeded on our way to Morleyville, *via* McLeod, the heavier portion of the outfit crossing Willow Creek, near the Cut Bank. We reached Calgary on the 9th, and after procuring supplies, we resumed our journey the following day, and arrived at the Stony Reserve on the 11th.

On the 12th the work of re-defining the boundaries of the Stony Reserve was commenced and is still in progress.

In conclusion I beg to state that the marking of the corners of reserves, by large iron posts, is having a good effect on the Indians; as it tends to remove any doubts they may have entertained in regard to the durability of their titles to the land.

Sketches illustrating this report, will be submitted at an early date.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
JOHN C. NELSON,
In charge of Indian Reserve Surveys.

VICTORIA, B.C., 20th November, 1888.

The Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward the following report covering the past season's work. In obedience to instructions I left Victoria on the 27th of April for the north coast of Vancouver Island, to complete the survey of the Nawhitt Reserves, and arrived at Hope Island on the 4th of May. Leaving a portion of my camp on Hope Island, I started the following day for Cape Scott and camped in a small bay on the eastern shore. High winds and rain set in, and for a week I was unable to go out in the canoe. Seeing that there was no chance of getting round, I returned to Hope Island and finished the traverse of that, and calm weather setting in I was able to run up and finish the reserves on the western shore of Vancouver Island for the Nawhitt tribe. I then returned down the coast and completed the Mateelhpe Reserve at Port Neville, and went on to Salmon River to work on the Euclataw Reserves. These being very scattered much time was consumed in moving from place to place.

Receiving further instructions early in August, I proceeded to Harwood Island and surveyed that and the reserve on the mainland shore for the Sliammon tribe, and then went on to Cortez Island, where I surveyed two reserves at Squirrel Cove for the Klahoose Indians. I lost some time here, being short handed, my head chain-man having met with a severe accident, I had to send him and another man to Victoria. Finding some men at Comox I moved over to Forbes' Bay, surveyed that reserve and went on to the head of Toba Inlet. This is the most important and the largest of the Klahoose Reserves, but although the land is good in places, it is too wet to admit of successful cultivation. Leaving in October, I started for the Homalco Reserves at Bute Inlet, stopping at Salmon Bay and Redonda Island to survey reserves at these places. Having completed the reserve at Orford Bay on Bute Inlet, I decided not to go to the head, the weather being broken and wet. On my way down I surveyed two reserves for the Homalco and one for the Klahoose, completing all for the latter tribe. I then moved down to Smelt Bay on Cortez Island, and having finished the reserve at that place, came down to Victoria *via* Comox and Nanaimo, arriving on the 17th of November. I enclose schedule of reserves surveyed, which will, I hope, be found satisfactory.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. M. SKINNER.

SCHEDULE of Reserves Surveyed by E. M. Skinner, 1888.

Date.	Vols.	Tribe.	Chains.	Miles.	Chains.
NAWHITTI.					
May.....	2	Reserve No. 1.....	2,334.61		
		do No. 3.....	46.57		
June.....		do No. 2.....	36.10	30	17.28
MATELTHPE.					
	1	Reserve No. 4.....	156.80	1	76.80
BUCLATAW.					
July.....	4	Reserve No. 1.....	297.64		
		do No. 2.....	111.37		
		do No. 3.....	65.77		
		do No. 4.....	178.03		
		do No. 5.....	181.30		
		do No. 6.....	114.42		
		do No. 10.....	621.24		
		do No. 8.....	47.37		
		do No. 7.....	51.45		
		do No. 9.....	221.39	23	49.98
SLIAMMON.					
August.....	2	Reserve No. 1.....	760.24		
		do No. 2.....	627.54		
November..		do No. 3.....	170.58		
		Connection.....	56.61	20	14.97
KLAHOOSE.					
August.....	4	Reserve No. 7.....	370.62		
September..		do No. 8.....	99.81		
		do No. 6.....	31.62		
		do No. 9.....	77.69		
October.....		do No. 1.....	775.89		
		do No. 2.....	11.28		
		do No. 3.....	171.01		
		do No. 4.....	38.08		
November...		do No. 5.....	125.65	21	21.63
WOMALGO.					
October.....	2	Reserve No. 4.....	499.41		
		do No. 6.....	71.73		
		do No. 5.....	44.45	7	55.59
				104	76.25

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B. C., 10th December, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose herewith sketches and minutes of decision of two plots of land, containing 1,920 and 830 acres respectively, defined by me as reserves, on the 19th October.

These reserves are for a branch of the Okanagan tribe, who reside on the west bank of the Okanagan Lake, opposite to the mission.

The reserves in the Okanagan district were originally defined by the Joint Commission in 1877, and subsequently by the late Reserve Commissioner, Mr. Sproat, in 1878; but for some reason no land was assigned to these people, and it was only recently that the Provincial Government gave its assent to additional reserves being marked off at this place.

These Indians, numbering thirty-four, are industrious and bear a good reputation. They are possessed of 82 horses and 30 head of cattle; they have about 300 acres enclosed, of which 50 are under cultivation.

The chief of this portion of the tribe (Charley) and nearly all his people accompanied me while I examined, and subsequently allotted the following land for them.

No. 9. Tsin-sti-tep-tum is a reserve of 1,920 acres. Of this some 1,500 acres is good cattle range, principally bunch grass; 350 acres is rough land, affording but little pasture, and 40 acres under cultivation.

There is an abundance of timber for both fuel and fencing.

The abandoned pre-emption claim of Hugh Armstrong, No. 395, Osoyoos district, as shown on the sketch accompanying my report, is included in this reservation.

No. 10 contains 830 acres, principally used as a range for horses and cattle. On the banks of the creek which flows through this reserve, some 80 or 90 acres may be cultivated with advantage. Six good substantial houses have been built by the Indians, on the shore of the lake.

The above reserve, for the use of the Indians resident on the west bank of Okanagan Lake have been approved by the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, as intimated to me in his letter of the 8th instant.

The sketches and minutes of decision of reserves recently defined by me at Similkameen and Keremens, will be forwarded as soon as they can be prepared.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. O'RIELLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

MINUTES OF DECISION.

Okanagan Indians.

No. 9. Tsin-sti-kep-tum, a reserve of one thousand nine hundred and twenty acres, situated on the west shore of Okanagan Lake, nearly opposite the Mission.

Commencing at the north-east corner of lot 434 Osoyoos District, and running north sixty chains; thence west one hundred and seventy chains; thence south to Okanagan Lake; thence following the shore of the said lake in an easterly direction to the south-west corner of the said lot 434, and thence along the western and northern boundaries of the said lot to the place of commencement.

Twenty-five inches of water from a creek flowing into Okanagan Lake near the western boundary of the reserve is assigned to the use of the Indians.

No. 10. A Reserve of eight hundred and thirty acres, situated on the western shore of Okanagan Lake, about four miles north of Reserve No. 9.

Commencing at a pine tree, marked "Indian's Reserves," and running west sixty chains; thence north one hundred and twenty chains; thence east to the Okanagan Lake, and thence following the shore of the said lake in a southerly direction to the place of commencement.

Twenty-five inches of water from the creek flowing into Okanagan Lake near the northern boundary of the reserve is allotted to the use of the Indians.

P. O'REILLY, *Indian Reserve Commissioner.*

OKANAGAN, B.C., 19th October, 1888.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B. C., 8th December, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that in accordance with your instructions, I left Victoria on the 2nd of August for the purpose of defining reserves for the several tribes of Indians inhabiting portions of the North-West Coast extending from Harwood Island, in the Strait of Georgia, to Portland Canal.

At Nanaimo, accompanied by Mr. Ashdown Green, surveyor to the Commission, I joined the steamer "Sir James Douglas," which had been placed at my disposal for this service by the Honorable Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

The first tribe visited was the Sliammon, whose principal village is on the coast of the mainland, one and a-half miles east of Harwood Island; this is also the winter residence of the Klahoose and Homalco tribes.

The official census gives the population of the Sliammons at 317.

These Indians cultivate small patches of land on Harwood Island, and also at some of their fisheries. Their staple food is fish, of which they have an abundance. They are possessed of eighty cattle and ten sheep. After consultation with two of the chiefs and a number of the people, I reserved for the use of this tribe the following plots of land, viz. :—

No. 1. Sliammon contains 1,930 acres, heavily timbered. The land is of poor quality, and with the exception of a few patches no attempt has been made at cultivation. About fifty acres is covered with large cedar of good quality. In a bay near the north-west corner of the reserve a large quantity of herring spawn is taken annually, an article of barter much prized by the Indians. The village contains forty-seven substantially built houses, in the centre of which stands the Roman Catholic Church, to which denomination these people belong.

No. 2. Harwood Islands contains 2,075 acres, the greater part being fairly good soil; about 50 acres is open land, which is used by the Indians as a run for their cattle and sheep. The western portion is densely timbered with fir and spruce.

No. 3. Pauk-e-a-num, a reserve of 200 acres, situated in Smelt Bay, Cortes Island. Two families reside here; they have a small orchard and gardens; about six acres in all may be cultivated. Its principal value to the Indians is as a dog fish station.

No. 4. To-kiva-na, a reserve at the head of Theodosia Arm, contains 430 acres. A good salmon stream flows through the entire length of this reserve. Fifty acres might, if cleared, be cultivated with advantage, the remainder is covered with spruce of large growth, and is subject to overflow.

No. 5. To-ke-natch, a reserve of 50 acres, is situated at the head of Okeover Arm, and adjoins the Moodyville Saw Mill Company's claim; it is of no value except as a fishing station.

No. 6. Kakh-ay-kay, a reserve on Gifford Peninsula, contains 36 acres. It is nearly all rock; a few houses have, however, been built there for the purpose of fishing.

On the 7th August I visited the Klahoose tribe, whose village is situated at the head of Toba Inlet, and explained to the chief, Joseph, and his people, who number 122, the object of my coming, at which he expressed himself much pleased. With his assistance I laid out the following reserves:—

No. 1. Klahoose, situated on the river of that name at the head of Toba Inlet, contains 2,395 acres. This place is of special value to the Indians as an oolachan and salmon fishery, besides which cranberries are gathered in large quantities. Hay may be cut on about 100 acres, otherwise the reserve is valueless being subject to deep overflow.

No. 2. A burial ground containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres, situated on the western shore of Toba Inlet, about a mile south-west of Reserve No. 1.

No. 3. A reserve of 200 acres, situated at the head of Salmon Bay, Toba Inlet. Salmon and herring are both taken here in considerable quantities. There is some good timber on this reserve, though not of large size. The soil is light, sandy and of poor quality.

No. 4. Si-a-Kin, a fishing station opposite Dean Point on Waddington Channel. It contains 8 acres, and is a good dog-fish station, but valueless for any other purpose.

No. 5. Deep Valley, on the eastern shore of Ramsay Arm. This reserve contains 70 acres, principally low land covered with cedar and spruce. A portion of it can be cleared and cultivated. It is a valuable salmon fishery.

No. 6. Que-qua on the eastern shore of Lewis Channel contains 6 acres, nearly all rock, and is used as a camping ground while fishing.

No. 7. Tork, a reserve of 650 acres situated in Squirrel Cove, Cortes Island. A few Indians live here, who have laid claim to this land for many years. Except for the timber upon it, it is of no value.

No. 8. This Reserve is also situated in Squirrel Cove. It contains 43 acres, and was once the site of an Indian village; it is almost deserted now, and is only used by a few families during the fishing season.

No. 9. Ah-po-cum, a reserve situated at Forbes Bay, Homfray Channel, containing 70 acres of fairly good soil. It is lightly timbered, and might easily be cleared and cultivated with advantage.

The stream which flows through the reserve abounds in salmon.

Having completed the reserves for the Klahoose band of Indians, I proceeded without loss of time to Bute Inlet, where, on the 10th August, I met the chief, Timothy, and most of the Indians of the Homalco tribe.

According to the official census this band numbers 74. They were much pleased at the prospect of having their reserves defined, and took great interest in pointing out the several places they wished to have secured for their use. With their assistance I made the following reserves, viz.:—

No. 1. Homalco on the right bank of the Homalco river, at the head of Bute Inlet. This reserve contains 1,100 acres, of which about 200 acres is good open land, with only a heavy crop of fern to interfere with its immediate cultivation.

There is an excellent range for a limited number of cattle, and an abundance of hay may be obtained from the low lands near the mouth of the river. There is also an abundant supply of good timber. This is the only reserve, and I believe the only place in the district, where agriculture can be carried on extensively with any prospect of success.

No. 2, a reserve of 32 acres, situated on the right bank of the Homalco River, and opposite to Reserve No. 1. Upon this the summer village of the tribe stands. The Indians cultivate a few gardens here; the soil is fairly good, though heavily timbered.

This reserve is a part of the old town site of Waddington, the title to which however was never completed, and it has long since been abandoned.

No. 3, a burial ground containing half an acre, situated at Potato Point, at the head of Bute Inlet.

No. 4, Oxford Bay, situated on the eastern shore of Bute Inlet, about 20 miles from its head, contains 680 acres. Large quantities of salmon are obtained from the river the entire length of the reserve. The soil is for the most part poor, and subject to overflow, and with the exception of a few acres, is unsuitable for cultivation. It is well timbered, and the Indians value it highly for the quantities of berries that they procure here. This is also the outlet of some of the best hunting grounds in this part of the country.

No. 5, Mush-Ting, a fishing station of 10 acres on the west shore of Bute Inlet, about one mile south of Stuart Island. There is on it a small quantity of excellent land suitable for gardens.

No. 6, Aup, a well sheltered spot at the entrance to Bute Inlet near Bartlett Island, upon which ten small houses stand. There is plenty of timber for fuel, in other respects it is valueless. This reserve contains 25 acres.

The few white men resident in this district speak highly of the Sliammon, Klahoose and Homalco tribes. They are industrious and find employment readily in the logging camps, and also in the canneries on the Fraser River. Their fisheries and hunting grounds are of great value to them. This district is however very barren, and there is no possibility of procuring agricultural land, except the small quantity at Homalco, previously referred to, otherwise I had no difficulty in assigning the several reserves set apart for these tribes.

The Indians expressed themselves highly satisfied with the allotments made for their use, and the prospect of the reserves being speedily surveyed.

All the reserves above referred to are situated in the New Westminster Agency.

Herewith I enclose minutes of decision and sketches of the several plots of land enumerated in this report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,

Indian Reserve Commissioner.

MINUTES OF DECISIONS.

Homalco Indians.

10th August, 1888.

No. 1, Homalco, a reserve of 1,100 acres, situated on the right bank of the Homalco River, near its mouth.

Commencing at a post on the right bank of the Homalco River, marked "Indian Reserve" and running west eighty chains; thence north to the said river, and thence down stream to the point of commencement.

No. 2, Reserve of thirty-two acres, situated on the left bank of the Homalco opposite to Reserve No. 1.

Commencing at a spruce, marked "Indian Reserve" and running east ten chains; thence north twenty chains; thence west to the Homalco River, and thence down stream to the place of commencement.

No. 3, a Graveyard containing about half an acre situated at Potato Point at the head of Bute Inlet.

No. 4 Oxford Bay, a reserve of 680 acres, situated at the head of Oxford Bay, Bute Inlet.

Commencing at a post, marked "Indian Reserve" and running east fifty chains; thence north ten chains; thence east forty chains; thence north ten chains; thence east twenty chains; thence north thirty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence north thirty chains; thence west thirty chains; thence north twenty chains; thence west thirty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence west thirty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence west thirty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence west thirty chains; thence south to the sea coast, and thence following the shore in a southerly direction to the place of commencement.

No. 5, Mush-Kin, a reserve of ten acres, situated on the west shore of Bute Inlet, about one mile south of Stuart Island.

Commencing at an alder tree, marked "Indian Reserve" running west ten chains; thence south ten chains; thence east to the sea coast, and thence following the shore in a northerly direction to the place of commencement.

No. 6, Aup, a reserve of twenty-five acres, situated on the eastern shore of Bute Inlet, near Bartlett Island.

Commencing at a fir, marked "Indian Reserve," and running north twenty chains; thence west to the sea shore, and thence following the coast in a southerly direction to the place of commencement.

P. OREILLY,

Indian Reserve Commissioner.

MINUTES OF DECISION.

Klahoose Indians.

12th, August 1888.

No. 1, Klahoose, a reserve of two thousand three hundred and ninety-five acres, situated at the head of Toba Inlet.

Commencing at a post, marked "Indian Reserve," on the left bank of Klahoose River, near its mouth, and running east thirty chains; thence north twenty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence north fifty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence north twenty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence north twenty chains; thence east eighty chains; thence north seventy chains; thence west twenty chains; thence north twenty chains; thence west twenty chains; thence north twenty chains; thence west sixty chains; thence south thirty chains; thence west forty chains; thence south ten chains; thence west twenty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence west thirty chains; thence south thirty chains; thence south forty chains; thence west twenty chains; thence south thirty chains; thence west thirty chains; thence south to the sea coast, and thence following the shore in an easterly direction to the place of commencement.

No. 2. A burial ground of one and a half acres, situated on the western shore of Toba Inlet, about a mile southwest of Reserve No. 1.

Commencing at a balsam tree, marked "Indian Reserve," and running west three chains; thence south to the sea coast, and thence following the shore in a north-easterly direction to the place of commencement.

No. 3. A Reserve of two hundred acres, situated at the head of Salmon Bay, Toba Inlet.

Commencing at a Cedar, marked "Indian Reserve," and running north forty chains; thence west forty chains; thence south to the seacoast, and thence following the shore in an easterly direction to the place of commencement.

No. 4, Si-a-Kin, a reserve of eight acres, situated on the eastern shore of Waddington Channel near Dean Point.

Commencing at a fir, marked "Indian Reserve," and running east ten chains; thence south ten chains; thence west to the sea coast, and thence following the shore in a northerly direction to the place of commencement.

No. 5, Deep Valley, a reserve of seventy acres, situated at Deep Valley, Ramsay Arm.

Commencing at a fir, marked "Indian Reserve," and running east thirty chains; thence north thirty chains; thence west to the sea coast, and thence following the shore in a southerly direction to the place of commencement.

No. 6, Que-qua, a reserve of six acres, situated on the eastern shore of Lewis Channel and west of Nipple Summit.

Commencing at a cedar, marked "Indian Reserve," and running east ten chains thence south to the sea coast, and thence following the shore in a north-westerly direction to the place of commencement.

No. 7, Tork, a reserve of six hundred and fifty acres, situated on the western shore of Squirrel Cove, Cortes Island, opposite Boulder Point.

Commencing at a point on the sea coast, on the northern boundary of the Moodyville Saw Mill Company's application to purchase, and running west one hundred chains; thence north ninety chains; thence east to the sea shore, and thence following the coast in a south-westerly direction to the place of commencement.

No. 8. A reserve of forty-three acres, situated on the northern shore of Squirrel Cove, Cortes Island.

Commencing at a willow, marked "Indian Reserve," and running north twenty chains; thence east to the sea coast, and thence following the sea shore in a southerly and westerly direction to the place of commencement.

No. 9, Ah-po-cum, a reserve of seventy acres, situated at the head of Forbes Bay, Homfray Channel.

Commencing at a cedar, marked "Indian Reserve," and running east twenty chains; thence north thirty chains: thence west to the sea coast, and thence following the shore in a southerly direction to the place of commencement.

P. O'REILLY,

Indian Reserve Commissioner.

MINUTES OF DECISION.

Sliammon Indians.

6th August, 1858.

No. 1, Sliammons, a reserve 1,930 acres, situated about a half mile east of Harwood Island.

Commencing at the north-west corner of lot 450, group 1, coast district, and running N. 30 E. (may be) ninety chains to the northern corner of the said lot; thence north eighty chains; thence west 210 chains; thence north thirty chains; thence west thirty chains; thence south to the seacoast, and thence following the shore in a south-easterly direction to the place of commencement.

No. 2, Harwood Island, situated about three miles north of Texada Island, and containing about 2,075 acres, is also assigned to the use of the Indians.

No. 3, Pank-e-a-num, a reserve of 200 acres, situated in smelt bay, on the western shore of Cortes Island.

Commencing at a cedar, marked "Indian Reserve," and running east forty chains; thence south forty chains; thence west to the sea shore, and thence following the coast in a northerly direction to the place of commencement.

No. 4, To-kiv-no, a reserve of 400 acres, situated at the head of Theodosia Arm, Malaspina Inlet.

Commencing at the south-west corner of lot 525, coast district, and running east forty chains; thence south forty chains; thence west to the sea coast to a point hereafter called "A"; returning to the aforesaid south-west corner of lot 525, and running west seventy chains; thence south to the sea coast, and thence following the shore in an easterly direction to the before-mentioned point "A."

No. 5, To-ke-natch, a reserve of 50 acres, situated at Freke Anchorage, Okeover Arm, Malaspina Inlet.

Commencing at the most northern north-west corner post of lot 500, Coast District, and running north eight chains; thence west to the seashore to a point called

"A"; returning to the aforesaid north-west corner post of lot 500, and running south twelve chains; thence west thirty chains; thence north to the sea shore, and thence following the coast in an easterly direction to the beforementioned point "A."

No. 6. Kahk-ay-Kay, a reserve of thirty-six acres, situated on Gifford Peninsula, on the northern shore of Malaspina Inlet.

Commencing at a fir, marked "Indian Reserve," and running north twenty chains; thence west twenty chains; thence south to the sea coast, and thence following the shore in an easterly direction to the place of commencement.

P. O'REILLY,

Indian Reserve Commissioner.

NORTH-WEST COAST INDIAN AGENCY,
METLAKATLA, B.C., 1st November, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward my report as acting Indian Agent covering a period of twelve months from 1st November, 1887, until 1st November, 1888.

Upon my arrival here I was very well received and welcomed by both Indians and white settlers, with the exception of the Fort Simpson Indians and such of the Naas River Indians as are under the teaching and influence of Messrs. Crosby and Green.

During last winter I attended many Indian social festivals at Metlakatla, where Indians from many parts of this district assembled, and where I had an excellent opportunity of explaining the true position of matters respecting Indians, their lands and the functions and jurisdiction of the Government and of the Indian Department: Wherever the Indians have had a fair and true explanation of these matters, even after having been prejudiced against the Indian Act, they acknowledge that it is a good law.

Some of the Indians have mentioned examples of the teaching they have had respecting the Indian Act, such as the 63rd section of the Act of 1884 being read by itself, without reference to the interpretation clause respecting "person," and other sections misapplied in a similar manner to prove the oft-repeated assertion that "under the Indian Act the Indians will be slaves to the agent."

During the months of May and June last at the desire of the Superintendent, I left my work on the seaboard and accompanied a party of Provincial special police to the interior on the Skeena River.

The few Indians to be met with at that season of the year on the upper river seemed to be pleased to see me, although I was deemed the leader of a hostile force. They requested me to come again, often, and arrange about the land to be reserved for them.

The Reserve Commissioner has not yet visited the upper Skeena.

Owing to the time required for making this excursion I have been unable to do necessary work as promised among the Hydah Indians of Queen Charlotte's Islands.

The Kimsquatt Indians, residing at the head of Dean's Channel, 90 miles from the coast line, have been visited twice this year, and building materials for twenty-eight houses furnished to this tribe as a gift from the Indian Department. The chiefs and headmen expressed their thanks to the Government, but state that they would have preferred only part of the appropriation expended in building materials to repair their present dwelling houses, and the balance expended for the purchase of tools and white people's food and clothing.

These Indians have had no good teachers or preachers amongst them yet. They are, however, much more respectful and obedient than the more civilized and christianized Indians on the coast line.

The Indian Advancement Act was put in operation last spring at Kincolith, a village at the mouth of the Naas River. These Kincolith Indians are among the most civilized of the Indians in British Columbia; many of them being able to read and write in English, and some of their young men being very good artisans and traders.

Nearly all the Indian councils established by the missionaries have been judicial tribunals, summoning lawbreakers before themselves, hearing evidence and awarding punishments, following principally their own interpretations of the laws of Moses.

This system of such Indian councils was begun by Messrs. Duncan and Tomlinson, two of the earliest missionary teachers in these parts, and these councils perpetrated many notoriously unlawful acts.

This system has also been adopted by the missionaries at Greenville, Fort Simpson and Port Essington.

At many meetings of Indians last winter I announced publicly that no foreign Indians would be permitted to join in the oolachan fishing on the Naas River, and in consequence none of the Alaska Indians re-appeared there this season, nor did any of Duncan's Indians appear at the oolachan fishing this year.

There is no good cause for trouble among the Indians about fishing.

There was no trouble among them this year except what arose through religious ill-will of long standing.

Some buildings at Metlakatla have been repaired this summer and made ready for the establishment of an industrial school. Many of the Indians of different tribes are anxious to get their boys into this school. I have no doubt that this school will be a great boon to the district. Here, agricultural training need not form any part of the teachers' duties, but the boys may be taught trades, as coopers, carpenters, boat-builders and blacksmiths with great advantage.

During last winter the whiskey manufacturing business of Alaska spread to a part of this district, but the industry was at once stamped out by the destruction of eight whiskey stills and many barrels of a material named "mash."

On 22nd August the Hon. P. O'Reilly, Indian Reserve Commissioner, arrived here, and your agent afterwards accompanied that gentleman to various parts of the district. The Metlakatla Indians and the agent requested the Commissioner to divide the Tsimpsan Reserve No. 2, making a Metlakatla reserve and a Fort Simpson reserve. This Mr. O'Reilly agreed to do, after first seeing the Indians of Fort Simpson.

The Fort Simpson Indians refused to agree to a division of the reserve and warned the Commissioner not to attempt to make a division, one speaker, an Indian named Wilson, stating that there would be immediate trouble "right to-day" if he did. The commissioner replied, "I intend making the division, and if there is to be trouble, to-day is the right time for it. I just know how to deal with people who make trouble."

These Indians also desired Mr. O'Reilly to make no more reserves of land for them, as they disputed his right or the right of the Government to interfere with the land of this part of the country; it all belonged to the Indians and had not been sold by them nor taken from them by conquest.

Several new reserves were made for the Kincolith band on Observatory Inlet and on the east side of Portland Canal, also at Kinamas.

These people expressed their thanks and entire satisfaction, as did also the people of Aiyaush, fifty miles further up the Naas River.

All the others on the Naas River followed the lead of the Fort Simpson Indians and questioned the right of the Commissioner to deal with their land at all; some of them stating that they had been assured and believed that "certain commissioners to be sent by the church would soon be here and settle the land question satisfactorily, and that they (the Indians) were warned to have nothing to say to us." Mr. O'Reilly addressed the Indians at every settlement visited, explaining the situation, telling the Indians where they were right and where wrong, and generally parting

with them in friendship. A few more fishing stations were reserved on the Skeena River, and the Tsimpsean Reserve No. 2 was divided.

The Kincolith council has had three regular meetings this summer, at which your agent attended.

The work of your agent this year has been largely preliminary, paving the way for next year's work, which, with necessary assistance is likely to be satisfactory.

Statistics, as previously explained in my letter to Mr. Moffat, Acting Indian Superintendent, dated 27th September, 1888, must be omitted from my report for this year.

The schools in this district number about seventeen, all sectarian.

There are but few destitute Indians. I have assisted only five persons among the Indians during the year, and three of these were shipwrecked, losing all their property. The whole amount expended in this way is not more than \$75.

Since last winter's epidemic of measles among the Indians there has been but little sickness other than such as the Indians acquire about the canneries during the fishing season or at some of the sea-port towns to which they resort. They are generally well supplied with free medicines.

The Indians of this district are at the present time all at peace.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. TODD,

Acting Indian Agent.

**FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
BIRTLE**

No. of Reserve.	Names of Instructors and Bands.	Location.	GRAIN AND				
			Total Broken.	Under Crop this year.	Under Crop last year.	Fenced.	Hay Out.
			Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons.
57	Enoch.....	Bird Tail Creek.....	40	168	106 $\frac{3}{4}$	120	240
58	Young Chief.....	Oak River.....	68	231	249 $\frac{1}{2}$	600	300
59	.....	Oak Lake.....	8	41	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	40
60	Kadorernie.....	Turtle Mountain.....	8	27	32	38	30
61	Kee-see-kee-we-win.....	Riding Mountain.....	.....	41	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	100
62	Way-way-see-cappo.....	Lizard Point.....	10	50	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	120
63	The Gambler.....	Silver Creek.....	15	128	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	128	100
64	Côté.....	Fort Pelly.....	.....	18	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	100	250
65	The Key.....	do.....	.....	25	28	40	150
66	Kee-see-kouse.....	do.....	.....	19	36	50	150
67	South Quill.....	Rolling River.....	2	27	11	47	30

MOOSE

	O. Lawford.....	Moose Mountain.....	.....	.....	.....	300	50
68	Pheasant Rump.....	do.....	10	105	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	600	94
69	Striped Blanket.....	do.....	20	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,520	85
70	White Bear.....	do.....	.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	12	60

CROOKED

	Edward McNeill.....	Crooked Lakes.....	5	5	.....	.....	15
71	* Ou-cha-pow-ae.....	do.....	220	133	139 $\frac{3}{4}$	190	300
	John Nicol.....	do.....	5	5	.....	.....	14
72	Ka-ke-wis-ta-haw.....	do.....	150	107	133	275	175
	J. A. Sutherland.....	do.....	5	5	.....	.....	9
73	† Cow-e-sess.....	do.....	530	201 $\frac{3}{4}$	317	740	300
	A. J. Coburn.....	do.....	5	5	.....	.....	12
74	Sak-i-may.....	do.....	145	100	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	300	250

ASSINIBOINE

76	W. S. Grant, Agent and Instructor. The-man-who-took-the-coat or Jack.	Indian Head.....	275	249	205	268	230
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MUS-COW-

	R. McKinnon.....	Qu'Appelle Valley.....	8	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	55
75	Pi-a-pot.....	do.....	200	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	300	450
	O. McIntosh.....	do.....	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{3}{8}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	60
80	Mus-cow-pe-tung.....	do.....	78	68	55	68	340
	S. Hookley.....	Qu'Appelle Lakes.....	15	8 $\frac{7}{8}$	10	10	25
79	Pasquah.....	do.....	141	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{7}{8}$	200	300
78	Standing Buffalo Sioux.....	do.....	127	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	250	100

* 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of corn sown. † 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of corn sown.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED :—

AGENCY.

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.
127	31½	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	2	2,000	708	.....	1,020	.....
165	22	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	8	3,250	765	.....	4,569	100
30	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	329	47	.....	714	.....
18	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	180	60	.....	674	20
4	25½	5	3	.....	.....	.....	1	50	1,130	100	537	50
77	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	85	.....	.....	803	50
102	6	12	7	.....	.....	.....	1	850	190	240	1,175	25
4	2	6½	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	30	100	799	125
1	9½	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	20	139	1,885	50
1	1	7	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	15	104	1,223	75
19	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	330	120	.....	619	25

MOUNTAIN.

75	14	.....	9	3	.....	2	2	776	318	.....	390	275
51	.....	.....	5	2	.....	.....	1	870	.....	.....	463	331
.....	.....	2	6½	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	183	160

LAKES.

.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
84	.....	16	14	9½	4	2	1	370	.....	46	960	248
67	5	.....	13	11	8	.....	2	282	.....	22	458	200
147	5	15	8½	2½	3½	2,010	35	90	640
65	5	12	8	2	450	50	36	300

RESERVE.

124	20	12	37	30	4	12	10	1,346	450	175	4,423	4,768
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PE-TUNG.

.....	6	1½	½	1	120	160	54
55	15½	13	4	1	10	992	1,710	1,724
3	15	1	45	200	50	10
52	13	3	855	635
.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	35	100
78	.....	2½	7½	3½	.....	.....	1	829	.....	22	917	146
31	.....	1	14½	3	.....	.....	2	340	.....	20	2,495	190

**FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
FILE**

No. of Reserve.	Names of Instructors and Bands.	Location.	GRAIN AND				
			Total Broken.	Under Crop this year.	Under Crop last year.	Fenced.	Hay Cut.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.
	H. L. Reynolds, Agent and Instructor	File Hills.....					
84	Little Black Bear.....	do		53 $\frac{3}{4}$	50 $\frac{3}{4}$	60	120
83	Star Blanket.....	do	10	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	20	120
82	Okaness.....	do		2 $\frac{3}{4}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	110
81	Pee-pee-kee-sis.....	do		99 $\frac{1}{8}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	100

TOUCHWOOD

85	Mus-cow-e-quahn, L. Couture.....	Touchwood Hills.....	35	72	52	80	250
86	George Gordon, T. J. Fleetham.....	do	18	94	93	110	320
87	Day Star, J. H. Gooderham.....	do	5	46	52	86	200
88	Kah-wah-kah-toose, do	do	20	65	61	93	160
89	Yellow Quill, L. Couture	Nut and Fishing Lakes.....		10	10	10	40

PRINCE

95	One Arrow	5 miles from Batoche.....	17	42	29	100	60
96	Okeemases, Louis Marion.....	Near Duck Lake.....	219	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	600	60
97	Beardy, do	At Duck Lake	295	156	167	640	100
98	Chi-kas-tay-pa-sin	South Saskatchewan.....					
99	John Smith, Justus Wilson	South Branch do	237	131		400	217
100	James Smith	Fort La Corne.....	50	35		300	50
	Cumberland	do	50	20		200	40

BATTLE

109	Stoney Reserve, Oscar F. Orr.....	Eagle Hills.....	165	92	82	1,200	195
108	Red Pheasant, Joseph H. Price.....	do	230	154	150	500	250
113	Sweet Grass, John Fitzpatrick.....	Battle River.....	320	254	192	1,000	200
114	Poundmaker, George D. Gopsill.....	do	379	167	136	600	150
116	Little Pine, do	do	150	122 $\frac{3}{4}$	91	700	110
112	Moosomin, George E. Applegarth.....	Jackfish Creek	215	137	145	536	140
115	Thunderchild, A. Sufferin	Saskatchewan	190	165	145	400	150

ONION

119	Onion Lake (See-kas-kootch) Geo. G. Mann.....	Pitt District.....	74	481	407	481	450
124	Chippwayns (Kinoosayos) G. G. Mann.....	Cold Lake.....		12	8	12	300
119	Onion Lake	Pitt District.....	20	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	100.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—Continued.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED :—

HILLS.

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.
39	.....	4	8	1	1	1	.....	†500	.....	†40	240	215
.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	45
.....	15½	7	4½	1	1	.....	.....	.....	†200	.....	90	48
78	.....	10	6½	1	1	2	.....	†1,200	.....	†100	116	200

HILLS.

35	6	5	14	4	1	6½	1	240	.....	.....	385	200
55	5	7	12	6	2	5	2	615	55	85	665	30
32	.....	3	6	2	2	2	1	200	.....	30	530	250
43	4½	9	7	3	2	2	1	425	.....	70	635	300
.....	.....	.....	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275	55

ALBERT.

19	.....	18	2	1½	1	.....	1	180	.....	210	125	20
60	3	30	2	1	1	1½	.....	500	50	400	160	15
100	10	36	5	2	2	2½	.....	1,000	120	560	520	8
.....
51	40	28	2	1	.....	.....	10	475	475	420	250	28
8	3	11	5	1½	.....	.....	.....	80	45	120	300	.....
7	2	10	4	1½	.....	.....	.....	75	30	110	250	25

FORD.

.....	15	45	20	10	.....	2	3	.....	400	1,000	2,910	1,140
7	48	82	13	3	1	1	6½	170	1,000	1,340	2,010	585
50	50	100	15	10	5	4	20	1,000	1,000	400	1,000	1,000
35	35	65	10	2	.....	.....	20	630	700	245	700	285
46	16	30	12	3	.....	2	14½	700	325	130	1,050	340
58	37	24	10	5	2	.....	.....	1,385	1,175	350	963	250
80	25	30	15	5	.....	2	8	1,600	970	800	1,300	1,015

LAKE.

15	.....	424	21	18	.....	.....	3	100	.....	4,240	1,200	500
.....	.....	7	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	400	100
.....	20	.....	1	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	150	200

* Garden includes onions. † Not threshed ; given approximately.

FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
SADDLE

No. of Reserve.	Names of Instructors and Bands.	Location.	GRAIN AND				
			Total Broken.	Under Crop this year.	Under Crop last year.	Fenced.	Hay Out.
			Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons.
125	Saddle Lake, P. L. Grasse.....	Saddle Lake.....	118	63 $\frac{7}{8}$	86 $\frac{3}{4}$	150	308
126	Muskegatic.....	Wahsatanow.....	22	12 $\frac{3}{8}$	12 $\frac{3}{8}$	25	67
127	Blue Quill, P. L. Grasse.....	Rolling Hills.....	30	20 $\frac{1}{16}$	8 $\frac{7}{8}$	50	79
128	James Seenum, Jas. E. Ingram.....	Whitefish Lake.....	129	76	128 $\frac{3}{8}$	200	450
129	Peaysees.....	Lac la Biche.....					
130	Antoine.....	Heart Lake.....	8	4	2		40
131	Kaguanum.....	Beaver Lake.....	6	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	2		15
	Agency and Farm.....	Saddle Lake.....		3			30

EDMONTON

135	Enoch.....	Stoney Plain.....	134	106 $\frac{1}{2}$		2,000	150
133	Alexis.....	Lac St. Anne.....	60	34		2,600	90
134	Alexander, W. J. O'Donnell.....	Rivière qui Barre.....	20	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	145	3,800	190
132	Michel, do.....	Upper Sturgeon River.....	15	94	92	2,800	118
	Farm, do.....	Rivière qui Barre.....	2	15	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	200	60

PEACE

137	Ermineskin, John Ross.....	Bear's Hills.....	22	37	65	280	150
138	Sampson, S. B. Lucas.....	Battle River.....	28	164	122	230	300
140	Muddy Bull, John Ross.....	Bear's Hills.....	9	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	130	90
141	Che-poostequahn, D. C. Robertson.....	Wolf Creek.....		8 $\frac{1}{2}$	10		60

SARCEE

142	*Bear Paw,	W. Graham... Stoney Reserve, Morley- ville.	80	19	23	90	25
143	†Jonas Good Stoney,		95	33	40	150	40
144	†Chiniquay,		70	16	22	85	20
145	†Bull Head, F. C. Cornish.....		113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	60

BLACKFOOT

146	G. H. Wheatley.....	South Blackfoot Reserve.	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	158 $\frac{3}{4}$	174 $\frac{1}{2}$	189 $\frac{1}{2}$	75
146	§J. M. Scott.....	North do do ..	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	93	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	175 $\frac{1}{2}$	70

*Onions, 1 acre; Beets, 1 acre, sown. †Onions, 1 acre; Beets, 1 acre sown.
 †Onions, 1 acre; Beets, 1 acre sown. †Indian Corn, 2 acres; Barley, 3 acres sown.
 §Mangolds, 3 acres; Onions, 2 acres, sown.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—Continued.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED:—

LAKE.

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.
2½	9½	37	6½	2½	8	5½	.....	20	108	400	381	.....
.....	.....	10	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	88	99	22
8	3½	13½	1½	.....	.....	1½	.....	49	60	88	70	.....
.....	7½	48½	11½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156	385	929	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....
.....	.....	.....	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....

AGENCY.

10	23	51	6½	3	1	.....	12½	300	600	1,020	300	.....
.....	.....	17	7	2	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	450	490	.....
15	15	110½	6	1	.....	.....	.....	150	150	1,400	600	500
20	15	50	4	1	.....	3	1	200	200	800	400	200
½	14½	.....	½	.....	.....	1	.....	5	400	.....	75	.....

HILLS.

.....	9	65	3½	.....	.....	1½	7½	.....	226	750	875	.....
2	33	98	9	10	3	7	2	40	642	1,013	901	902
.....	5	50	1½	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	125	599	373	.....
.....	4	2½	1½	.....	.....	1	1	.....	100	20	143	.....

AGENCY.

.....	4	.....	10	2	1	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	666	150
.....	16	.....	12	2	1	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	800	150
.....	3	.....	8	2	1	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	534	150
.....	60	.....	40	.....	.....	2	10	.....	800	.....	1,130	157

AGENCY.

.....	79½	.....	49	14	8	8½	.....	415	.....	2,041	220
.....	40½	.....	27½	10½	7½	1	.....	1,275	.....	3,660	875

*Oat Hay, 16; Onions, 4; Beets, 40 bushels harvested. †Oat Hay, 50; Onions, 4; Beets, 40 bushels harvested. ‡Oat Hay, 12; Onions, 4; Beets, 40 bushels harvested. §Mangolds, 174; Onions, 73 bushels harvested.

**FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
BLOOD**

No. of Reserve.	Name of Instructors and Bands.	Location.	GRAIN AND				
			Total Broken.	Under Crop this year.	Under Crop last year.	Fenced.	Hay Out.
			Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons.
148	*Jas. Wilson.....	Belly River (Home Farm)	.....	34	32	36	80
.....	Red Crow, Head Chief.	Near Fort McLeod.....	19	154½	128½	335	.....
PIEGAN							
.....	A. R. Springett, (Acting Agent)	Piegan Reserve, Fort McLeod	25	6	4	25	55
147	North Axe, Head Chief.	Piegan Reserve, Fort McLeod	130	107½	65	165	16

*Flax, 1 acre sown, 4 bushels harvested.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—Continued.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED:—

RESERVE.

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.
4	24	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	231	1,030	22	.....	.....
3	90	.....	33	.....	.....	3	25½	56	1,356	.....	986	.....

RESERVE.

.....
.....	64	.....	24	.....	.....	8½	.....	.....	1,600	.....	1,875	.....

FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
BIRTLE

No. of Reserve.	Names of Instructors and Bands.	Location.	GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.				Approximate number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructors.
			Carrots.	Peas.	Corn.	Garden Seeds.		
57	Enoch	Bird Tail Creek.....	Bsh.	Bsh.	Bsh.		108	
58	Young Chief.....	Oak River			150		268	
59	.....	Oak Lake.....			30		55	
60	Kadorernie.....	Turtle Mountain.....			20		34	
61	Kee-see-kee-we-win.....	Riding Mountain.....	10				136	
62	Way-way-see-cappo.....	Lizard Point.....	10				154	
63	The Gambler.....	Silver Creek.....	5				126	
64	Oôté.....	Fort Pelly.....	20				257	
65	The Key.....	do	10				223	
66	Kee-see-kouse.....	do	15				170	
67	South Quill	Rolling River.....	5				114	

MOOSE

68	C. Lawford.....	Moose Mountain.....						1
	Pheasant Rump.....	do				32	60	
69	Striped Blanket.....	do				24	85	
70	White Bear.....	do		5		12	94	

CROOKED

	Edward O'Neill.....	Crooked Lakes.....						1
71	Ou-cha-pow-ace	do	78	12	16		139	
	John Nicol.....	do						1
72	Ka-ke-wis-ta-haw.....	do		5		5	142	
	J. A. Sutherland.....	do						1
73	Cow-e-sess.....	do				279	140	
	A. J. Coburn.....	do						1
74	Sa-ki-may.....	do		12			207	

ASSINIBOINE

76	W. S. Grant, Agent and Instructor The-man-who-took-the-coat or Jack	Indian Head.....	122	40			243	2
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INDIAN RESERVATIONS—Continued.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED:—
AGENCY.

HORSE OR CATTLE POWER.				Buildings.	Remarks.
Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.			
Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.		
.....	37	10	.....	20 houses; 24 stables.	
.....	46	16	2	20 do 22 do	
.....	10	4	.....	6 do 3 do	
.....	4	4	.....	5 do 4 do	
.....	6	10	.....	10 do 7 do	
.....	25	8	.....	12 do 10 do	
.....	9	12	3	7 do 7 do	
.....	25	20	.....	30 do 20 do	1 storehouse.
.....	11	8	2	12 do 8 do	
.....	13	12	2	20 do 13 do	
.....	2	6	2	2 do 2 do	

MOUNTAIN.

.....	2	2	1 stable.....	Indians' private horses are ponies too small for farm work. Land broken on White Bear's Reserve had been abandoned for some years. The principal farm work on that reserve has been the ploughing of a portion of that land. Work of that kind and ploughing of summer fallows by other bands are not shown on Statement.
.....	13	6	.....	1 house; 3 stables; 2 storehouses; 4 pig-stys.....
.....	14	6	.....	7 houses; 5 stables; 2 storehouses; 1 pig-sty.....
.....	8	5	.....	3 houses; 2 stables.....

LAKES.

.....	4	2 houses; 1 stable; 1 storehouse.	Corn, turnips, carrots, peas, &c., shown as garden produce. Turnips and garden stuff consumed during summer.
.....	22	20	2	28 houses; 15 stables.	
.....	3	.....	.....	2 houses; 1 stable; 1 storehouse.
.....	19	12	.....	28 houses; 17 stables.
.....	1	.....	.....	1 house; 1 stable; 1 storehouse; 1 root house.
.....	28	48	2	32 houses; 32 stables; 32 root houses.....	
.....	1	.....	.....	1 house; 1 stable; 1 storehouse; 1 root house.
.....	22	35	1	30 houses; 15 stables.....	

RESERVE.

.....	4	22	49	79 houses; 30 stables; 3 storehouses; 12 root houses; 4 pig-stys; 2 sheep yards; 2 hen-houses.	Grain not being threshed is only given approximately.
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FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
MUS-COW-

No. of Reserve.	Names of Instructors and Bands.	Location.	GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.			Approximate number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including instructors.
			Carrots.	Peas.	Garden Seeds.		
			Bush.	Bush.			
	R. McKinnon.....	Qu' Appelle Valley.....		2			
75	Pi-a-pot.....	do	90	8		276	
	D. McIntosh.....	do					
80	Mus-cow-pe-tung.....	do				107	
	S. Hockley.....	Qu' Appelle Lakes.....					
79	Pasquah.....	do				170	
78	Standing Buffalo Sioux.....	do				127	

FILE

	H. L. Reynolds, Agent and Instructor.....	File Hills					
84	Little Black Bear.....	do	45			85	} 2
83	Star Blanket	do	*			60	
82	Okaness	do	4			53	
81	Pee-pee-kee-sis	do	40			81	

TOUCHWOOD

85	Mus-cow-e-quahn, L. Couture.....	Touchwood Hills.....	25		10	158	1
86	George Gordon, T. J. Fleetham...	do	10	10	15	158	1
87	Day Star, J. H. Gooderham	do	25		20	88	
88	Kah-wah-kah-toose do	do	30		25	117	2
89	Yellow Quill, L. Couture.....	Nut and Fishing Lakes...				311	

PRINCE

95	One Arrow	5 miles from Batoche.....	14	1½		85	6
96	Okeemases, Louis Marion.....	Near Duck Lake.....	20	5		34	7
97	Beardy do	At Duck Lake.....	27	8		119	16
98	Chi-kas-tay-pa-sin	South Saskatchewan				58	6
99	John Smith, Justus Wilson.....	South Branch do			100	130	16
100	James Smith.....	Fort La Corue.....				141	15
	Cumberland	do				75	14

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—Continued.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED:—

PE-TUNG.

HORSE OR CATTLE POWER.				Buildings.	Remarks.
Give under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.			
Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.		
3				1 house; 1 stable; 1 store-house.....	Yield of grain approximate, not yet threshed. Garden produce eaten during summer by Indians.
	36	46		30 houses; 20 stables.....	
3				1 house; 1 stable; 1 store-house; 1 root-house.....	
	25	32		19 houses; 17 stables.....	
3				1 house; 1 stable; 1 store-house; 1 root-house.....	
	36	55		45 houses; 25 stables.....	
	16	45		45 houses; 10 stables.....	

HILLS.

	12	30		7 houses; 3 stables.....	The wheat, barley and peas grown on Reserve No. 81 were put in by the Indians of Band 81 working in partnership with the Indians of Okaness Band No. 82. * Carrots eaten while growing.
	7	7		2 stables.....	
	16	6		2 houses; 1 stable.....	
	14	5		3 houses; 3 stables.....	

HILLS.

	19	15	1	21 houses; 15 stables; 1 store-house.....	The grain is only shown approximately as it has not yet been threshed.
	20	16	6	39 houses; 19 stables; 1 store-house.....	
	11	12		14 houses; 10 stables.....	
	11	13		21 houses; 13 stables; 1 store-house.....	
	7	30		6 houses; 2 stables.....	These Indians being hunters only a few potatoes and turaipe are grown.

ALBERT.

	4	20		9 houses; 3 stables; 1 store-house; 1 root-house.....	This reserve is abandoned. Band broken up and part joined James Smith's and part joined Cumberland Band at Fort La Corne.
	9	5		10 houses; 7 stables; 2 store-houses; 1 root-house.....	
	16	22		19 houses; 14 stables; 1 root-house.....	
	2			8 houses; 1 stable.....	
	10	6	6	20 houses; 23 stables.....	
	9			14 houses; 4 stables.....	
	7			14 houses; 8 stables.....	

**FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
BATTLE**

No. of Reserve.	Names of Instructors and Bands.	Location.	GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.			Approximate number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including instructors.
			Carrots.	Peas.	Garden Seed.		
109	Stoney Reserve, Oscar F. Orr.....	Eagle Hills	Bush.	Bush.	.....	165	1
108	Red Pheasant, Joseph E. Price....	do	66	20	.....	119	1
113	Sweet Grass, John Fitzpatrick ...	Battle River.....	40	10	.....	170	1
114	Poundmaker, George D. Gopsil ...	do .....	.....	.....	.....	115	2
116	Little Pine do	do .....	.....	10	.....	150	1
112	Moosomin, George E. Applegarth	Jackfish Creek.....	.....	.....	.....	106	1
115	Thunderchild, A. Sufferin	Sackatchewan .....	.....	20	.....	165	1

ONION

119	Onion Lake (See-kas-kootch), Geo. G. Mann	Pitt District.....	.....	.....	.....	368	1
125	Chippawans (Kinoosayos), Geo. G. Mann	Cold Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	132	.....
119	Onion Lake, Geo. G. Mann.....	Pitt District	10	.....	.....	.....	.....

SADDLE

125	Saddle Lake, P. L. Grasse.....	Saddle Lake.....	.....	1	.....	96	14
126	Muskegwtic.....	Wahsatanow	41	.....	.....	39	8
127	Blue Quill, P. L. Grasse.....	Rolling Hills .....	.....	2½	.....	30	9
128	James Seenum, Jas. E. Ingram...	Whitefish Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	300	60
129	Peaysees.....	Lac la Biche .....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
130	Antoine.....	Heart Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	84	20
131	Kaganum	Beaver Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	142	18
	Agency and Farm.....	Saddle Lake .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

EDMONTON

135	Enoch	Stoney Plain .....	.....	.....	.....	217	.....
133	Alexis	Lac St. Anne.....	.....	.....	.....	198	.....
134	Alexander, W. J. O'Donnell	Rivière qui Barre.....	.....	.....	30	210	1
132	Michel, do	Upper Sturgeon River.....	.....	.....	20	37	.....
17	Farm, do	Rivière qui Barre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—Continued.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED :—

FORD.

HORSE OR CATTLE POWER.				d ings.	Remarks.
Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.			
Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.		
2	30	4 stables.	½ acre flax yielded 2 bushels.
2	24	5	2	2 houses; 2 stables.	
3	38	6	.....	.....
.....	28	14	.....	1 house; 1 stable.
3	22	7	.....	1 house.
4	14	8	1	1 house; 2 stables.	
2	20	10	2	6 houses; 4 stables.	

LAKE.

.....	47	5	.....	39 houses; 15 stables.	
.....	6	28	5	16 houses; 16 stables.	
14	1	.....	.....	4 houses; 2 stables; 3 storehouses; 2 root houses.	

LAKE.

.....	19	16	4	16 houses; 13 stables; 1 storehouse.	The decrease in the acreage under crop this year as against that of last year is due to a portion of the land being left vacant for summer-fallowing.
.....	4	8	.....	9 houses; 6 stables.
.....	9	3	.....	7 houses; 5 stables; 1 storehouse.
.....	34	85	16	51 houses; 39 stables; 1 storehouse.	
.....	4	5	2	12 houses; 3 stables; 1 storehouse.	
.....	3	13 houses; 4 stables.	*1 General storehouse. 1 Ration house.
.....	.....	.....	.....	3 houses; 2 stables; *2 storehouses; 1 root-house.

AGENCY.

.....	17	35	24 houses; 16 stables; 1 root house; 3 pig-stys.	Crops good. do do
.....	6	30	.....	21 houses; 16 stables; 2 root houses.
1	12	4	.....	45 houses; 25 stables; 4 storehouses; 4 root houses; 2 pig-stys.
.....	6	6	.....	16 houses; 22 stables; 3 storehouses; 2 root houses; 6 pig stys.
4	.....	.....	.....	1 house; 1 stable; 3 storehouses.
.....	

**FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
PEACE**

No. of Reserve.	Names of Instructors and Bands.	Location.	GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.			Approximate number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructors.
			Carrots.	Peas.	Garden Seed.		
137	Ermineskin, John Ross.....	Bear's Hills.....	Bush.	Bush. 8	100	110	2
138	Sampson, S. B Lucas.....	Battle River.....	99	33	105	350	.....
140	Muddy Bull, John Ross.....	Bear's Hills.....	.....	.....	100	73	.....
141	Che-poosteqaahn, D.C. Robertson.	Wolf Creek.....	.....	8	155	100	1

SARCEE

142	Bear Paw,	W. Graham } Stoney Reserve, Morley-ville.....	40	.....	.....	207	1
143	Jonas Good Stoney,		40	.....	.....	232	
144	Chiniquay,		40	.....	.....	121	
145	Bull Head, F. C. Cornish.....	Sarcee Reserve.....	.....	.....	105	333	

BLACKFOOT

146	G. H. Wheatley.....	South Blackfoot Reserve.....	.....	10	.....	1,099	3
146	J. M. Scott.....	North do do	300	20	.....	718	1

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—Continued.

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.		
.....	16	40	13 houses ; 12 stables.	Turnips, carrots and beets included in gardens. Beets included in gardens. Turnips, carrots and beets included in gardens. Turnips, carrots and beets included in gardens.
.....	27	180	.....	30 do 17 do
.....	11	20	.....	7 do 9 do
.....	6	40	.....	12 do 6 do

AGENCY.

.....	4	100	32 houses ; 5 stables ; 48 store and root houses.	Oats were cut green and stacked for hay by Indians. Potatoes were a fair crop, also turnips. Beets, carrots and onions are included in garden produce. "Houses" include Agent's, Issuer's and Interpreter's. "Stables" include Agency and Farm only, the Indians not having any of their own. "Store and Root Houses" include 5 belonging to Indians, 2 storehouses, 1 root house, ration and slaughter house belonging to Agency and Farm. Turnips were sown in gardens which include beets, carrots, onions and other small seeds.
.....	4	60	.....	38 houses ; 6 stables ; 57 store and root houses.
.....	2	60	.....	24 houses ; 5 stables ; 45 store and root houses.
.....	.....	120	.....	41 houses ; 2 stables ; 10 store and root houses.

AGENCY.

4	10	685	1 stable ; 2 storehouses ; 2 root houses ; 1 slaughter house ; 1 ration house.	Gardens contain small quantities of assorted vegetables. The harvesting shows the results up to the end of October. The total acres shown broken, namely 185½, are those broken, including new land. The new land broken, including the North and South Blackfoot Reserves, is 22½ acres. 1,275 bush. oats includes 60 bush. from Low Horn, 15 bush. from Big Plume, 25 bush. from Old Sun (for farm horses), 100 bush. not shown on individual returns of bush. harvested.
2	8	422	2 houses ; 1 stable ; 1 storehouse ; 1 root house ; 1 rationhouse ; 1 slaughterhouse	

FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
BLOOD

No. of Reserves.	Names of Instructors and Bands.	Location.	GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.			Approximate number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including instructor.
			Carrots.	Peas.	Garden Seeds.		
148	Jas. Wilson	Belly River (Home Farm)	Bush.	Bush.			3
	Red Crow, Head Chief.....	Near Fort McLeod		cutfor feed.		2,183	

PEIGAN

	A. R. Springett (Acting Agent)..	Peigan Reserve, Fort McLeod					4
147	North Axe, Head Chief.....	Peigan Reserve, Fort McLeod		212		932	

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—Continued.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED:—

RESERVE.

HORSE OR CATTLE POWER.				Buildings.	Remarks.
Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.			
Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.		
*9	*15	.....	.....	9 houses; 3 stables; 7 store-houses; 2 root houses.	* The horses are never in the hands of the Indians. The work oxen are loaned to Indians during the spring and fall work, but at other times are under charge of instructor. These nine animals are horses and mules.
.....	.....	2,100	.....	216 houses.	

RESERVE.

5	10	.....	.....	4 houses; 2 stables; 2 store-houses; 1 root house; 1 ration house; 1 wagon shed; 1 carpenter shop.	A crop of 6 acres alfalfa raised and fed to stock.
.....	.....	510	.....	84 houses; 3 stables; 15 root houses.	Garden produce consumed as raised. Work oxen are in hands of Indians during summer, at agency in winter.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Peace Hills Agency, season of 1888.

SAMPSON'S RESERVE No. 138.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHELS HARVESTED.							Remarks.		
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.		Carrots.	Gardens.
5	Kak-it-too-hat		.56	.56														Onions and beets included in gardens.
13	Gerry Pot			2.15														
77	Pierre			2.40		.17	.37		.25									
8	Moosetail		1.00		.20	.30	.30							20	35		05	
56	Measu		.66	.66					.20									
92	George Pot.		.66	1.66														
115	James			4.40		.20	.40		.19									
49	Piegan David			.70		.05	.70							20				
48	Big Baptiste		1.30	4.00			.60		.20								15	
25	Little Baptiste		1.80	2.30	1.00		.40	.20	.21						12		10	
2	Old James			6.20		1.50	40		.19								15	
32	Louis	2	.55	5.00	.45	.20	.40			40	20	60	2	30	50			
22	John Pot.		1.50	2.40			.30				35	20			10			
33	White Fog.			1.70			.20					22			30			
4	Shusay		.70	1.50	.70	.10	.20				30	15	4	20	10	5		
98	Pierre Buffalo.			1.90	.30	.10						20	2	22				
59	Taysus boys			3.20			1.50					30			60			
66	Twins		2.30	1.80		.05	.35	.15	.20		30	10		15	80	12	15	
31	Simon			3.60		.40	.40					44		40	50			
1	Sampson		4.10	10.00	1.00	1.25	.15	.20			90	100	6	217	60	5		
	David Red Deer					.10	.15	.20						15	15	5		
107	Alex Sowesscoopaness			1.35		.13	.08	.07				15		18	10	3		
18	Sowesscoopaness		2.00	1.25	.70	.80	.15	.15			35	18	4	50	20	8		
3	Buffalo Chps.		2.10	5.10	1.70		.30	.30			40	40	10		30	10		
11	Susie			3.00								30						
112	Tom Red Deer			4.90			.45	.45	.10			60			85	15	20	
52	Old Bull			3.20		.15	.15	.15				20		14	6	6		
69	James Shusay		2.40	1.90	.40		.40	.40			50	20			12	2		
44	Little Orier		3.00	2.50		1.35	.20	.10	.28		45	30		100	30	5	5	
68	Chimachess			3.00		.25	.25					15		10	2			
61	Ki-ah-i-pew		1.40	1.70		.20	.25	.23	.18		25	15		40	40	12		
39	Say Way Kusico Widow						.45	.20							20	6		
34	Joshua		1.17	1.60	.55	1.20	.20	.20			60	20		25	20	5		

90	Joe Sampson	2.80	9.37	.....	.50	.30	.....	.....	.....	45	114	.....	30	15	.....	.....
93	Mackino	3.00	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	2	33.00	93.00	7.00	9.00	10.00	3.00	2.00	40	643	1,013	33	901	902	99 105

ERMINEKIN'S RESERVE, No. 137.

1	Ermeskin	3.59	8.47	0.45	0.60	1.71	87	102	8	150	Turnips, carrots and beets includ- ed in gardens
2	Stoney Paul	3.09	15.20	0.49	0.11	.....	.....	3.05	.....	80	180	.....	28	.....	.....	.....
3	Kennawat's	1.00	7.20	0.33	0.30	.....	.....	0.72	.....	25	86	.....	75	.....	.....	.....
5	Iwastiu .....	.....	7.73	.....	1.15	.....	.....	0.37	.....	.....	95	.....	287	.....	.....	.....
4	Big Joe .....	.....	3.47	.....	0.10	.....	.....	0.10	.....	.....	42	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
52	Panny Ermeskin .....	.....	3.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
62	Roasting on Coals .....	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	Sam Baptiste .....	.....	2.40	.....	0.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
46	Joe .....	.....	2.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.44	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	Rattlesnake	0.34	2.28	0.19	0.14	.....	.....	0.75	.....	9	27	.....	35	.....	.....	.....
7	Headman	6.98	5.89	0.29	1.00	.....	.....	0.32	.....	25	70	.....	250	.....	.....	.....
55	Cut Knife .....	.....	2.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Crazy Calf .....	.....	2.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	9.00	65.00	1.75	3.50	.....	.....	7.75	.....	226	750	8	875	.....	.....	100

LOUIS BULL'S RESERVE No. 140

16	Louis Bull	1.00	10.03	0.30	0.75	25	120	75	Turnips, carrots and beets includ- ed in garden.
18	John Bull	1.60	11.20	.....	0.21	.....	.....	0.50	.....	40	134	.....	52	.....	.....	.....
17	Paul Bull	1.08	8.52	.....	0.27	.....	.....	0.27	.....	28	102	.....	67	.....	.....	.....
11	Francis	1.32	7.60	.....	0.25	.....	.....	0.75	.....	32	90	.....	62	.....	.....	.....
4	Moonabays .....	.....	5.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	John Ward .....	.....	4.50	.....	0.12	.....	.....	0.38	.....	.....	54	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
2	Paul .....	.....	.....	.....	0.35	.....	.....	0.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	.....	.....	.....
27	Sab-pah-cheese .....	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	5.00	50.00	.....	1.50	.....	.....	3.00	.....	125	599	.....	373	.....	.....	100

SHARPHEAD'S RESERVE, No. 141.

20	Potuck	4	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	100	20	8	18	20	Turnips, carrots and beets includ- ed in gardens.
50	Thomas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	50
6	Thomas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	25
30	John Rain .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	15
27	Mr. John .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	20
4	Yellowhead .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	25
37	William .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	4	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	100	20	8	143	155	SAML. B. LUCAS, Indian Agent

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians at Onion Lake Agency, Season of 1888.
ONION LAKE RESERVE, No. 119.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.	BUSHEL HARVESTED.					Remarks.
		Acres of Land Cultivated.	Wheat.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Barley.	
	Thunder and Usta	31	3	1	1		29	
	We-mes-te-go-sea-wa-sis	22					21	
	Ma-ya-wa-sis and son	21	4	1	1		15	
	Mane-to-we-ne-gik and son	21		1			20	
	Poh-tay-man	16					16	
	Kesay-no	26			1		25	
	Antoine and Mas-ka-goo	30	4		1		24	
	Augustin Vivier	15					15	
	Badger	3					3	
	Choan	11					10	
	Taleel	8					8	
	Mens-cha-ku-che-wais	21	7		1		13	
	Me-se-has	12			1		12	
	Ah-ma-hoos	8			1		7	
	Ne-po-we-has	3					3	
	Quya-kwa-na-hum	2					2	
	Sah-wao	11					11	
	William Skoos	18			1		16	
	Sa-wa-haw	7					7	
	Was-ka-hat	3					3	
	Was-ko-wish and Tomah	9			1		8	
	Gladien	3					3	
	I-ye-pe-ko-kaw	3					3	
	Isadore	12					10	
	Calling Bull	11					10	
	Jim Crooked-neck	22			1		20	
	Jonas	7					3	
	San Baptiste	7					7	
	John Gadura	1					1	
	Mo-cho-we-nees	11					11	
	Willow	2					2	
	Nas-toos	3					3	
	Ke-say-in	24					23	

Ka-ne-pe-ta-ta	1					1
Ke-say-in	9					9
Longfellow	25					25
Whetstone	5					5
Ya-ya-ko-cha-wan	8					8
Machoos	5					5
Me-ka-wa-sis	3					3
Oheman	4					4
Old People	3		2			
Total.....	481½	15	21	18	3	424

GEO. G. MANN,
Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Sarcee Agency, Season of 1888.

SARCEE RESERVE, No. 145.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHELS HARVESTED.							Remarks.		
		Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Indian Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.		Gardens.	Indian Corn.
A 1	Bull's Head	12			1			1		75			40	10		5		Turnips were sown in gardens, which include beets, carrots, onions and other small seeds.
2	Big Crow												22					
3	Crow Chief	4			13					40			50					
8	New Prairie Head												18					
9	The Sarcee												25	10		15		
11	Eagle Rib												21					
12	Little Galf				1								35					
14	Fire-long-ago												19					
31	Two Guns				1								10					
32	Many Swans				1								38					
33	One Spotted												22					
40	Crow Collar				1								15					
42	Hit First				1								23					
B 1	Eagle Robe	7			1					115			36	5		25		
8	Fox Tail												10	10				
10	Otter												17	5				
13	The Rider				1								25					
C 2	Little Bear	1			2					10			75	6				
3	Wolf Carrier												40	4		10		
4	Rough Mane	6			2					120			60	7				
6	Running Fisher												13	3				
8	Head-out-of-water				1								60	7		5		
14	Many Shots												11					
15	Dog Skin	8								95			26	8				
18	Shoots Close				1								57					
D 1	Painted Otter	6		2	2					90			26	10		15		
22	Owning-a-horse				2								7	9				
34	Woman-holding-a-woman		3		2													
42	Big Knife												13	11				
43	Black Weazle				2								30	2				
E 1	Big Plume	6			1					135			27	20		15		

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	2	Beaver Collar				1									35	5		
	3	Old-man-spotted				2									50	4		5
F	1	B'g Wolf	10			2				120					73	8		
	5	Big Prairie Head				2									67	10		10
	6	Going-to-the-Crees				1										3		
	9	Weagle Head				1												
	11	Running-in-middle				1									40			
		Totals	60	3	2	40			10	2	800			1130	167		105	

F. C. CORNISH,
Indian Agent.

STONEY RESERVE, Nos. 142-3-4.

A	1	Bear Paw, H.C.	2			1									80	19		
	2	James Rider, M.C.	1												40	18		7
	4	Moses Bear Paw	1												16			
	5	John Bear Paw													17			
	9	Thos. Bear Paw													16			7
	10	Mark Bear Paw													33	19		
	14	John Dixon													33			
	17	John Rocky-mountain	1												33			7
	18	John Dixon													17			7
	21	Enoch Bear Paw													16			7
	25	Stephen Rider													17			
	26	Jean Baptiste													17			
	28	Paul Rider													16	19		7
	29	John Rider													17			
	31	Daniel Big-man													40			7
	36	Abraham Dixon													33	19		
	38	Wm. Rocky-mountain				1									66			7
	40	Thos. W. Kaquits													33			
	41	Philip													33			
	42	James Jonas													33			
	45	Thos. Two-young-men													33			7
	51	Ann Bear Paw													33	18		7
	53	Ben Hunter													17			
	59	Therese Wickman	2												33	19		7
	86	John													34			
	97	Ben Kaquits	2												34	18		7
B	50	Jonas Good Stoney H.C.	1			1									67	19		7
	10	George Ear, M.C.	2												40	19		7
	60	Moses House, M.C.	1												40	18		8
	2	Patrick													36			
	3	Adam Good Stoney													34			
	6	Hector Nimrod	1												36	19		
	7	Amos Poucette	1												17			7
	9	Ben Red Fox	1												18			8

Oats were cut green and stacked for hay by Indians. Potatoes were a fair crop. Turnips were a fair crop. Beets carrots and onions are included in garden produce.

[PART I]

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Sarcee Agency, Season of 1888—Concluded.

STONEY RESERVE, Nos. 142-3-4—Concluded.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.					BUSHELS HARVESTED.					Remarks.					
		Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Indian Corn.	Oats.	Barley.		Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Indian Corn.
B 12	Wm. Soldier.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	George Big Stoney .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
16	David Poucette.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	John Abraham.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Stephen Jacob.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Jonas Jacob.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	George Poucette.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
23	Luke.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Wm. Big Stoney.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
73	John Poucette.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
75	Geo. Two-young-men.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
	Moses Cree.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
C 1	Chiniquay, H.O.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	20	.....	.....	7	.....
2	G. Two-young-men, M.C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	20	.....	.....	7	.....
3	Geo. Crawler, M.O.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	19	.....	.....	7	.....
5	George Hunter.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Thos. Chiniquay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Simeon Big-woman.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
10	Joseph Chiniquay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Paul Baptiste Oayan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Isaac Chiniquay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	19	.....	.....	7	.....
15	Jacob Two-young-men	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	19	.....	.....	7	.....
16	Noah Cecil.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	George Cecil.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Noah Hunter.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	19	.....	.....	7	.....
21	Hector Crawler.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	18	.....	.....	7	.....
20	Wm. Hunter.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Susannah.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Ann Chiniquay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	19	.....	.....	7	.....
27	Jane Chiniquay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
28	Mary Cecil.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	7	.....

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians on Saddle Lake Agency, Season of 1888.

SADDLE LAKE RESERVE, No. 125.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.						BUSHELS HARVESTED.						Hay Cut, Tons.	Remarks.		
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.			Turnips.	Carrots.
	Samuel Steinhauer															97	
	Pusqua-ae		1	4				13	28		8					25	
	Orane		1	1				10	6		69					15	
	Louis	1	1	3	1			12	18	32	1	45				26	
	Mooswah and Red Crow		1	5	1	1		2	32		20					24	
	John Jessie			3					7		20					4	
	John Mah-koo-kis			4					30		1					5	
	Wa-pa-waise					1					4						
	Andrew Hunter			4					50		60					8	
	Mr. John			5					60		33					15	
	Job Lepotac		2	3	1				45	40	40					17	
	Thomas Hunter			5					65		45					62	
	Moses	1	2	3				8	20	50	45					10	
	Totals.....	2½	9½	37	5½	6½	2½	20	108	400	1	381			308		

WAHSATANOW RESERVE, No. 126.

Bear's Ears			11					4		45	11	36	8½	
Mah-toosk								3		4	6	5	6	
Oh-see-me-mas			2					4					8	
Widow Muskegwatic								2		9			2	
Tall Man			1					3		5	3		9½	
Wee-pay-mais								1		5	2		7	
Suckeenais			2						6	15			12	
Wah-pee-key-wisk			1						10	14			7	
Na-ga-wa-ta-tee													7	
Totals.....			10		2	1			33	99	22	41	67	

BLUE QUILL'S RESERVE, No. 127.

Wah-pee-in-en	1	3				18	22		24		18
Alexis		2				6	14		3		10
Blue Quill		2				14	20	2	26		15
Kah-kee-sine		3				10	20				18
Kee-sic-koo-wasis	1	3½				12	12	½	9		18
Jane Daquette											
Widow Tomatee									8		
Totals	3½	13½	1½	1	1	60	88	2½	70		79

JAMES SEENUM'S RESERVE, No. 128.

				Sq. Yds							
James Seenum	1	2		130		*	10		30		27
Samuel Steinhauer	3½			300	20	15			20		
Jacob Hairline									30		6
David Seenum									15		7
Charles Stanley							5		36		15
Thomas Sinclair							25		6		35
Charles Jackson		2½					15		45		7
Joseph Makookis							2		30		7
William Stamp		1					15		22		10
Arthur Steinhauer	1½	1½	5		2	30	30		90		35
Enoch Kumowin							2		14		7
Eli Seenum				150			2		4		
Peter Shirk	1	1½				30	*		18		40
Peter Aprow	½	1				*	12		52		9
Peter Blood		1½							5		7
Keeoometowayo									5		2
Breast							7		22		7
Ahkahinsmese									2		1
Big Snake									10		6
S. Saulteaux						6	12		9		7
Wm. Baldhead's Widow				75			10		33		3
Rich. Hardisty				120			5		15		2
S. Baldhead's Widow				140		4	10		27		
Paul Bernard							9		11		27
Erastus											
Mrs. Jonas Hauly							2		9		3
Thomas Makookis							15		40		7
John Half, senr.							10		12		10
Elijah Seenum		2½							6		

* Destroyed by cattle.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians on Saddle Lake Agency, Season of 1888.—*Concluded.*

JAMES SEENUM'S RESERVE, No. 128—*Concluded.*

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.						BUSHEL'S THRESHED.						Hay Cut, Tons.	Remarks.	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.			Turnips.	Carrots.
	John Hunter, sen.			1			280					19			10	
	John Hunter, jun.			1			800		10	30		15			10	
	John Half, junr			2								12			15	
	George Makookis											7				
	Archibald			1						12		17			9	
	Kwee-ess-kis			2			300			15		12			10	
	Nathaniel Ley	1		2			1000	5		8		15			14	
	John Whetford			1			140		10	15		25			7	
	Jacob Jackson			1								22			13	
	Moise Jackson							10	25	10		7			17	
	Moses Jackson						156	5		10		12			12	
	Matthew Hauly						150			2		15			7	
	Lecomba															
	Thomas Jackson			1								30			12	
	Enoch Wood			2						40		72			8	
	Wolftooth			1				3	30	30		10			7	
	Albert Cardinal			1			75									
	Baptiste Cardinal			1			210									
	Sepee-kwes-ke-na-pew									5		12				
	Wee-quay-pau									4						
	Peeaysis											9				
	Totals	8	7	48		11	4026	49	156	385		929			450	

CHIPEWEYANS OF HEART LAKE RESERVE, No. 130.

Commonsfield (Approswaites)					4							200			40	
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BEAVER LAKE RESERVE, No. 131.

Kahquanum										11
Tachoching										30	6
Louison Gladien										6	4
Sandy Cardinal										18	.....	.....	2
Peeaysus quoy .....	.....	.....	.....	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Toma Gladien										10	.....	.....	3
Pahsabbahwahkerium										8	.....	.....	.....
Kahseewaiskium										10	.....	.....	.....
Totals .....	.....	.....	.....	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	15

JOHN A. MITCHELL,
Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians on Blackfoot Crossing Agency, Season of 1888.
SOUTH BLACKFOOT RESERVE No. 146.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.					BUSHELS HARVESTED.					Remarks.
		Oats.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Oats.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	
J 1	Rabbit Carrier	2	2	1	1	1						Straw cut and stacked for use of Indian horses.
9	Calling Close							60				
20	Wolf Carrier.. ..	1		1				20				
33	Bad-dried-meat.							40				Straw cut and stacked for use of Indian horses.
14	Scabby Bull							20				
A 1	Crowfoot	4	1	2		1		80				
31	Not Good	1						10				
68	Went-to-tell.....	1		1				40				
44	Coming-over-the-hill.....	1		1				40				
10	Big-old-man	1						10				
14	Iron Horn	1						10				
33	White-buffalo-mane	1		1				40				
34	Many-shot-at	1						10				
7	The Sun.....	1						10				
29	Medicine Shoe.....	1						20				
47	Iron Shield.....	1						30				
49	Big Body	1						20				
B 1	Three Bulls	6	1	1	1	1		40			Straw cut and stacked for use of Indian horses.	
2	Hind Bull	3		1				40				
3	White-man's-food.....	3						20				
7	Eagle Shield.....	2						20				
4	The Otter	2						20				
6	Prairie Head.....	1						20				
13	Black Eagle	1						20				
55	Gun-cover-woman	1						10				
28	Many Chiefs	1						10				
C 1	Weasel Calf	3		1	1	1	50	60	45			Garden contained small quantities of assorted vegetables.
4	Red Body						19	10	15			
11	Chief Owl						10	10				
29	Little Person.....						10	20				
30	Yellow Horse.....						10	20				
27	Elk-getting-up						10	20				
46	Crane Bear.....						10	20				

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians on Blackfoot Crossing Agency, Season of 1888—Continued.

NORTH BLACKFOOT RESERVE, No. 146.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHELS HARVESTED.						Remarks.
		Oats.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Mangold Wurtzel.	Oats.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.		Mangold Wurtzel.
J 1	Bear Child.....	1		$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$				50	35	17	8	
7	Good Thigh.....			1							100	35			30
25	Bear's Door.....			$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$					50		18		
42	Man-that-carries-the-news.....			1		$\frac{1}{2}$					100		17		
44	Nortern Axe.....			1		$\frac{1}{2}$					100	35		8	
49	The Pheasant.....	1		1		$\frac{1}{2}$					100	35		9	30
50	Old Berries.....	$\frac{1}{2}$									50				
51	Approaching Ahead.....					$\frac{1}{2}$					50		18		
M 1	Lone Chief.....	1				$\frac{1}{2}$			$\frac{1}{4}$	35	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	20		15
3	Calf Child.....					$\frac{1}{2}$					37 $\frac{1}{2}$				
26	Red Old Man.....	1								35	37 $\frac{1}{2}$				
29	Many Good.....					$\frac{1}{2}$					37 $\frac{1}{2}$				
34	Bull Bear.....					$\frac{1}{2}$					37 $\frac{1}{2}$				
38	The Wood.....					$\frac{1}{2}$						17			
40	Raw Eater.....					$\frac{1}{2}$						17			
42	Left Hand.....	1								35					
43	Big Horn.....					$\frac{1}{2}$						17			
44	Chief Sun.....	2		1		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$		60	150	38	20	10	15
48	Only Owl.....					$\frac{1}{2}$						37			
49	Bear Digging.....			$\frac{1}{2}$							37 $\frac{1}{2}$				
R 1	Weazel Child.....					$\frac{1}{2}$						14			
2	White Elk.....	1		$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$				35	37 $\frac{1}{2}$		20		
22	Many-shot-at.....			$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$					37 $\frac{1}{2}$		20	10	
24	Iron Bull.....					$\frac{1}{2}$						15			
41	Snow-shoe-walker.....					$\frac{1}{2}$						14			
N 11	Running Sun.....		$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$							3	36			
15	Yellow-body-on-inside.....										2				
23	Wolf Tail.....			$\frac{1}{2}$				$\frac{1}{8}$			34				8
33	Raw Eater.....	$\frac{1}{2}$								8	34				
47	Running Martin.....	2		1		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$			64	147	40	20	4	
48	Crane Chief.....	$\frac{1}{4}$								8					
56	The Breaker.....					$\frac{1}{2}$						20			7

L	40	Pretty Girl.....																	75				
	41	Bear Chief.....																	75				
	42	Meat Face.....																	75				
	43	Iron Collar.....	1																35				
	44	Big Road.....	1																35				
K	35	Charging-at-night.....																			50		
	40	Little Calf.....	1																25				32
O	79	Dog's Striped Back.....																					35
	85	Crow Shoe.....																					34
	1	Big Plume.....	1																30				20
	3	Many Heads.....																					145
	8	Not Running.....																					40
	9	Old Cree.....	1																25				20
	11	Skunk Tallow.....																	7				72
	12	Weazel Horn.....																	7				72
	21	The Cutter.....																					20
	24	Heavy Bull.....																					36
	63	Fat Horses.....																					34
	66	The Light.....																					35
	68	Yellow Eagle.....																					35
	69	The Calf.....																					74
	71	Stabbed Last.....	1																6				74
L	1	White Cap.....	5																175				35
	3	Greasy Forehead.....																					150
	6	Boss Rib Medicine.....	1																35				75
	7	Bull Shoe.....	1																35				75
	11	Wolf Tail.....																					75
	20	Old-not-sit.....																					75
	22	Reddish Gun.....	1																35				75
	23	Wolf Carrier.....																					75
	26	Black Boy.....	1																35				75
	32	Boy Chief.....																					75
	34	Nose Cutter.....																					75
	38	Spotted One.....																					18
	39	Tried-to-fly-but-could-not.....	1																35				75
K	1	Low Horn.....	2																50	4			62½
	6	Crooked-meat-string.....	2																50	4			50
	8	Many Flying.....																					30
	9	Wolf Head.....	1																25				50
	10	Wolf Ear.....																		4			20
	12	Good Robe.....																					62½
	13	Iron Crow.....	1																25				62½
	14	Running Kit Fox.....																					31
	15	Crow Collar.....																					31
	18	Chief Legging.....																					31
	28	Running Rabbit.....																					31
	32	Bull Sun.....	1																25				13
	34	Pounded-dried-meat.....																					50

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Blackfoot Crossing Agency, Season of 1888.—Continued.
NORTH BLACKFOOT RESERVE, No. 146—Continued.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHELS HARVESTED.							Remarks.
		Oats.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Mangold Wurtzel.	Oats.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Mangold Wurtzel.	
E 1	Old Sun.....	2							70		30		5		7	J. M SCOTT, Farmer.
4	Old Brass.....	1						30		30		5		7		
14	Calf Flying.....	1						25								
18	Little Bear Child.....										12					
20	The Fox.....	1						25								
25	The Eagle.....										13					
26	The Fay.....	1						25								
27	Lake Raiser.....	1						25								
	Total.....	40½	2½	27½	10½	7½	2	3	1,175	20	3,680	875	300	73	174	

PIEGAN AGENCY—PIEGAN RESERVE, No. 147.

A 4	Dog's Child.....			½	*						6½	*				*1 acre sown; 75 bushels har- vested.
5	Crow Flag.....	1							25							
9	North Axe.....	6							150		12½					
11	Weasel Tail.....	1							25							
13	Sits in Middle.....	1							25		6½					
16	Man-lost-blanket.....										6½					
17	Crow Top.....															
19	Otter Above.....	2							50		6½					
21	One Owl.....	1							25							
25	Behind Wcman.....	2							50		12½					
40	Prairie Head.....	2							50							
54	Four Horns.....															
B 1	Morning Plume.....											18½				
6	Strong Buffalo.....											18½				
7	Travelling.....										6½					
8	Sore Legs.....											37½				
13	Good Scout.....											37½				
15	War Bonnet.....	2							50			37½				

28	Red Crow							12½	37½
29	Crow Round							6½	37½
32	Bull's Plume	1				25		6½	37½
D 1	Running Wolf		1					6½	75
4	Takes-the-gun-last	6				150		12½	75
9	Plain Eagle	1				25		6½	18½
10	Morning Eagle								18½
14	Shot-himself-back							6½	18½
15	Rides Ahead	1				25		6½	18½
16	Many-bad-wives								37½
18	Sharp Ass							6½	
28	Caught Inside								37½
31	Takes-enemies-arms		1					6½	75
E 1	Big Swan	4				100			37½
4	Chief White Cow	4				100		6½	75
7	Little Plume	2				50			75
8	Many Chiefs	4				100		6½	75
12	Works-and-falls-back	5				125		12½	75
14	The Crow	1				25			37½
15	Eagle Flies	1				25			37½
16	Roasted Tongue	1				25		6½	37½
18	Pretty Face	1				25		6½	37½
19	Went Across	2				50		6½	75
20	Little Leaf	1				25		6½	75
31	Red Horns	2				50			37½
35	Man-cuts-his-hair-off	2				50			75
E 1	Crow Eagle	2				50		6½	75
2	Bad Boy							12½	75
13	Small Legs	1				25			37½
18	Lost	2				50		6½	37½
21	Black Eyes	2				50			75
28	Went-in-last								37½
49	Small Snake								37½
	Total	64	8½	24		1,600		212	1,875

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Blood Reserve Agency, Season of 1888.

BLOOD RESERVE, No. 148.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.									BUSHELS HARVESTED.				Remarks.	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Mangold Wurzel.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Potatoes.		
	Mountain Sheep Old Man		3										39		10	
	Bull Bloom														7	
	Hind Man														6	
	Big Calf														4	
	Sleeping Old Man															
	Bull's Horn		3												8	
	Jack														6	
	The Gun														4	
	Panther Bones														5	
	Come Seeing														4	
	Owl Child														4	
	Man Never Goes Out														5	
	White Buffalo Chief		2												6	
	Many White Horses														4	
	Old Moon		2												7	
	Iron														5	
	Wolf Old Man														4	
	Crazy Bull														2	
	Striped Dog		5												22	*Estimated—Oats not yet threshed out.
	Bear-down-the-river														8	
	Bull Young Man		1½												9	
	Old Bull's Horn														5	
	Red Crow		1												30	
	Wolf Ear		1												25	
	Chief Moon		1												32	
	Sleeping-on-top															8
	Running Sun															3
	Grasshopper															
	Eagle Child															6
	Many Dust		3½												45	
	Inside Young Man															7
	Going Slow															6
																4

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians on Blood Reserve Agency, Season of 1888—Continued.
 BLOOD RESERVE, No. 148—Continued.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.									BUSHELS HARVESTED.				Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Mangold Wurtzel.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Potatoes.	
	Chief standing-in-middle.....												14	* Failure.	
	Weazle Fat.....												6		
	The Piegan.....												6		
	Meat Eater.....												5		
	Hitting Inside.....												6		
	Strangling Wolf.....		4									25	10		
	Holding Council.....												6		
	Bull's Head.....												5		
	Heavy Gun.....		4										48		
	Never-goes-out.....												15		
	Weazle Head.....												8		
	Low Horn.....												9		
	Moon Calf.....												18		
	White Elk.....												6		
	Hog Shirt's Widow.....												7		
	Mike.....												8		
	Long Horn.....												6		
	Calf Shirt.....		4										6		
	Running Funny.....												65		
	Fisher.....												14		
	Eagle Head.....												6		
	White Calf Bull.....												7		
	Medicine Talker.....												6		
	Crooked Leg.....												5		
	Blackfoot Old Woman.....		4										5		
	Young Pine.....											70	22		
	Man-who-talks.....												8		
	Stolen Persons.....												9		
	One-who-has-horns.....												9		
	Long White Eagle.....												7		
	Red-tail-feathers.....												7		
	Wolf Shirt.....												6		
	Little Shine.....												6		
													7		

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Birtle Agency, Season of 1888.

BIRD TAIL SIOUX RESERVE, No. 57.

Nos. of Pay Tickets	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.						BUSHELS HARVESTED.						Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Onions.	Corn.	
1	Mah-piu-a-duta	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	26	30	37	These Indians had a good crop of Indian corn, which is included in "Gardens," in the "Acres Sown." Light yields.	
28	Awic'an-han.....	6	4	1	.....	.....	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	146	109	150	.....	.....
25	Moses Bunn.....	20	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	400	102	75	.....	.....
16	Bohpa.....	7	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	127	25	100	.....	.....
28	Mak-i-ca-hota.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	77	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Jasen Ben.....	7	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	109	20	75	.....	.....
20	John Thunder.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	30	20	.....	.....	.....
21	Hapen Ben.....	3	.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	70	.....	18	.....	.....
9	Charlie Hunska.....	11	2	1	.....	.....	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	140	81	150	.....	.....
3	Peter Hunter.....	10	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	162	60	100	.....	.....
3	Mrs. Benjamin.....	5	1	1	.....	.....	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	40	20	150	.....	.....
7	Ben.....	5	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	114	20	37	.....	.....
17	Henry Enoch.....	5	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	49	40	110	.....	.....
*5	Jesse Eastman.....	4		Included in quantity threshed for Peter Hunter. There was a fair crop of garden stuff on this Reserve.
9	Hguhda Wankoa.....	7	1	1	.....	.....	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	120	28	18	.....	.....
11	Tate-koyaga-n-zin.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Jack.....	10	5	.....	.....	.....	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	162	153	.....	.....	.....
14	Sunkoa-how.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	138	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Isaac Thunder.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals.....	127	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	.....	.....	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	2000	708	1020	.....	50

OAK RIVER RESERVE, No. 58.

28	Macpeaska.....	6	1	2	150	150	These Indians had a good crop of Indian corn, which was planted in their gardens.
	Zit-con-e-duta.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	150	.....	.....
53	Jim.....	3	3	1	.....	.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	35	150	.....	.....
16	Harry Hotanina.....	7	.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	160	.....	37	.....	.....
54	John.....	6	.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	75	.....	.....
33	Washta Antoine.....	5	.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	125	.....	112	.....	.....
32	Antoine.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	300	.....	.....
52	Wa-do-sah.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....

37	John Sioux	3	$\frac{3}{4}$	2		75	35	300				
13	Tom Maz-a-ca-za	5		1		125		150				
72	Okipa	7	4	1			150	150				
46	He-wash-ta	4		1		100		150				
41	Eli	4	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$		50	50	187				
	Wa-chun-ta	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1		150	50	150				
	Wa-con-shon-ee	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1		150	50	7				
	Harry Cartbreak	35				750		111				
	Shonko-a-ma-za	10	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1		200	170	150				
	Ta-shi-wa-ca-a-de	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		125	50	37				
49	O-ni-ha	$2\frac{1}{2}$				60						
	Hokoah			1				150				
	John Noel	2	$\frac{3}{4}$			50	30	75				
	Me-ne-a-ho	3				75		75				
	Ta-wa-da	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$			50	225				
	Pam-pan-a	5				60		75				
	Wah-i-ska							75				
	Mah-kah-yit-cot-koo-ka-monie	2				20						
	Ah-wa-ta-pa	$2\frac{1}{2}$		$1\frac{1}{2}$		50		225				
	E-wa-ka-pa			$1\frac{1}{2}$				225				
	Wa-ba-dee	4	$\frac{3}{4}$			100	35					
	Wa-con-ee-duka	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1		150	50	150				
	Dummy	6				150						
	Ma-to-shoa-inda	5	$1\frac{1}{2}$			125	50	112				
	Chaska-wah-sinca	$7\frac{1}{2}$				75		37				
	Hepan	3				75		75				
	Ta-wa-ca-he-de-washta	2				50		37				
	To-pa-hai-na-gin		$1\frac{1}{2}$					75				
	Ti-wa-ku-hai-win			$1\frac{1}{2}$				187				
	Ba-bi			1				150				
	Wa-ba-dis koas' Widow			$\frac{1}{2}$				75				
	Band								100	20	150	
	Totals	165	22	$30\frac{1}{2}$		$8\frac{1}{2}$	3250	785	4569	100	20	150

OAK LAKE RESERVE, No. 59.

3	Oye-mahsa	3				30	7	37				These Indians had a good crop of Indian corn.
1	Sunka-waste					7		50				
2	Ampetu-wamodi					5		30				
4	Sunka-isna	3				45		112				
5	Wa-oke	6				60		75				
6	Kasan-win							37				
7	Sina-wicaki	4				50		37				
7	Sina-wicaki's Son					7						
9	Moso-ciwin-yaksa	$2\frac{1}{2}$				35	15	112				
10	Ka-iyu-waza	1				10		75				

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Birtle Agency, Season of 1888—Continued.

OAK LAKE RESERVE, No. 59—Concluded.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHELS HARVESTED.							Remarks.	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.		Corn.
11	Wiye-yaka				1							37					
12	Mah-puya-ota-mini																
13	Wiyo-kiya																
14	Kicu-mani																
14	Kicu-mani's Son	3							5			75					
15	Frank	3	1						30			75					
	Band								45	25		37					
	Total	30	2		4			21	319	47		714					30

Corn was planted in gardens.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVE, No. 60.

1	H'da-mani	13	1		2				130	30		300						
2	Bogaga																	
3	Ta-cah-pi-waste-ste																	
4	Oye-duta-or Muswa	5							50			37						
5	Custo Fitowan				1							225						
6	Mato-nota											37						
7	Upan-gika																	
	Mus-a-de-ta-na		1							30								
	Wak-an-hdi											75						
	Band											20				3	20	
	Total	18	3		4			1	180	60		674	20			3	20	

These Indians had a good crop of Indian corn.

RIDING MOUNTAIN RESERVE, No. 61.

5	George Bone	2	13	5														
20	Joe Boyer	2	3						50	600	100	75						
												75						

Oats a good crop.

3	Blackbird.....										75						Acreage of turnips, carrots and onions included in gardens.
13	Chief.....		2½								100						
4	John Bone.....	2	4								160						
2	Antoine.....		3								120						
6	Alex.....										50						
	Band ..											50	10	5			
	Total	7	25½	5	3½					½	50	1,130	100	537	50	10		5

LIZARD POINT RESERVE, No 63.

43	A-as-ta-keesie.....	4									50						Turnips, carrots and onions included in gardens in acreage.
118	Geo Bird.....	12															
119	Sandy.....	10															
36	Gambler.....	5															
116	Man-its-wig-wam.....				1												
47	Joe Mecas.....																
47	Louis Mecas.....																
42	Singnish.....																
125	Nachatoo.....																
54	Long Olaws.....	5															
144	Billy.....																
56	Brandon.....	3									35						
80	Messequot.....	5															
38	Ta-wa-bit.....																
	Band.....												50	10	5		
	Total.....	44			5½					1½	85			803	50	10	5

SILVER CREEK RESERVE, No 63.

124	Joe Tanner.....	35			1				½	500				150			Turnips, carrots and onions included in gardens in acreage
105	Basil Tanner.....	7	3							100	50						
104	Tommy Tanner.....	14	3	3	1½			1-16			140	60	225				
135	Alex Tanner.....	16		6				1-16				120	75				
120	John Tanner.....	10		3				1-16		200		60	75				
91	Andrew Tanner.....	16			3½			1-16		50			525				
147	Joe.....																
92	Ahpatus.....												75				
141	Otter Skin.....	4											50				
	Band.....													25	5	3	
	Total.....	102	6	12	7½			½		850	190	240	1,175	25	5	3	

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Birtle Agency, Season of 1888—Concluded.

COTE'S RESERVE, No. 64.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.						BUSHELS HARVESTED.						Remarks.		
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.		Carrots.	Onions.	Corn.
2	Wa-pa-ka-ka.....			1	1					4	225					Turnips, carrots and onions included in acreage sown under "Gardens."
5	John Sievewright ..			2	1					30	150					
21	Pelly										75					
24	Homey			1						15	50					
115	Wa-pa-ka-ka's Son ..										75					
11	Joe Cote.....		1	2	1				20	30	150					
34	Wm. Fiddler.....			2						30	75					
34	Old Fiddler.....			2						30	75					
9	Jack Friday										75					
10	Ben Cote.....										37					
18	Chetum										37					
12	Alex										75					
13	Alex Caldwell.....										75					
3	Singnish.....										75					
22	Manitosh.....										75					
30	Mrs. Favel.....				1						150					
4	Chas. Keesic.....										112					
6	Musso										75					
7	John Singnish.....										112					
122	C. M. Singnish.....										75					
106	Chas. Singnish.....										37					
	Band						2					125	20	5		
	Totals		1	9	12		2		20	139	1885	125	20	5		

KEY RESERVE, No. 65.

8	Tommy Brass.....	2			1		1-16				75				
4	William Brass.....	2	1	2	1		1-16		15	30	150				
3	George Brass		1	2			1-16		15	30	112				
34	John Redlake						1-16				112				

1	The Key.....			1½			1-16		22	75				
12	Ka-ka-ko-nape.....						1-16			75				
38	Shon-quo-keesic.....						1-16			75				
13	Squasis.....						1-16			50				
28	Wm. Brass, sen.....			1½			1-16		18	75				
	Band.....										50	10	5	
	Totals.....	4	2	6¾			9-16		30	100	799	50	10	5

KER-SEE-KOUSE RESERVE, No. 66.

3	Kitchemonia.....	1	1	2			1-16		15	30	75			
5	Que-wee-zance.....			1			1-16			15	112			
1	Kee-see-kouse.....						1-16				75			
11	L. Contoise.....			1½			1-16		22	75				
19	B. McLeod.....			1			1-16		15	75				
23	Straight-nose.....						1-16				50			
2	Ka-ka-ka-way.....				1		1-16				150			
10	Kishane.....			1½	1		1-16		22	150				
7	Na-ta-wash.....						1-16				37			
69	John Stevenson.....						1-16				37			
27	Thos. Kennedy.....						1-16				37			
27-64	Wm. Way-win-sta-goose.....						1-16				37			
63	Okaneke.....						1-16				37			
23-64	David Musso.....						1-16				75			
20	Young Orane.....						1-16				50			
21	Saucy Fellow.....						1-16				50			
28	Na-cappo.....						1-16				37			
29	Little Wolf.....						1-16				37			
37	Me-me-qua.....						1-16				37			
	Band.....											75	15	3
	Totals.....	1	1	7	8½		13-16		15	104	1223	75	15	3

SOUTH QUILL'S RESERVE, No. 67.

9	Ka-ka-ko-penace.....	10	3		11		1/8	200	120		225			
36	O-ta-skin.....	4					1-16	80			75			
37	Kitch-o-penais.....	5					1-16	50			112			
13	Ma-in-gan.....						1-16				75			
22	Ta-chin-chin.....						1-16				112			
21	South Quill.....						1-16				20			
	Band.....											25	5	3
	Totals.....	19	3		41		7-16	330	120		619	25	5	3

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Moose Mountain Agency, Season of 1893.

PHEASANT RUMPS RESERVE, No. 68.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.					BUSHELS HARVESTED.					Remarks.		
		Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Potatoes.		Turnips.	Gardens.
1	Pheasant Rump.....	8			2			63		*	100	50	4	*Frozen.
2	Red Thunder.....	21			1			33			50	30	2	
3	Masaudotah.....	6						24			30	30	2	
5	Eah-cha-pah.....	5						38			80		4	
6	Eteonappi.....	2						14					2	
6	Itch-a-na-kootah.....	8						131			15	50	4	
10-15	Sahnahah and Wantape.....	10						77			30	20	4	
12	Bad Hand.....										25	30	2	
20-110	Etonshan and John.....	9						84			12	10	2	
102	Tahay.....	8						59			23	25	2	
111	Buckshot.....	16		2				254			25	30	4	
	Band.....		14						318					
	Totals.....	75	14	2	9	3	2	776	318		390	275	32	

STRIPED BLANKET RESERVE, No. 69.

3	Gaminie Hay.....	12			1			207			106	75	4	
6	Eatin.....	12						260			67	25	4	
	Washti Oakshid.....										20	18	2	
8	Totocup.....	1						15			50	50	2	
52	Lone Child.....	6			1			149			120	100	4	
113	Striped Blanket.....	8						184			35	25	4	
121	Papamas.....	10						53			15	13	4	
	Papa and others.....										50	25		
	Totals.....	51			5	2	14	870			463	331	24	

WHITE BEAR'S RESERVE, No. 69.

1	White Bear.....				11	1	1			30	20	2	J. J. Campbell, Indian Agent.
4	Kah-pee-twa-peew									25	20	2	
5	O-ga-ma.....									10	20	2	
6	Sounds Above.....									30	20	2	
7	Kah-kah-ke-su-quahn.....									20	20	2	
205	Kah-gat-quah-tah-ways.....									20	20		
210	Shah-wah-chah-koos.....									15	20		
211	Nah-pay-shis.....									8			
214	Mus-tash-ah-nee.....			1					5	20	20	2	
221	No-to-ko.....									5			
	Totals			1	6 1/2	1	3 1/4		5	183	160	12	

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Assiniboine Agency, Season of 1888.

ASSINIBOINE RESERVE, No. 76.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHELS HARVESTED.								Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	
1	Chief Jack	12	10	2	1	130	230	150	140	8	Grain not being threshed is only given approximately. Onions and garden stuff eaten during fall.	
5	Carry-the-kettle	9	10	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	96	220	.....	.....	160	120	10
83	Crooked Legs	9	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	94	.....	.....	.....	130	130	6
4	Dry Walker	8	.....	.....	6	1	1	.....	.....	89	.....	.....	21	120	126	4
7	Little Wolf	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	60	140	.....	
24	Pretty Shield	10	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	108	.....	.....	.....	110	80	9
67	Little Mountain	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	50	82	.....	
35	White Face	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	105	130	9
103	As-en-o-e-unk	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	60	86	.....	
18	Wes-e-an	4	.....	.....	6	1	1	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	19	102	140	8
97	Wes-e-hen	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	104	84	7
36	We-aga-shaw	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	120	80	8
14	Big Darkness	5	.....	12	.....	2	1	.....	.....	60	.....	175	.....	160	142	6
30	E-chas-ho-pah	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	96	86	9
87	Charlie	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	94	42	.....	
22	Little Man	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	121	80	4
94	Black Mane	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	60	84	3
32	Rabbit Skin	10	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	96	.....	.....	.....	175	130	9
109	We-oak-shin	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	70	80	2
106	A-we-sa	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	80	84	4
81	Two Bears .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	43	5
69	Is-to-scopa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	82	4
19	Turtle .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	44	3
93	Stands-in-water .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	84	.....	
11	Blackfoot .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	40	4
95	Gee-gus .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	46	.....	
33	White Walker .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	42	.....	
17	Ah-we-win-chin-chilla .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	43	.....	
12	Hi-way-he .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	43	.....	
2	Bend-the-wood .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	16	.....	
16	Ohag-a-nag-a-shaw .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	47	.....	
23	Walks-by-river .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	44	.....	

27	Pretty Bear.....																	42
29	Mule.....					1												40
31	Ho-po-kie.....					1												36
111	O-too-mony.....					1												42
85	Eash-abbe.....					4												44
96	Eagle Man.....					4												37
73	Vah-cha-goh.....					2												80
70	Winter Bird.....																	
26	Ko-appie.....																	
43	Red Lodge.....					1												50
73	White Cap.....					1												40
78	James First.....					2												42
80	White Boy.....																	81
82	A-ka-zapta.....																	53
92	Long-lodger-widow.....					1												39
102	Black Blanket.....					4												47
110	An-e-unk.....					1												44
41	First-4-times.....																	49
77	A-ka-keen.....					1												54
84	Wo-hay.....					2												40
	40 old men and women.....					6	6			1								52
	Totals.....	124	20	12	12	37	30	4	2	8	134	450	175	40	4423	4768	122	

W. S. GRANT,
Indian Agent.

22	Cah-sa-wa-sa-mat			1		1	1		2	5	20	10						
29	O-me-qua-a-wais	7		4		1	1		60		40	10						
28	Louison	7		1 $\frac{1}{2}$					65	5	60	40						
2	Wah-sa-case	6					1				35	10						
4	Say-say-sew										20							
64	Francis	6		1 $\frac{1}{2}$							3							
42	Isaac	13		2		1	1				25	20						
11	Me-qua-cao										30							
73	Jimmie	8					1				20	20						
27	Dog Breast										15	20						
6	Wen-a-pan										10							
24	Sounding Rock										5							
31	Kapea-sue-how										15							
13	Saka-mon										15							
46	Ma-ya-kee-qua										15							
69	Jeke-phom										8							
70	Pequa-chiese										10							
3	Tee-tu-uary										15							
12	Kan-a-now-oo-wayo										15							
Totals		67		13		2	11		8		6	282	22	5	458	200		5

COWEESSES' RESERVE No. 73.

4	O'Soup	23	7	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1				500	40	20	200	20	10	4				Turnips, carrots and onions grow in gardens.
2	Me-pap-en-ess	16	5							220	10		70					20		
31	Gaddie	12	7	6	1	1				200	120	50	60	20	20					
13	As-a-gain	19		3						300		20		20	10				15	
17	Be Hemery	16	4			1							50						30	
110	M. Le Valley	8								20			50						20	
76	Haym-con-yas	5		1						100			30						10	
58	Ambrose Delorme	17				1				250			50						20	
46	Pierre Peltier	12								200			60						10	
56	Joseph Le Rat	10				1				200			50						20	
47	Angélique Couture	2								20			20						30	
5	Man Rump	7																		
Totals		147	23	15	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$			2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2010	270	90	640	60	40	4	175		

SAKIMAY'S RESERVE, No. 74.

21	Yellow Calf	5		2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$					35		6	25							Turnips and contents of gardens cannot be rightly estimated owing to having been eaten and fed to stock.
17	A Coose	14								78			15							
16	Panno-pa-ke-sic	3								27			5							
18	Ka-pose-tung	3								18			5							
48	Pierre & Pasty	20		9	4	2	1		1	140		22	3	75						

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Crooked Lake Agency, Season of 1888.—Continued.
 SAKIMAY'S RESERVE, No. 74.—Concluded.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHELS HARVESTED.								Remarks.	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.		Onions.	Gardens.	Corn.
33	Sang-wais.	8	.....	.....	1 1/2	1	.....	.....	.....	77	.....	.....	1	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69	Tipio-cooe-nin.	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Vowe-kists-wapis.	7	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	8	8	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Le-tue-Skine-coo.	2	.....	.....	.....	1/2	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	She Sheep. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	Kee-sain. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Oka-Oka-wangas. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.	65	.....	12	9	8	4	.....	2	450	.....	36	12	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

HOME FARM, RESERVE No. 75.

16-17

Home Farm	6	11	1	1	1	120	2	160	54	55	Peas grown in garden.
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PIAPOT'S RESERVE, No. 75

1 Piapot	5	1	11	100	100	140	6	Yield of Grain approximate—Not being threshed yet. The root crops were of a better sample than former years, but not so large a yield. Garden produce eaten by Indians during summer.				
2 Asquashane	6	1	110	110	160	60	7					
3 Rock Chief	6	1	110	110	110	51	5					
4 Chascopeyasis	4	1	90	90	100	125	5					
59 Lame Fox	6	1	115	115	140	120	4					
8 Thunder Rock	6	1	115	115	150	64	3					
54 Big Sky	4	1	40	40	160	115	6					
131 Peaysea	5	1	70	70	110	65	6					
62 Two Horns	3	1	20	20	100	64	6					
76 Musqua	4	1	108	108	100	100	6					
95 Kamutahat	3	1	81	81	40	66	7					
132 I-hear-him-calling	3	1	30	30	45	84	7					
63 Mantee	3	1	26	26	45	55	5					
16 Muligan	3	1	28	28	42	42	6					
11 Naket	3	1	41	41	80	80	7					
48 George Gopher	3	1	26	26	35	35	4					
28 Speaks-like-God	3	1	45	45	85	85	4					
9 Watawas	3	1	40	40	20	20	5					
130 Black Sioux	3	1	42	42	25	25	8					
19 Iron Child	3	1	50	50	30	30	6					
55 Red Dog	3	1	40	40	35	35	9					
31 Little Boy	3	1	20	20	90	90	85					
52 The Fool	3	1	38	38	85	85	450					
119 Wolverine	3	1	38	38	85	85	450					
Totals	55	1	15 1/2	13	4	10	992	8	1710	172	90	450

Divided amongst Band.

Total cut by the Band.

R. McKINNON,
Farming Instructor.

[PART I]

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Muscowpetung's Agency, Season 1888.
MUSCOWPETUNG'S RESERVE, No. 80.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHELS HARVESTED.							Remarks.		
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.		Carrots.	Gardens.	Hay, tons.
	Home Farm	3	15					1	45	200			50	10				60
14	Echawas	4							78				10					
54	Keesequaywescunk	5							80									
6	Manito-wases	5							80				50					
12	Wapapaasoo	3							41				10					
55	Fiddler	3							41				20					
7	Stone Bear	2							60				60					
33	Sheenoopeness												150					
1	Muscowpetung												25					
25	Peetooeappo	20							400				25					
34	Ishkotewabe							3 acres.					30					
	Lootoo												20					
2	Muscowcappo	2							30				50					
5	Meshakeepeeness	3							45				20					
49	Bowlegs												20					
13	Kechtendem												15					
28	Flying-ice												20					
43	Anakwad												30					
45	Pasung												30					
23	Apickinew												20					
9	Gambler												20					
4	Keesick												30					
	Home Farm	3	15					1	45	200			50	10				60
	Indians	52				13		3	855				635					340
	Totals	55	15			13		4	900	200			685	10				400

D. McINTOSH,
Farming Instructor.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Pine Hills Agency, Season of 1888.

PEE-PEE-KEESES RESERVE, No. 81.

Nos of Pay Tickets.		Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.		BUSHELS HARVESTED.		Remarks.	
7	Orooked Nose.....	Band, in one field.....	78	Wheat.	1200	Wheat.		
39	Chief Hawk.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Nok Atoose.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Yellow Bird.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Tobacco Juice.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Oskyasia.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Paschamin.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Atoose.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....			
	78 acres sown on this reserve in partnership with Indians of Okanees Band.							
							
	10 acres sown in the same manner and place as wheat.							
							
	2 acres sown in the same manner and place as wheat.							
							
	Small patches amounting to 4 acres.							
							
	Small patches amounting to 1/2 acre.							
							
	Small patches amounting to 1/2 acre.							
							
	Small patches amounting to 1/2 acre.							
							
	Small patches amounting to 1/2 acre.							
							
							
	About 1200 bushels in partnership with the Indians of Okanees Band.							
							
	Not threshed but estimated at about 100 bushels.							
							
	Frozen while growing.							
							
	Eaten while growing.							
							
	Eaten while growing.							
							
	Eaten while growing.							
							

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Touchwood Hills Agency, Sseason of 1888.

POOR MAN'S RESERVE, No. 88.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.										BUSHELS HARVESTED.							Remarks.					
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.		Onions.	Gardens.			
20	Machequeness and Son.....	7½	2	½	60	15	50	Potatoes a small yield but very good quality.
1	Chief and Brother for Band....	14	4½	.....	1	1	.....	3	2	.....	1	1½	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	100	300	30	.....	25	
16	Worm and Son.....	4	.....	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Robt Fox, Jessie Fox and Jno Fox	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Ke-ah-ke-way-pu.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Ke-ah-ke-way-pu's mother.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Willie Favell.....	2	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Stone, his mother & Ca-ke-ka-pu.	4	.....	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Keh-sac-is-ca-way-ca-wat.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	U-way stuck.....	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Kninais.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Farm employes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals.....	43	4½	9	2	7	.....	3	2	.....	1	1½	.....	425	.....	70	.....	635	300	80	.....	25	.....

DAY STAR'S RESERVE, No. 87.

11	Kemquan.....	4½	1	40
5	Moostoos.....	4	4
1	Chief for Band.....	6	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	40	.....	30	.....	70	250	25	.....	20	.....
10	Lomlaw.....
6	Moosomay.....	6½	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Moosomay's son.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Joe.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Eagle Cap.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Nah Pasis.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Ma-che-chuck.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	We-che-wat.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Orow.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Moote.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Touchwood Hills Agency, Season of 1888—Concluded.

MUS-COW-E-QUAN'S RESERVE, No. 85.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.									BUSSHLS HARVESTED.							Remarks.		
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.		Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.
43	H. Bear	6			1	11		1-16			50				40	50	10	8		The grain was damaged by early frost in August; root crop light, partially due to early frost and to the spring drought. They were well hoed and attended to. The grain was badly frozen and more so in low places. A great deal also of the seeds did not come up until too late; this was on account of the spring drought. The wheat on hand, although hardly fit for seed, will make a fair quality of flour. LOUIS COURE, Farming Instructor.
34	Ma-hi-ga-ness	3		3		13		1-16			15			40	10	2				
22	Green	3						1-16			35			30	15					
36	Qui-wee-sous	4				1			1-16		20			50	25	5	21			
10	Moise	5							1-16		30			10						
1	Chief			1					1-16	1-16				15	5	3				
63	Fire Flame													10						
17	The Hunter													10						
28	Ingounapi	5				1		1-16						30		2				
6	Ske o-pi-a-is					1								35	50	3				
61	Pe-too-way-pi-ness					1								20	15					
30	B. Desjarlais	4			1	13					75			25						
31	J. Desjarlais													10						
5	Windigo Qui-whe pu	2	6		1									20	10					
2	Pinenci	3			1 1/2	13					15			20	10					
58	Oabrie													20	10					
27	Mistoos																			
	Totals	35	6	5	6 1/2	14	4	1	1	1	240			385	200	25	10			

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Duck Lake Agency, Season of 1888.
ONE ARROW'S RESERVE.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHELS HARVESTED.							Remarks.	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.		Carrots.	Gardens.
A.	Pascumqui or Rump	4	5	3	1	1	1	45	65	3	35	8	6	Grain not threshed; quantity estimated Crops very light.
12	Sounding Sky or John	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	35	.....	30	3	.....	
17	Napace	9	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	75	1	40	7	8
45	Kakito Tenumotay	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	35	.....	20	2	.....	
	Totals.....	19	18	1	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	180	210	1 1/2	125	20	14	

BEARDY RESERVE.

Oryaice	4	2	1	1	40	30	1 1/2	35	1	2	Gardens seeds a total failure. Peas very light and nearly all eaten by Indians while green.
Yominakag.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	35	.....	35	1	2	.....
Jourasas	18	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	28	90	2	35	2	3	.....
Sesiquiasis	18	4	5	.....	1	.....	.....	180	48	75	1 1/2	95	3	4	.....
Ashe-ko-pawian	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	35	.....	.....	1	4	.....
Okimaisinu	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	45	.....	80	1	3	.....
Wapohoo.....	11	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	9	45	1 1/2	80	1	3	.....
Secretary.....	13	1 1/2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	17	45	1	75	1	3	.....
Suses	20	1 1/2	6	.....	1	.....	.....	200	18	95	.....	85	.....	3	.....
White Head	5	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	100	10	36	2 1/2	5	2	1 1/2	1000	120	560	8	530	8	27	.....

O'KUDAR'S RESERVE.

2	Okimasis.....	30	3	15	1	1	1	200	50	200	3	75	7	10	Peas light and eaten by Indians.
A 91	Baptist.....	15	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	100	1	45	4	10	.....
A 11	Gregoin.....	15	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	100	1	40	4	.....	
	Totals.....	60	3	30	1 1/2	2	1	.....	500	50	400	5	160	15	20	.....

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Duck Lake Agency, Season of 1883—Concluded.
JOHN SMITH RESERVE, No. 99.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHES HARVESTED.							Remarks.		
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.		Carrots.	Gardens.
		2	1 1/2	20	16	18		12	Grain very good; wheat fair; garden good.
9	4	3	.....	.....	.....	1 1/2	32	47	35	.....	16	.....	.....	14	
2 1/2	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1 1/2	23	37	40	.....	17	.....	.....	12	
4	4	.....	.....	1-16	.....	1 1/2	36	49	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	12	
8 1/2	3 1/2	3	.....	.....	.....	1 1/2	82	43	45	.....	15	.....	.....	14	
5	3	.....	.....	.....	1 1/2	48	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	14		
4	8	3	.....	1	.....	.....	38	92	41	.....	100	.....	.....	5	
5	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	60	60	.....	19	.....	.....	7	
4	2 1/2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	29	32	.....	18	10	.....	2 1/2	
4	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	37	30	.....	17	.....	.....	2 1/2	
1	4	3	.....	1-16	.....	.....	11	45	46	.....	22	.....	.....	2 1/2	
2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	36	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 1/2	
Totals	51	40	28	.....	2	1 1/2	475	475	420	.....	350	28	.....	100	

JAMES SMITH RESERVE, No. 100.

James Smith, Chief	4	1	5	2 1/2	40	15	55	150	No Instructor on this Reserve; therefore quantities are estimated.
Bernard Constant	2	1	4	.....	1 1/2	.....	.....	20	15	44	.....	90	.....	.....	.....
Robert Burns	2	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	20	15	21	.....	60	.....	.....	.....
Totals	8	3	11	.....	5	1 1/2	.....	80	45	120	.....	300	.....	.....	.....

CUMBERLAND BAND RESERVE, No. 100a.

Peter Chapman and Band work together	7	2	10	4	1 1/2	75	30	10	350	25	No Instructor; garden and field seeds a total failure. R. S. McKENZIE, Indian Agent.
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MUSCOWPETUNG'S AGENCY--HOME FARM RESERVE, No. 4a.

S. Hockley.....	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$...	$\frac{1}{8}$...	160	35	100	...	*	...	*Garden eaten.
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PASQUAH'S RESERVE, No. 79.

Names of Indians.																		Hay tons			
1	Pasquah																	20	12		
2	Ka-ka-keesic	3																30	40		
3	Kitche-ma-ma	2																10	15		
5	Charley Asham	4																60	80		
6	Wy-wa-sung								1-16										10		
7	Wa-pe-canneway								1-16										15		
8	George Asham	11																100	80		
11	Peater Dubois	3																50	40		
11	Mrs. Dubois																		40		
13	Josiah Maloney	2																30	40		
14	Spata	2																20	20		
21	Masance	3																30	20		
22	Assinna-cappo	2																20	20		
24	Big Margaret	1																10	30		
28	Netow-squitawa	1																12	20		
29	Ke-u-cha-keesic-cook	$1\frac{1}{2}$							1-16									20	5		
30	Mrs. Lamac								1-16										11		
31	Pacha-pace	2							1-16									15	30		
37	Francis Maloney	4																50	80		
40	Equa	1							1-16									12	12		
41	Margaret Vallie																		15		
42	Echa-was-come-qua-poo	3																60	40		
45	Albert Asham	3																30	12		
47	Antoine Syre	5																50	40		
48	John Asham	3							1-16									40	40		
49	Joe Furney	1							1-16									5	10		
50	Mrs. Harrefall	1							1-16									15	20		
87	Susa-Bannah																				
54	Antapu																		20		
64	Tom Lamac	2							1-16	1-16								30	12		
72	Keerecamequn								1-16										4		
75	Gatoess	6																60	22		
77	Mrs. Dubois	4							1-16									40	30		
79	Wachen																		20		
89	Tom Lannels	5																30	20		
92	Nonchanjuass	3																30	20		
	Total	78							$7\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$							829	22	917	146	300

Gardens eaten.
Cut by band.

[PART I]

RETURNS showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Muscowpetung's Agency, Season 1888—Continued.

STANDING BUFFALO'S RESERVE, No. 78.

Nos. of Pay Tickets	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHEL HARVESTED.							Remarks.			
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.		Carrots.	Gardens.	Hay, tons.
		Standing Buffalo	3				1 1/2	1/2			20				80		20		
We-an-a-tappa													85						
Chunta													20						
Dotapsha	1 1/2				1	1/2			20				175						
Mape-wasta	2				3				10				60						
Ma-to-keppe	1								10				75						
Ene-ta-data	4								40				35						
James	1 1/2								20				100						
Hoopa-Mussa					1-16								45						
Tow-acha-wasta					1 1/2								75						
Ma-tou-a-chunka	1				1-16				20				45						
Wa-Goata	3								30				75						
My-chunka-wasta													70						
Chuntka													50						
Obonno	1								20				50						
Humpa-nish-edaka	1 1/2								10				200						
Cha-tun-data	1								10				80						
Susa-patrup	2		1		3 1/2	1			40	20			500	100					
Ta-tun-ka-seeche																			
My-ca new-haw	2								30				60						
Oaha	2								20				80						
Ne-hep-shaw													30						
Jow-e-acca													45						
Ah-hakes-cou													75						
Ma-pe-my-crester													30						
Oba													30						
Lasmis	5								40				45						
Ahe-de-data													85						
Mawelee																			
Ohin-do-pa-wasta													15						
Ohim-cou-hoo													50						

Gardens eaten.
Put up by hand.

88	Muskwa	4	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	80	60	20	5	80	50			
	Sahpocstayekan																	
86	Osamokasew	6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		2	1		3	120	100	50		200	50			
98	Kuskechaywahway																	
130	Mahtweyaytow	2	2	2			$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	40	50	20		100	40			
	Uskahnekappo																	
46	Nahneeso	2					$\frac{1}{2}$		1	40				50	50			
	Atimyoo																	
124	Kahsabahwatic	1	1				$\frac{1}{2}$		1	20	20			30				
113	Kahpaychewaysen								1				5					
135	Kahkeepahow	1	$\frac{1}{2}$				$\frac{1}{2}$		1	20	15			30				
118	Kitchowin																	
119	Kiskotahgun																	
129	Pemeo	20			1	$\frac{1}{2}$				245			5	60				
120	Wesahchain																	
32	Bowinase																	
124	Tchuchwahnow																	
	Band for the old and widows			16		5 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$		1				30	350	100			
	Home Farm	1							1	15								2
	Totals	46	16	30	2	12	3		14	700	225	130	10	1050	340			2

GEO. D. GOSILL,
Farming Instructor

SWEET GRASS RESERVE No. 113.

	Sweet Grass	10	4		1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	200	80		3	80	100	2		
	Little Plowman	15	5			1	1	1	1	300	100			80	100	10		
	Nokosit	15	10	10	2	1	1	1	1	300	200	40	5	80	100	10		
	Big Thunder	10	4	5		1	1	1	1	200	80	20		80	100	2		
	Minakoos		7	5		1	1	1	1		140	20		80	50	2		
	Metakahn		5	6		1	1	1	1		100	24		80	50	2		
	Rising Bull		2			1	1	1	1		40			80	50	2		
	Sahkewao		5	14		1	1	1	1		100	56		80	50	2		
	Acis		2	10	1	1	1	1	1		40	40	2	80		2		
	Vechaywys			25		1	1	1	1			100		80	50	2		
	Massenass			25		1	1	1	1			100		40	50	1		
	Fine Day		4			1	1	1	1		80			40	50	1		
	Wyhaysehat		2			1	1	1	1		40			40	50	1		
	Ryasekan													20	50	1		
	Wetekokoman													20	50			
	Petekowas													20	50			
	Vistasis													20	50			
	Echuckwahnow																	
	Bap'iste																	
	Screaming Horse								1									
	Totals	50	50	100	4	15	10	5	20	1000	1000	400	10	1000	1000	40		

JOHN FITZPATRICK,
Farming Instructor.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Battleford Agency, Season 1888.

STONE RESERVE, No. 109.

Nos. of Pay Tickets	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHELS HARVESTED.								Remarks:	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Flax.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.		Onions.	Flax.
M 55	Ink Thorne.....		5	5		1	1				150	120		150	50				I assume that Indians have consumed nearly 1,000 bushels of potatoes and turnips before they were harvested, and I have added what I consider a fair estimate to, the quantity actually in their cellars.
M 13	Shunna Sappah.....			5		1	1				110			150	50				
M 70	Nobooskos.....			5		1	1				100			130	30				
M 15	Hoski Sheena.....			5		1	1				105			150	40				
BH 75	Peas Coutry.....			4		1	1				85			150	50				
M 8	Pahssic Seicher.....			4		1	1				105			150	50				
BH 10	Watocaw.....		2			1	1				50			150	50				
LM 1	Lean Man.....			4		1	1				85			150	50				
M 47	Chowtonka Jacs.....			4		1	1				90			150	30				
M 50	Wah-hoolin.....					1	1							150	40				
M 53	Whooim.....			5		1	1				100			154	75				
BH 101	Mattounsha.....			4		2	1				100			300	150				
M 63	Tat-tonka-kat.....					1	1							100	30				
BH 28	Ozinchia.....					1	1							50	40				
BH 35	Tocamyhoskie.....					1	1							50	30				
BH 65	Ohuntahyia.....					1	1							50	50				
M 1	Mosquito.....					1	1							150	60				
M 2	Right Left.....					1	1							75	60				
LM 22	Topa-acuthay.....					1	1							135	6				
BH 100	Intugus.....					1	1							75	50				
BH 86	Hodockaman.....					1	1							75	30				
M 48	Macconnay.....					1	1							130	40				
	Hornetarm, Forteam.....		8		2						200		20	80	25				
	Totals.....		15	45	2	20	10		3		400	1,000	20	2,910	1,140				

O. F. ORR,
Farm Instructor.

POUNDMAKER'S RESERVE, No. 114.

1	Mrs. Poundmaker.....	1	1	1	.....	1/2	1/2	.....	1	.....	5	5	5	.....	40	10	.....	.....
4	Yellow Mud Blanket and Mischeekahm.....	6	3	5	.....	3/4	1/2	.....	1	.....	100	75	30	.....	50	40	.....	.....

11	Seepeequisqunon and ...	4	4	5	.....	1	.....	100	100	40	.....	50	40	.....	.....
59	Ewaysekan.....	3	2	5	.....	1	.....	30	20	20	.....	50	20	.....	.....
13	Nayahpiskalpayweem.....	1	2	3	.....	1	.....	20	40	20	.....	40	20	.....	.....
22	Pyakootch	2	2	8	.....	1	.....	40	30	10	.....	30	15	.....	.....
31	Nic Rickowasis	3	2	8	.....	1	.....	60	50	15	.....	30	10	.....	.....
40	Samaganis	3	2	4	.....	1	.....	80	20	10	.....	40	15	.....	.....
68	Mamekeineese.....	1	4	5	.....	1	.....	20	90	20	.....	5	10	.....	.....
73	B. Favel	2	4	4	.....	1	.....	40	100	20	.....	50	20	.....	.....
99	Chatsees	2	4	3	.....	1	.....	20	100	10	.....	10	20	.....	.....
100	Jack.....	2	2	8	.....	1	.....	40	40	20	.....	40	10	.....	.....
103	Antoine.....	4	2	4	.....	1	.....	60	20	15	.....	40	25	.....	.....
38	Moochapot.....	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	15	10	10	.....	10	10	.....	.....
107	Kahsokeo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	10	.....	.....
5	Jacob Red Deer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
21	Paymowaystic .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	10	.....	.....
52	Favel, T.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
67	Keokapamot.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
9	Kahsokowao .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
38	Wapaways .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
63	Papseese .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
69	Puspukocheeve.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		35	35	65	.....	10	2	20	630	700	245	700	285	.....	.....

GEO. D. GOPSILL,
Farm Instructor.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Battleford Agency, Season of 1888—*Concluded.*

THUNDERCHILD'S RESERVE, No. 115.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHELS HARVESTED.							Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	
57	Passing Sound.....	2½	1½	1½					60	50	40		20	25		
44	Otow Wow.....	2		1½					40		15		30	10		
1	Chippiwyan.....	3	1	1					60	40	20		25	40		
10	Moving Stone.....	2		1					40		20		20	35		
82	Black Stone.....	1		1½					20		15		30	25		
59	Lean Mans.....	2	1	1					40	40	20		30	30		
1	Thunder Child.....	4	1½	2					80	60	40		60	40		
70	Jamie.....	4	1	1½					80	60	45		40	20		
32	Margret.....	1		1					20		15		25	25		
8	Yellow Thunder.....	2½	1½	1					50	50	30		60	20		
28	Iron Thunder.....	2½	1	1					50	40	20		60	20		
2	Yellow Head.....	3½	1½	1					70	50	25		45	30		
26	Strong Blanket.....	5½	1½	1					70	50	30		50	30		
9	Flying Stone.....	2	1	1					40	40	20		45	40		
3	Wolf Skin.....	2	1	1					40	40	15		40	30		
1	Nap-a-hose.....	2	1	1					40	20	15		50	25		
7	The Man.....	2	1	1					40	20	30		20	25		
38	Alexander.....	2	1	1					40		15		20	20		
43	Pack-a-tow.....	3	1	1					60	20	25		60	20		
35	Thunder Bear.....	1½		1					30		15		50	40		
85	Kos-tam-a-quan.....	3	1	1					60	20	40		40	25		
56	Wap-pi-yah.....	2	1	1					40	20	35		50	20		
34	Spotted Quill.....	1		1					20		15		20	30		
33	Metoss.....	2		1					40		30		50	35		
60	White Head.....	3	1	1					60	40	25		40	60		
68	Mus-tus-tanum.....	2		1					40		25		40	30		
80	Pan-a-ton.....	2½	1	1					50	40	30		40	50		
61	Sucklin Man.....	1	1	1					50	50	20		50	60		
5	The Spirit.....	4	1	1					80	50	30		40	60		
72	Josie.....	3	1	1					60	30	30		20	20		

47	Kach-a-ka-po.....	4	1	1	80	30	25	50	55					
	Ang's.....	2	1	1	40	20	25	30	20					
	Home Farm.....	4	2	4	120	20	20	50						
	Totals.....	80	25	30	2	15	5	8	1600	970	800	20	1300	1015

A. SUFFERIN,
Farm Instructor.

MOOSOMIN RESERVE, No. 112.

76-51	Abraham and Kwakuakwena....	8	4 1/2	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	200	135	40	45	30	
46	Walmetotin.....	10	8	2	2	2 1/2	250	240		105	30	
84	Black Star.....	5	3	5	1	3 1/2	125	90	75	86	30	
22	Wapoose.....	6	3	5	1 1/2	3 1/2	150	90	100	40		
9-27	A towakusic and Kapatoreamat..	4	6 1/2		1	1	200	260		140	100	
6	Osurap.....	4	3	5	1	1 1/2	100	90	75	156		
80	Assassey.....	8	3	3	1	3 1/2	100	120	60	36		
7-81	Kusarotapotark and Josey.....	12	6		1	3 1/2	240	150		105	60	
64	Kookoos.....	1			1	3 1/2	20			105		
56	Swift Wolf.....					3 1/2				90		
74	Sowanockwacock.....					3 1/2				40		
1	Mocsomin.....					3 1/2				60		
	Total.....	58	37	24	10	5	2	1385	1175	350	983	250

2 acres of carrots.

GEO. E. APPLGARTH,
Farm Instructor.

RETURN showing Crops harvested by Individual Indians in Edmonton Agency, Season of 1888.

ALEXIS AND PAUL'S RESERVE, No. 133.

No. of Pay Ticket	Names of Indians.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	Area of Land Under Cultivation.	Remarks.
		Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.			Acres
1	Alexis.....			45	30				2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
4	Spotted Stone.....			55	50				4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
24	William.....			50	30				3	
19	Michel's Widow.....				30				3	
27	Narcisse.....			60	30				4	
34	Louison.....			30	30				2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
48	François.....			30	30				2	
	Iron Head's Reserve—									
2	Paul.....			60	100				4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
3	Mr. John.....			55	30				4	
4	James.....			30	60				2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
8	Bear's Heads Widow....				40				1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
9	Prene.....			35	35				2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Totals.....			450	490				34	

ALEXANDER'S RESERVE, No 134.

1	Alexander.....	50	20	175	25		2		272	Approximate, as grain is not thrashed, but a good crop.
2	John.....			100	50				150	
3	Peter Burnt-Stick.....	35		39	20				85	
4	Achkooses.....	40		50	20				110	
5	John.....			40	20				60	
6	Checasknick.....				10	100			110	
8	Isjack.....			50	10	25			85	
7	Big Crow.....			30	10	25			65	
11	Moyease.....	10		30	10				50	
12	Misesquaskum.....	3		40	10				53	
13	John P. S.....			40	10	100			150	
15	Webbannattohoo.....			100	10	100			210	
16	Cannamacheo.....			20	10	100			130	
19	William.....			50	10	40			100	
21	Antwine.....			20	10	10			40	
22	Joseph Widow.....			25	10				35	
23	Louis.....			15	10				25	
24	John Baptiste Widow....			5	10		10		25	
38	Paul.....			50	25				75	
39	Mistaskinequ�.....			10	10				20	
43	Michel.....			20	10				30	
44	Didymas.....			15	10				25	
46	Luke.....	12		100	60				172	
51	Thomoses.....			10	50				60	
56	Baptist Wolf.....			40	50				90	
58	Pennah.....			35	50				85	
64	Harry.....		20	10	20				50	
68	Julien.....		20	50	10				80	
67	Philip.....		20	20	10				50	
	Manatowais.....		40	100	10				150	
	Beaver Foot.....		20	50	10				80	
	Asskewases.....		10	20					30	
	Thomas.....			30			18		48	
	Micheles.....			20	10				30	
	Totals.....	150	150	1,400	600	500	30		2,830	

RETURN showing Crops harvested by Individual Indians in Edmonton Agency, Season of 1888.—*Concluded.*

MICHEL'S RESERVE, No. 132.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	Area of Land Under Cultivation.	Remarks.
		Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Acres	
1	Michel	40	40	180	50	25	5	340	Approximate, as grain is not thrashed, but good.
22	Baptist Calihoo	20	20	50	25	.....	.....	.....	115
5	Joseph Gladue	30	40	150	50	.....	5	.....	275
67	Albert	30	30	150	100	.....	.....	.....	310
25	Louis	60	50	200	100	.....	5	.....	415
22	Moody	20	20	50	10	.....	.....	.....	100
27	Pierre Valade .....	.....	.....	20	45	173	.....	.....	238
33	Pahpahamawa .....	.....	.....	.....	20	2	5	.....	27
	Totals	200	200	800	400	200	20	.....	1,820

ENOCH'S RESERVE, No. 135.

3	Enoch	150	80	80	22	Failed on account of wet season and flies.	Failed.	332
16	Antoine Big Head	80	22			102
7	Wm. Ward	54	80	23			187
4	Wm. Ward, jun	54	80	22			156
26	Alexander	30	80	80	22			212
25	Shittan	60	54	40	23			177
68	Daniel	60	54	60	174
11	Lazarus	108	60	22			190
24	Mamina-wa-ta	54	80	22			156
63	Ya-ya-ke-koot	40	40
37	Long Tom .....	.....	.....	40	14	.....	54
6	Four Souls .....	.....	.....	60	22	.....	82
40	Mr. Jim .....	.....	.....	80	14	.....	94
10	Vichicimis .....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14
41	Charloo .....	.....	62	80	22	.....	164
21	Tongue Master .....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14
8	Ka-ke-noos .....	.....	.....	80	22	.....	102
101	Susan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
72	Rosalie .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	Catherine .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
87	Elizabeth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Mary .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
92	Ka-la-jan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
80	Low Woman .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Annie Mistosis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	300	600	1,020	300	2,220	

WM. C. DEBALINHARD.
Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops sown by Individual Indians in Edmonton Agency, Season of 1888.

ALEXIS AND PAUL'S RESERVE, No. 133.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	Ares of Land Cultivated.	Remarks.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres		
1	Alexis.....			2	1				2½	
4	Spotted Stone.....			3	1				4½	
24	William.....			2					3	
19	Michels' Widow.....								½	
27	Narcisse.....			2			1		4	
34	Louison.....			1			1		2½	
48	François.....			1			½		2	
	Ironhead's Band—									
2	Paul.....			2	1		1		4½	
3	Mr. John.....			2	½		1		4	
4	James.....			1	1		½		2½	
8	Bear's Head's Widow.....						1		1½	
9	Prene.....			1			1		2½	
	Totals.....			17	7	2	8		34	

ALEXANDER'S RESERVE, No. 134

1	Alexander.....	5	1	4	1		½		10½	
2	John.....			4					4	
3	Peter Burnt Stick.....	3		1					4	
4	Ach-kooses.....	2		3					5	
5	John.....			4					4	
6	Chicasknick.....				½				3	
8	Isjack.....			3					3	
7	Big Crow.....			2					2	
11	Miyase.....	1		2					2	
12	Misinesquaskun.....	1		4					5	
13	Jchn P. S.....			4					4	
15	Webbahnatohoo.....			5					5	
16	Canna-ma-choo.....			3					3	
19	William.....			5					5	
21	Antwine.....			2					2	
22	Joseph's widow.....			3					3	
23	Louis.....			2					2	
24	John Baptist's widow.....						½		2	
38	Paul.....			5	½				5½	
39	Mis-ta-ha-skinac.....			2					2	
43	Michel.....			3					3	
44	Didymas.....			2					2	
46	Luke.....	3		8					11	
51	Thomoses.....			2					2	
56	Baptist Wolf.....			5					5	
58	Pennah.....			5					5	
64	Harry.....		2	2					4	
68	Julien.....		2	3					5	
67	Philip.....		2	3					5	
	Manatowais.....		5	8					13	
	Beaver Foot.....		2	5					7	
	Asskewaseo.....		1	1					2	
	Thomas.....			3			½		3½	
	Micheles.....			2	½				2½	
	Totals.....	15	15	110½	6	1	½		147½	

RETURN showing Crops sown by Individual Indians in Edmonton Agency, season of 1888—*Concluded.*

MICHEL'S RESERVE, No. 132.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	Area of Land Cultivated.	Remarks.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1	Michel.....	5	5	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	
22	Baptist Callihoo.....	2	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
8	Joseph Sladuc.....	3	2	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		15 $\frac{1}{2}$	
67	Albert.....	3	3	13	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		19 $\frac{1}{2}$	
25	Louis.....	5	3	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		16 $\frac{1}{2}$	
22	Moody.....	2	1	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
27	Pierre Valade.....			2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
33	Pah-pa-ha-mawn.....				$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		1	
	Totals.....	20	15	50	4	1	1	3	94	

ENOCH'S RESERVE, No. 135.

3	Enoch.....	5	3	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		13 $\frac{1}{2}$	This Band has cut and put up 150 tons of hay
16	Antocie Big Head.....			4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
7	Wm Ward.....		2	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
4	Wm Ward, jun.....		2	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
26	Alexander.....	1	3	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
25	Shitton.....	2	2	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
68	Daniel.....	2	2	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
11	Lazarus.....		4	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
24	Marninawata.....		2	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
63	Ya-ya-ke-koot.....			2	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
37	Long Tom and Pierre.....			2	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		3	
6	Four Souls.....			3	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		4	
40	Mr Jim.....			4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		5	
10	O-he-comis.....				$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
41	Charico.....		3	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		8	
21	Tongue Master.....				$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
8	Ka-ki-noos.....			4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
101	Susan.....				$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	
72	Rosalie.....				$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	
75	Catherine.....				$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	
87	Ehzabeth.....				$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	
1	Mary.....				$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
92	Kateyan.....				$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	
80	Low Woman.....				$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	
15	Annie Mestosis.....				$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	
	Totals.....	10	23	51	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	13 $\frac{1}{2}$		106 $\frac{1}{2}$	

WM. C. DE BALINHARD,
Indian Agent.

73a	Ouchaness.....	Leech Lake.....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	Now amalgamated with Sakimay and other bands.
74	Sakimay.....	Crooked Lakes.....	do	207	19	226	19, Hunting.
	<i>Assiniboine Reserve.</i>			628	466	1,194	
76	The-man-who-took-the-coat. <i>File Hills Agency.</i>	Indian Head.. ..	Stoney.	243	5	248	5 at Milk River.
81	Pee-pee-kee-sis	File Hills.....	Cree	99	12	111	2, Touchwood; 4, Turtle Mountain; 6, Leech Lake.
82	O-kahese	do	do	54	3	57	3 at Turtle Mountain.
83	Star Blanket.....	do	do	60		60	
84	Little Black Bear.....	do	do	90	12	103	1 at Pasquah's; 1 at Piapot's; 11, Turtle Mountain.
	<i>Touchwood Hills Agency.</i>			303	28	331	
85	Mus-cow-equahn.....	Touchwood Hills.....	Cree	158		158	
86	George Gordon	do	do	158	7	165	6 at Swift Current; 1 in lunatic asylum.
87	Day Star.....	do	do	88	9	97	5 at File Hills; 1 in asylum; 3, south.
88	Kah-wah-kah-toose.....	do	do	117	12	129	3 gone south; 5, Swift Current.
89	Ye'low Qu'ill.....	Fishing Lake.....	do	274	55	329	53 away hunting; 2 at Pasquah's.
90	do	Nut Lake.....	do				
	<i>Mus-cow-pe-tungs Agency.</i>			795	63	878	
75	Pia-pot	Qu'Appelle Valley.....	Cree.....	283	13	296	4 at Cypress Hills; 2 at Touchwood; 7, whereabouts unknown.
79	Pas-quah.....	do Lake.....	do	206	2	208	1, Moose Mountain; 1, Touchwood.
80	Mus-cow-pee-tungs.....	do Valley.....	do	125	1	126	1 at Touchwood.
				614	16	630	
	Total in Treaty No. 4 ..						4,714
	TREATY NO. 6.						
	<i>Duck Lake Agency.</i>						
	Cumberland Indians.....		Cree.....	75		75	
85	One Arrow.....	(Near) Batoche.....	do	91		91	
	Carried forward.....						

No. 3.—NUMBER of Indians in the North-West Territories and their Whereabouts, in October, 1888.

No. of Reserve.	Name of Band.	Location of Reserve.	Tribe.	No. on Reserve.	No. Absent.	Total No. of Indians in Band.	Total No. of Indians in Territories.	Whereabouts of Absentees.
	Brought forward.....							
TREATY No. 6—Continued.								
<i>Duck Lake Agency—Con.</i>								
96	O-kee-ma-sis	Duck Lake	do	34	71	105	Across the line and at Cypress Hills. do do
97	Beardy	do	do	112	30	142	.....
98	Ohe-kas-tay-pay-sin.	Sou h Saskatchewan ...	do	58	.....	58	.....
99	John Smith	do	do	130	.....	130	.....
100	James Smith	Fort à la Corne.	do	141	.....	141	.....
				641	101	742	
<i>Carlton Agency.</i>								
101	W. Twatt	Sturgeon Lake.....	Cree	149	149	Few whereabouts unknown; others hunting and working for settlers.
102	Pe-te-qua-key	Muskeg do	do	45	52	97	.....
103	Mis-tah-was-sis	Snake do	do	158	8	166	.....
104	Ah-tah-kat-koop.....	Sandy do	do	154	34	188	.....
105	Ko-pah-ha-wa-ke-mum....	Meadow do	do	58	.....	58	.....
106	Kee-nee-mo-ta-yo.....	Assinboine Lake	do	106	.....	106	.....
				670	94	764	
<i>Battleford Agency.</i>								
108	Red Pheasant.....	Eagle Hills.....	Cree.....	115	12	127	South of boundary line and in southern part of territories; also some at Red Deer. do do do do
109	Mosquito.....	do	Stouies.....	164	63	227	.....
110	Bear's Head.....	do						
111	Lean Man.....	do						
112	Moosomin.....	Jack Fish Creek	Cree.....	104	21	125	.....
113	Sweet Grass.....	Battle River	do	170	116	286	.....
115	Thunder Child.....	do	do	174	.....	174	.....
116	Little Pine.....	Battleford	do	155	142	297	.....

114	Poundmaker	Battle River	do	115	85	200	.....	do	do
	<i>Union Lake Agency.</i>			997	439	1,436	.....	
119	See-kas-kootch	Union Lake	Cree	197		197	.....	
118	Big Bear	Fort Pitt	do		150	150	.....	In American territory and in southern part of	
120	Wee-mis-ti-koo-see-was-is	Stony Lake	do	91		91	.....	Territories.	
121	O-nee-po-hay-o	Frog do	do	68		68	.....	
124	Kin-o-say-o	Cold do	Chippewayans	132		132	.....	
122	Pusk-ee-ah-kee-win	Frog do	Cree	30		30	.....	
123	Kee-kee-win	Moose do	do	130		130	.....	
	<i>Saddle Lake Agency.</i>			630	150	780	.....	
125	Little Hunter	Saddle Lake	Cree	86		86	.....	
126	Mus-keg-watie	Victoria	do	46		46	.....	
127	Blue Quill	do	do	29		29	.....	
128	See-num	Whitefish Lake	do	298		298	.....	
129	Pee-ag-sees	Lac la Biche	do	8		8	.....	
130	Antonie	Heart's Lake	Chippewayans	83		83	.....	
131	Kat-qua-num	Beaver do	Cree	135	32	167	.....	In north country hunting.	
	<i>Edmonton Agency.</i>			685	32	717	.....	
132	Michel	Sturgeon River	Cree	37		37	.....	
133	Alexis	Stony Lake	do	198		198	.....	
134	Alexander	Rivière que Barre	do	200		200	.....	
135	Enoch la Potac	Stony Plain	do	217		217	.....	
133a	Iron Head	White Lake	do	59		59	.....	
	Orphaans of St Albert			11		11	.....	
	<i>Peace Hills Agency.</i>			722		722	.....	
137	Ermine Skin	Bear's Hill	Cree	136		136	.....	
138	Sampson	do	do	237	56	293	.....	Hunting, freighting and working with whites.	
140	Muddy Bull	Pigeon Lake	do	72		72	.....	Bob Tall's band has amalgamated with band	
								No. 138.	
141	Chee-pooste-quahn	Wolf Creek	Stoney	123	5	128	.....	Hunting.	
				568	61	639	.....	
	Total in Treaty No. 6					5,700	.....	

No. 3.—Number of Indians in the North-West Territories and their Whereabouts in October, 1888—Continued.

No. of Reserve.	Name of Band.	Location of Reserve.	Tribe.	No. on Reserve.	No. Absent.	Total No. of Indians in Band.	Total No. of Indians in Treaties.	Whereabouts of Absentees.
TREATY NO. 7.								
<i>Sarcee Agency.</i>								
142	Bear's Paw	Morleyville	Stonies.....	236 .....	.....	236 .....	.....	All the hunters of these Indians are backwards and forwards in the mountains hunting, when their presence is not necessary on the reserve.
142	Chinniquy.....			134 .....	.....	134 .....	.....
143	Jacob			227 .....	.....	227 .....	.....
145	Bull's Head.....	Calgary	Sarcees.....	339 .....	.....	339 .....	.....
<i>Blackfoot Crossing.</i>								
146	Crowfoot.....	} North and south of { Bow River.	Blackfeet.....	1,105	1	1,106 .....	.....	1 in prison.
146	Old Sun.....			711 .....	.....	711 .....	.....
				1,816	1	1,817 .....	.....
<i>Piegan Reserve.</i>								
147	Eagle Tail.....	Old Man's River.....	Piegans.....	934	3	937 .....	.....	3 whereabouts unknown.
<i>Blood Reserve.</i>								
148	Red Crow.....	Belly River.....	Blood.....	2,162	16	2,178 .....	.....	1 in prison ; 15 whereabouts unknown.
	Total in Treaty No. 7.....						5,868	
STRAGGLERS.								
	Foremost Man.....		Oree.....	190 .....	.....	190 .....	.....	In vicinity of Maple Creek and Medicine Hat.
NON-TREATY INDIANS.								
	Yellow Sky	Turtle Lake.....	Salteaux	90 .....	.....	90 .....	.....

Enochs	Bird Tail Creek.....	Sioux	108	108
Little Chiefs	Oak River.....	do	276	276
Ha-we-da.....	Oak Lake	do	55	55
Pa-da-mo-ne.....	Turtle Mountain.....	do	34	34
Standing Buffalo	Qu'Appelle Lakes.....	do	184	184
White Cap	Moose Woods.....	do	105	105
American Sioux	(No Reserve).....	do	95	95
			857	857

No. 3.—Number of Indians in the North-West Territories and their Whereabouts in October, 1888—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

	Number resident on Reserves.	Number located at this date absent from Reserves.	Total Number in different Agencies.	Total Number in different Treaties.		
<i>Treaty No. 4— TREATY INDIANS.</i>						
Birtle Agency	1,180	29	1,209			
Moosa Mountain	210	14	224			
Crooked Lakes	628	466	1,194			
Assiniboine Agency	243	5	248			
Mus-cow-pe-tung	614	18	630			
File Hills	303	28	331			
Touchwood Hills	795	83	878			
<i>Treaty No. 6—</i>						
Iruck Lake Agency	641	101	742	4,714		
Cariton do	670	94	764			
Battleford do	997	439	1,436			
Onion Lake do	630	160	790			
Saddle do do	685	32	717			
Edmonton do	722		722			
Peace Hills do	668	61	629			
<i>Treaty No. 7—</i>						
Sarcee Agency	936		936	5,790		
Blackfoot Crossing Agency	1,816	1	1,817			
Piegan do	934	3	937			
Blood do	2,162	16	2,178	5,868		
Total	14,834	1,538		16,372		
Stragglers in vicinity of Maple Creek				190		
NON-TREATY INDIANS.						
No. of Sioux who are residents upon reserves that have been given them, but do not take Treaty			762			
United States refugee Sioux			95			
Total No. of Sioux in North-West Territories				857		
No. of Cree and Salteaux who have no land, they are entitled to enter Treaty, but have not done so				About 90		
Total No. of Non-Treaty Indians in Treaties 4, 6 and 7					947	
Grand Total of Indians in Treaties 4, 6 and 7						17,509

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 1.

SHOWING the Number of Acres of Indian Lands sold during the Year ended 30th June, 1888, the total amount of Purchase Money, and the quantity of surrendered surveyed Indian Lands remaining unsold at that date in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Towns or Townships.	Counties or Districts.	Number of Acres sold	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold	Remarks.
			\$ cts		
Albemarle.....	Bruce	1,641	1,430 50	4,955 00	Some of these lands were resumed by the Department, the conditions of the sales not having been complied with, so that in certain cases there appears to have been more land sold during the past fiscal year than remained unsold according to previous year's report.
Amabel	do	1,721	2,231 50	1,193 00	
Eastnor	do	3,155 50	3,665 50	5,690 50	
Lindsay	do	1,971	2,532 00	4,774 00	
St. Edmund	do	840	769 9	37,951 00	
Bury, Town Plot	do			1,767 25	
Fardwich, Town Plot	do			1,111 00	
Oliphant do	do	24 50	99 00	87 50	
Southampton do	do	12 50	125 00	323 50	
Keppel	Grey	315 15	605 45	4,517 85	
Warton, Town Plot	do	1 50	290 00	36 30	
Brooke do	do	50	40 00	2 35	
Bidwell	Algoma District ...	300 00	150 00	7,605 00	
Howland	do			4,366 00	
Sheguiandah	do			11,902 00	
do Town Plot	do	1 75	20 00	299 85	
Billings	do	13	25 00	5,773 87	
Assiginack	do			6,787 00	
Campbell	do	861 00	345 44	10,586 00	
Manitowaning, Town Plot	do	75	37 50	34 15	
Carnarvon	do	481 00	216 20	10,931 00	
Tehkummah	do			8,707 00	
Sandfield	do	88 00	44 00	6,732 00	
Shaftesbury, Town Plot	do	17 46	1,069 50	162 87	
Mississauga Reserve	do			1,199 34	
Thessalon	do	376	376 00	5,398 00	
Aweres	do			13,584 00	
Archibald	do			2,900 00	
Dennis	do			3,569 00	
Fisher	do			9,602 00	
Garden River Reserve	do	474 00	711 00		
Herrick	do			7,347 63	
Havilland	do			3,821 00	
Kars	do			9,479 00	
Apauquosh, Town Plot	do			316 91	
Laird	do	871 00	539 75	10,788 00	
Macdonald	do	569 00	284 50	3,481 00	
Meredith	do	167 30	83 65	7,695 70	
Pennefather	do			18,131 00	
Tilley	do			12,691 00	
Tupper	do			2,800 00	
Fenwick	do	70 50	35 25	13,174 00	
Vankoughnet	do	173 50	86 75	10,411 50	
Shingouicouse	do			269 00	
Allan	do	601 00	351 00	5,213 00	
Burpee	do	54 00	156 00	12,373 00	
Barrie Island	do	1,780 00	538 00	4,202 00	
Gordon	do	594 00	297 00	3,576 00	
Gore Bay	do	1 00	30 00	3 75	
Mills	do	67 00	67 00	10,467 00	
Cockburn Island	do	411 00	205 50	29,698 00	
Carried forward		18,109 04	17,447 94	339,426 82	

Mineral land—surveyed as sold.

*Includes small islands.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 1.—Showing the Number of Acres of Indian Lands sold during the Year ended 30th June, 1888, &c.—*Concluded.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Towns or Townships.	Counties or Districts.	Number of Acres sold	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks
			\$ cts.		
Brought forward.....		18,109 04	17,447 94	338,426·82	
Dawson.....	do	756·00	348 00	31,200·00	
Robinson.....	do	1,052·00	506 00	57,785·00	
Tolsmanville, Town Plot...	do			1,594·75	
Neebing.....	Thunder Bay			3,778·00	
Saugeen Fishing Islands....	Lake Huron			898·00	
Cape Hurd Islands.....	do			7,702·50	
Sarnia.....	Lambton.....			7·97	
Anderdon.....	Essex.....	2 64	50 00	145·61	
Seneca.....	Haldimand.....			267·90	
Cayuga.....	do			707·16	
Azoff, Village.....	do			10·00	
Caledonia, Town Plot.....	do			31·23	
Oneida.....	do			378·50	
Onondaga.....	Brant.....				
Brantford.....	do	* 184·46	1,284 50		* Resumed land resold.
Tyendinaga.....	Hastings.....				
Thora Island.....	Lake Simcoe			132·00	
Bronte.....	Halton.....	0 65	189 00	3·75	
Port Credit and part of the township of Toronto.....	Peel.....			1·00	
Islands in the River St. Lawrence.....	Ontario, Province..			1,072·90	
Islands in the Otonabee and its lakes.....	Peterboro'.....	641·17	1,352 99	2,451·60	
* Islands in Georgian Bay...	Georgian Bay.....	94·36	871 10		* These islands have not been all surveyed.
Deseronto.....	Hastings.....	1·60	1,665 00	8·17	
		20,841 92	23,714 53	448,602·86	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Ouitchouan.....	Chicoutimi.....	277·00	110·80	10,477 20	
Colrairie.....	Mégantic.....	165·00	247·50	1,203 00	
Caughnawaga.....	Laprairie.....	60·60	6,271·75		Right of way for A. and N.W. Railway.
		502·60	6,630·05	11,680 20	

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario.....	20,841·92	23,714·53	448,602·86
Quebec.....	502·60	6,630 05	11,680·20
Total.....	21,344·52	30,344 58	458,283·06

 ANNUAL REPORT—LANDS BRANCH.

The land sold during the year amounted to 21,344.52 acres, and the sales to \$30,344 58.

The quantity of land still in the hands of the Department, in round numbers, is 458,283 acres.

Agents' returns examined and entered.....	293
New sales entered.....	276
Number of sales cancelled	248
Cancellation of sales revoked.....	1
Number of leases issued and entered	32
Number of payments on leases entered.....	887
Number of payments on old sales entered.....	511
Assignments of land examined and extended	408
Assignments of land registered.....	260
Descriptions for patents prepared and entered.....	261
Number of patents engrossed.....	261
Number of patents registered.....	275
Number of patents despatched.	275
Number of patents cancelled.....	2
Location tickets issued and entered.....	21

The total collections on account of old and new sales, on rents and on timber, amounted to \$94,783.65.

The total amount of purchase money and interest thereon in arrears on land sales on the 30th June last amounted to \$311,076 81.

Principal.....	\$185,715 69
Interest	125,361 12
Total	<u>\$311,076 81</u>

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

J. D. McLEAN,
In Charge of Land and Timber Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

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.	
Alnwick.....	Annie Cross.....	250 00	Alnwick, County of Northumberland, Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
Back Settlement.....	John Henry	200 00	Caradoc, County of Middlesex. Paid by Band
Bear Creek.....	Scobie Logan	200 00	do do do
Buzwah's Village.....	Agatha Gabow	200 00	Manitowaning Bay. Indian School Fund
Cape Croker.....	E. A. Culbert	250 00	Nawash, County of Bruce. Paid by Band
Caradoc.....	Joseph Fisher	200 00	Caradoc, County of Middlesex. Paid by Band
Christian Island.....	Alfred McCue	250 00	Christian Island, in Georgian Bay. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
Fort William, boys.....	Thos. F. Stakum	200 00	Fort William, Lake Superior. Indian School Fund
do girls.....	Sister U. Ursula	200 00	do do do
do orphanage.....	Sister U. Annunciation	300 00	do do do
French Bay.....	Isabella Melver.....	360 00	Saugeen, County of Bruce. Paid by Band
Garden River, Protestant.....	Lena Brown	300 00	Garden River. Garden River Band and Indian School Fund
do Roman Catholic.....	Rev. Thos. Ouillet.....	300 00	Garden River. Batchewana Band and Indian School Fund
Gorgina Island.....	Robert Mayes.....	300 00	Georgina Island in Lake Simcoe. In- dian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
Gibson.....	D. Carmichael.....	250 00	Gibson, Muskoka District. Indian School Fund and Methodist Mission- ary Society
Golden Lake.....	Catherine Stacke	200 00	Golden Lake, County of Renfrew. Indian School Fund
Hiawatha.....	Joseph Spence.....	250 00	Rice Lake, County of Northumber- land. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
Kettle Point.....	H. J. Johaston	250 00	Sarnia, County of Lambton. Paid by Chippewas of Sarnia.....
Lake Nepigon.....	Joseph Esquimaux.....	200 00	Lake Nepigon. Indian School Fund.
Lower Muncey.....	Haunah E. Burdon	200 00	Muncey, County of Middlesex. In- dian School Fund and Church of England
Mattawa.....	Sister St. Thecla	100 00	Upper Ottawa. Indian School Fund.
Miller, Henvey's Inlet.....	John H. Esquimaux.....	250 00	Henvey's Inlet, Parry Sound District. Band and Indian School Fund.....
Mississauga, New Credit.....	Mary Murray	275 00	Mississauga, County of Brant. Paid by Band
do.....	Nellie Donoghue.....	250 00	Mississauga River, North Shore of Lake Huron. Indian School Fund.
Mohawk Institute and Indian Normal School at Brantford.....	Rev. R. Ashton, Prin- cipal		New England Company.....

MENT No. 2.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1888.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning History.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
29	17	26	21	7	25	6	10	13	13	Salary paid from a special grant of one-half the amount from the Indian School fund to the Methodist Missionary Society.
27	20	25	19	.....	10	2	.....	.....	.....
15	9	13	11	3	12	2	5	3	3	
12	5	10	9	.....	9	.....	3	7	7	Catechism taught.
25	13	21	16	2	19	3	9	16	16	Composition taught.
24	18	14	17	.....	16	5	6	.....	.....	do
28	17	27	24	6	20	8	13	21	21	See Remarks opposite Alnwick.
11	9	11	10	.....	10	7	8	.....	.....	Catechism taught.
31	23	24	19	.....	15	7	7	16	16	do
36	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
29	13	29	25	.....	29	4	16	.....	.....
40	15	40	32	.....	39	10	20	.....	.....	Mental Arithmetic taught.
39	23	32	26	.....	39	9	31	.....	.....	Catechism taught.
26	17	26	26	.....	10	5	11	.....	.....	See Remarks opposite Alnwick.
11	7	11	7	.....	10	.....	3	4	4	do do
16	10	14	10	.....	8	.....	5	.....	.....
17	11	14	10	.....	14	.....	7	.....	.....	do do
14	7	12	9	.....	10	2	2	.....	.....
14	4	7	4	.....	7	.....	6	3	3	Dictation taught.
24	12	23	14	.....	15	2	9	.....	.....	do
24	20	24	19	.....	24	16	16	.....	.....	do
18	9	15	10	.....	12	.....	13	9	9	
28	15	28	15	.....	28	4	4	28	28	
18	11	11	14	.....	14	4	3	.....	.....	Catechism taught.
89	89	89	87	10	87	73	73	87	87	

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.
<i>ONTARIO—Continued.</i>		\$ cts.	
Moravian.....	E. Littlejohns	350 00	Moravian, County of Kent. Paid by Band.....
do Mission	Dora Millar.....		Moravian, County of Kent. Paid by Moravian Society.....
Mount Elgin Industrial Institution, Muncytown.....	Rev. W. W. Shepherd, Principal.....	3600 00	See Remarks.....
Oneida, No. 1	M. A. Beatty	250 00	Oneida, County of Middlesex. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
do No. 3	E. Thomas	250 00	do do do
Pic River	Angus McDonald	250 00	Pic River, Lake Superior. Indian School Fund
Port Arthur, R. C.....	Sister U. Vincent		See Remarks.....
Port Elgin	Elijah Jones	250 00	Nawash, County of Bruce. Paid by Band.....
Rama	L. Staples.....	250 00	Rama, County of Ontario. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....
Red Line.....	E. Hyndman	250 00	Six Nation, County of Brant. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....
Red Rock	James Mackay.....	250 00	Red Rock or Helen Island, about 70 miles from Port Arthur. Indian School Fund
Ryerson.	Edmund Farrer.....	300 00	Parry Island, Parry Sound District. Band and Indian School Fund.....
Saugeen	E. Sing	300 00	Saugeen, County of Bruce. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
Scotch Settlement	John Burr	300 00	Saugeen, County of Bruce. Paid by Chippewas of Saugeen
Serpent River.....	Mary Cada.	250 00	Serpent River, North Shore of Lake Huron. Indian School Fund
Shawanaga	Bella Johnson	250 00	Shawanaga, Parry Sound District. Indian School Fund and Band
Sheguiandah	Fred. W. Sims.....	300 00	Sheguiandah, Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitowlin Island
Shingwank Home.....	Rev. E. F. Wilson, Principal.....	1800 00	Garden River, District of Algoma. See Remarks.....
Sidney Bay.....	David Craddock	250 00	Nawash, County of Bruce. Paid by Band

MENT No. 2—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1888.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning History.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
46	22	42	29	.....	22	14	14	46	46	Object Lessons taught.
16	9	16	14	5	14	1	11	4	4	
67	60	67	67	8	67	13	22	.....	.....	An Industrial and boarding school \$60 per annum allowed from Indian Funds for each of 60 pupils. Boys taught trades and farming, girls, sewing, housework, &c.
36	24	26	14	.....	23	3	11	9	9	See Remarks opposite Alnwick.
22	13	20	18	.....	14	1	3	13	13	do do
15	15	15	7	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	Is paid \$12 per annum <i>per capita</i> .
7	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	10	18	12	1	16	2	10	.....	.....
31	16	31	22	.....	31	7	15	31	31	See Remarks opposite Alnwick.
28	19	28	15	.....	22	5	19	12	12	do do
17	13	17	9	.....	11	2	4	.....	.....	Composition taught.
29	18	29	8	6	27	4	10	7	7	do
24	10	13	11	.....	19	1	6	12	12	See Remarks opposite Alnwick.
28	19	29	19	.....	21	4	16	2	2	
19	10	15	7	1	8	7	2	19	19	Catechism taught.
21	11	18	7	.....	9	.....	1	5	5	Dictation taught.
29	11	18	11	.....	16	2	14	9	9	
44	39	44	31	4	44	25	31	29	29	An Industrial and boarding school \$1,800 per annum, paid from Indian School Fund. The boys learn trades, farming, &c.; the girls, sewing, housework, &c.
14	8	14	9	.....	14	1	10	5	5	

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.		
<i>ONTARIO—Concluded.</i>		\$ cts.			
Six Nations, No. 2	F. Maracle	2900 00	Six Nation, County of Brant. See Remarks		
do No. 3	Sarah Davis				
do No. 5	Emily Tebicoe				
do No. 6	Sarah Latham				
do No. 7	E. Weathrell				
do No. 8	Maggie Davis				
do No. 9	Mary J. Scott				
do No. 10	John R. Sickers				
Skene	Josephine Good			200 00	Parry Island, Parry Sound District Paid by Band
South Bay	M. Atchitawene			200 00	South Bay, Manitoulin Island. In- dian School Fund
Stone Ridge	Amelia Chechock	250 00	Six Nation, County of Brant. Indian School Fund and Methodist Mis- sionary Society		
St. Clair	Rev. J. J. Milliken	250 00	Sarnia, County of Lambton. Indian School Fund and Methodist Mis- sionary Society		
Sucker Creek	Mary Jane May	200 00	Sucker Creek, Manitoulin Island. Indian School Fund		
Thomas	John Miller	300 00	Six Nation, County of Brant. Paid by Band		
Tyendinaga, No. 1	Ida Robinson	150 00	Tyendinaga, County of Hastings. Mohawks, of the Bay of Quinté		
do No. 2	Ida Embury	250 00	do do do		
do No. 3	Bertha Davidson	150 00	do do do		
do No. 4, Mission	Catherine Maracle		Tyendinaga, County of Hastings. New England Company		
Walpole Island, No. 1	Peter Thomas	300 00	Walpole Island, in River St. Clair. Band and Church of England		
do No. 2	Wm. Peters	250 00	Walpole Island, in River St. Clair. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society		
Wananosh Home	Rev. E. F. Wilson, Principal	600 00	Garden River, District of Algoma. Indian School Fund		
West Bay	Mellier Sehman	200 00	West Bay. Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island		
Whitefish Lake	L. Julian	200 00	Whitefish Lake, North Shore of Lake Huron. Indian School Fund		
Wikwemikong, boys	L. A. Dugas	300 00	At Wikwemikong, Manitoulin Island. Indian School Fund		
do girls	Christine Seymann	600 00	do do do		
Wikwemikongsing	Sophie Peltier	200 00	do do do		
Wikwemikong Industrial Insti- tution	Rev. D. Duronquet, Principal	1800 00	See Remarks		
Total, Ontario		24425 00			

MENT No. 2—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1888.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning History.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Music and singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
39	24	39	14	.....	25	10	12	39	39	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.
34	19	31	18	1	31	16	16	31	31	
29	15	29	16	.....	29	7	7	14	14	
19	9	18	8	.....	6	1	1	.....	.....
34	23	32	17	.....	19	11	7	34	34	
17	11	17	13	1	16	5	7	13	13	
37	22	31	9	2	23	9	7	.....	.....
35	23	19	13	7	34	14	14	34	34	
11	9	11	11	.....	11	4	4	11	11	Composition taught.
17	8	10	9	.....	9	2	1	9	9	
29	12	23	13	.....	22	5	14	18	18	See Remarks opposite Alnwick.
43	22	43	23	.....	28	4	9	.....	.....	do do
23	11	17	18	.....	16	.....	5	.....	.....
44	26	39	23	18	44	23	23	14	14	Object Lessons taught.
27	12	27	11	3	27	4	10	27	27	Mental Arithmetic taught.
25	12	25	14	1	25	8	12	16	16	Dictation taught.
31	15	31	22	3	30	6	17	14	14	do
36	16	36	6	1	35	11	18	30	30	do
30	18	26	24	.....	27	2	7	.....	.....	Scripture taught.
55	33	55	27	9	38	9	14	.....	.....	See Remarks opposite Alnwick.
21	18	21	10	.....	21	4	11	.....	.....
27	12	20	11	.....	13	.....	4	.....	.....
24	18	19	10	.....	11	.....	1	6	6	Catechism taught.
42	31	29	22	6	23	7	5	12	12	do
61	45	47	43	.....	55	18	23	57	57	
27	17	23	13	.....	15	.....	7	18	18	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	An Industrial School; all pupils resident; \$60 per annum for each of 30 pupils, contributed from Indian Funds. The boys learn farming, trades, &c.
1974	1248	1723	1180	105	1498	441	735	807	807	

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated, and Fund from which Paid.
QUEBEC.		\$ cts.	
Caughnawaga.....	Ovide Roy.....	350 00	Caughnawaga, on St. Lawrence River, opposite Lachine. I. S. Fund.....
Chenail.....	Josephine Peets.....	200 00	St. Regis, Co. of Huntingdon, on St. Lawrence River. Paid by Band....
Cornwall Island, Rom. Catholic do Protestant....	A. O. Callaghan..... Louis Benedict.....	200 00 240 00	do do do .. St. Regis, Co. of Huntingdon, on St. Lawrence River. I. S. Fund and Methodist Missionary Society.....
Lake St. John.....	Eugene Roy.....	150 00	Lake St. John, Co. of Chicoutimi. Indian School Fund.....
Lorette.....	Emilie Bittner.....	200 00	Lorette, Co. of Quebec I. S. Fund...
Maria.....	Margaret Audet.....	150 00	Maria, Co. of Bonaventure. do ...
Oka, Village.....	M. Burns.....	225 00	Lake of Two Mountains, Co of Two Mountains. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society...
Oka, Country.....	Mathias Thanonaietha.....	175 00	do do do ..
Restigouche.....	Kate Murray.....	200 00	Restigouche, Co. of Bonaventure. Indian School Fund.....
St. Francis, Protestant.....	Edwin Benedict.....	250 00	St. François du Lac, Co. of Yamaska. Indian School Fund.....
do Roman Catholic....	Sister St. Lawrence....	290 00	do do do ..
St. Regis.....	Mary Jane Powell.....	200 00	St. Regis, Co. of Huntingdon, on River St. Lawrence. Paid by Band.
do Island.....	Josephine Leclair.....	200 00	do do do ..
Temiscamingue.....	John King.....	250 00	Temiscamingue, Lake Temiscamingue Indian School Fund.....
do R. C. Mission....	Sister St. Hilaire.....	100 00	do do do ..
Total, Quebec.....		3380 00	
NOVA SCOTIA.			
Bear River.....	T. C. Kerr.....	264 00	Bear River, Digby Co. I. S. Fund.
Eskasoni.....	R. McMillan.....	200 00	Eskasoni Co. of Cape Breton. do ...
Middle River.....	M. A. McEachen.....	200 00	Middle River, Co. of Victoria do ...
New Germany.....	Maggie J. Barss.....	300 00	New Germany, Co. of Lunenburg. Indian School Fund.....
Salmon River.....	L. Macdonald.....	200 00	Salmon River, Co. of Richmond. Indian School Fund.....
Whycocomagh.....	John McEachen.....	200 00	Whycocomagh, Co. of Inverness. Indian School Fund.....
Total, Nova Scotia.....		1364 00	
NEW BRUNSWICK.			
Burnt Church.....	Flora Campbell.....	200 00	Burnt Church, Co. of Northumberland. Indian School Fund.....
Bel Ground.....	Michael Flinne.....	250 00	Bel Ground, Co. of Northumberland, Indian School Fund.....

MENT No. 2—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1888.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning History.	Number learning Arithmetic	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
76	44	76	35	.....	21	10	11	.....	.....	Catechism taught.
19	8	19	11	2	19	2	16	7	7	Dictation do
16	9	12	11	.....	2	10	.....	5	5	Composition do
16	9	12	8	.....	8	.....	3	.....	.....	See Remarks opposite Alnwick.
41	16	12	10	1	27	5	3	.....	.....	.....
52	25	23	28	14	29	15	4	.....	.....	Catechism taught.
24	12	24	15	13	24	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
23	12	17	11	.....	9	1	4	.....	.....	See Remarks (pposite Alnwick.
21	15	17	10	.....	12	5	7	.....	.....	do do
37	27	37	12	6	16	4	5	.....	.....	.....
19	10	15	10	6	11	6	6	17	17	Mental arithmetic taught.
29	24	27	22	17	22	9	7	.....	.....	Catechism taught.
29	20	23	22	.....	21	16	.....	.....	.....	do do
21	9	19	8	.....	8	.....	6	8	8	Composition do
20	12	20	14	.....	12	.....	8	.....	.....	do do
12	7	10	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
455	259	373	234	59	241	83	88	37	37	.....
24	13	24	14	.....	18	1	3	.....	.....	Mental arithmetic taught.
19	6	14	4	.....	4	2	3	.....	.....	Composition taught.
17	7	15	11	.....	5	4	4	.....	.....	Dictation do
13	9	13	9	4	12	5	10	8	8	do do
29	10	21	8	.....	19	4	4	.....	.....	Catechism do
29	10	18	10	.....	11	5	7	.....	.....	do do
131	55	105	56	4	69	21	31	8	8	.....
11	7	11	6	.....	11	6	6	.....	.....	Composition and dictation taught
15	7	13	8	.....	10	1	8	11	11	Composition taught.

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Name of Teachers.	Salary per Annum	Reserve on which situated. and Fund from which Paid.
NEW BRUNSWICK—Con.		\$ cts.	
Kingsclear	Jennie M. McNulty.....	250 00	Kingsclear, Co. of York. I. S. Fund.
St. Mary's	W. H. Martin.....	200 00	St. Mary's do do ...
Tobique.....	Mary Jane Hawkes.....	240 00	Tobique, at mouth of Tobique River. Indian School Fund and Band
Total, New Brunswick.....		1140 00	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.			
Lennox Island	J. Le Clercq.....	200 00	Lennox Island. Consolidated Fund.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Alert Bay.....	Rev. A. J. Hall.....		
Bella Bella.....	E. A. Reinhart		
Clay-o-quot Sound	J. A. Lemmens		
Comeakin	Sister M. Celestine		
Dodger Cove	Rev. R. F. Verbehe, Prin.....		
Hesquiaht.....	Rev. A. J. Brabant.....		
Kincolith.....	A. E. Price.		
Kyuquaht.....	Rev. Joseph Nicolaye..		
Masset	Chas. Harrison		
Naas River.....	Geo. A. Gibson.....		
Nanaimo	S. M. Lawrence.....		
Port Essington.....	D. Jennings		
Port Simpson.....	A. N. Miller.....		
St. Mary's Mission.....	Sister M. Martin		
Total, British Columbia.....			

\$12 per capita up to \$300 per annum, except in the case of St. Mary's School, which has a special grant of \$500 per annum, and Port Simpson, \$400 per annum.

Consolidated Fund. Some also receive salaries from other sources.

MENT No. 2—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1888.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning History.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
22	18	17	13	.....	22	22	11	.....	.....	Catechism do
25	14	19	13	.....	25	25	11	.....	.....	Dictation do
18	13	14	7	.....	8	4	6	.....	.....	do do
91	59	74	47	.....	76	58	42	11	11	
23	12	17	8	.....	8	2	6	.....	.....	Composition taught.
16	6	9	14	.....	9	1	2	.....	.....	Composition taught.
32	11	32	18	.....	32	21	20	32	32	Dictation do
37	18	28	18	.....	24	11	12	25	25	Catechism do
27	19	19	18	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do
16	9	16	16	.....	16	16	.....	16	16	
19	19	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do
55	14	43	30	.....	34	1	41	27	27	Composition do
15	14	10	10	.....	10	3	10	15	15	Two quarters only.
60	45	26	53	.....	26	11	.....	60	60	
21	17	13	20	.....	9	.....	4	12	12	Dictation and composition taught.
32	9	21	12	.....	14	.....	32	.....	.....	do do
52	18	44	48	.....	52	23	.....	.....	.....
86	38	69	13	.....	63	4	26	86	86	Mental arithmetic taught.
24	22	22	16	.....	17	13	14	18	18	Catechism & composition taught.
512	259	371	286	.....	317	104	161	291	291	

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.	
Alexander.....	A. A. Ringuette.....	A salary of \$300 per annum is paid to the teacher of each school wholly supported by the Government, and \$12 per annum for each pupil over the number of 26, and up to the number of 43; the whole not to exceed \$504 per annum. The teachers of such of these 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.	Alexander, Edmonton District, Treaty No. 6.....
Armada Mission.....	C. J. Mackay.....		Mistowasis, Carlton District, Treaty No. 6.....
Assiniboine.....	John McLean.....		Assiniboine, Assiniboine Agency, Treaty No. 4.....
Assissippi Mission.....	J. U. R. Neely.....		Ata-ka-koop, Carlton District, Treaty No. 6.....
Battleford Industrial School.....	Rev. Thomas Clarke, Principal.....		At Battleford, Treaty No. 6.....
Battle River Mission.....	E. B. Glass.....		Sampson, Peace Hills Agency, Treaty No. 6.....
Bear's Hill, Protestant.....	Chas. E. Somerset.....		Louis Bull's, Peace Hills Agency, Treaty No. 6.....
Bear's Hill, Roman Catholic.....	Rev. Father Gabillon.....		Louis Bull's, Peace Hills Agency, Treaty No. 6.....
Beren's River.....	J. W. Butter.....		*Beren's River, Treaty No. 5.....
Big Eddy.....	W. Geo. Gow.....		*Pas do No. 5.....
Bird Tail (Sioux).....	J. G. Burgess.....		Bird Tail, Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4.....
Blackfoot.....	H. W. G. Stocken.....		Blackfoot, Treaty No. 7.....
do (Big Plume's Camp).....	S. J. Stocken.....		do do No. 7.....
do Crossing.....	T. Robb.....		do do No. 7.....
Black River.....	E. W. Lys.....		Black River, Treaty No. 5.....
Blood Reserve.....	Chas. B. Fosbroke.....		Blood, do No. 7.....
Boarding School.....	Rev. W. S. Moore, Principal.....		Mrscowpetung Agency, Treaty No. 4.....
Broken Head River.....	A. K. Black.....		Broken Head River, Treaty No. 1.....
Clandeboye.....	H. McKenzie.....		St. Peter's, do No. 1.....
Coutcheeching.....	Thos. O'Keefe.....		Coutcheeching (Rainy Lake) Treaty No. 3.....
Crane River.....	Geo. Storr.....		Crane River, Treaty No. 2.....
Cross Lake.....	Geo. Garrioch.....		Cross Lake, do No. 5.....
Crow Stand.....	Rev. D. H. MacVicar.....		Near Pelly (S. end Oôté's Reserve) Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4.....
Cumberland, R. C. Mission.....	F. A. S. Mercer.....		Cumberland, Treaty No. 5.....
Day Star.....	James Slater.....		Day Star, Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4.....
Eagle Hills.....	Mary Price.....		Near Red Pheasant's Reserve, Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6.....
do.....	M. MacConnell.....		Stony, Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6.....
Ebb and Flow Lake.....	John Favel.....		Ebb and Flow Lake, Treaty No. 2.....
Ermine Skin.....	Y. G. Desantels.....		Ermine Skin, Peace Hills Agency, Treaty No. 6.....
Fairford (Upper).....	Rev. George Bruce.....		Fairford, Treaty No. 2.....
do (Lower).....	Wm. Anderson.....	do do No. 2.....	
File Hills.....	R. N. Toms.....	Little Black Bear's, File Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4.....	
Fisher River.....	A. W. Ross.....	Fisher River, Treaty No. 5.....	
Fort Alexander, Protestant.....	A. W. Kincaid.....	Fort Alexander, Treaty No. 1.....	
do R. C.....	Leo. Schaus.....	do do No. 1.....	

*Note—Incorrectly given in last year's report.

MENT No. 2—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1888.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning History.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
33	16	15	11	.....	21	.....	.....	15	15	Knitting and sewing taught.
29	24	16	6	.....	12	2	7	.....	.....	do do
24	8	11	4	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	Composition taught.
22	17	3	3	.....	5	1	2	.....	.....	Mental arithmetic taught.
44	44	44	11	.....	11	.....	4	.....	.....	The boys learn trades, farming, &c.; the girls, sewing, home-work, &c.
36	14	21	11	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	Dictation taught.
27	15	9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Composition taught.
28	11	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
32	14	32	19	.....	32	5	31	32	32	Mental arithmetic taught.
31	13	17	22	.....	16	3	4	.....	.....	do do
23	13	17	13	.....	10	.....	3	5	5	do do
56	12	38	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Composition taught.
52	14	52	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
81	26	36	17	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
24	13	13	11	.....	12	11	11	.....	.....	Dictation taught.
149	40	149	9	.....	8	6	6	.....	.....	do
16	16	16	16	.....	16	16	16	.....	.....	Industrial arts taught.
17	6	17	8	.....	4	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	12	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	12	26	14	.....	1	10	.....	.....	.....	Catechism taught.
22	14	19	13	5	12	.....	3	14	14	Dictation taught.
21	16	19	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	17	2	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	Composition taught.
13	20	13	9	.....	6	1	3	.....	.....	Catechism taught.
6	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Composition taught.
22	19	13	4	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	Dictation taught.
25	16	22	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	11	15	11	.....	15	7	2	8	8	.....
35	10	21	6	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mental arithmetic taught.
35	26	26	21	15	18	13	11	16	16	Object lessons taught.
22	9	19	12	.....	8	1	1	.....	.....	do do
26	9	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
78	32	53	75	.....	28	21	21	.....	.....	Composition taught.
15	9	14	8	.....	15	4	6	1	1	Dictation taught
39	20	33	29	.....	16	7	7	13	13	Catechism 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.
MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—Continued.		\$ cts.	
Fort Chipewyan	Rev. W. D. Reeve		Athabasca District, Outside Treaty Limits
Frenchman's Head	John Spence		Lac Seul, Treaty No. 3
Gambler	Frs. Jordens		Cowassess, Crooked Lakes Agency, Treaty No. 4
Good Fish Lake	J. A. Lindsay		James Seenum's, Saddle Lake Agency Treaty No. 6
Gordon	Rev. Owen Owens		Gordon's, Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4
Grand Rapids	W. E. Jefferson		Grand Rapids, Treaty No. 5
Hollow Water River	Douglas Allen		Hollow Water River, do 5
Hungry Hall	Ben. Clark		Hungry Hall, do 3
Isle à la Croix	Sister Langelier		Petequaquey, Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6
Islington	R. J. Ingram		Islington, Treaty No. 3
Jack Fish Creek	E. R. Applegarth		Moosomin's Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6
Jack Head	C. J. Blanchette		Jack Head, Treaty No. 5
John Smith	E. U. Dunlop		John Smith's, Duck Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6
Kee-see-kouse, R. C.	J. R. Thomas		Kee-see-kouse, Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4
Keys	Rev. Shafto Agassiz		Keys, Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4
Lac Seul	Rev. James Irvine		Lac Seul, do 3
Lake Manitoba	Wm. Couter		Lake Manitoba, do 2
Lake St. Martin	Francis Starr		Lake St. Martin, do 2
Little Forks	R. E. Coates		Little Forks, Rainy River do 3
Little Saskatchewan	Colin Sanderson		Little Saskatchewan, do 2
Long Sault	John Kirkland		Long Sault, Rainy River, do 3
Manitou Rapids	Robert Gill		Manitou Rapids, do do 3
Moose Lake	Robert Mills		Moose Lake, do 5
Morley Mission	Sophie Youmans		Stoney, Sarcee Agency, do 7
do	E. R. Steinhaur		do (south side of Bow River) Treaty No. 7
Muckle's Creek	K. McKenzie		St. Peter's, Treaty No. 1
Muskeg Lake	Rev. J. P. Paquette		Petequaquey, Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6
McDougall Orphanage and Training Institution	Jas. A. Youmans, Priar		Stoney, Sarcee Agency, Treaty No. 7
Netley Creek, R. C.	E. Nicolay		St. Peter's, Treaty No. 1
Norway House	C. J. Bouchette		Norway House, do 5
Onion Lake, Protestant	D. D. McDonald		Onion Lake, Fort Pitt Agency, Treaty No. 6
do Rom. Catholic	Rev. H. Vachon		Onion Lake, Fort Pitt Agency, Treaty No. 6
Pas	Thos Hartt		Pas, Treaty No. 5
Pasquah	Chas. Dennehy		Pasquah, Muscowpetung's Agency, Treaty No. 4
Piapot	Isabella Rose		Piapot, Muscowpetung's Agency, Treaty No. 4
Piegan, Protestant	Rev. H. T. Bourne		Piegan, Treaty No. 7
do Rom. Catholic	A. Hebert		do do 7
Pine Creek	Rev. J. A. Dupont		Pine Creek (Agt. Martineau's Agency) Treaty No. 4

Vide preceding page.

MENT No. 2—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1888.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning History.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
12	11	12	6	3	8	4	6	9	9	Dictation taught.
12	6	11	6	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	4	7	2	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....
24	19	5	1	.....	2	.....	.....	5	5	Scripture taught.
34	19	12	11	.....	14	4	8	8	8	
24	11	10	10	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	11	18	14	.....	15	.....	10	.....	.....	Composition taught.
15	4	7	6	.....	7	.....	2	14	14	
30	25	24	20	9	22	4	5	20	20	Catechism taught.
28	13	22	12	2	14	5	.....	.....	.....
12	10	4	6	.....	2	.....	7	.....	.....
19	14	14	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	17	4	2	.....	3	4	6	.....	.....
14	9	6	4	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	do do
22	14	5	3	.....	4	.....	4	5	5	
18	9	13	9	.....	9	.....	8	14	14	
9	5	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	6	15	8	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....
28	5	28	18	.....	21	.....	20	.....	.....	Mental arithmetic taught.
19	8	16	10	.....	20	.....	11	11	11	
29	8	23	14	.....	12	.....	11	.....	.....
25	7	13	8	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	26	33	23	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	Composition and dictation taught.
37	17	19	14	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	20	15	22	.....	8	.....	.....	25	25	Scripture taught.
21	16	12	9	.....	9	4	6	.....	.....
19	16	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	23	19	19	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	3	7	7	.....	5	.....	5	8	8	Receives a Govt. grant of \$1,270 per annum.
9	6	9	9	.....	9	.....	2	.....	.....
27	16	14	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	29	34	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Catechism taught.
56	29	43	29	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	8	14	9	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....
42	17	41	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Composition taught.
65	23	65	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	27	51	21	.....	14	14	14	.....	.....	Catechism taught.
10	8	8	7	.....	7	.....	1	10	10	

TATULAR 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.	
Poor Man	C. J. Pritchard		Poor Man's, Touchwood Hills Agency Treaty No. 4.....
Poplar River	Geo. Prewer.....		Poplar River, Treaty No. 5.....
Poundmaker	J. Dandelin.....		Poundmaker's, Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6
Qu' Appelle Indust'l School.	Rev. J. Hugonnard, Pl.		At Fort Qu' Appelle, Treaty No. 4.....
Riding Mountain	John A. Lauder.....		Okanase, Birtle Agency, do 4....
Round Lake Indust'l School	Rev. H. McKay, Prin.		Round Lake, Crooked Lakes Agency, Treaty No. 4
Rosseau River	J. B. Gauthier		Rosseau River, Treaty 1
Rossville	Edward Panpankiss....		Norway House, do 5.....
Saddle Lake.....	R. B. Steinhauer.....		Blue Quill, Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty 6.....
Sarcee	Julia De Balinhard		Sarcee, Treaty 7
do (Bull's Head)	Robert Inkster.....		do do 7.....
Standing Buffalo (Sioux)....	C. Dahon.....		Standing Buffalo, Muscowpetung Agency, Treaty 4
Stony Lake.....	Louis Ahenakew.....		Kenematayos, Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty 6
Stony Plains Pro.....	M. Anderson.....		Enoch la Potac (near Edmonton) Edmonton Agency, Treaty 6
do R. C.....	Thos. Risdale.....		Enoch la Potac (near Edmonton) Edmonton Agency, Treaty 6.....
Sweet Grass....	W. J. Hope.....		Sweet Grass, Battleford Agency, Treaty 6
St. Albert R. C. Mission and Industrial School.....	Rev. Father Lestance, Principal.....		Orphan's, Edmonton Agency, Treaty 6
St. Joseph Industrial School	Rev. Father Claude, Principal.....		At High River (near Calgary) Treaty 7
St. Peter's (North).....	Rev. J. W. Davis.		St. Peter's, Treaty 1.....
do (South)	Rev. H. Cochrane.....		do do 1.....
do (East, Pro.).....	James Settee, jun.....		do do 1.....
do do R. C.).....	C. A. D. Tetú		do do 1.....
Thunder Child	John Hope		Thunder Child, Battleford Agency, Treaty 6.....
Touchwood Hills.....	F. W. Dennehy.		Muscowequahn's, Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty 4.....
Vermillion, Irene Training School, Peace River.....	E. J. Lawrence, Principal.....		Athabasca District, outside Treaty limits.....

Vide preceding page.

MENT NO. 2—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1888.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning History.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
10	8	12								
36	11	24	13		13			36	36	Mental arithmetic taught.
31	13	13	7		7		5	7	7	
99	99	99	99		95					The boys learn trades, farming, &c, the girls, sewing, house-work, &c
24	14	15	8		3	1	2	10	10	Receives a Govt. grant of \$1,500 per annum.
24	15	14	2		1	1				Composition taught.
21	10	11	16		11		2			do do
46	32	28	13		25		10			do do
30	24	14	8		7		1			do do
9	5									
14	5	8								
36	10	29	8		1	1				Dictation taught.
13	6	7	11		6					do
19	13	18	4							Mental arithmetic taught.
25	10	14	5							Catechism taught.
19	11	9	7		4					
12	12	4	4		3	3	3	4	4	The school is of an industrial nature. The boys learn farm work, trades, &c.; the girls all kinds of needle work; also carding, spinning and weaving. The Government grants \$30 per annum for each of 50 pupils.
28	28	28	28		28					The boys learn trades, farming, &c; the girls, sewing, house-work, &c.
31	18	30	25	4	22	6	8	3	3	
49	38	44	26	26	26	26	26	34	34	Composition and dictation taught
38	21	35	19	13	9	9	2	1	1	Scripture taught.
19	5	11	11		6	4	4			Catechism taught.
23	14	10	11		7					
30	20	14	8		7		3			
17	14	16	13	3	15	3	9	4	4	Composition 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.
<p>MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—<i>Concluded.</i></p>			
Wabegon	J. Janasson	<p>\$ cts.</p> <p><i>Vide</i></p> <p>preceding page.</p>	Wabegon, Treaty 3.....
Water Hen River.....	W. Adams.....		Water Hen River, Treaty 2.....
Whitefish Lake	Mrs. O. German.....		James Seenum's, Saddle Lake Agency Treaty 6.....
Woodville, Wolf Creek.....	John Nelson		Chepoostequahn, Peace Hills Agency, Treaty 6.....
<p>Total, Manitoba and North-West Territories.....</p>	<p>.....</p>		<p>.....</p>

MENT No. 2—Concluded.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1888.

Number on Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning History.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
18	6	18	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kindergarten system taught. Composition taught.
27	22	18	14	.....	18	5	2	.....	.....
24	13	8	4	.....	8	.....	3	8	8	Scripture taught.
22	8	18	14	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
2941	1580	2079	1158	81	946	216	343	340	340	

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 2—Showing the Condition of the various Indian Schools—
Concluded.

RECAPITULATION.

Provinces.	Pupils.
Ontario.....	1,974
Quebec.....	455
Nova Scotia.....	131
New Brunswick.....	91
Prince Edward Island.....	23
Manitoba and North-West Territories.....	2,941
British Columbia.....	512
Total	6,127

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

JOHN MCGIBB,
Clerk of Statistics.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, with approximate Number belonging to each Denomination, in the Dominion of Canada, by Provinces.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Indians.	Census Return.	Pro- testant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
Algonquins of Carleton.....	26	*			
do Golden Lake.....	93		98		Roman Catholic.
do Renfrew.....	673	*			
Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames.....	585	585			Protestant.
do Ottawas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island.....	834	788	22	14	do
do of Sarnia, Kettle Point and Sauble.....	502	489	13		do
do of Snake Island.....	125	125			do
do of Rama.....	237	222	15		do
do of Saugeen.....	360	340	20		do
do of Nawash.....	395	274	121		do
do of Beausoleil.....	337	215	122		do
Iroquois and Algonquins of Gibson, Muskoka District.....	131	131			do
Moravians of the Thames.....	288	286		2	do
Mississagnas of Mud Lake.....	162	162			do
do Rice Lake.....	85	85			do
do Scugog.....	50	50			
do Alnwick.....	232	232			do
do New Credit.....	245	245			do
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.....	1,050	1,050			do
Oneidas of the Thames.....	778	778			do
Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands, at—					
Cockburn Island.....	34		34		
Sheehegwaning.....	159		159		Roman Catholic.
West Bay.....	260		260		do
Sucker Creek.....	110	110			Protestant.
Shequandah.....	143	143			do
Sucker Lake.....	34		34		
South Bay.....	65		65		Roman Catholic.
Wikwemikong.....	850		850		do
Wikwemikongsing.....	180		180		do
Obidgewong.....	21			21	
Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, at—					
Fort William.....	419		419		Roman Catholic.
Red Rock or Helen Island.....	215		215		do
Pays Plat.....	38		38		do
Lake Nipigon.....	485		485		do
Pic River.....	255		255		
Long Lake.....	330		330		
Michipicoton and Big Heads.....	325		325		
Ojibbewas of Lake Huron, at—					
Thessalon River.....	186		186		
Maganettawan.....	174		174		do
Spanish River.....	536	60	436	40	
White Fish Lake.....	148		100	48	do
Mississagua River.....	145		116	29	do
Onewalegoes.....	58		58		
Serpent River.....	94		72	22	do
French River.....	85	85			
Tabgaiewenene.....	150		150		
White Fish River.....	74	74			Protestant.
Parry Island.....	81	32	28	21	do
Shawanaga.....	120	80	38	2	do
Henry's Inlet.....	197	100	97		do

* Religion unknown.

**TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.**

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Concluded

Indians.	Census Return.	Pro- testant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
Ojibbewas of Lake Huron, at—					
Lake Nipissing	165	.....	165	.....	Roman Catholic.
Temogamingue	90	.....	.....	90	.....
Dokis	62	.....	62	.....	.....
Garden River	408	180	228	.....	Prot. & R. Catholic.
Batchewana Bay	361	58	303	.....	Roman Catholic.
Six Nations on the Grand River	3,362	2,500	.....	862	12 Protestant
Wyandotts of Anderdon	98	*	.....	.....	.....
Total	17,700				

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Akenakis of St. Francis	330	41	255	34	
do Bécancour	39	*	.....	.....
Algonquins of—					
Desert	455	4	451	.....	Roman Catholic.
Témiscamingue	110	.....	110	.....	do
South Pontiac	1,028	*	.....	.....
North do	1,028	*	.....	.....
Bigelow, Wells, Blake, McGill, County of Ottawa	14	*	.....	.....
Beaman, Villeneuve, County of Ottawa	1	*	.....	.....
Mulgrave, Dery do	15	*	.....	.....
Ste. Angélique do	6	*	.....	.....
Hartwell do	25	*	.....	.....
North Nation do	11	*	.....	.....
River Rouge, North do	31	*	.....	.....
Hull, City do	3	*	.....	.....
Hull do	5	*	.....	.....
Gatineau, Village do	1	*	.....	.....
Wright do	8	*	.....	.....
Aumond do	1	*	.....	.....
Unorganized Territory do	330	*	.....	.....
Argenteuil	24	*	.....	.....
Shefford	2	*	.....	.....
Bagot	1	*	.....	.....
Danville, Village	2	*	.....	.....
Victoriaville	8	*	.....	.....
St. Médard	1	*	.....	.....
Mégantic	2	*	.....	.....
L'Islet	21	*	.....	.....
Beauce	2	*	.....	.....
Kamouraska	2	*	.....	.....
St. Timothée	2	*	.....	.....
Côteau Landing, Village	4	*	.....	.....
St Urbain	4	*	.....	.....
Point au Pic, Village	4	*	.....	.....
St. Joachim	1	*	.....	.....
Quebec, City	5	*	.....	.....
do County	33	*	.....	.....
Champlain	379	*	.....	.....
Montreal, City	13	*	.....	.....
Laval	1	*	.....	.....
Rimouski	39	*	.....	.....
St. Sylvestre	2	*	.....	.....
Three Rivers	11	*	.....	.....
Stanstead	10	*	.....	.....

* Religion unknown.

TABLEAU STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—Concluded.

Indians.	Census Return.	Pro- testant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
Algonquins of—					
Montcalm.....	9	*			
Joliette.....	1	*			
Berthier.....	53	*			
Iberville.....	7	*			
Maskinougé.....	18	*			
St. Maurice.....	174	*			
Compton.....	10	*			
Portneuf.....	2	*			
Amalecites of Témiscouata.....	73	*			
do Viger.....	125		125		
Eurons of Lorette.....	279	1	278		1 Roman Catholic.
Troquois of Caughnawaga.....	1,673		1,673		1 do
do St. Régis.....	1,179	88	1,091		1 Prot., 4 R. C.
do and Algonquins of the Lake of Two Mountains.....	375	225	150		1 do 1 do
Micmacs of Gaspé.....	71	*			
do Maria.....	111		111		1 Roman Catholic.
do Restigouche.....	550		550		1 do
Montagnais of—					
Betsiamits.....	521		521		
Escoumains.....	66		66		
Godbout.....	43		43		
Grand Romaine.....	338		338		
Lake St. John.....	459	13	446		1 do
Mingan.....	180		180		
Maskapees of the Lower St. Lawrence.....	2,860	*			
Seven Islands.....	312		312		
Total.....	12,465				

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Micmacs of—					
Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth and Shel- burne.....	344		344		1 Roman Catholic.
King's County.....	65		65		
Queen's.....	103		103		1 do
Lunenburg.....	59		59		
Halifax.....	102		102		1 do
Hants.....	164		164		
Colchester.....	100		100		
Cumberland.....	102		102		
Pictou.....	174		174		1 do
Antigonish and Guysboro'.....	175		175		
Richmond.....	252		252		1 do
Inverness.....	130		130		1 do
Victoria.....	121		121		1 do
Cape Breton.....	254		254		1 do
Total.....	2,145				

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Micmacs of—					
Restigouche.....	33		33		
Gloucester.....	45		45		
Northumberland.....	432		432		2 Roman Catholic.

TABLE STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—Concluded.

Indians.	Census Return	Pro- testant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
Micmacs of—					
Kent	332		332		
Westmoreland	70		70		
Amalecites of—					
Madawaska	40		40		
Victoria	170		170		1 Roman Catholic.
Carleton	93		93		
Charlotte	38		38		
St. Johns	14		14		
York, Sunbury, King's and Queen's County	327		327		2 do
Total	1,594				

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Micmacs	319		319		1 Roman Catholic.
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PROVINCE OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Chippewas and Crees of Treaty No. 1.....	2,401	1,336	394	671	6 Prot., 4 R. C.
do do do 2.....	688	332	170	186	6 do 2 do
do Salteaux do 3.....	2,793	571	289	1,933	3 do 2 do
do do and Crees of Treaty No. 4	4,714	955	705	3,054	10 do 4 do
Chippewas, Salteaux and Crees of Treaty No. 5	2,977	2,172	56	749	16 do
Plain and Wood Crees of Treaty No. 6.....	5,790	2,575	2,486	729	16 do 8 do
Blackfeet of Treaty No. 7.....	5,868	593		5,275	7 do 2 do
Resident Sioux	947	140	160	647	
Stragglers in vicinity of Maple Creek	190				
Total	26,368				
Peace River District	2,038	*			
Athabaska do	8,000	*			
McKenzie do	7,000	*			
Eastern Rupert's Land.....	4,016	*			
Labrador, Canadian Interior.....	1,000	*			
Arctic Coast.....	4,000	*			

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

WEST COAST AGENCY.					
Abhousaht	287	}	882	2,278	3 Roman Catholic.
Clao qu aht	282				
Chaic-cles-aht.....	130				
Ehatt-is-aht.....	138				
Emlh-wilh-laht.....	185				
Hosh-que-aht.....	205				
Howchuk-lis-aht.....	53				
Kel-seem-aht.....	128				
Ky-wk-aht.....	514				
Match-itl-aht.....	77				
Mooach-aht.....	278				
Nitten-aht.....	223				
Nooch-ah-laht.....	128				
Oi-aht.....	218				
Opitches-aht.....	54				
Pacheen-aht.....	64				
Too-qu-aht.....	31				
Tsesh-aht.....	165				
Total	3,160				

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians ;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

Indians.	Census Return.	Pro- testant	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
FRASER RIVER AGENCY.					
Assylitch.....	26	26			
Burrard Inlet, Reserve No. 3.....	48	20	28		
Capitano Creek.....	67	9	58		
Cheam.....	143		143		
Chehales.....	130		130		
Co-qua-piet.....	39		39		
Coquet-lane.....	32		32		
Gla-hoose.....	145		145		
Douglas.....	105		105		
Ewa-hoos.....	74		74		
Em-alcom.....	86		86		
False-Creek.....	73		73		
Haisting's Saw Mills.....	127	84	43		
Harrison Mouth.....	43		43		
Hope.....	156		156		
Katsey.....	76		76		
Langley.....	154		154		
Matsqui.....	58		58		
Mission—Burrard Inlet.....	296		296		1 Roman Catholic..
Misqueam.....	130	12	118		
Moodyville Saw Mills.....	62	40	22		
New Westminster.....	150	60	90		1 do
Nicoamen.....	35		35		
Ohamille.....	95	45	50		
Pemberton Meadows.....	186		186		
Popkum.....	24	24			
Semiabmoos.....	51		51		
Sohurye.....	17		17		
Secheit.....	321		321		
Skokale.....	40	40			
Skowall.....	97		97		
Skukum Chuck.....	78		78		
Skulteen.....	118		118		
Seymour Creek.....	27		8	19	
Squah.....	73		73		
Squattets.....	92	52	40		
Squamish—Howe Sound.....	285		200	85	
Sliammon.....	329		329		
Slumagh.....	43		43		
Squehala.....	21	7	14		
Squeam.....	44		44		
Sumas, No. 1.....	31		31		
do No. 2.....	55	55			
do No. 3.....	41	14	27		
Synay.....	57		57		
Texas Lake.....	59		59		
To-ylee.....	49	40	9		
Tsonassan.....	81		81		
Wadington Harbor.....	79		79		
Whonock.....	59		59		
Yak-y-you.....	53	23	30		
Yale.....	226	35	191		1 Church of England.
Total.....	4,986				

**TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians ;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.**

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

Indians.	Census Return.	Pro- testant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
KAMLOOPS AGENCY.					
Chataway	10		10		
Chomok	23	23			
Chukchuqualk	126		124	2	
Halaha	9			9	
Halaut	134		131	3	
Halkum	143		141	2	
Hlukkhlukatan	76	74		2	
Kamloops	238		238		
Kamus	68	36		22	
Kapatsitsan	40	40			
Kekalus	23	23			
Kittsawat	17	7		10	
Kuaut	70	69		1	
Mpaktam	13	13			
Nepa	18	13		5	
Nesikeep	38	8	20	8	
Nhumeen	28	28			
Nikaomin	35	32		3	
Nkaih	2			2	
Nkatsam	104	100		4	
Nkumcheen	87	81		6	
Nkya	46	44		2	
Nquakin	55	53		2	
Paska	14	14			
Piminos and Pakeist	47	45		2	
Shahahanih	90	87		3	
Siska	40	21		19	
Skaap	15	15			
Skappa	22	21		1	
Skichistan	81		81		
Skuwha	13		13		
Skuzzy	69		69		
Snahaim	20	20			
Spapium	25	23		2	
Spapsin	24	24			
Speyam	24	16		8	
Spuzzum	130	128		2	
Stahl	61	61			
Strynne	49	45		4	
Sunk	19	19			
Tlkumcheen	166	156	5	5	
Tluhtaus	139		139		
Tquayaum	130	36	88	6	
Yout	10	8		2	
Total.	2,579				
OWICHAN AGENCY.					
Che-erno	68		68		
Comea kin	66		66		
Clem-clemalats	148		148		
Comox	44		44		
Discovery Island	15		15		
Esquimalt	30		30		
Galiano Island	20		20		
Hel-lait	30		30		
Hatch Point	8		8		
Kil-pan-hus	15		15		

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians ;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

Indians.	Census Return	Protes- tant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
<i>COWICHAN AGENCY—Concluded.</i>					
Kee-nip-sia	41		41		1 Roman Catholic.
Kok-si-lah	26		26		
Kul-leets	71		71		
Ll-mal-ches	26	26			1 Protestant.
Lyach-sun	74		74		
Mal-a-hut	16		16		
Mayne Island	20		20		
Nanaimo	153	153			
Pan-que-chin	55		55		do
Penel-a-kut	197		197		
Punt-ledge	31		31		
Qua-michan	212		212		
Qual-i-cum	21		21		
Sick-a-meen	31		31		
Sno-uo-wus	14		14		
Somenos	85		85		
Songhees	132		132		
Sooke	36		30		
Tsar-out	47		47		
Tsart-ilp	55		55		
Tse-kum	31		31		
Tsussie	40		40		
Total	1,852				
<i>KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.</i>					
Ah-knaw-ah-mish	72			72	
Ah-wah-seet-tla-la	45			45	
Keope-e-no	17			17	
Kose-kemos	141			141	
Klah-wit-sis	92			92	
Klass-ki-no	13			13	
Kwawt-se-no	38			38	
Kwaw-she-lah	56			56	
Kwaw-waw-i-nuck	35			35	
Kwaw-kewith	48			48	
Kwe-ah-kah	46			46	
Kwe-ah-kah, Saich-kieie-tachs	34			34	
Kwick-so-te-no	44			44	
Mateelpl	65			65	
Mah-ma-lil-le-kullah	153			153	
Na-knock-to	142			142	
Nim-keesh	162	162			1 Protestant.
Noo-we-tee	92			92	
Ta-nock-teuch	114			114	
Tsah-waw-ti-neuch	178			178	
Waw-lis-knahk-newlth	40			40	
Waw-lit-sum, Saich-kioie-tachs	49			49	
We-wai-ai-kum do	94			94	
We-wai-ai-kai do	128			128	
Total	1,698				

**TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians ;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Concluded.**

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Concluded.

Indians.	Census Return.	Protes- tant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
OKANAGAN AGENCY.					
Chu-chu-way-ha.....	71		70	1	
Ker-e-meus.....	67		60	7	
Na-ai-k.....	104	16	30	58	
Nkam-ip.....	39		39		
Nkam-a-plix.....	179		110	69	
Nzis-kat.....	22		22		
Pen-tic-ton.....	127		127		
Quin-sha-a-tin.....	28		27	7	
Quis-kan-ah-t.....	27		21		
Shen-nos-quan-kin.....	45		30	15	
Spa-ha-min.....	160		120	40	
Spal-lam-cheen.....	59		57	2	
Zoht.....	14		4	10	
Total.....	942				
WILLIAM'S LAKE AGENCY.					
Alexandria.....	56		56		
Alkali Lake.....	165		165		
Anahim's Tribe.....	186		186		
Bridge River.....	89		89		
Canoe Creek.....	143		143		
Cayoosh Creek.....	38		38		
Cheewack.....	8	8			
Clinton.....	42		42		
Colchopa.....	44	44			
Dog Creek.....	10		10		
Fountain.....	213		213		
High Bar.....	41		41		
Kaninis' Tribe.....	46		46		
Lillooet.....	98		98		
Pavillion.....	52		52		
Pashilquia.....	42	42			
Quesnelle.....	55		55		
Seton Lake.....	214		214		
Soda Creek.....	65		65		
Stone.....	107		107		
Toosey's Tribe.....	66		66		
William's Lake.....	138		138		
Total.....	1,918				
KOOTENAY AGENCY.					
Columbia Lake.....	83	}	587		
Kinbaskets (Shuswap Tribe).....	48				
Lower Kootenay.....	150				
St. Mary.....	258				
Tobacco Plains.....	48				
Total.....	587				

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Pro- testant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
No agents have as yet been appointed for the following bands, namely :—					
Bellacoola }	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hiletsuck }	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hydah.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Siccanees	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tahelie	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tsimpsheean.....	8,522	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bands not visited.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	20,022				

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario	17,700
Quebec	12,465
Nova Scotia	2,145
New Brunswick.....	1,594
Prince Edward Island	319
Manitoba and North-West Territories.....	26,368
Peace River District.....	2,038
Athabaska District.....	8,000
McKenzie District.....	7,000
Eastern Rupert's Land.....	4,016
Labrador, Canadian Interior.....	1,000
Arctic Coast.....	4,000
British Columbia.....	37,944
Total.....	124,589

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

JOHN MCGIRR,
Clerk of Statistics.



PART II.

RETURN A (1)

Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1888.

HEADQUARTERS.

Designation.	Name.	Annual Salary.	When Appointed to Department.	By whom Appointed.	Date of First Appointment to the Civil Service.	Remarks.
		\$				
Superintendent-General	The Hon. Thos. White					Deceased held this office combined with that of Minister of the Interior.
Deputy Superintendent-General	L. Vankoughnet.....	3,200	Feb. 13, 1861.....	Governor in Council...	Feb. 13, 1861.....	
Chief Clerk and Accountant.....	R. Sinclair	2,300	June 1, 1873.....	do	Apr. 15, 1859.....	
Clerk in charge of Lands and Timber Branch	J. D. McLean.....	1,500	Oct. 25, 1876.....	do	Oct. 25, 1876.....	
Surveyor and Chief Draughtsman	W. A. Austin.....	1,800	June 7, 1883.....	do	June 7, 1883.....	
Inspector of Agencies & Reserves	A. Dingman.....	1,650	July 22, 1882.....	do	July 22, 1882.....	
Solicitor.....	R. Sedgewick	400	Feb. 27, 1888.....	do	Feb. 27, 1888.....	
French Translator	J. V. deBoucherville.....	1,400	July 1, 1868.....	do	May —, 1865.....	
Corresponding Clerk.....	A. N. McNeill.....	1,550	do 1, 1874.....	do	July 1, 1874.....	
Assistant Accountant	F. W. Smith.....	1,400	Sept. 1, 1873.....	do	Oct. 13, 1870.....	
Clerk.....	T. F. S. Kirkpatrick.....	1,400	Aug. 6, 1873.....	do	Aug. 6, 1873.....	
Book-keeper	D. C. Scott.....	1,300	Oct. 1, 1880.....	do	July 8, 1879.....	
do	R. G. Dalton	1,300	July —, 1871.....	do	do —, 1871.....	
Clerk	M. Benson.....	1,250	Apr. 22, 1876.....	do	Apr. 22, 1876.....	
Clerk of Records.....	S. Stewart.....	1,250	July 1, 1879.....	do	July 1, 1879.....	
Clerk of Statistics.....	John McGirr.....	1,200	Aug. 1, 1877.....	do	Aug. 1, 1877.....	
Assistant Surveyor.....	Samuel Bray.....	1,100	June 14, 1884.....	do	June 14, 1884.....	
Assistant Book-keeper.....	H. J. Brook.....	1,000	Apr. 3, 1882.....	do	Jan. 1, 1871.....	
Copying Clerk.....	J. Delisle.....	900	June 23, 1880.....	do	July 8, 1879.....	
Assistant Clerk of Land Sales	Thos. Coffey.....	800	July 17, 1878.....	do	do 17, 1878.....	
Stenographer	H. C. Ross.....	1,150	Jan. 10, 1883.....	do	Jan. 10, 1883.....	
Copying Clerk.....	H. G. Maingy	800	July 1, 1879.....	do	July 1, 1879.....	
Assistant Book-keeper	H. McKay	800	Mar. 1, 1884.....	do	do 9, 1880.....	
Clerk	J. W. Shore	700	do 24, 1884.....	do	Mar. 24, 1884.....	
Registrar of Patents	W. A. Orr.....	1,100	Nov. 24, 1883.....	do	Nov. 24, 1883.....	
Clerk.....	L. D. McMeekin.....	550	Dec. 31, 1888.....	do	Dec. 31, 1888.....	
do	G. M. Matheson.....	400	June 21, 1888.....	do	June 21, 1888.....	
Stenographer	J. A. J. McKenna	500	Nov. 28, 1887.....	do	July 1, 1887.....	
Engrossing Clerk	L. A. Dorval	650	July 1, 1886.....	do	July 1, 1886.....	
Clerk	A. E. Kemp.....	800	Feb. 1, 1884.....	do	Feb. 1, 1884.....	

16-1*	Clerk of Indices	F. Yielding.....	700	Apr. 3, 1882.....	do	Apr. 3, 1882.....	
	Clerk	C. Reiffenstein.....	700	Nov. 24, 1883.....	do	Nov. 24, 1883.....	
	do	John Austin.....	650	July 1, 1885.....	do	July 1, 1885.....	
	do	I. H. Wilson.....	500	Jan. 29, 1887.....	do	Jan. 29, 1887.....	
	*Extra Clerk	Rev. Wm. Scott.....					\$1.50 per diem.
	do	M. Maxwell.....	400				
	do	M. Craig.....	400				
	*Housekeeper	T. Starmer.....	500	July 1, 1883.....	Governor in Council...	July 1, 1883.....	
	Messenger	J. Slocombe.....	420	Sept. 30, 1883.....	do	Sept. 30, 1883.....	
	Extra Messenger.....	F. R. Byshe.....	400				
	do	Benjamin Hayter.....					\$1 per diem.

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN A (2)

Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1888.

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.
A. G. Smith	Clerk	900 00	do	
J. C. Phipps	Superintendent	1,200 00	Manitowaning	With \$100 per annum for travelling expenses and 3 per cent. for 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.
P. E. Jones	do	600 00	Hagersville	
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	800 00	Port Arthur	With \$130 a year for rent, light and fuel.
Mathew Hill	do	500 00	Shannonville	
A. B. Cowan	Indian Lands Agent	250 00	Gananogue	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 and free office. No other remuneration.
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	
E. Bennett	do	60 00	Eganville	
J. W. Jermy	do	500 00	Cape Croker	With free house.

James Allen.....	do	500 00	Saugeen.....	do	
John Wallace .....	.....	25 00			
A. Root .....	.....	25 00			} On the Islands..... Guardians of Islands in St. Lawrence.
J. L. Thompson .....	.....	25 00			
John Thackeray	Agent.....	500 00	Raseneath		
J. R. Stevenson.....	do	500 00	Georgina.....		
E. Harris.....	do	500 00	Gore's Landing.....		
H. H. Thompson	do	500 00	Penetanguishene		
D. J. McPhee.....	do	500 00	Uptergrove.....		
G. B. McDermott.....	do	150 00	Scugog.....		
A. McKelvey	do	500 00	Wallaceburg.....		
A. English.....	do	500 00	Sarnia.....	\$100 a year for keep of horse.	
E. Watson.....	Indian Lands Agent		do	5 per cent. on collections.	
N. LeBel.....	Agent.....	150 00	Rivière du Loup.....	5 per cent. commission on land sales up to \$2,000, 2½	
Geor Long	do		St. Régis.....	10 per cent. commission on collections 2½ per cent.	
James Martin.....	do	600 00	Maniwaki	on disbursements. No other remuneration.	
L. E. Otis	do	400 00	Point Bleue	\$50 a year for office rent.	
A. Brosseau.....	do	600 00	Caughnawaga.....	With \$60 a year for office rent.	
L. F. Boucher.....	Superintendent.....	400 00	Betsiamits.....	With \$100 for rent, light and fuel.	
Rev. J. Gagné.....	Agent.....	50 00	Maria		
S. Porrier	do	200 00	Restigouche.....		
H. Vassal	do	200 00	Pierreville.....	With 10 per cent. on collections, 2½ per cent. on dis-	
A. A. Hudon	Prosecutor.....	100 00	Robervale	bursements.	
F. H. O'Brien.....	do	100 00	Tadousac.....		
A. Bastien.....	Agent.....	200 00	Lorete		

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

I. W. Powell, M.D	Visiting Superintendent.....	3,000 00	Victoria.....	} With travelling expenses.
P. O'Reilly	Indian Reserve Commissioner.....	3,500 00	do	
H. Moffatt	Superintendent's Assistant	1,800 00	do	
W. H. Lomas	Agent	1,200 00	Cowichan	
H. Guilloid	do	1,200 00	West Coast.....	
R. H. Pidcock	do	1,200 00	Kwakwewlth	
P. McTiernan	do	1,200 00	Fraser River.....	
J. W. Mackay	do	1,200 00	Kamloops	
do	do	600 00	Okanagan (appointed provisionally)	
M. Phillips	Acting Agent	1,200 00	Kootenay	
C. Todd	do	1,800 00	North-West Coast	
W. L. Meason	Agent.....	1,200 00	Williams Lake	
S. Y. Wootton.....	Stipendiary Magistrate, Metlahkathla...	2,600 00	Port Simpson	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1888—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Name.	Office	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.		
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," for Digby.
C. 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. Clarke	do	33 33	Parrsboro'	do 6 "b," for County Colchester.
Rev. R. McDonald	do	100 00	Pictou	do 7, for County Cumberland.
W. C. 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. McIsaac	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.
Rev. M. McKenzie	do	100 00	Christmas Island	do 12, for County Victoria.
G. R. Smith.....	do	25 00	Yarmouth	do 13, for County Cape Breton.
M. A. Macdonald, M.D.	Medical Officer	100 00	Sydney	do 14, for County Yarmouth.
J. McMillan, M.D.	do	42 00	Pictou	do 13, for County Cape Breton.
				do 8, for Indians of Pictou and vicinity.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Charles Sargeant	Visiting Superintendent.....	400 00	Chatham	North-Eastern Superintendency.
James Farrell	do	300 00	Fredericton.....	South-Western do
do	Acting Agent	200 00	do	Agent for Counties of Victoria and Madawaska.
Rev. J. J. O'Leary.....	Missionary	200 00	Tobique	NOTE—Mr. O'Leary receives \$100 from the Indian
Rev. J. C. McDevitt.....	do	200 00	Fredericton	Trust Fund and a similar sum from the New
Rev. S. J. Crumley.....	do	100 00	Red Bank	Brunswick grant,

[PART II.]

Rev. W. Morrissey	do	100 00	Oak Point.....	
Rev. E. J. Bannon	do	100 00	Big Cove.....	
Rev. L. O. D'Amour	do	40 00	Edmundston	
Rev. J. F. Carson.....	do	100 00	Kingston	County of Kent.
Rev. J. L. McDonald.....	do	25 00	Restigouche	
Rev. W. O'Leary	do	100 00	Kingsclear	
J. Macdonald, M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	100 00		do Northumberland
H. A. Fish, M.D.....	do	100 00		do do
J. B. Lamothe, M.D.....	do	20 00		do Kent.
J. F. Brine, M.D.....	do	100 00		do do
J. Barnaby	Constable	20 00		Eel Ground.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

John O. Arsenault.....	Agent.....	300 00	Lennox Island.....	Salary as Agent.....\$ 200 00
				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.....	2,400 00	do
T. P. Wadsworth	Inspector of Farms and Agencies in North-West Territories.....	1,800 00	
Alex. McGibbon	do do	1,800 00	Regina
W. McGirr	Clerk	1,600 00	do
J. C. Nelson.....	Surveyor.....	2,190 00	do
A. W. Ponton	Assistant Surveyor.....	1,400 00	do
J. A. Macrae.....	Inspector Protestant Schools.....	1,200 00	do
G. A. Betourney.....	do Roman Catholic Schools	1,200 00	do

[PART II]

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1888.—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, REGINA.		\$ cts.		
F. H. Paget	Clerk	900 00	Regina	
W. Anderson.....	do	1,200 00	do	
J. W. Jowett.....	do	900 00	do	
R. G. R. Eden	do	720 00	do	
J. J. Campbell	do	720 00	do	
A. W. L. Gompertz.....	do	720 00	do	
J. P. Wright.....	do	1,000 00	do	
P. Hourie	Interpreter	900 00	do	
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, WINNIPEG.				
E. McColl.....	Inspector of Indian Agencies, in charge of Manitoba Superintendency.....	2,200 00	Winnipeg.....	
L. J. A. Leveque.....	Clerk	1,300 00	do	
E. Jean.....	do	700 00	do	
J. Hourigan.....	Forest Bailiff, Treaty No. 3.....	700 00	Rat Portage.....	
G. T. Orton, M D.....	Medical attendant.....	800 00	Winnipeg.....	Attends Indians of St. Peter's, Fort Alexander and Brokenhead Reserves.
MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY.				
<i>Treaty No. 1.</i>				
F. Ogletree.....	Agent.....	800 00	Portage la Prairie	
A. M. Muckle.....	do	900 00	Clandeboye.....	

[PART II]

<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	Savanne
H. Chastellaine.....	Interpreter.....	250 00	Fort Francis.....
<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>			
A. McKay	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	Crooked Lakes.....
J. B. Lash.....	do	1,200 00	Muscowpetung's Reserve
Hilton Keith.....	do	1,200 00	Touchwood Hills.....
H. L. Reynolds.....	do	1,000 00	File Hills.....
W. S. Grant.....	do	1,000 00	Assiniboine Reserve.....
J. A. Markle.....	do	1,200 00	Birtle.....
John J. Campbell.....	do	1,000 00	Moose Mountain.....
D. Pierce.....	Clerk	720 00	Crooked Lakes.....
C. Pratt.....	Interpreter.....	360 00	do
H. R. Halpin.....	Clerk	720 00	Muscowpetung's Reserve
W. E. Jones.....	do	900 00	Touchwood Hills.....
W. Daniels	Interpreter.....	240 00	File Hills
W. Graham.....	Clerk	600 00	Birtle
E. McNeill.....	Farming Instructor, Reserve No. 71.....	360 00	Crooked Lakes.....
J. A. Sutherland.....	do do 73.....	480 00	do
A. J. Coburn.....	do do 74.....	360 00	do
J. Nicol.....	do do 72.....	480 00	do
S. Hockley.....	do do 79.....	480 00	Qu'Appelle.....
D. McIntosh.....	do do 80.....	420 00	do
T. J. Fleetham.....	do Reserves Nos. 86, 87, 88.....	600 00	Touchwood Hills.....
J. H. Gooderham.....	do Reserves Nos. 85, 89, 90.....	600 00	do
R. McKinnon	do Reserve No. 75.....	720 00	Indian Head
C. Lawford.....	do Reserves Nos. 88, 89, 70.....	600 00	Moose Mountain.....
Rev. Father Hugonard...	Principal, Industrial School.....	1,200 00	Qu'Appelle.....

Also instructs in farming.

RETURN A (2).—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1888—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>		\$ cts.		
P. J. Williams.....	Agent.....	1,200 00	Battleford.....	
R. S. McKenzie.....	do.....	1,000 00	Duck Lake.....	
J. Finlayson.....	do.....	1,000 00	Carlton.....	
W. C. De Balinhard.....	do.....	1,200 00	Edmonton.....	
S. B. Lucas.....	do.....	1,200 00	Peace Hills.....	
Rev. T. Clark.....	Principal, Industrial School.....	1,200 00	Battleford.....	
J. B. Ashby.....	Assistant do.....	720 00	do.....	
J. A. Mitchell.....	Agent.....	1,200 00	Victoria.....	
G. G. Mann.....	do.....	1,000 00	Onion Lake.....	
J. Carney.....	Storeman and Clerk.....	720 00	Battleford.....	
W. Laurie.....	Assistant Clerk.....	720 00	do.....	
A. J. McNeill.....	Clerk.....	720 00	Duck Lake.....	
J. Tompkins.....	Interpreter.....	480 00	Battleford.....	
M. S. Vankoughnet.....	Clerk.....	720 00	Onion Lake.....	
J. V. Kildahl.....	do.....	540 00	Edmonton.....	
J. Calder.....	Interpreter.....	600 00	do.....	
T. Edmundson.....	Clerk.....	600 00	Victoria.....	
J. Pritchard.....	Storeman and Interpreter.....	420 00	do.....	
J. D. Molson.....	Clerk.....	900 00	Peace Hills.....	
D. Whitford.....	Interpreter.....	540 00	do.....	
L. Marion.....	Farming Instructor, Reserves Nos. 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101.	480 00	Duck Lake.....	
G. Chaffee.....	do Reserves Nos 102, 103, 104, 105, 106.	730 00	Carlton.....	
J. H. Price.....	do Reserve 108.....	600 00	Battleford.....	
O. F. Orr.....	do Reserves 109, 110, 111.....	720 00	do.....	
J. Fitzpatrick.....	do Reserve No. 113.....	600 00	do.....	
G. D. Gopsil.....	do Reserves Nos. 114, 116.....	600 00	do.....	
A. Sufferin.....	do Reserve No. 115.....	600 00	do.....	
G. Applegarth.....	do do 112.....	600 00	do.....	

J. E. Ingram.....	do	do	125.....	600 00	Saddle Lake.....
W. J. O'Donnell.....	do	Reserves Nos. 132,			Edmonton
		133, 134, 135		600 00	
D. C. Robertson	do	Reserves Nos. 137,			Peace Hills.....
		140.....		480 00	
J. Ross	do	Reserves Nos. 138,			do
		139.....		600 00	
<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>					
W. Pocklington	Agent.....			1,200 00	Blood Reserve
M. Begg.....	do			1,200 00	Blackfoot Crossing.....
F. O. Cornish.....	do			1,200 00	Sarcee Reserve.....
Rev. E. Claude.....	Principal, Industrial School.....			1,200 00	High River
A. R. Springett	Sub-Agent			900 00	Piegan Reserve
W. S. Richardson.....	Clerk			720 00	Blackfoot Crossing.....
S. Swinford.....	do			720 00	Blood Reserve.....
A. P. S. Cocks.....	do			720 00	Sarcee Reserve.....
G. H. Wheatly	Farming Instructor, Farm No. 20a			540 00	Crowfoot's Reserve.....
J. M. Scott.....	do do 20b			540 00	Old Sun's Reserve.....
W. Middleton	do do 21			540 00	Piegan Reserve.....
J. Wilson.....	do do 22			600 00	Blood Reserve

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN A (2)—Continued.

MISSIONARIES receiving remuneration from the Department of Indian Affairs for services performed among Indians, to the 30th June, 1888.

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
Rev. M. Mainville.....	St. Régis.....	303 32	Roman Catholic	Iroquois of St. Régis. \$100 of this amount and an additional \$25 for fuel is paid by Iroquois of St. Régis.
Rev. A. G. Smith.....	Munceytown.....	400 00	Protestant.....	Chippewas of Thames.
Rev. John Jacobs	Baby's Point.....	400 00	do	do Walpole Island.
Rev. G. Giroux.....	Lorette	225 96	Roman Catholic	Hurons of Lorette.
Rev. G. A. Anderson.....	Tyendinaga	400 00	Protestant.....	Paid by the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.
Rev. N. V. Burtin	Caughnawaga	225 96	Roman Catholic	

RETURN A (2)—Continued.

MEDICAL MEN employed by the Department of Indian Affairs, to the 30th June, 1888, showing the Tribes which they attend.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Name.	Name of Tribe they Attend.	Annual Salary.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.	
P. H. Spohn.....	Chippewas of Beausoleil	150 00	Paid by the Band.
G. H. Corbett.....	do Rama	150 00	do
Clark Lapp.....	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.....	2,000 00	Paid by the Band; is also allowed an assistant at \$600 a year.
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.
H. Wigle.....	Chippewas of Nawash.....	350 00	do
D. Sinclair.....	do Thames	200 00	do
J. A. Reid.....	Garden River and Batchewana Bands.....	200 00	do
J. M. Shaw.....	Mississaguas of Rice Lake.....	150 00	do
J. Comeau	River Desert Indians.....	150 00	do
C. N. Smellie.....	Micmacs of Gaspé.....	80 00	

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

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

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

Return B, with Subsidiary Statements.

STATEMENT of Transactions in connection with Trust Fund during the Year ended 30th June, 1888.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance at the credit of this fund on 30th June, 1887		3,303,867 24
Government grants	39,685 88	
Collections on account of land sales, timber dues, dues on stone quarried, rents, fines and fees during the year	104,226 30	
Interest accrued during the year on the funds in the hands of the Dominion Government	160,662 12	
		304,574 30
Expenditure during the year		3,608,441 54
		284,206 92
Balance on 30th June, 1888		3,324,234 62
NOTE—		
Balance on 30th June, 1888, as above	3,324,234 62	
Balance on 30th June, 1888, as shown by the Auditor General's Report	3,243,898 10	
A difference of	80,336 52	
And being composed of, viz. :—		
Amount in dispute, see Auditor General's Report for 1887, page 302		77,246 66
Interest on \$77,246.66, for one year, at 4 per cent.		3,089 86
		80,336 52

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 1.

DR.

BATCHEWANA Indians in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments :—			By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	1,293 33	
Balance on 30th June, 1887.....		228 33	Land and timber sales.....	544 00	
Rev. Thos. Ouillett, teacher, salary.....		200 00	Rents, &c.....		222 34
Chief Nubenagooching, salary.....		100 00	Interest on invested capital.....		42 60
J. A. Reid, M.D., salary.....		85 80	Balance on 30th June, 1888.....		447 24
<i>Sundry Payments.</i>					
For Medicines and medical attendance.....		74 90			
Renewal of fishing licences.....		10 00			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	54 45	13 15			
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	1,782 88				
	1,837 33	712 18		1,837 33	712 18
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....		447 24	Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	1,782 88	

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 2.
CR.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF BEAUSOLIEL in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

16

	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, 1887.....	56,491 68	465 02
Rev. Wm Elias, secretary, 3 months.....		6 25	Land and timber sales.....	920 20	
Sol. Mark, messenger, 3 months.....		2 50	Rents.....		73 87
P. H. Spohn, M.D.....		150 00	Interest on invested capital.....		2,758 40
Afd. McCue, 9 months.....		22 50			
Lazarus Assance, 9 months.....		7 50			
<i>Pensions.</i>					
Thos. Sky.....		12 00			
Mrs. John Assance.....		12 00			
Mrs. James Assance, 3 months.....		3 00			
Nancy Shingwakouse.....		12 00			
Thos. Assance.....		12 00			
<i>Sundry Payments.</i>					
Transfer of balance of loan to purchase threshing machine.....		45 00			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		2,266 07			
Relief to destitute.....		5 00			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	87 52	4 43			
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	57,324 36	687 04			
	57,411 88	3,297 29		57,411 88	3,297 29
			Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	57,324 36	687 04

[PART II]

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant*,

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

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 8.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

18-3-31

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
<i>Salaries.</i>					
David Craddock, teacher.....		250 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	341,394 04	3,272 98
E. A. Jones do 9 months.....		187 50	Land and timber sales.....	10,528 47	
Eliza Jones do 9 do.....		187 50	Rents and fines.....		77 50
E. A. Culbert do 3 do.....		62 50	Refund from interest moneys on account of loan to pay debts.....	65 68	
J. W. Cushing, 3 months.....		41 67	Interest on invested capital.....		15,566 04
W. B. McGregor, chief.....		150 00			
F. Lamorandiere, secretary.....		150 00			
J. Akiwenzie, councillor.....		30 00			
J. Wahbezee do.....		30 00			
Louis Johnson, messenger.....		20 00			
M. Johnson do 9 months.....		15 00			
D. Elliott, forest warden.....		40 00			
F. Elliott, caretaker.....		50 00			
John Snake, sexton.....		25 00			
J. Akiwenzie, jun., sexton.....		12 48			
H. Wigle, M.D.....		350 00			
James Toman, chief.....		75 00			
Wm. Solomon, councillor.....		30 00			
Louis Nawash do.....		30 00			
Mike Solomon, messenger, 3 months.....		5 00			
<i>Pensions.</i>					
P. J. Kegedonce.....		50 00			
Thos. Sky.....		20 00			
Mrs. B. Onadjiwon.....		20 00			
Mrs. A. Ashkewee.....		20 00			
Mrs. Munodogwewiss.....		20 00			
Mrs. J. Smith.....		20 00			
Mrs. Luke Snake.....		15 00			
Wm. Angus.....		50 00			
Carried forward.....		1,956 65	Carried forward.....	351,986 19	18,916 52

[PART III]

17

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 3.
CR.

DR.

CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

18

[PART II]

		Capital.	Interest.			Capital.	Interest.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....			1,956 65	Brought forward.....		351,986 19	18,916 52
To the following payments:—							
<i>Pensions—Concluded.</i>							
Jos. Dusonagon.....			20 00				
Mary Ann York.....			20 00				
John Wahbadick.....			30 00				
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>							
Repairs to roads.....			200 00				
Insurance on church and school buildings.....			19 50				
Inspecting schools.....			40 40				
Renewal of fishing license.....			25 00				
Cost of surveys and inspection.....		309 03					
Furniture for school building.....		35 00					
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....		1,075 22	4 65				
Interest moneys distributed.....			13,058 87				
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....		350,566 94	3,541 45				
		351,986 19	18,916 52			351,986 19	18,916 52
				By Balance on 30th June, 1888.....		350,566 94	3,541 45

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant.*

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 4.

DR.

CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

16-23**

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By balance on 30th June, 1887.....	51,776 40	543 94
<i>Salaries.</i>			Land and timber sales	636 75	
J. B. Naningishkung, chief.....		75 00	Rents collected.....		53 18
J. B. Naningishkung, councillor.....		8 00	Interest on invested capital.....		2,697 92
Gilbert Williams.....		8 00			
John Kenice.....		8 00			
Jos. Kenice, secretary.....		14 00			
G. H. Corbett, M.D.....		150 00			
S. B. Naningishkung.....		20 00			
<i>Pensions.</i>					
Jacob Shilling.....		12 00			
Wm. Bigwind.....		12 00			
Peter Jacobs.....		12 00			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Fire loss, Jas. Ingersoll.....		25 00			
Law costs in connection with liquor prosecution.....		3 00			
Inspecting schools.....		14 00			
Relief grants.....		69 00			
Cost of blankets.....		22 95			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		2,168 46			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	63 67	3 31			
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	52,349 48	570 32			
	52,413 15	3,295 04		52,413 15	3,295 04
			Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	52,349 48	570 32

[PART II]

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

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

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 5

DR.

CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

20

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
<i>Salaries.</i>					
H. J. Johnston, teacher.....		250 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	185,322 66	1,583 44
Wilson Jacobs, chief.....		100 00	Land and timber collections.....	1,652 88	
Jas. Manasse.....		30 00	Rent of gravel pit.....	20 00	
Elijah George.....		30 00	Interest on invested capital.....		8,800 24
Silas Wahbemong.....		30 00			
J. Nahmabin.....		30 00			
Adam Sappah.....		30 00			
J. Johnston.....		30 00			
J. Chippewa, chapel steward.....		30 00			
S. Jackson do.....		15 00			
J. Johnston do.....		15 00			
A. Shawano do.....		15 00			
J. Bressette do.....		15 00			
S. Jackson, messenger.....		30 00			
Wm. Wawanosh, interpreter and secretary.....		350 00			
<i>Pensions.</i>					
Mrs. J. Wawanosh.....		62 50			
Mrs. D. B. Wawanosh.....		100 00			
A. Rodd.....		24 00			
Mrs. J. Kashagance.....		24 00			
Thos. Nayahnoquod, 9 months.....		18 00			
Widow Bird.....		12 00			
Geo. Ashquagonaby.....		12 00			
Widow Kahbayah.....		12 00			
do Cotterill, 3 months.....		3 00			
A. Nageeshig.....		12 00			
Widow Pike, 3 months.....		3 00			
do Nawang.....		12 00			
do Sappah.....		12 00			
do Omazenah.....		12 00			

[PART II]

do Lighthouse		12 00		
do Shagutchevaga		12 00		
do Kahgayah		12 00		
do Petabney, 9 months		9 00		
do Mahcahdenequa		12 00		
Mrs. Moses Henry		12 00		
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>				
Relief to destitute Indians		112 00		
Cost of uniforms for members of brass band.....		300 00		
Cost of painting school house.....		60 00		
Medical attendance and medicines.....		772 70		
Funeral furnishings		142 59		
Cost of building material.....		20 60		
Repairs to council house.....		3 00		
do school house.....		9 25		
Inspection of schools.....		61 00		
Cutting thistles.....		3 50		
Books, &c., for schools.....		9 70		
Travelling expenses of J. Johnston		4 50		
Cleaning council house.....		2 00		
Insurance on council house.....		8 00		
Cost of digging a drain		121 00		
Wood for schools		26 25		
Furniture for school house.....		12 00		
Services of constable.....		4 50		
Cost of stoves, &c.....		23 03		
Services of Charlotte Isaac as secretary		4 00		
Cost of construction of ditch.....	3,063 22			
Luke James, rent of gravel pit.....	10 00			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	167 29			
Distribution of interest moneys		5,754 04		
Balance on 30th June, 1888	183,755 03	1,542 52		
	186,995 54	10,383 68		
			186,995 54	10,383 68
			183,755 03	1,542 52

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant.*

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

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 6.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF SAUGEEN in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
<i>Salaries.</i>					
John Burr, teacher.....		300 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	271,409 52	2,565 97
Isabella McIver, teacher.....		300 00	Land and timber collections.....	6,377 66	
Henry H. Madwayosh, chief.....		150 00	Rents.....		52 50
John Kadahgegwon do.....		150 00	Refund from interest moneys on account of loan		
Ralph Johnson, councillor.....		20 00	to pay debts.....	491 84	
John Stephenson do.....		20 00	Interest on invested capital.....		12,651 84
Cephas Kahbege do.....		20 00			
Thos. Naugun do.....		20 00			
J. Madwishmind.....		20 00			
Wm. Washpemong, sexton.....		40 00			
Jessie Root.....		20 00			
Peter Henry, messenger.....		15 00			
W. S. Scott, M.D.....		260 00			
Waldron Elias.....		100 00			
Frs. Troonch, caretaker.....		25 00			
<i>Pensions.</i>					
John Waubishkaukuming.....		12 00			
Chas. Mazhukewawedong.....		12 00			
F. Wahbezee.....		12 00			
John Ataugay.....		12 00			
Wm. Nagum.....		12 00			
Jane Wegwoss.....		25 00			
Eliza Madwishmind.....		12 00			
Widow Shingoonce.....		12 00			
Charlotte Sanigwobs.....		12 00			
Widow Mukadamowa.....		12 00			
Mary Majigeshig.....		12 00			
Mary Manidowaub.....		6 00			
Thompson S Manidowaub.....		12 00			
Mrs. Martin.....		16 00			

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Eliza George.....	12 00
Stephen Mukosegah.....	12 00
John Kahbeje.....	12 00
Mrs. Bedford.....	12 00
Mrs. Henry Jones.	12 00
Widow Paskequowedong.....	12 00

Sundry Disbursements.

Repairs to roads	133 33
Inspection of schools.....	45 00
Relief of destitute.....	12 00
Books for schools	19 15
Costs in connection with liquor traffic.....	134 40
Printing	2 05
Cost of stamping iron.....	1 50
Refund to Indians of amount overpaid on account of their indebtedness to John Denney.....	854 20
Cost of survey of White Cloud Island, &c.....	232 50
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	643 26 3 15
Distribution of Interest moneys.....	10,505 95
Balance on 30th June, 1888	276,549 06 2,702 78
	278,279 02 15,270 31

Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	278,279 02	15,270 31
	276,549 06	2,702 78

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 7.

24

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF SNAKE ISLAND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	24,406 70	232 29
<i>Salaries.</i>			Land and timber sales.....	348 47	68 95
Chas. Bigcanoe, chief.....		80 00	Rents.....		1,221 80
Jas. Ashquabe, councillor, 3 months.....		5 00	Interest on invested capital.....		
Geo. McCue do do.....		5 00			
Jas. Charles do do.....		17 50			
John Johnson, caretaker, 3 months.....		6 25			
Zach. Bigcanoe do do.....		6 25			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Funeral furnishings.....		15 00			
Expenses in connection with Grand Council.....		2 68			
Cost of trucks for threshing machine.....		60 20			
Medicines and medical attendance.....		131 25			
Cost of fanning mills.....		56 00			
Inspection of schools.....		13 00			
Mary Snake, on account of moneys at her credit.....		5 00			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	34 85	2 10			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		896 17			
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	24,720 32	221 64			
	24,755 17	1,523 04		24,755 17	1,523 04
			By Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	24,720 32	221 64

[PART II]

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

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

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 8.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES in account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
<i>Salaries.</i>					
Jos. Fisher, teacher.....		200 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	67,383 48	935 14
John Henry do		216 66	Land and timber sales.....	17 90	
Scobie Logan do		200 00	Rents.....		3,216 57
John Henry, Chief.....		12 00	Interest on invested capital		3,472 72
John French do		12 00			
John Chicken, Councillor.....		12 00			
Abel Waucaush do		12 00			
Saml. French.....		12 00			
Moses Wawayanash.....		12 00			
Jos. Fisher, secretary.....		20 00			
Abel Waucaush, interpreter.....		12 00			
Eph. Turner, messenger.....		37 50			
Wm. A. Whiteloon.....		37 50			
D. Sinclair, M.D.....		200 00			
Isaac Smith, janitor, 6 months.....		6 00			
<i>Pensions.</i>					
Tom, chief, 3 months.....		5 00			
Geo. Knotman.....		20 00			
Jacob Shemogan		20 00			
John Whiteloon, 9 months.....		15 00			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Rents distributed.....		3,085 97			
Cost of construction of ditch.....		137 50			
Cost of flag.....		20 63			
Cost of inspecting new Council House.....		12 00			
Insurance on do		21 50			
Material for culvert.....		3 92			
Carried forward.....		4,343 13	Carried forward	67,401 38	7,624 43

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 8.
CR.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		4,343 18	Brought forward.....	67,401 38	7,624 43
<i>Sundry Disbursements—Concluded.</i>					
Chandelier for Council House		16 00			
Band instruments.....		215 50			
Funeral furnishings.....		64 00			
Lumber supplied.....		7 50			
Furniture for Council House.....		12 50			
Cartage on tiles		5 00			
Services of school trustees.....		24 00			
Repairs to Bear Creek School.....		6 00			
Services of constable		5 40			
Painting seats in Council House.....		14 00			
Repairs to Road in Township of Exford.....		18 23			
Books for schools.....		31 65			
Relief to destitute.....		125 00			
Printing Minutes of Grand Council.....		9 00			
Building house on E. ½ lot 11, Caradoc.....		68 00			
Tuition of Indian children.....		2 50			
Wood for schools.....		30 40			
Survey.....		8 00			
Desks for school.....		90 00			
Building Council House.....	950 00				
Extra work in new hall.....	52 00				
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	1 79	192 69			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		1,522 98			
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	66,397 59	812 90			
	67,401 38	7,624 43			
			Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	66 397 59	812 90

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, Accountant.

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

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 9.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF WALPOLE ISLAND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	69,351 09	895 99
<i>Salaries.</i>			Rents		949 45
Jas. Saugee, chief		30 00	Interest on invested capital.....		3,262 28
John Mokewenah, councillor		20 00			
Jos. Osahgee do		20 00			
M. Aultman do		20 00			
Johnson Pindannou		20 00			
Wm. Peters, secretary		50 00			
John Peters, messenger		50 00			
Jos. Moodie, teacher, 9 months		150 00			
Peter Thomas do 3 do		50 00			
<i>Pensions.</i>					
Wauseonoquodt		8 00			
Petwegeshig.....		8 00			
Magabwa.....		8 00			
Meshakadoqua		8 00			
Nanoqua.....		8 00			
Kah-ga-mo-qua.....		8 00			
Widow Pengeesmoqua		8 00			
do Aizhoe		8 00			
do Kewakedoqua		8 00			
do Kewahdenoqua		8 00			
do Shawanoo.....		8 00			
do Chinquamoqua		8 00			
do A. Johnson.....		8 00			
do Quasijiwonoqua		8 00			
do Kiyoshk.....		8 00			
do Waingeeshoqua.....		8 00			
do Kewakodoqua		8 00			
Sarah Saginash		8 00			
Munedoqua, 9 months		6 00			
Carried forward		560 00	Carried forward	69,351 09	5,107 72

[PART II]

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 9.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF WALPOLE ISLAND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

28

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		560 00	Brought forward.....	69,351 09	5,107 72
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Cost of building council house		30 00			
Loan to Rev. W. A. Elias, to assist him in finishing his education		100 00			
Services of grave diggers		40 00			
Medical attendance and medicines		59 75			
Repairs to school-houses		41 99			
Relief.....		133 95			
Cleaning school-house		1 50			
Funeral furnishings		157 00			
Paid for searching for the body of Tooshkinung.....		10 00			
Cost of furniture for Widow Pashuck's house.....		15 00			
Cost of lumber for J. Jackson's house		3 00			
Services of Pathmasters		24 00			
Repairs to road scrapers		3 00			
Books, &c, for schools		10 65			
Loan to assist D. Osahgee in education.....		50 00			
do Peter Willes do		50 00			
Inspection of schools.....		7 40			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund		56 97			
Distribution of interest moneys		2,757 11			
Balance on 30th June, 1888	69,351 09	996 40			
	69,351 09	5,107 72		69,351 09	5,107 72
			Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	69,351 09	996 40

[PART II]

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant.*

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

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 10.

DR.

FORT WILLIAM INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments :—			By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	13,140 67	
To Balance on 30th June, 1887.....		494 09	Rents.....		27 00
Cost of repairing plough.....		5 00	Interest on invested capital.....		505 84
Cost of plough.....		18 00	Balance on 30th June, 1888.....		811 67
Cost of seed potatoes and timothy seed.....		374 19			
Medicines and medical attendance.....		129 75			
Féed for oxen.....		86 60			
Cost of building material.....		64 90			
Supplies furnished Indians doing road work.....		10 00			
Relief.....		55 86			
Expenses conveying patient to hospital.....		3 00			
Funeral furnishings.....		15 60			
Expenses <i>in re</i> charges against Chief Boucher.....		35 90			
Premium to Indians for cultivating new lands.....		60 00			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....		1 62			
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	13,140 67				
	13,140 67	1,344 51		13,140 67	1,344 51
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....		811 67	Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	13,140 67	

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant,

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 11.

30

DR. FRENCH RIVER INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To balance on 30th June, 1887.....		17 12	By balance on 30th June, 1887.....	887 86	
Cost of a threshing machine.....		50 00	Land and timber sales.....	865 50	
Medicines and medical attendance.....		31 13	Rents.....		31 13
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	86 55	1 87	Interest on invested capital.....		34 84
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	1,666 81		Balance on 30th June, 1888.....		34 15
	1,753 36	100 12		1,753 36	100 12
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....		34 15	Balance 30th June, 1888.....	1,666 81	

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 12.

DR.

GARDEN RIVER INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
<i>Salaries.</i>					
Rev. C. A. French, teacher.....		200 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	34,499 13	348 02
Chief Angustin.....		100 00	Land and timber sales.....	4,691 07	
Chief Pequetchenene.....		60 00	Rents and fines.....		546 05
J. A. Reed, physician.....		102 44	Interest on invested capital.....		1,393 88
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Books, &c., for schools.....		19 33			
Cost of taking prisoners to Sault Ste. Marie.....		8 20			
Inspection and report on Elliott Location.....		48 75			
Medicines.....		46 50			
Relief.....		5 00			
Costs in liquor prosecutions.....		33 96			
Repairs to schoolhouse.....		6 82			
Insurance.....		10 00			
Travelling expenses of Dr. J. A. Reed.....		27 00			
Fuel for schools.....		33 00			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	492 76	32 76			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		950 12			
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	38,697 44	604 07			
	39,190 20	2,287 95	Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	39,190 20	2,287 95
				38,697 44	604 07

[PART II]

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

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

RETURN B--Continued.

No. 13.

32

DR.

HENVEY'S INLET INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.		Interest.			Capital.		Interest.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To the following payments:—					By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	7,214	10	32	19
<i>Salaries.</i>					Refund of funeral expenses.....			15	00
Chief Wickemanchi.....			30	24	Interest on invested capital.....			289	84
Chief Jas. Ahsawasahgal.....			17	00					
John Esquimaux, teacher.....			100	00					
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>									
Repairs to school house.....			66	11					
Relief.....			5	00					
Wood for school and lighting fires.....			25	00					
Care of oxen.....			5	00					
Distribution of interest moneys.....			56	03					
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	7,214	10	32	65					
	7,214	10	337	03					
					Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	7,214	10	32	65

[PART II]

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 18 8.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 14.

DR.

LAKE NIPISSING INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

16-3**

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	27,949 69	525 99
<i>Salaries.</i>			Land and timber sales.....	4,715 46	
Jacob Cochai, chief.....		50 00	Rents.....		272 00
S. Commando do.....		20 00	Interest on invested capital.....		1,139 00
Basil Cochai do.....		20 00			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Relief.....		40 00			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	472 05	18 12			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		1,164 88			
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	32,193 10	623 99			
	32,665 15	1,936 99		32,665 15	1,936 99
			Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	32,193 10	623 99

[PART II]

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 15.

DR. MANITOULIN ISLAND INDIANS (Unceded) in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1887.....		385 47	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	2,527 27	
Cost of farming implements.....		75 93	Land and timber sales.....	1,180 02	
Cost of medicines.....		191 75	Liquor fines.....		67 50
Relief		120 00	Interest on invested capital.....		85 68
Wood for school.....		16 87	Balance on 30th June, 1888		640 14
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	118 00	3 30			
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	3,589 29				
	3,707 29	793 32		3,707 29	793 32
Balance on 30th June, 1888		640 14	Balance, 30th June, 1888.....	3,589 29	

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B- *Continued.*

No. 16.

DR. MAGANETTEWAN INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

16-31-91

	Capital.	\$ cts.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888	510 32	26 24	By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	510 32	5 60
			Interest on invested capital.....		20 64
	510 32	26 24		510 32	26 24
			Balance on 30th June, 1888	510 32	26 24

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 17.

DR. MISSISSAUGUAS OF ALNWICK in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments :—			By balance on 30th June, 1887.....	71,451 17	875 50
<i>Salaries.</i>			Land and timber sales.....	630 55	
Mitchell Chubb, chief.....		24 00	Rents and fines collected.....		810 85
Wm. Blaker, councillor.....		12 00	Refund from interest moneys on account of road work.....		17 00
E. Comigo, do 9 months.....		9 00	Interest on invested capital.....		3,811 44
F. Beaver, do do.....		9 00			
Moses Black, do do.....		9 00			
Richard Black, secretary, do.....		18 00			
Wm. Lukes, do 3 months.....		6 00			
Josiah Tobico, sexton, 9 months.....		45 00			
Miss M. A. Crowe, organist.....		20 00			
Thomas Marsden, councillor, 3 months.....		3 00			
Geo. Blaker, do do.....		3 00			
Peter Crow, do do.....		3 00			
Jas. Marsden, sexton, do.....		15 00			
Chas. Lapp, physician.....		200 00			
<i>Pension.</i>					
Widow James.....		12 00			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Grant to teacher's salary.....		18 75			
Funeral furnishings.....		10 00			
Relief.....		12 00			
Costs in case of liquor prosecutions.....		10 00			
Inspection of schools.....		24 00			
Cost of building a house for C. Fisher.....		40 00			
do do Louis Hager.....		96 00			
Sundries for school house.....		11 35			
Insurance.....		30 00			

Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	63 06	52 25		
Distribution of interest moneys	72,018 66	3,931 85		
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....		890 59		
	72,081 72	5,514 79	72,081 72	5,514 79
			By balance on 30th June, 1888.....	72,018 66 890 59

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

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

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 18.

DR. MISSISSAUGUAS OF THE CREDIT in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
<i>Salaries.</i>					
Mary Murray, teacher.....		275 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	180,871 65	575 15
Wm. Elliott, sexton, 9 months.....		18 75	Land and timber sales.....	60 00	
Wm. Stirling, caretaker.....		25 00	Refund of second and third instalments on ac-		
John Laform.....		25 00	count of loan for distribution.....	500 00	8,809 88
P. E. Jones, physician, 9 months.....		187 50	Interest on invested capital.....		
Jas. A. Wood, councillor, 18 months.....		97 50			
Wm. Stirling do 18 do		75 00			
Geo. Henry do 18 do		50 00			
John Laform do 18 do		50 00			
Jos. King do 18 do		75 00			
E. Spencer do 6 do		25 00			
Wm. Crane do 6 do		25 00			
A. A. Jones, sexton, 3 months.....		12 50			
Mary Herchmer, organist, 3 months.....		6 25			
<i>Pensions.</i>					
David Sawyer.....		100 00			
Widow Herchmer.....		25 00			
do Wilson.....		25 00			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Wood for schools.....		5 00			
Stationery, &c.....		16 18			
Book for Council House.....		1 80			
Repairs to church, &c.....		35 96			
Lumber for school house.....		9 42			
Paid services of caretaker for Mike lot.....		29 00			
Funeral furnishings.....		24 00			
Postage and stationery.....		33 02			
Inspection of schools.....		12 00			

Printing.....		2 00		
Sundries for church and school.....		35 23		
Plank for roads.....		11 25		
Painting, &c.....		6 00		
Repairs to school house.....		11 81		
Expenses of delegates to Grand Council.....		86 00		
Cost of lumber.....		58 37		
Hardware for Mission House.....		33 91		
Window shades for Mission House.....		5 35		
Relief.....		16 00		
Repairs to Council House.....		2 50		
Wood for church.....		13 00		
Wood, &c., for Council House.....		5 20		
Repairs to parsonage.....		163 61		
Books for schools.....		14 10		
Transfer to Capital of second and third instal- ments of loan for distribution.....		500 00		
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	6 00			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		5,423 21		
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	181,425 65	1,733 61	181,431 65	9,385 03
	181,431 65	9,385 03		
			By Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	181,425 65 1,733 61

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

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

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 19.

DR MISSISSAUGUAS OF RICE LAKE in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

40

	Capital.	Interest.*		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments :—					
<i>Salaries.</i>			By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	21,390 64	179 38
John M. Shaw, M.D.....		150 00	Land and timber sales.....	452 48	
M. G. Paudaush, chief.....		25 00	Rents and fines collected.....		35 50
Jeremiah Crow.....		4 00	Interest on invested capital.....		1,055 16
Wellington Cow.....		4 00			
R. Soper.....		4 00			
Robert Paudaush, sexton and messenger.....		30 00			
<i>Pensions.</i>					
Susan Culbertson.....		10 00			
Catherine Muskrat.....		10 00			
Sarah Anderson.....		10 00			
Ann Spaniard.....		10 00			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Cost of survey.....	169 70				
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	45 25	1 33			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		784 57			
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	21,628 17	227 14			
	21,843 12	1,270 04		21,843 12	1,270 04
			Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	21,628 17	227 14

[PART II]

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

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

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 20.

DR. MISSISSAUGUAS OF MUD LAKE in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
<i>Salaries.</i>					
Joseph Whetung, chief.....		8 33	By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	35,728 77	419 92
Peter McCue, sexton.....		20 00	Land and timber sales.....	700 80	
Jos. Irons, 5 months.....		10 42	Rents and fines collected.....		8 06
<i>Pension.</i>			Interest on invested capital.....		1,767 20
Jos. Muskrat.....		12 00			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Grant to sick and destitute.....		40 00			
Cost of vaccine and vaccinating.....		12 33			
Cost of survey.....	290 38				
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	70 08	48			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		1,676 11			
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	36,069 11	415 51			
	36,429 57	2,195 18		36,429 57	2,195 18
			Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	36,069 11	415 51

[PART II]

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

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

RETURN B--Continued.

No. 21.

DR. MISSISSAUGUAS OF SCUGOG in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments :—					
<i>Salaries.</i>					
John Johnston, chief.....		50 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	9,899 18	295 44
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>			Land and timber sales.....	218 76	
Funeral furnishings.....		41 25	Rents.....		593 94
Abbs & Patterson, in full, of claim for advances..		25 54	Refund from interest moneys to pay indebtedness		25 59
Insurance		4 20	to merchants.....		
Cost of survey.....	84 87		Interest on invested capital.....		486 16
Percentage on collections carried to the credit					
of Management Fund	21 60	35 63			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		1,064 40			
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	10,011 47	180 11			
	10,117 94	1,401 13		10,117 94	1,401 13
			Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	10,011 47	180 11

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RTURN B—Continued.

No. 22.

DR. MOHAWKS OF BAY OF QUINTE in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>To the following payments:—</i>					
<i>Salaries.</i>					
Mathew East, teacher.....		112 50	By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	103,670 26	1,035 63
Maggie E. Pook, teacher, 3 months.....		37 50	Land sales.....	2,017 66	
Ida Embry do		250 00	Rents collected for credit of interest.....		4,313 54
Laura Phelps do 9 months.....		75 00	Rents collected for credit of capital on account of advance for fencing.....	2,150 64	
Joel Johnston, chief.....		24 00	Refund from moneys sent for distribution on account of advance from capital for fencing.....	578 71	
A. Culbertson, do 6 months.....		12 00	Interest on invested capital.....		5,639 86
Sampson Green do		24 00	Refund by D. Powles on account of premium of insurance on steam ferry.....		7 50
Solomn Loft do and secretary.....		28 00	Refund by Jehn C. Maracle on account of loan.....		5 66
Isaac Powles do		24 00			
Wm. N. Martin.....		12 75			
Wm. O. Brant, secretary.....		12 00			
James Maracle, sexton.....		40 00			
Nelson Maracle do		30 00			
Rev. G. A. Anderson, missionary.....		400 00			
J. Newton, M.D.....		100 00			
A. McLaren, M.D.....		100 00			
Geo. Gunyon, constable.....		300 00			
Jonah Brant, caretaker.....		4 25			
Bertha Davidson, teacher.....		37 50			
Ida Robertson do		37 50			
Jacob B. Brant, chief.....		6 00			
<i>Pensions.</i>					
Peggy Brant.....		24 00			
Abram Maracle.....		24 00			
Milo Maracle.....		24 00			
Adam Brant.....		24 00			
John D. Green		24 00			
Mrs. H. Maracle.....		18 00			
Mrs. D. Sero.....		24 00			
H. Barnhart, six months.....		12 00			
Carried forward		1,841 00	Carried forward.....	108,417 27	11,002 19

[PART II]

RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 22.

44

DR. MOHAWKS OF BAY OF QUINTE in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		1,841 00	Brought forward.....	108,417 27	11,002 19
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Clothing for constable.....		20 00			
Grant to Peter Clause to assist in re-building his house destroyed by fire.....		25 00			
Rents distributed.....		3,957 58			
Paid for legal services.....		31 13			
Expenses of a deputation to township of Gibson.....		90 00			
Material for schools.....		32 40			
Insurance.....		101 50			
Cost of lighting fires for schools.....		3 60			
Cleaning church.....		4 00			
Relief.....		118 00			
Repairs to parsonage.....	400 00	33 16			
Fuel for schools.....		108 00			
Repairs to school and council houses.....		50 00			
Stoves for schools.....		34 25			
Fire losses.....		135 00			
Funeral furnishings.....		20 00			
Expenses of a deputation to Ottawa.....		23 00			
Cost of building a house for Wm. Clause.....		106 81			
Fencing improvements, &c.....	8,789 09				
Amount paid for land for Joseph Sero.....	23 00				
do do Eliza Smart.....	23 00				
do do Jacob H. Maracle.....	69 00				
do do Lydia Smart.....	23 00				
do do Mary Loft.....	23 00				
do do Jas. Leween.....	50 00				
do do Sarah Leween.....	23 00				
do do Thos. G. Brant.....	115 00				
do do Abram Maracle.....	46 00				
do do Sol. Mill.....	69 00				

[PART II]

do	do	Adam Brant.....	23 00			
do	do	Margaret Green.....	23 00			
do	do	Mrs. Geo. Smart.....	92 00			
do	do	Richard Leween.....	15 00			
do	do	Mary John.....	23 00			
do	do	Hester Claus.....	23 00			
Share of grant money, in connection with fencing paid to Miss F. Maracle.....			23 00			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....			324 32	288 48		
Sundries.....				4 55		
Distribution of interest moneys.....				3,221 08		
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....			98,217 86	753 65		
			<u>108,417 27</u>	<u>11,002 19</u>		
					<u>108,417 27</u>	<u>11,002 19</u>
Balance 30th June, 1888.....					98,217 86	753 65

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 23.

DR.

MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments :—			By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	158,581 35	1,455 61
<i>Salaries.</i>			Refund from interest moneys on account of		
Daniel Edwards, teacher.....		262 50	Masons account	29 70	
C. M. Stonefish, chief		60 00	Interest on invested capital.....		6,863 48
John B. Noah, councillor		20 00			
Isaac Hill do		20 00			
James Noah, secretary		50 00			
Sam'l Lacells, gravedigger.....		16 00			
Jas. Dolson, councillor.....		20 00			
Ernest Littlejohn, teacher.....		71 42			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Books for schools		18 70			
Insurance		13 50			
Funeral furnishings		54 00			
Furniture for school-house.....		71 34			
Relief		55 00			
Cost of fencing agricultural grounds		182 85			
Inspection of schools.....		15 00			
Hardware for council house		64 74			
Advertising		3 19			
Care of a lunatic.....		44 80			
Cleaning school-house		9 68			
Cost of building council house	1,215 00				
Distribution of interest moneys		5,731 65			
Balance on 30th June, 1888	157,396 05	1,534 72			
	158,611 05	8,319 09		158,611 05	8,319 09
			By Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	157,396 05	1,534 72

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR, Accountant.

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

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[PART II]

RETURN B—*Continued.*

No. 24.

DR.

MUNICIPALITIES OF THE THAMES in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Distribution of interest moneys.....		109 77	By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	2,670 24	26 97
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	2,670 24	25 12	Interest on invested capital.....		107 92
	2,670 24	134 89		2,670 24	134 89
			Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	2,670 24	25 12

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 25.

OJIBBEWAS AND OTTAWAS OF MANITOULIN ISLAND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

DR.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
<i>Salaries.</i>					
F. W. Sims, teacher		300 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	100,979 17	998 00
P. C. Quinn do		20 33	Land and timber sales.....	15,354 77	
Lucy Pinoshamog do		117 95	Rents and fines collected.....		1,192 50
			Interest on invested capital.....		4,079 08
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
School material.....		10 56			
Cost of medicines and medical attendance.....		202 11			
Cost of seats for Mississagua school.....		12 00			
Expenses of liquor prosecutions.....		24 50			
Travelling expenses of Chief Neshkeshek, Ottawa to Manitoulin Island.....		40 00			
Expenses guarding timber.....		25 00			
Transfer to Management Fund of 6th instalment of amount loaned at various times for opening of roads, completion of surveys, &c.....	9,652 21				
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	1,543 22	71 85			
Distribution of interest moneys		4,036 47			
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	105,138 51	1,408 41		116,333 94	6,269 58
	116,333 94	6,269 58	Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	105,138 51	1,408 41

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

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

RETURN B—*Continued.*

No. 26.

DR. OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE HURON in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

16-43*

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments :—					
Annuities under the Robinson Treaty.....		12,343 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	48,000 00	1,568 64
Expenses, &c., of payment of annuities.....		321 30	Legislative grant.....		9,260 78
By Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	48,000 00	643 88	Interest on invested capital.....		2,462 76
			Amount of cheque issued in Oct., 1885, and not presented for payment.....		16 00
	48,000 00	13,308 18		48,000 00	13,308 18
			Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	48,000 00	643 88

[PART II]

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

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

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 27.

DR. OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	40,000 00	1,961 39
Annuities under Robinson Treaty.....		8,404 00	Legislative grant.....		6,327 22
Expenses of distribution of annuity.....		456 05	Interest on invested capital.....		2,078 44
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	40,000 00	1,507 00			
	40,000 00	10,367 05	Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	40,000 00	10,367 05
				40,000 00	10,367 05

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

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

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[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 28

DR. OJIBBEWAS OF MISSISSAUGUA RIVER in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

16-43**

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1887.....		14 18	By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	4,396 85	
Cost of liquor prosecutions.....		36 49	Land and timber sales.....	249 53	
Medicines and medical attendance.....		31 13	Rents and fines collected.....		62 00
Legal expenses, Queen vs. J. McGaulay.....		61 71	Interest on invested capital.....		175 32
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	26 00	3 72			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		79 54			
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	4,620 38	10 55			
	4,646 38	237 32		4,646 38	237 32
			Balance on 30th June, 1888	4,620 38	10 35

[PART II]

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 29.

DR.

ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
Cost of building water closet.....		24 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	611 10	27 44
Cost of road scrapers.....		20 00	Rents.....		420 00
Cost of ditching.....		49 57	Interest on invested capital.....		25 56
Cost of building bridge on concession 3.....		28 00			
Cost of uniforms for band.....		100 00			
Rents paid to the heirs of the late Elias Sickles.....		103 00			
Paid claim to Temperance Society on school house.....		25 00			
Paid board of men and teams working on roads.....		10 00			
Cost of framing a diploma.....		3 50			
Lumber for bridges.....		8 00			
Lumber for school house.....		57 10			
Sundries.....		2 60			
Paid John Ninhams expenses, attending Grand Council.....		5 00			
Percentage on collection carried to the credit of Management Fund.....		25 20			
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	611 10	10 03			
	611 10	473 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	611 10	10 03

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[PART II]

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

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

RETURN B--Continued.

No. 80.

DR.

PARRY ISLAND INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	43,180 07	328-08
<i>Salaries.</i>			Land and timber sales.....	1,320 65	
Peter Megiss, chief.....		37 50	Rents.....		81 00
Pabbahmowatong.....		20 00	Interest on invested capital.....		1,740 32
E. Fraser, teacher.....		112 50			
Bella John on.....		200 00			
Jas. Pegamagabow, chief.....		12 50			
Wm. King, messenger.....		5 00			
Jacob Paigmas-agai.....		5 00			
Rev. A Salt, interpreter and secretary.....		30 00			
<i>Pensions.</i>					
Sol. James.....		20 00			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
School books, &c.....		13 91			
Repairs to Ryerson school.....		93 25			
Grant to Pabbahmowatong for support of child.....		16 00			
Cost of one yoke of oxen.....		70 00			
Lime for Skene school.....		1 25			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	132 06	4 86			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		1,128 96			
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	44,368 66	378 67			
	44,500 72	2,149 40		44,500 72	2,149 40
			Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	44,368 66	378 67

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
 Accountant.

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

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 81.

54

DR. POTTAWATTAMIES OF WALPOLE ISLAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments :—			By balance on 30th June, 1887.....	6,207 52	53 11
<i>Salaries.</i>			Rents collected.....		181 25
Ashkebee, chief.....		10 00	Interest on invested capital.....		250 44
John Jackson, councillor.....		5 00			
Wm. Peters, secretary.....		4 00			
<i>Pensions.</i>					
Saugutcheewaqua.....		4 00			
Jos. Quakashema, 9 months.....		3 00			
Peshanna 6 do.....		2 00			
Goonah 6 do.....		1 00			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Funeral furnishings.....		35 04			
Relief.....		3 00			
Repairs to school building.....		7 73			
Services of pathma-ters.....		4 00			
Repairs to school fence.....		2 50			
Repairs to clock school No. 2.....		0 50			
Lumber for bridges.....		1 35			
Inspecting schools.....		7 45			
Cost of building water closets for schools.....		5 88			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....		10 87			

[PART II]

Distribution of interest moneys.....		247 57		
Balance on 30th June. 1888.....	6,207 52	129 91		
	6,207 52	484 80	6,207 52	484 80
			6,207 52	129 91
			Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

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

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 82.

DE.

SERPENT RIVER INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
Medicines.....		32 63	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	2,793 68	34 85
Cost of building school house.....	210 44		Land and timber sales.....	549 21	
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....		7 20	Rents		120 00
Distribution of interest moneys.....		114 42	Interest on invested capital.....		113 12
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	3 132 45	113 22			
	3,342 89	267 47		3,342 89	267 47
			Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	3,132 45	113 22

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

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[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 88.

DR. SIX NATIONS OF THE GRAND RIVER in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
<i>Salaries.</i>					
John Miller, teacher.....		300 00	By Balance	858,860 51	8,793 70
R. H. Dee, acting physician.....		2,000 00	Land and timber sales.....	1,274 15	
R. M. Topp, assistant physician, 4 months.....		225 00	Rents and fines collected.....		1,573 00
A. G. Smith, interpreter, 3 months.....		100 00	Transfer from Interest on account of loan for	10,000 00	
John Buck, caretaker.....		50 00	payment of debts.....		
Josiah Hill, secretary.....		225 00	Interest on invested capital.....		47,210 84
Wm. Wage, forest bailiff.....		130 00	Refund on account of advance made for purchase		
Moses Turkey do.....		130 00	of agricultural imp ements.....		5 00
Alex. Thompson, assistant physician, 7½ months.....		375 00			
Wm. Reep, interpreter, 9 months.....		300 00			
<i>Pensions.</i>					
David Hill.....		55 00			
Abram Isaac.....		50 00			
John Gibson.....		50 00			
Peter Leaf.....		25 00			
Samsou Green.....		25 00			
Simon Harris.....		25 00			
Jacob Simons.....		25 00			
Mary J. Hill.....		25 00			
Lawrence Thomas.....		25 00			
Wm. Jack.....		25 00			
Peter John.....		25 00			
Sol. Nash.....		25 00			
Catherine Sky.....		13 00			
Christeen Buck.....		25 00			
J. Hill, sen.....		25 00			
Betsy Dixon.....		12 00			
Jacob Green.....		25 00			
Thos. Roundsky.....		18 75			
Carried forward.....		4,333 75	Carried forward.....	870,134 66	57,582 54

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 83.

DR. SIX NATIONS OF THE GRAND RIVER in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
Brought forward.....		4,333 75	Brought forward.....	870,134 66	57,582 54
To the following payments:—					
<i>Pensions—Concluded.</i>					
Mrs. Jas. Claus.....		25 00			
Widow Aughawaga.....		25 00			
Widow Mary Johnson.....		25 00			
Wm. Curley.....		25 00			
David John.....		50 00			
Nancy Gibson.....		25 00			
Ellen Powles.....		25 00			
Elizabeth Funn.....		25 00			
Elizabeth Nash.....		25 00			
Isaac Jacob.....		25 00			
Elizabeth Williams, 9 months.....		18 75			
Lewis Bumbery.....		25 00			
Catharine Gusack, 3 months.....		6 25			
Abram J. Hill.....		6 25			
Ellen Powles.....		6 25			
Susannah Jamieson, 9 months.....		18 75			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Legal Expenses.....		95 95			
Grant to Baptist Church.....		20 00			
Paid rent to Mrs. VanEvery.....		140 00			
do Mrs. Garlow.....		150 00			
do Susan Racket.....		80 00			
do Amelia Johnston.....		200 00			
do Wm. Anderson.....		50 00			
do D. Davis.....		52 00			
Conveyance of patient to hospital.....		4 00			
Prizes for ploughing matches.....		75 00			
Cost of building bridges.....		413 00			

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[PART II]

Grant to Geo. King to assist in his education.....	130 00
Cost of inspection of fences.....	24 00
Grant to W. M. Elliott to assist in education.....	200 00
Rent paid Lucy Burning.....	150 00
do Lydia Atkins.....	90 00
do Amos Russell.....	12 50
do Wm. Russell.....	12 50
do Mrs. D. Jamieson.....	12 50
Paid Isaac Hill for plans, &c., in re bridges.....	84 50
Repairs to Red Line school buildings.....	35 00
Rent paid James Jamieson.....	102 00
do Mrs. Cath. Hill.....	123 00
Services of Peter Newhouse as constable.....	10 50
do David Garlow do.....	7 50
Rent paid Cath. Hill.....	42 00
Care of S. Johnson.....	12 00
Cost of building fences.....	20 00
Paid for two acres of land for quarry.....	16 00
Cost of pumps for Council House.....	23 50
Paid Rent to Wm. Anderson.....	50 00
do Emily S. Johnson.....	200 00
Grant to John Shero to assist in education.....	200 00
Expenses in connection with the celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday.....	87 65
Advance on account of Cayuga witnesses to Buffalo.....	150 00
Paid Rent to Susannah Lewis.....	75 00
do Archibald Russell.....	12 50
School material.....	10 68
Paid services of committee men.....	54 00
Chief's board allowance.....	800 00
Repairs, &c., to pile driver.....	36 67
Fire losses.....	650 00
Expenses conveying T. Van Every to hospital.....	15 60
Care and attendance to Mrs. Powlis.....	56 00
Inspection of schools.....	158 00
Repairs to pump.....	2 63
Relief.....	718 64
Care and treatment of Ellen Clench.....	7 20
do John Hill, sen.....	50 00
Paid for suppressing fires.....	329 77
Sundries for Council house.....	0 80
Ditching.....	101 50
Insurance.....	149 00
Medical attendance on Geo. Powlis.....	8 00
Cost of lumber for bridge, &c.....	128 33
Grants to schools.....	1,500 00
Carried forward.....	12,829 92

Carried forward.....	878,124 66	87,582 54
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RETURN B—Continued.

No. 83.

DR. SIX NATIONS OF THE GRAND RIVER in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		12,629 92	Brought forward.....	870,134 66	57,582 54
To the following payments :—					
<i>Sundry Disbursements—Concluded.</i>					
Fuel for Council house.....		18 75			
Paid for inspecting roads.....		50 00			
Paid for spades and shovels.....		11 70			
Building of shed for Council house.....		70 00			
Contingencies.....		23 37			
Board and treatment of S. Lewis.....		100 75			
Celebration of festival.....		15 00			
Cost of road scrapers.....		16 50			
Desk for Indian office.....		12 00			
Cost of building bridge No. 8.....	285 00				
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	131 41	90 54			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		25,828 34			
Transfer to capital of amount advanced as a loan to pay debts.....		10,000 00			
Transfer to suspense account of deduction from interest moneys to pay debts.....		500 00			
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	869,718 25	8,215 67			
	870,134 66	57,582 51		870,134 66	57,582 54
			Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	869,718 25	8,215 67

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant.*

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 34.

DR.

SHAWANAGA BAND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By balance on 30th June, 1887.....	8,312 31	25 46
<i>Salaries.</i>			Timber dues.....	80 00	
S. James, chief, 3 months.....		12 50	Rents.....		32 00
Adam Powis do 9 do		15 00	Interest on invested capital.....		333 52
Christina John, teacher.....		100 00			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Cost of taking care of oxen.....		15 00			
Cost of implements.....		11 65			
School material.....		4 11			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	8 00	3 70			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		146 50			
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	8,384 31	82 52			
	8,392 31	390 98		8,392 31	390 98
			Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	8,384 31	82 52

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 85.

DR.

SPANISH RIVER INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To balance on 30th June, 1887.....		88 02	By balance on 30th June, 1887.....	3,050 77	
To the following payments :—			Timber collections	525 00	
Cost of medicines.....		99 98	Rents		40 00
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	52 50	2 40	Interest on invested capital		118 52
Balance on 30th June, 1888	3,523 27		Balance on 30th June, 1888.....		31 88
	3,575 77	190 40		3,575 77	190 40
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....		31 88	Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	3,523 27	

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June. 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 36.

DR. THESSALÓN RIVER INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments :—					
Cost of medicines.....		31 13	By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	12,637 94	98 03
Distribution of interest moneys.....		476 84	Land and timber sales.....	895 12	
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	93 02		Interest on invested capital.....		509 44
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	13,440 04	99 50			
	13,533 06	607 47		13,533 06	607 47
			Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	13,440 04	99 50

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 37.

DR.

TOOTOOMENAI AND BAND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	900 00	10 65
<i>Salaries.</i>			Interest on invested capital.....		54 44
J. A. Reid, physician.....		11 76			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Cost of medicines.....		8 68			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		33 98			
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	900 00	10 67			
	900 00	65 09		900 00	65 09
			Balance due on 30th June	900 00	10 67

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

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[PART II]

RETURN B--Continued.

No. 38.

DR.

WHITEFISH RIVER INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

16-5**

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments;—			By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	3,743 70	10 94
Cost of medicines.....		31 13	Timber dues.....	191 28	
School books.....		0 85	Refund of loan to purchase oxen.....	40 00	
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	19 13	5 04	Rents collected.....		84 00
Distribution of interest moneys.....		161 47	Interest on invested capital.....		150 20
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	3,955 85	46 65			
	3,974 98	245 14		3,974 98	245 14
			Balance on invested capital.....	3,955 85	46 65

[PART II]

L. YANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 39.

99

DR.

WYANDOTTES OF ANDERDON in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	23,049 16	264 34
<i>Salaries.</i>			Land and timber sales.....	3,509 56	
F. F. Bell, Physician.....		80 00	Interest on invested capital.....		1,246 04
<i>Sundry Payments.</i>			Refund of amount of outstanding cheques in favor of Mathias Splitlog, being shares of interest moneys due Wm. Hunt's child for half year to 30th September, 1885, and 31st March, 1886.....		55 79
Shares of Capital paid to Enfranchised Indians:—					
Thos. Warrow, wife and four children.....	3,882 70				
Louis James Warrow, wife and three children..	3,106 16				
Wm. Hunt.....	776 54				
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	350 96				
Distribution of interest moneys.....		1,137 87			
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	18,442 36	348 30			
	<u>26,558 72</u>	<u>1,566 17</u>		<u>26,558 72</u>	<u>1,566 17</u>
			Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	18,442 36	348 30

[PART II]

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 40.

DR. ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

16-51**

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
Repairs to roads.....		74 90	By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	3,689 74	11 36
Cost of survey.....	67 75		Dues on sand	2 67	
Funeral furnishings.....		17 26	Rents collected.....		194 19
Repairs to bridges.....		40 41	Interest on invested capital.....		154 16
Legal expenses.....		44 37	Balance on 30th June, 1888.....		92 65
Rent due the representatives of the late Ignace Gill		17 50			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	0 27	11 65			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		246 27			
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	3,624 39				
	3,692 41	452 36		3,692 41	452 36
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....		92 65	Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	3,624 39	

[PART II]

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, Accountant.

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

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 41.

89

DR. ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To services of a Forest Bailiff.....		6 50	By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	1,064 50	44 70
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	24 75		Land sales.....	247 50	
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	1,287 25	82 56	Interest on invested capital.....		44 36
	1,312 00	89 06		1,312 00	89 06
			Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	1,287 25	82 56

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 42.

DR. AMALECITES OF ISLE VERTE AND VIGER in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	5,165 34	886 46	By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	5,165 34	634 38
			Amount of outstanding cheques of 11th December, 1884, in favor of Cestin Denis, being relief grant.....		20 00
			Interest on invested capital.....		232 08
	5,165 34	886 46		5,165 34	886 46
			Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	5,165 34	886 46

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 48.

DR. GOLDEN LAKE INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	18 43	2 90	By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	18 43	2 10
	18 43	2 90	Interest on invested capital.....		0 80
				18 43	2 90
			Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	18 43	2 90

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

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

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[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 44.

DR.

HURONS OF LORETTE in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1887.....		93 21	By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	119 05	
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....		10 80	Rents.....		180 00
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	119 05	82 03	Refund of outstanding cheque of 9th July, 1884, in favor of Francis Kasakate, being pensions June, 1884, quarter.....		5 00
	119 05	186 04	Interest on invested capital.....		1 04
				119 05	186 04
			Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	119 05	82 03

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 45.

DR.

IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance on the 30th June, 1887.....		4,214 41	By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	6,761 24	
To the following payments:—			Timber dues	27 42	
<i>Salaries.</i>			Payment by the Canada Pacific Railway Com- pany for right of way through this Reserve	6,271 75	
Moise Lefort, constable.....		335 00	Rents, fines and fees collected.....		265 31
Louis Shatekaienton, organist.....		50 00	Interest on invested capital.....		122 68
Pierre Tirvirati, gatekeeper.....		24 00	Balance on 30th June, 1888.....		5,308 40
L. Ornoakete do		24 00			
<i>Pensions.</i>					
J. Saionnsakeron.....		13 00			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Measuring stones.....		186 24			
N. V. Bertin, commutation in lieu of supplies.....		247 00			
Books for prizes to school children.....		19 00			
Services of a member of the Dominion Police during absence of P. C. Gibrault.....		23 40			
Services of P. J. Clarke, assisting M. Lefort.....		207 50			
Fuel for schools.....		32 00			
Cap, &c., for Constable Lefort.....		19 00			
Services <i>in re</i> location of tenants.....		4 00			
Work on roads and fences.....		36 12			
Expenses <i>in re</i> school site.....		2 50			
Travelling expenses of J. Gibrault.....		3 05			
Expenses conveying persons to jail.....		1 70			
Funeral furnishings.....		24 50			
Services of a crier.....		10 50			
Repairs to school.....		16 00			

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[PART II]

RETURN B--Continued.

No. 46.
CR.

DR.

IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

74

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	29,519 47	384 04
<i>Salaries.</i>			Refund by W. A. Austin, account of travelling expenses.....	9 14	1,018 20
Rev. M Mainville, missionary.....		100 00	Rents collected.....		
Mary Jane Powell, teacher.....		200 00	Grant by Parliament to meet expenses in connection with Dundee commission.....	4,000 00	
Lizzie Foy, 6 months.....		100 00	Interest on invested capital.....		1,716 16
Cassie O'Reilly, 3 months.....		50 00	Refund on account of moneys in connection with the repairs to church.....		15 00
Josephine Leclair do.....		175 00			
Josephine, Peets, 5 months.....		150 00			
Loran Pike, clerk.....		10 00			
John Isaac, chief.....		10 00			
Alex Thompson, chief.....		10 00			
Thos. Lazar do.....		10 00			
Geo. Thomas do.....		10 00			
Peter Longpoint do.....		10 00			
Ann O'Collaghan, teacher, 3 months.....		50 00			
Nancy Pike, organist.....		20 00			
<i>Pensions.</i>					
Loran Solomon.....		10 00			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Allowance to Rev. M. Mainville for fuel.....		25 00			
Provisions to Indians doing road work.....		39 21			
Cost of carriage of barrel of sand.....		4 09			
Books for schools.....		7 00			
Medical attendance.....		20 00			
Paid for tolling bell.....		54 00			
Fuel for schools.....		141 66			

[PART II]

Relief.....		150 00		
Cost of preparing tabular statements.....		8 13		
Repairs to Chenail school.....		2 58		
Funeral furnishings.....		12 00		
Repairs to St. Regis school.....		36 00		
Cost of translating a document written in the Indian language.....		1 50		
Meals to Indians attending a council.....		15 65		
Fare of and hospital attendance on Nancy Skin Expenses in connection with the Dundee com- mission.....	3,752 84	17 00		
Transfer to Government account of the un- expended balance of \$4,000 voted to meet ex- penses in connection with the Dundee com- mission.....	247 16			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....		61 09		
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	29,528 61	1,623 49		
	33,528 61	3,133 40		
			33,528 61	3,133 40
			29,528 61	1,623 49
			Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

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

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 47.

DR.

LAKE ST, JOHN INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments :—					
Balance on 30th June, 1887.....		585 66	By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	1,004 87	
Cost of building and furnishing school house.....		413 03	Land sales.....	13 76	
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	1 38	1 50	Fines collected.....		25 00
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	1,017 25		Interest on invested capital.....		16 80
	1,018 63	1,000 19	Balance on 30th June, 1888.....		958 39
				1,018 63	1,000 19
Balance on 30th June 1888.....		958 39	Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	1,017 25	

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

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

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 48.

DR.

LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments :—					
Paid rent of a building for school purposes.....		36 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	1,191 74	8 91
Relief.....		21 55	Timber dues.....	10 88	
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	1 09	0 38	Rents.....		6 33
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	1,201 53	12 31	Interest on invested capital.....		55 00
	1,202 62	70 24		1,202 62	70 24
			Balance 30th June, 1888.....	1,201 53	12 31

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

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

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 49.

DR. NIPISSINGUAS OF THE UPPER OTTAWA in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1887.....		67 44	By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	2,345 96	
D. McLaren, constable, salary		732 00	Interest on invested capital.....		91 16
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	2,345 96		Balance on 30th June, 1888.....		708 28
	2,345 96	799 44		2,345 96	799 44
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....		708 28	Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	2,345 96	

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 50.

DR.

RIVER DESERT INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments :—					
<i>Salaries.</i>					
Peter Tenasco, chief.....		33 82	By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	37,873 77	287 56
John McDougall, interpreter.....		25 00	Timber dues.....	381 33	
Simon Otjick, chief.....		60 30	Rents collected.....		474 54
James Manass do.....		30 15	Interest on invested capital.....		1,589 16
Matheas Techenenc, chief.....		30 15			
J. Comcan, physican.....		25 00			
<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>					
Paid rents due the legal representatives of the late chief Pikanawatik.....		193 00			
Cost of vaccine.....		5 50			
Cost of vaccinating.....		69 50			
Repairs to bridges.....		14 00			
Cost of fencing.....		196 83			
Paid for examining timber limit.....		8 00			
Expenses of a deputation to Ottawa.....		50 00			
Expenses in bringing Susan Papin back to the Reserve.....		30 00			
Cost of blankets.....		73 85			
Relief.....		226 00			
Paid for protecting timber.....		4 50			
Services of a constable.....		6 50			
Funeral furnishings.....		9 00			
Medical attendance and care of Antoine Picrre.....		48 50			
Advertising.....		3 20			
Survey.....	1,160 00				
Building bridge.....	300 00				
Repairs to roads.....	300 00				
Cost of monument to memory of late chief Pikanawatik.....	205 00				
Forward.....	1,965 00	1,142 80	Forward.....	38,255 10	2,351 26

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

DR.

RIVER DESERT INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	1,965 00	1,142 80	Brought forward.....	38,255 10	2,351 26
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	38 13	28 47			
Distribution of interest moneys.....		1,057 68			
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	36,251 97	122 31			
	38,255 10	2,351 26		38,255 10	2,351 26
			Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	36,251 97	122 31

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

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

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 51.
CR.

DR. SONGHEES INDIANS (B.C.) in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

16-6**

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To supplies to destitute.....	280 50		By Balance on 30th June, 1887	10,894 99	
Transfer to the Hope Indian Band of dues on timber cut by Onderdonk & Co. in 1884.....	1,680 00		Rents collected	343 00	
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	20 28		Interest on invested capital.....	435 80	
Balance on 30th June, 1888	9,693 01				
	11,673 79			11,673 79	
			Balance on 30th June, 1888	9,693 01	

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 52.

DR.

COWICHAN INDIANS (B.C.) in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Cost of fanning mill for Canoe Creek Indians.....	50 00		By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	105 82	
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	60 02		Interest on invested capital.....	4 20	
	<u>110 02</u>			<u>110 02</u>	
			Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	60 02	

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

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

RETURN B—*Continued.*

No. 53.

DR. MUSQUEAN BAND OF BRITISH COLUMBIA in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

16-61**

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	52	36	By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	50	36
			Interest on invested capital.....		2 00
	52	36		52	36
			Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	52	36

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

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

[PART II.]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 54.
CR.

DR. SQUAMISH BAND (B. C.) in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	86	46	By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	83	14
			Interest on invested capital.....		3 32
	86	46		86	46
			Balance on 30th June, 1888	86	46

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

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

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 55.

DR.

HARRISON RIVER BAND, B.C., in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	31 62	By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	30 38
		Interest on invested capital.....	1 24
	31 62		31 62
		Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	31 62

DEPARTEMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

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

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 56.

DR.

QUEMICHAN BAND, B.C., in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	11	16	By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	10	76
			Interest on invested capital.....	0	40
				11	16
	11	16	Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	11	16

L. VANKOUGHNET.

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued

No. 57.

DR. CHEMAINES BAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	323 89	By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	311 41
		Interest on invested capital.....	12 48
			323 89
	323 89	Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	323 89

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B—*Continued.*

No. 58.

DR. CHILLIHERTZA'S BAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	2 14	By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	2 06
		Interest on invested capital	0 08
			2 14
	2 14	Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	2 14

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

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

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 59.

DR. ST. PETER'S BAND, MANITOBA, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	1,130	53	By Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	1,175	77
Interest.....		45 24			
		<u>1,175 77</u>			<u>1,175 77</u>
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....		1,175 77			

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 60.

DR. BROKEN HEAD RIVER BAND, MANITOBA, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	47 71	By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	45 87
		Interest on invested capital	1 84
	47 71		47 71
		Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	47 71

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

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

RETURN B—*Continued.*

No. 61.

DR. PORTAGE LAPRAIRIE BAND, MANITOBA, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ ts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	457 01		By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	439 45	
	457 01		Interest on invested capital.....	17 56	
			Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	457 01	

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 62.

DR. ROSSEAU RIVER BAND, MANITOBA, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
To Costs in connection with liquor prosecutions, &c.....	115 39	By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	135 76
Cost of ploughing, &c.....	57 00	Fines collected.....	87 50
Cost of threshing grain.....	102 72	Interest on invested capital.....	5 40
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	5 25	Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	81 70
	310 36		310 36
To Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	81 70		

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

\$2

[PART II]

RETURN B—*Continued.*

No. 68.

DR. FORT ALEXANDER BAND, MANITOBA, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	67 97	By Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	70 69
Interest.....	2 72		
	70 69		70 69
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	70 69		

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B—*Continued.*

No. 64.

DR. ASSABASKASING BAND, MANITOBA, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	2,214 28	By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	2,129 12
		Interest on invested capital.....	85 16
	2,214 28		2,214 28
		Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	2,214 28

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

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[PART II]

RETURN B—*Continued.*

No. 65.

INDIANS OF THE LAKE OF THE WOODS, MANITOBA, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

DR.

CR.

	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	596 17	By Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	620 01
Interest	23 84		
	620 01		620 01
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	620 01		

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B—*Continued.*

No. 66.

DR.

INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	427 43	By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	410 99
	427 43	Interest on invested capital	16 44
			427 43
		Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	427 43

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 67.

DR. INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

16-7**

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To Building and repairing church.....	570	00	By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	5,629	82
Insurance.....	2	50	Rents.....	318	50
Surveys.....	267	75	Interest on invested capital.....	225	16
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	31	85			
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	5,301	38			
	6,173	48	Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	6,173	48
				5,301	38

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

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

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 68.

DR. TOBIQUE INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Cap	Interest.		Cap l.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	6,801 45	66 07
Rev. J. J. O'Leary, salary.....		25 00	Timber dues.....	557 81	
Cost of measuring timber.....		20 00	Interest on invested capital.....		274 72
Ten per cent. on timber dues for distribution amongst the members of the band	20 29		Balance on 30th June, 1888.....		25 00
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	55 78				
Distribution of interest moneys		320 79			
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	7,283 19				
	7,359 26	365 79		7,359 26	365 79
Balance on 30th June, 1888		25 00	Balance on 30th June, 1888	7,283 19	

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[PART II]

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 69.

DR. INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

16-71**

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	36	74	By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	35	34
			Interest on invested capital.....	1	40
				36	74
	36	74	Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	36	74

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

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

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 70.

DR.

J. B. CLENCH, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	725 06	719 10	By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	725 06	663 58
			Interest on invested capital.....		55 52
	725 06	719 10		725 06	719 10
			Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	725 06	719 10

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.*

No. 71.

DR.

NANCY MAIVILLE in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Paid one year's interest.....		101 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	2,500 00	25 25
Bal e on 30th June, 188	2,500 00	25 25	Interest on invested capital.....		101 00
	2,500 00	126 25		2,500 00	126 25
			Balance on 30th June, 1888	2,500 00	25 25

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 72.

DR.

JAMES MANACE in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Ca ital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Paid one year's interest.....		60 60	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	1,500 00	15 15
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	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, 1888.....	1,500 00	15 15

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 73.

DR.

WILLIAM WABBUCK, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	2,000 00	410 60	By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	2,000 00	317 88
	2,000 00	410 60	Interest on invested capital.....		92 72
				2,000 00	410 60
			Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	2,000 00	410 60

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 74.

DR. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC INDIAN FUND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance on 30th June, 1887.....		14,019 45	By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	49,786 30	
To the following payments:—			Legislative grant.....		4,700 00
			Interest on invested capital.....		1,603 44
<i>Salaries.</i>					
Rev. Chas. Guay, agent.....		100 00			
V. J. A. Venner, physician.....		100 00			
J. Gagné, agent.....		50 00			
L. E. Otis, agent.....		395 00			
L. F. Boucher, agent.....		395 00			
H. Vassal, do.....		197 50			
P. H. O'Brien, prosecutor.....		100 00			
J. B. Claveau, constable.....		214 00			
A. A. Hudon, prosecutor.....		75 00			
D. C. A. Smillie, physician.....		80 00			
<i>Grants for Seed.</i>					
Golden Lake.....		75 59			
Micmacs of Gaspé.....		103 72			
Escoumains Indians.....		50 00			
Micmacs of Maria.....		150 00			
do Bonaventure.....		24 00			
do Chicoutimi.....		160 00			
do Restigouche.....		250 00			
River Desert Indians.....		250 00			
Lake of Two Mountains Indians.....		100 00			
Iroquois of Caughnawaga.....		100 00			
Montagnais of Upper Saguenay & Lake St. John.....		200 00			
Hurons of Lorette.....		75 00			
Abenakis of Bécancour.....		150 00			
do St. Francis.....		200 00			

<i>Grants of Relief.</i>	
Widow Vincent.....	75 00
Indians of the Lower St. Lawrence, viz. :—	
Moisie, Mingan and Seven Islands.....	500 00
Betsiamits.....	500 00
Godbout.....	160 00
Huron Indians of the Township of Spaulding.....	138 87
Bazil Caron.....	5 80
Amalecites of Point Lévis.....	41 00
Micmacs of Gaspé.....	100 00
Lake of Two Mountains Indians.....	100 00
Iroquois of Caughawaga.....	100 00
Abenakis of St. Francis.....	150 00
do Bécancour.....	200 00
Golden Lake Indians.....	64 50
Montagnais of the Upper Saguenay and Lake	
St. John.....	200 00
Oka Indians.....	50 00
Barrière Indians.....	38 00
Micmacs of Maria.....	50 00
Grand Lac Indians.....	175 00
Rat River Indians.....	38 80
Amalecites of Rimouski.....	50 00
do Cacouna.....	50 00
Micmacs of Restigouche.....	126 13
Abitibe and Winiwago Indians.....	312 50
Hunter's Lodge Indians.....	60 00

<i>Sundry Disbursements.</i>	
Medicines and medical services.....	817 02
Grant towards building hospital at Temisca-	
mingue.....	500 00
Cost of fuel for Rev. C. Guay's office.....	20 00
Transport of relief and seed grain supplies.....	132 50
Cost of survey of Lorette Reserve.....	200 00
Supplies for Point Bleue hospital.....	506 06
Salary of nurse do.....	55 00
Sundry supplies to destitute Indians.....	70 72
Cost of removal of an insane Indian from Mingan	
to Quebec.....	22 50
Allowance to Superintendent Boucher for office	
rent.....	100 00
Carried forward.....	23,321 66

Carried forward.....	49,776 30	6,303 44
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RETURN B—Continued.

No. 74.

DR. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC INDIAN FUND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		23,321 66	Brought forward.....	49,776 30	6,203 44
Cost of distributing seed grain and relief grants.....		105 00			
Travelling expenses of Superintendent L. F. Boucher.....		502 39			
Services of Alex. Paradis, measuring lands belonging to the Abenakis of Becancour.....		15 00			
Superintendent Boucher's contingencies.....		67 76			
Salaries of Roman Catholic missionaries of the Lower St Lawrence.....		250 00			
Transfer to Consolidated Fund of unexpended grant for 1886-87, and interest thereon for one year at 4 per cent, for removal of Oka Indians to the Township of Gibson.....		5,200 00			
Transfer to Superannuation Account of deductions from agents' salaries.....		12 50			
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	49,766 30		Balance on 30th June, 1888.....		23,170 87
	49,766 30	29,474 31		49,766 30	29,474 31
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....		23,170 87	Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	49,766 30	

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant,

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 75.

DR. INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1887.....		52,568 84	By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	145,250 11	
To the following payments:—			Sixth refund by sundry tribes on account of loans at various times to assist in making surveys, roads, bridges, &c.....	5,715 25	3,936 96
<i>Salaries.</i>			Fees.....		866 60
J. T. Gilkison, superintendent.....		1,577 80	Legislative grant.....		1,650 00
A. G. Smith, clerk.....		882 00	Interest on invested capital.....		5,562 08
Thomas Gordon, agent.....		588 00	Percentage on collections on account of land and timber charged against various bands.....		8,523 10
John Beattie do.....		395 00	Balance on 30th June, 1888.....		65,891 41
Thomas Walton do.....		882 00			
Wm. Van Abbott do.....		686 00			
J. C. Phipps, superintendent.....		1,176 00			
A. M. Ironside, clerk.....		705 60			
R. M. Stephen, physician.....		980 00			
A. B. Cowan, agent.....		246 88			
B. W. Ross do.....		395 00			
J. P. Donnelly do.....		588 00			
M. Hill do.....		493 75			
J. Thackeray do.....		493 75			
J. R. Stevenson do.....		493 75			
Ed. Harris do.....		493 75			
H. H. Thompson do.....		493 75			
D. J. McPhee do.....		493 75			
A. McKelvey do.....		493 75			
A. English do.....		493 75			
Jas. Allan do.....		253 51			
J. W. Jermyn do.....		493 75			
Jas. Martin do.....		588 00			
A. Brosseau do.....		588 00			
P. E. Jones do.....		294 00			
G. B. McDermott do.....		150 00			
Carried forward.....		67,988 38	Carried forward.....	150,965 36	86,436 15

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 75.

DR. INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		67,988 38	Brought forward.....	150,965 36	86,436 15
To the following payments:—					
<i>Salaries—Concluded.</i>					
A. Bastin do		222 23			
J. T. Conaway do		240 20			
A. Root, Island Guardians.....		25 00			
J. L. Thompson do		25 00			
J. Wallace do		25 00			
E. Bennett, agent.....		41 94			
James Paul do		18 04			
A. P. LeBel do		112 50			
A. McBride, caretaker.....		50 00			
A. Cyrette, constable		36 00			
Oronhyatekha, physician to Oneidas of Thames..		299 75			
Angus Cook, chief, Gibson Reserve.....		50 00			
F. R. Byshe, packer.....		99 00			
J. Newton M.D., physician to Mohawks of Bay of Quinté.....		150 00			
A. McLaren, M.D, physician to Mohawks of Bay of Quinté.....		150 00			
W. S. Brewster.....		141 67			
<i>Contingent Expenses, &c., of the various Superintendencies and Agencies.</i>					
A. Brosseau—					
Office rent.....		60 00			
Travelling expenses, postage, &c.....		36 85			
James Martin—					
Office rent.....		50 00			
A. McKelvey—					
Office rent.....		45 00			

Travelling expenses.....	4 50
J. P. Donnelly—	
Travelling expenses.....	78 24
Office rent, fuel, &c.....	130 00
Postage.....	8 84
Thomas Walton—	
Office rent.....	60 00
Postage.....	9 78
Travelling expenses, &c.....	104 36
Commission.....	367 53
J. C. Phipps—	
Travelling expenses, &c.....	145 22
Postage.....	49 48
Commission and fees.....	838 26
B. W. Ross—	
Office rent.....	75 00
Postage.....	13 87
Commission.....	296 74
Travelling expenses, &c.....	206 95
E. Watson—	
Travelling expenses, &c.....	43 78
Postage.....	5 62
Rent, &c.....	63 20
Commission and fees.....	227 98
J. Beattie—	
Travelling expenses, postage, &c.....	25 67
W. Van Abbott—	
Rent, &c.....	74 49
Travelling expenses, &c.....	102 97
James Allan—	
Postage, &c.....	8 23
A. English -	
For keep of horse.....	100 00
Travelling expenses.....	88 05
Postage.....	8 50
J. T. Gilkison—	
Office rent.....	240 00
Travelling expenses.....	100 00
Wm. Simpson—	
Office rent, fuel, &c.....	164 60
Commission.....	726 69
Thos. Gordon—	
Postage.....	9 69
Travelling expenses, &c.....	10 74
J. W. Jermyn—	
Postage.....	1 70
Travelling expenses, &c.....	20 24
Carried forward.....	74,277 48

Carried forward.....	150,965 36	86,436 15
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RETURN B—Continued.

No. 75.

DR. INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		74,277 48	Brought forward.....	150,905 36	86,436 15
To the following payments:—					
<i>Contingent Expenses, &c.—Concluded.</i>					
R. C. Strickland—					
Commission		38 80			
E. Harris—					
Travelling expenses, &c.....		28 70			
J. R. Stevenson—					
Travelling expenses.....		2 00			
T. G. Pile—					
Commission		10 98			
J. Thackeray—					
Travelling expenses, &c.....		30 05			
John F. Day—					
Commission		18 27			
D. Baker—					
Commission		55 17			
Geo. Lang—					
Commission		106 67			
Travelling expenses, postage, &c.....		23 55			
A. B. Cowan—					
Travelling expenses.....		100 00			
<i>Surveys, Inspection and Valuation of Lands,</i>					
<i>Maps, &c.</i>					
Expenses, &c., inspection of Dokis and French					
River Reserve.....		96 10			
Inspection of lots, Mr. Brooke.....		25 00			
do lands, Mississauga Reserve.....		4 00			
Inspection of lots in Township of Amabel.....		10 00			
Valuation of lot in Enniskillen.....		6 00			

Inspection of islands in River Trent.....	25 15
do do Stoney Lake.....	60 00 ⁿ

Advertising.

Manitoulin "Guide".....	18 10
Toronto "World".....	51 90
"Nouvelles Soirees Canadienne".....	19 20
Essex "Review".....	22 21
Amherstburg "Echo".....	2 97
"Citizen" Printing Co.....	42 50
Quebec "Mercury".....	16 45
"L'Evenement".....	44 18
"Militia Gazette".....	50 90
"Le Canada".....	42 50
"The Emigrant".....	57 50
"Investigator".....	27 90
"Canadian Sportsman".....	50 90
Ottawa "Journal".....	42 50
"Canadian Lumberman".....	13 95
Leamington "Post".....	13 12
"Grip" Printing Co.....	46 90
Exeter "Times".....	18 70
Allison "Herald".....	13 32
Arthur "Enterprise".....	13 32
Aurora "Borealis".....	10 92
New Hamburg "Valkisblatte".....	17 72
Norwood "Register".....	15 60
Omeme "Herald".....	13 12
Orangeville "Sun".....	22 32
Orangeville "Post".....	18 70
Orillia "Packet".....	18 70
Oshawa "Vindicator".....	18 70
Toronto "Canadian Manufacturer".....	27 90
Owen Sound "Times".....	17 72
Palmerston "Telegraph".....	13 12
Parkhill "Gazette".....	22 32
Pembroke "Standard".....	22 32
Petrolia "Advertiser".....	22 32
Picton "Gazette".....	13 30
Port Hope "Times".....	18 70
Port Perry "Observer".....	13 12
Port Dover "Maple Leaf".....	17 23
Richmond Hill "Herald".....	17 72
Sarnia "Canadian".....	22 32
Thunder Bay "Sentinel".....	22 32
West Durham "News".....	19 00

Carried forward 76,932 13

Carried forward..... 150,965 36 86,436 15

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 75.

DR. INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		75,932 13	Brought forward.....	150,965 36	86,436 15
To the following payments :—					
<i>Advertising—Continued.</i>					
Mount Forest "Representative".....		12 92			
Smith's Falls "Independent".....		18 70			
Toronto "Railway Life".....		10 94			
East Grey "Review".....		18 70			
Windsor "Clarion".....		18 70			
"Dominion Mechanical and Millers News".....		13 20			
Flesherton "Advance".....		13 12			
Perth "Expositor".....		18 70			
Arnprior "Chronicle".....		20 36			
Muskoka "Herald".....		22 72			
"Catholic Weekly Review".....		29 40			
Berlin "Free Press".....		11 85			
Gananoque "Journal".....		13 12			
Almonte "Times".....		19 04			
Thorold "Post".....		13 12			
Brockville "Times".....		23 70			
Toronto "Merchant and Manufacturer".....		8 80			
Ridgetown "Standard".....		13 12			
Pickering "News".....		13 12			
Meaford "Mirror".....		17 72			
"Canadian Farmer and Friend".....		13 12			
Welland "Telegram".....		13 12			
Wingham "Advance".....		13 12			
Markham "Sun".....		15 60			
Woodstock "Times".....		13 12			
Millbrook "Messenger".....		13 12			
Whitby "Gazette".....		18 70			
Brockville "Monitor".....		6 96			
"Health Journal".....		19 60			

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Toronto "Evangelical Churchman".....	50 90
Berlin "News".....	23 70
Manitoulin Island "Expositor".....	9 40
Bruce "Herald".....	14 10
St. Catherines "Visitor".....	27 90
St. Marys "Journal".....	18 70
St. Thomas "Journal".....	14 30
Sterling "News Argus".....	13 12
Stratford "Herald".....	19 00
do "Times".....	27 90
do "Dispatch".....	22 32
Wallaceburg "Herald and Record".....	17 94
Thornbury "Standard".....	13 72
Toronto "Mail".....	77 85
"Irish Canadian".....	50 90
Toronto "National".....	50 90
do "Sentinel".....	27 90
do "Christian Guardian".....	50 90
"Dominion Churchman".....	50 90
Toronto "Telegram".....	51 90
do "Truth".....	51 90
Trenton "Advocate".....	13 12
Walkerton "Glocke".....	13 12
Peterborough "Review".....	23 70
"Canadian Agriculturist".....	24 50
Aylmer "Times".....	6 37
Oxford "Tribune".....	17 72
Dunnville "Gazette".....	13 32
L'Orignal "Advertiser".....	14 50
Simcoe "B. Canadian".....	13 12
Seaforth "Sun".....	18 70
Toronto "Canadian Baptist".....	30 54
do "Canadian Presbyterian".....	50 90
do "Dominion Oddfellow".....	51 90
Clinton "Huron News".....	3 40
"Le Courier".....	7 35
Victoria "Warder".....	12 68
Warton "Echo".....	5 75
Kingston "News".....	52 90
Galt "Expositor".....	13 12
Brighton "Ensign".....	13 32
Monetary "Times".....	50 90
Prescott "Messenger".....	18 70
London "Advertiser".....	10 14
Parkdale "News".....	31 40
"Dominion Annual Register".....	100 00
Ayton "Fama".....	12 54

Carried forward..... 77,699 50

Carried forward..... 150,965 36 86,436 15

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 75.

DR. INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		77,699 50	Brought forward.....	150,965 36	86,436 15
To the following payments:—					
<i>Advertising—Concluded.</i>					
Chatham "Planet".....		19 50			
St. Catherines "Journal".....		28 40			
Winnipeg "Emigrant".....		30 00			
"Presbyterian News" Co.....		50 90			
Winnipeg "Call".....		48 20			
Port Portage "News".....		5 40			
Blenheim "News".....		18 02			
"Canada Educational Monthly".....		13 00			
Quebec "Chronicle".....		56 40			
Algoma "Pioneer".....		13 12			
Shelburne "Free Press".....		18 70			
Grand River "Sachem".....		13 32			
New Hamburg "Independent".....		17 72			
Newmarket "Era".....		8 78			
Napanee "Standard".....		18 70			
Mitchell "Advocate".....		18 70			
North Hastings "Review".....		18 70			
London "Free Press".....		35 12			
Listowell "Standard".....		17 72			
Streetsville "Review".....		15 19			
Kincardine "Review".....		18 70			
Amherstburg "Western Herald".....		18 02			
Hastings "Star".....		22 32			
Hamilton "Spectator".....		42 90			
Guelph "Herald".....		28 40			
Goderich "Star".....		17 92			
Forest "Free Press".....		22 32			
Elmira "Advertiser".....		17 70			

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Eganville "Enterprise."	22 32
Durham "Chronicle."	17 72
Dundas "Standard."	18 50
Cornwall "Standard."	19 00
Collingwood "Enterprise."	13 70
Colbourne "Express."	19 00
Cobourg "Sentinel."	19 00
"Central Canadian."	19 00
Campbellford "Herald."	19 00
Brantford "Telegraph."	19 00
Brantford "Courier."	23 70
Brampton "Conservative."	22 72
Bradford "Witness."	23 70
Beeton "World."	20 17
Huron "News Record."	15 60
Belleville "Intelligencer."	23 70
Barrie "Northern Advance."	9 99
Hamilton "Stock Journal."	15 84
"Canadian Mining Review."	25 60
Peterborough "Times."	51 90
Port Elgin "Times."	13 12
Napanee "Beaver."	18 70
Dresden "Times."	16 00
Alexandria "Glengarian."	19 00

Miscellaneous.

Legal services—	
Eviction of Wm. West.....	85 94
Re lands in Truro, N.S.....	32 50
Regina vs. Muskoka Lumber and Milling Co.....	22 00
Regina vs. Muskoka Slide and Boom Co.....	20 50
Re dispute between Munsees and Chippis, of Thames.....	145 09
Regina vs. Savage.....	8 20
Regina vs. McAuley.....	79 66
Expenses of liquor prosecutions.....	313 10
Loiette Reserve vs. Martel.....	102 10
Attorney General of Ontario vs. Francis.....	682 61
For copy of arbitration award re Erie and Huron Railway and McDowall.....	4 00
For protection of timber, &c.—	
W. H. Baxter.....	394 59
John Connor.....	133 50

Carried forward..... 80,863 14

Carried forward..... 150,965 36 86,436 15

RETURN B--Continued.

No. 75.

DR. INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		80,863 14	Brought forward.....	150,965 36	86,436 15
To the following payments:—					
<i>Miscellaneous—Continued.</i>					
Wm. Haner.....		232 85			
Jos. Lesage.....		66 00			
M. Belrose.....		379 01			
H. May.....		25 86			
R. Davis.....		444 97			
Joshua Bennet.....		2 00			
Pierre Miller.....		15 41			
J. Weatherhead.....		236 53			
P. Megiss.....		53 28			
S. Commanada.....		113 91			
L. Beaucege.....		113 91			
J. McCallum.....		15 00			
L. E. Otis.....		7 50			
A. Jeffrey.....		12 00			
Allowance to Dr. R.M. Stephen for office rent.....		150 00			
Expenses in connection with removal of office					
from Gore Bay.....		104 13			
Bull for Lake Nipigon Indians.....		72 85			
Fireproof safe for Maniwakie office.....		100 00			
Freight.....		118 09			
Storehouse at Kingsclear, N.B.....		115 00			
Maps of Georgian Bay.....		112 00			
Vaccine.....		12 25			
Repairing canoe.....		5 00			
Atlas of Northumberland and Durham.....		6 55			
Relief to destitute.....		15 00			
Implements for Whycomagh Indians.....		54 00			
Services of reporter in Munsee and Chippewa					
investigation.....		65 10			

Saw, &c., for Red Rock Indians.....	11	60		
Boat for Constable McLarin.....	27	40		
Ploughs for Indians, Summerside, P.E.I.....	28	00		
Oxen do do.....	146	00		
Twine for packing blankets.....	0	83		
Assistance to Paul Christmas to purchase cart.....	5	00		
One dozen Scribner's reckoners.....	1	50		
Gow for N. Paul, Cumberland Co., N.S.....	23	00		
Implements for Indians of Nova Scotia.....	4	50		
Prize plough for Six Nation Indians.....	43	30		
Desk for Indian office at Point Blue.....	25	00		
Blankets for distribution.....	1,597	92		
Services of auctioneer, sale of timber Manitoulin Island.....	20	00		
Mounting and furnishing three ploughs for Indians of Christmas Island.....	21	00		
Commission on collections paid to late R. Tyre and J. Davidson.....	119	67		
Inspection of blankets.....	15	00		
Medicines for Lang Lake Indians.....	6	40		
Registration of documents.....	1	00		
Expenses, removal Oka Indians.....	12	00		
Relief to destitute.....	10	55		
Office furniture for Agent McKelvey.....	22	74		
Implements for Pic River Indians.....	10	15		
“ Pays Plat “.....	5	60		
Expenses tracing stolen horse.....	18	25		
Agricultural implements for Indians of Antigonish, N.S.....	45	00		
Linen for packing blankets.....	33	94		
Plough for Nipigon Indians.....	25	78		
Repairs to agent's house at Saugeen.....	34	05		
Plough for S. Knockwood, N.S.....	11	75		
Medical attendance to Oneidas of Thames.....	40	00		
“ “ Maganettawan Indians.....	33	14		
Transfer to superannuation account of deductions from agents' salaries.....	272	72		
Stationery.....	234	22		
Printing.....	17	80		
Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	150,965	36		
	150,965	36	86,436	15
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	65,891	41	150,965	36
			150,965	36
			86,436	15

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR, Accountant.

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

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 76.

DR.

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	10,172 78	2,185 73
Paid costs in connection with liquor prosecutions.....		85 48	Land and timber sales.....	5,589 86	
Farming implements, &c., for Soda Creek Indians.....		119 56	Rents and fines.....		545 50
Lumber for Skanock Band.....		67 00	Refund from interest moneys of the Six Nations		1,118 76
do Whanock do.....		20 00	on account of debts.....		494 32
Amount paid merchants on account of Six Na-			Interest on invested capital.....		
tion indebtedness.....		1,118 76			
Waggon for Squah Indians.....		180 00			
Shoemaker's outfit for Thomas Wagimore, an					
Indian.....		38 55			
Building church and school house, Yankee Flat					
Reserve, British Columbia.....	783 50				
Transfer to sundry account of amount received					
from Canadian Pacific Railway for right of					
way through lands on the north shore of					
Lake Huron, viz. :—					
Ojibbewas of Mississagua River.....	77 10				
Serpent River Indians.....	301 65				
Thessalon do.....	107 19				
Garden River do.....	634 83				
Transfer to Hope Indians, British Columbia, of					
amount paid by Onderdonk & Co., for timber					
cut in 1886, and interest.....	1,482 00				
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	12,376 37	2,714 96			
	15,762 64	4,344 31		15,762 64	4,344 31
			Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	12,376 37	2,714 96

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

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[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 77.

DR.

INDIAN SCHOOL FUND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1887.....		21,326 64	By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	141,222 83	
To the following payments :—			Legislative grants.....		15,679 79
<i>Salaries of Missionaries.</i>			Interest on invested capital.....		5,239 80
Rev. M. Maiville.....		203 32	Balance on 30th June, 1888.....		24,736 56
Rev. J. Jacobs.....		400 00			
Rev. T. Quinn.....		235 00			
Rev. J. Tucker.....		140 00			
Rev. A. G. Smith.....		400 00			
Rev. N. V. Burtin.....		225 96			
Allowance to missionaries of Lower St. Lawrence, half year.....		250 00			
Rev. G. Giroux, nine months.....		169 47			
<i>Salaries of Teachers—Ontario.</i>					
T. S. Scanlon.....		150 00			
Elizabeth Miller.....		600 00			
Sophia Peltier.....		200 00			
M. Atchitawens.....		200 00			
A. Gabow.....		200 00			
Elizabeth A. May.....		50 00			
Kate Hourigan.....		100 00			
Grace M. Patton.....		187 50			
Mary Cadä.....		250 00			
Martha Esquimaux.....		50 00			
Edmund Farrar.....		150 00			
Christina John.....		150 00			
John Esquimaux.....		150 00			
Carried forward.....		25,787 89	Carried forward.....	141,222 83	45,656 15

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 77.

DR.

INDIAN SCHOOL FUND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		25,787 89	Brought forward.....	141,222 83	45,656 15
To the following payment:—					
<i>Salaries of Teachers—Ontario—Concluded.</i>					
Maria Ricard.....		125 00			
Sister M. Dorothea.....		75 00			
Sister M. Ursula.....		200 00			
Thos. F. Stackum.....		200 00			
James McKay.....		250 00			
Jos Esquimaux.....		200 00			
J. A. W. Blais.....		62 50			
H. E. Bordan.....		50 00			
Rev. C. A. French.....		100 00			
Rev. Thos. Quillette.....		100 00			
Kate F. Stack.....		200 00			
Sister St. Thecla.....		100 00			
Mary Jane May.....		150 00			
P. C. Quinn.....		29 92			
Mother Annunciation.....		225 00			
Angus McDonald.....		83 33			
L. A. Dugas.....		150 25			
Nellie Ostrom.....		25 00			
Lizzie Julian.....		50 00			
Nellie Donahue.....		62 50			
<i>Quebec.</i>					
Sister St. Lawrence.....		290 00			
Edwin Benedict.....		250 00			
Margaret Audet.....		150 00			

Ovide Roy.....	350 00
John King.....	250 00
Kate Murray.....	200 00
Emile Bittner.....	200 00
Madame L. E. Otis.....	75 00
Sister St. Hilare.....	75 00
Sister M. Vincent.....	60 00
E. Roy.....	75 00
<i>New Brunswick.</i>	
Michael Flinne.....	250 00
Flora Campbell.....	200 00
M. H. Martin.....	200 00
A. L. Morris.....	62 50
Mary E. Hartt.....	75 00
J. A. McNulty.....	150 00
<i>Teachers' Salaries—Nova Scotia.</i>	
J. McEachen.....	200 00
R. McMilan.....	200 00
T. C. Kerr.....	264 00
Mary A. McEachen.....	200 00
Alex. Johnston.....	183 33
Maggie J. Barss.....	125 00
<i>Annual Grants in aid of Schools.</i>	
Wikwimchong Industrial School.....	1,800 00
Shingwauk Home.....	1,800 00
Wawanosh do.....	600 00
Schools on Six Nations Reserve.....	400 00
Schools managed by the Methodist Missionary Society.....	1,926 25
Mount Elgin Industrial Institution.....	3,600 00
<i>School-Books, Maps, &c.</i>	
Golden Lake School.....	9 25
Middle River, N.S., School.....	11 98
Kingsclear and St. Mary's, N.B. School.....	18 64
Wikwimekong School.....	89 66
Carried forward.....	42,566 75

Carried forward.....	141,222 83	45,656 15
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RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 77.

DR.

INDIAN SCHOOL FUND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		42,566 75	Brought forward.....	141,222 83	45,656 15
To the following payments:—					
<i>School-Books, Maps, &c.—Continued.</i>					
St. Regis School.....		17 59			
Restigouche do		21 00			
Fort William do		74 43			
Pic River do		5 65			
Sucker Creek do		12 45			
West Bay do		4 20			
Chenail do		7 00			
St. Francis, R.C. do		47 21			
White Fish Lake do		10 13			
Maria do		3 52			
Caughnawaga do		22 50			
Temiscamingue do		6 80			
New Germany do		12 42			
Salmon River do		14 71			
Whycocomagh do		5 24			
Bear River do		14 07			
Cornwall Island do		4 05			
Scotch Settlement do		2 50			
South Bay do		5 60			
Buzwah do		1 85			
<i>Inspection of Schools.</i>					
Maria and Restigouche Schools.....		52 00			
Lorette do		6 00			
Cornwall Island do		21 00			
St. Regis and Chenail do		11 25			

Bear River do	10 00
St. Anne and Restigouche do	10 00
Schools in County of Middlesex	36 50
Cow Bay School	5 00
Schools on Oneida Reserve	40 10
do in Parry Sound District	65 00
do in County Huntingdon	12 00
Roman Catholic Schools in Ontario	147 20
Golden Lake School	20 00
Point Blue do	8 50
St. Francis do	10 00
Schools in Nova Scotia	20 00
Eskasoni and St. Anne's Schools	10 00
Schools in Algoma District	73 50

Fuel for Schools.

Point Blue Schools	17 60
St. Francis do	20 00
St. Mary's do	13 80
Red Rock do	12 00
Sucker Creek do	10 50
Wlkwemikongsing do	14 00
South Bay do	14 00
Restigouche do	42 50
St. Regis do	4 85
Fort William do	31 50
Kingsclear do	14 00
Serpent River do	14 00
West Bay do	14 00
Sheguindah do	17 50
Eskasoni do	11 00
Mississauga do	14 00
Point Blue do	43 20

Miscellaneous Expenditure.

Rent of building for school at Temiscamingue	24 00
Desks for school at Cow Bay, N.S.	87 00
Completion of school building at Cow Bay, N.S.	153 60
Seats for school at Bear River, N.S.	45 00
Freight on school material	12 46
Furniture for R. C. school at St. Francis	33 00
Balance on contract for school building at Gibson Reserve	30 40

Carried forward..... 44,111 63

Carried forward.....	141,222 83	45,656 15
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RETURN B.—Continued.

No. 77.

DR.

INDIAN SCHOOL FUND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		44,111 63	Brought forward.....	141,222 83	45,656 15
To the following payments :—					
<i>School Books, Maps, &c.—Concluded.</i>					
School registers.....		5 00			
Stove and pipes for Nipegon school.....		11 15			
Cleaning school house at Kingsclear.....		4 50			
Furniture for school at Gibson.....		19 86			
Cleaning at St. Mary's school.....		1 50			
Furniture for school at Bear River.....		23 90			
Clock for school at Restigouche.....		3 00			
Stove, &c., for St. Regis school.....		13 55			
do Cornwall Island school.....		17 60			
Repairs to school building at Pic River.....		31 25			
Stoves, &c., for school at Eskasoni.....		13 13			
Amount paid Sister St. Vincent for tuition of seven children.....		21 00			
Grant towards addition to Mount Elgin In- stitution.....		1,000 00			
Stoves, &c., for school at New Germany.....		13 51			
Clock, bell, &c., for St. Francis R. C. school....		5 00			
Grant for scholarship at the Mohawk Institution		142 29			
Repairs to school building at Shegundah.....		34 75			
For clothing, &c., for pupils at Becancour.....		50 00			
Closets for school at Sucker Creek.....		24 00			
Stovepipes, &c., for school at Restigouche.....		4 25			
Cleaning do do.....		4 00			
Insurance on addition to Mount Elgin Institution		15 00			
Repairs to school building at Restigouche.....		3 75			
Furniture for school at Nipegon.....		8 66			
Stovepipes for St. Mary's school.....		2 45			

Clock and bell for Whycocomagh school.....	5	25		
do St. Mary's do	5	00		
Seats for school at Gibson Reserve.....	15	75		
Stationery	46	02		
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	141,222	83		
	141,222	83	45,656	15
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....			24,736	56
			141,222	83
			141,222	83

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 78.
Cr.

Dr.

SURVEY ACCOUNT in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To balance on 30th June, 1887.....	41 93		By Legislative grants.....	2,967 00	
Legal services in connection with the Esommais Reserve	5 62		Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	68 10	
Legal services in connection with the Lorette Reserve	867 08				
Survey of Lorette Reserve.....	960 88				
Survey of Shubenacadie Reserve, Nova Scotia...	25 50				
Paid for field notes and survey in connection with Betsiamits Reserve.....	799 29				
Survey of Long Lake and Nipigon Reserve.....	333 12				
Interest.....	1 68				
	3,035 10			3,035 10	
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	68 10				

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 79.

DR. SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	6,949 01		By Amount deducted from agents' salaries toward superannuation..... Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	285 22	
To the following payments:—				7,656 75	
F. Talfourd, retired allowance.....	400 00				
Chas. Skene, one year and nine months.....	315 00				
Interest.....	277 96				
	7,941 97			7,941 97	
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	7,656 75				

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 80.

DR. POINT GRONDINE INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	122 11	0 96	By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	4,721 99	140 94
Distribution of interest moneys.....	5,821 02	302 83	Timber dues.....	1,221 14	16 90
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	5,943 13	47 67	Ground rent.....		194 52
			Interest on invested capital.....		
	5,943 13	351 46		5,943 13	351 46
			Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	5,821 92	47 67

L. VANKOUGHNET.

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 81.

DR. WHITEFISH BAY INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

16-9**

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund		1 50	By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	822 00	32 88
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	822 00	90 58	Liquor fines		25 00
	822 00	92 08	Interest on invested capital		34 20
				822 00	92 08
			Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	822 00	90 58

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B—*Continued.*

No. 82.

130

DR.

WHITEFISH LAKE INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
Cattle and farming implements.....		207 02	By Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	316 00	79 00
Relief.....		10 00	Timber dues	2,534 53	
Medicines and medical attendance.....		10 00	Rents.....		316 00
Books for school		14 82	Interest on invested capital.....		15 80
Wood for school.....		21 25			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	257 45	18 96			
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	2,593 08	128 75			
	2,850 53	410 80		2,850 53	410 80
			Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	2,593 08	128 75

[PART II]

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 83.

DR. GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

16-91**

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1888.....		25 00	By Moiety of liquor fines.....		25 00
		25 00			25 00
			Balance on 30th June, 1888.....		25 00

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 84.

DR. HOPE INDIANS, BRITISH COLUMBIA, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To balance on 30th June, 1888.....	3,162 00		By Timber dues.....	3,162 00	
	3,162 00			3,162 00	
			Balance on 30th June, 1888.....	3,162 00	

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

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

RETURN B—Continued.

No. 85.

DR.

PAGONAKESHICK AND BAND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....		3 00	By Rents collected.....		50 00
Balance on 30th June, 1888.....		47 00			
		50 00			50 00
			Balance on 30th June, 1888.....		47 00

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN C. 1.—INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Legislative Appropriation for 1887-88.....				5,032 00
		Balance brought forward from 1886-87.....				113 67
						5,145 67
		EXPENDITURE.				
		<i>Salaries.</i>				
50 Vic., c. 2	G. Wells.....	For salary as Agent, District 1a, 12 months ended 30th June, 1888		50 00		
	F. McDormand.....	do do 1b do do		50 00		
	J. E. Beckwith.....	do do 2, 6 months ended 30th Dec., 1887		12 50		
	Rev. T. Butler.....	do do 3 & 4, 12 do 30th June, 1888		75 00		
	Rev. A. P. Desmond.....	do do 5 do do		33 33		
	J. Gass.....	do do 6a do do		16 66		
	D. H. Muir, M.D.....	do do 6b do do		16 66		
	A. T. Clarke, M.D.....	do do 7 do do		33 33		
	Rev. R. McDonald.....	do do 8 do do		100 00		
	W. C. Chisholm	do do 9 do do		100 00		
	Rev. J. McDougall.....	do do 10 do do		100 00		
	Rev. D. McIsaac.....	do do 11 do do		50 00		
	Rev. R. Grant.....	do do 12 do do		50 00		
	Rev. M. McKenzie.....	do do 13, 15 do do		125 00		
					812 48	
		<i>Medical Attendance and Medicines.</i>				
	W. S. Freeman, M.D.....	In District 1a.....	35 75			
	F. P. Smith, M.D.....	do	5 50			
	C. J. Fox, M.D.....	do	5 75			
	S. W. Burns, M.D.....	do 1a.....	8 75			
	A. Robinson, M.D.....	do	22 25			
	S. M. Miller, M.D.....	do	24 10			
	J. A. Coleman, M.D.....	do	19 75			
				121 85		
	H. A. Ellison, M.D.....	do 1b.....	47 50			
	J. M. Lovitt, M.D.....	do	26 02			
	R. J. Ellison, M.D.....	do	142 90			
	G. Barnaby, M.D.....	do	23 50			

C. J. Fox, M.D.....	do	.....	33 00			
W. B. Moore, M.D.....	do	2		272 92		
W. H. Cole, M.D.....	do	3		18 70		
G. A. Smith, M.D.....	do	.....	36 10			
			22 25			
C. Gray, M.D.....	do	4 from 28th February, 1882, to 28th, February, 1887		58 35		
W. F. Smith, M.D.....	do	5		63 00		
F. McMillan, M.D.....	do	.....	85 85			
			50 00			
R. Adlington, M.D.....	do	67		135 85		
F. S. Creelman, M.D.....	do	.....	31 75			
			6 50			
J. R. Smith, M.D.....	do	66		38 25		
R. Cox, M.D.....	do	.....	21 50			
D. H. Muir, M.D.....	do	.....	17 00			
			71 00			
W. D. McKenzie, M.D.....	do	7		109 50		
A. T. Clarke, M.D.....	do	.....	11 00			
			22 25			
J. McMillan, M.D.....	do	8 salary 1 year to 30th November, 1887		33 25		
J. C. McKinnon, M.D.....	do	9		42 00		
J. C. Gadogan, M.D.....	do	.....	124 85			
J. M. McKenzie, M.D.....	do	.....	9 95			
E. Gauvreau, M.D.....	do	60 vaccine points				
			17 50			
			2 72			
H. J. Fixott, M.D.....	do	10		155 02		
J. McIntosh, M.D.....	do	11		22 00		
J. L. Bethune, M.D.....	do	12		53 75		
A. K. McLean, M.D.....	do	.....	55 00			
J. D. B. Fraser & Co.....	do	medicines				
			15 00			
			7 13			
M. M. McDonald, M.D.....	do	13 salary 15 months to 30th June, 1888		77 13		
A. Cameron, M.D.....	do	.....	125 00			
Copeland & Co.....	do	medicines				
			13 50			
Victoria General Hospital	do	attendance and board of Martha Phillipps				
do do	do	attendance and board of Joseph Fossey				
			18 90			
			74 00			
				244 35		
<i>Expended by Agents in the purchase of Supplies of Food and Seed Grain, in the following proportions.</i>						1,445 92
G. Wells.....	In District	1a.	Food, &c.	Seed Grain.		
F. McDormand.....	do	1b.	93 32	52 00		
J. E. Beckwith.....	do	2	168 64	107 00		
Rev. T. Butler.....	do	3 & 4.	40 00	16 70		
Rev. A. P. Desmond.....	do	5	164 44	125 00		
			83 00	65 00		
Carried forward.....			549 40	365 70	2,258 40	5,145 67

RETURN C. 1.--INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA--Concluded.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....	549 40	365 70	2,258 40	5,145 67
		EXPENDITURE--Concluded.				
		<i>Expended by Agents in the purchase of Supplies of Food and Seed Grain, in the following proportions.--Concluded.</i>				
	James Gass.....	In District 6a.....	102 00	69 34		
	D. H. Muir, M.D.....	do 6b.....	54 00	15 00		
	A. T. Clarke, M.D.....	do 7.....	84 00	40 45		
	Rev. R. McDonald.....	do 8.....	182 36	103 00		
	W. C. Chisholm.....	do 9.....	145 00	83 00		
	Rev. J. McDougall.....	do 10.....	214 00	120 00		
	Rev. D. McIsaac.....	do 11.....	94 36	53 00		
	Rev. R. Grant.....	do 12.....	124 00	72 00		
	Rev. M. McKenzie.....	do 13.....	202 00	65 00		
			1,751 12	986 49	2,737 61	
	G. R. Smith.....	For Provisions and supplies for Indians of Yarmouth.....		66 72		
	J. J. McInnis.....	Supplies for Ben Christmas, District 13.....		10 00		
	Newell Jeddore.....	Grant for relief of distress.....		25 00		
	S. S. McKeen.....	Cooking stove and utensils for Mrs. J. Newell.....		10 00		
	A. T. Clarke, M.D.....	Special grant for ploughing.....		25 00		
	C. McDonald.....	Cook stove for B. Denny.....		24 75		
	G. A. Irish.....	Lumber and shingles for C. Pullet, District 9.....		8 67		
	Lewis McDonald.....	Nails supplied C. Pullet, District 9.....		1 33		
	F. Frencl.....	Care of sick Indian, Mahone Bay.....		3 50		
					174 97	
		Miscellaneous.				
	E. Harrison.....	For Ploughing for Indians, District 7.....		25 00		
	A. Chisholm.....	Funeral expenses of Mrs. J. Muse.....		6 51		
	C. Dargie.....	do Mrs. M. Picton.....		6 75		
	H. Palmer.....	do J. Penall.....		10 00		
	E. Thomas.....	do Indian, District 5.....		6 00		

W. Hurley.....	do	do	6 00	
M. McDougall.....	do	May Dinny.....	4 67	
H. V. Bown.....	do	Magdalen Hurley.....	2 79	
Rev. M. McKenzie.....		Paid for labor performed on the Eskasoni Road.....	100 00	
do		do repairs to the Eskasoni bridge.....	23 40	
W. Graham, Q.C.....		Professional services, Regina vs. Grant.....	7 28	
Corning & Chipman.....		(In trust) in payment of Willet property, Yarmouth County, for an Indian Reserve.....	200 00	
do		Professional services re transfer of Willet property.....	10 70	
R. L. Hatfield.....		Expenses of survey of Willet property.....	17 75	
Rev. M. McKenzie.....		Expenses in moving M. Christmas from Big Bass to Eskasoni.....	12 50	
Gov't Stationery Office...		Stationery supplied.....	9 81	
				448 19
		Total Expenditure.....		5,619 17
		Balance over expended.....		473 50

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

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

RETURN C. 2.—INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Legislative Appropriation, 1887-88, under 50 Vic., c. 2.....				5,255 00
		Balance brought forward from 1886-87.....				19 92
		EXPENDITURE.				5,274 92
		<i>Salaries.</i>				
50 Vic., c. 2.....	C. Sargeant.....	For Salary as Agent, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888.....		400 00		
	J. Farrell.....	do do do.....		300 00		
	do.....	Acting Agent, Counties of Victoria and Madawaska, 9 months, to 30th June, 1888.....		150 00		
	Rev. J. J. O'Leary.....	do Missionary, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888.....		100 00		
	Rev. J. C. McDevitt.....	do do do.....		200 00		
	Rev. S. J. Crumley.....	do do do.....		100 00		
	Rev. W. Morrisey.....	do do do.....		100 00		
	Rev. E. J. Bannon.....	do do do.....		100 00		
	Rev. L. C. D'Amour.....	do do do.....		40 00		
	Rev. J. F. Carson.....	do do do.....		100 00		
	Rev. J. L. McDonald.....	do do do.....		25 00		
	Rev. W. O'Leary.....	do do do.....		100 00		
	T. Barnaby.....	do Constable do.....		20 00		
	Mrs. C. H. Craig.....	Gratuity equal to 2 months salary of her late husband, Moses Craig.....		33 33		
						1,768 33
		<i>Medical Attendance and Medicines.</i>				
	J. Z. Currie, M.D.....	For Medical attendance on Indians of St. Mary's and Kingsclear.....		29 50		
	J. H. Barker, M.D.....	do do do.....		51 50		
	B. Coburn, M.D.....	do do do.....		84 25		
	J. E. Church, M.D.....	do do Mr. Sargeant's Agency.....		20 25		
	E. Moore, M.D.....	do do Westmoreland County.....		43 00		
	J. D. Ross, M.D.....	do do do.....		40 60		
	J. A. Leger, M.D.....	do do do.....		115 75		
	R. A. Ollisqui, M.D.....	do do Big Cove.....		5 00		
	J. Macdonald, M.D.....	Salary as Medical Officer, Northumberland County, Eastern Division, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888.....		100 00		

H. A. Fish, M.D.....	Salary as Medical Officer, Northumberland County, Western Division, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888.....		100 00	
J. B. Lamothe, M.D.....	Salary as Medical Officer, Buctouche, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888.....		20 00	
J. F. Brine, M.D.....	Salary as Medical Officer, north of Buctouche, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888.....		100 00	
E. Hanson, M.D.....	Medical attendance on Indians of Victoria County.....		24 30	
A. G. Ferguson, M.D.....	do do Restigouche County.....		56 10	
J. H. Caswell.....	do do Queen's County.....		54 25	
Drs. Winslow & Raymond	do do King's County.....		22 10	
F. N. Willing, M.D.....	do do Tobique Reserve.....		24 50	
G. H. Raymond.....	do do King's County.....		8 00	
Winslow Tilley.....	Medicines supplied Indians of St. Mary's and Kingsclear ..		55 60	
J. M. Wiley.....	do do do ..		39 90	
Mrs. P. Toma.....	Assistance given to sick Indian women.....		4 00	
Mrs. Anthony Sacobie.....	do do ..		2 00	
Mrs. Alice Lolar.....	do do ..		2 00	
	<i>Expended by Agents in the purchase of Food and Seed Grain.</i>			1,002 60
		Food, &c.	Seed Grain.	
C. Sargeant.....	In South-Western Agency.....	842 00	600 00	
J. Farrell.....	North-Eastern do ..	436 00	291 85	
do ..	Victoria and Madawaska Counties.....	150 00	136 00	
		1,428 00	1,027 85	2,455 85
J. T. Hodgson.....	Provisions and supplies given to destitute Indians in the Counties of Victoria and Madawaska.....			12 89
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
J. Neill.....	For Two banks cod line.....		0 90	
J. Farrell.....	Rent allowance, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888.....		50 00	
J. Neill.....	Stove for Agent Farrell's office ..		15 65	
O. Sharkey.....	Funeral expenses.....		5 18	
A. Paul ..	do ..		3 00	
J. D. Hanlon.....	Coffins.....		18 00	
J. T. Hodgson.....	Funeral expenses.....		8 23	
Gov't Stationery Office...	Stationery supplied.....		6 62	
				107 58
	Total Expenditure.....			5,347 25
	Balance over expended.....			72 33

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR, Accountant.

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

[PART II]

RETURN C. 3.—INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Legislative Appropriation, 1887-88, under 50 Vic., c. 2.....				2,000 00
		Balance brought from 1886-87				259 05
						2,259 05
		EXPENDITURE.				
50 Vic. c. 2.....	J. O. Arsenault.....	For Salary as Agent, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888.....				200 00
	do	Allowance for travelling expenses				100 00
	J. Leclereq.....	Salary as teacher, March quarter, 1888.....				50 00
	J. Arbuckle.....	Inspecting Lennox Island School.....				10 00
	J. Gaffney.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....				118 18
	T. H. Pope	do do				32 18
	W. J. Gaffney	do do				356 45
	Joseph F. Arsenault.....	do do				464 44
	J. O. Arsenault.....	Grant for seed grain.....				100 00
	do	Amount over expended for seed, spring of 1886-87				22 05
	A. E. Long, M.D.....	Medical attendance.....				210 83
	F. Cox, M.D.....	do				5 00
	P. Couroy, M.D.....	do				30 00
	J. G. Toombs, M.D.....	do				9 93
	G. Carruthers, M.D.....	do				14 60
	G. F. Gillis, M.D.....	do				43 80
	Charlottetown Hospital..	Board and attendance on sick Indian.....				75 00
		MISCELLANEOUS				
	Charlottetown <i>Examiner</i>	For Advertising for tenders for supplies.....				5 25
	do <i>Herald</i>	do do				2 10
	Summerside <i>Journal</i>	do do				3 00
	D. N. Forbes.....	Material for coffins				12 54
	M. Hennessey.....	Coffins supplied.....				4 00
	J. Yeo.....	do				2 47
	J. F. Arsenault.....	Burial expenses.....				2 00
	W. Newcombe.....	Moving body of Indian.....				1 00
	J. F. Arsenault.....	One herring net and cotton duck, &c.....				15 48
	R. D. Sterns.....	Window sashes				3 75
	T. Glover.....	Windows and doors.....				34 50

Govt. Stationery Office...	Stationery supplied.....			2 63
	Total Expenditure			1,931 18
	Balance unexpended			327 87

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

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, 1887-88, under 50 Vic., c. 2.....				79,625 00
		Balance from 1886 87.....				1,890 60
		Further grant under 50 Vic., c. 2.....				2,717 80
		EXPENDITURE.				84,233 40
		<i>Indians of British Columbia Generally.</i>				
		<i>Salaries and Wages.</i>				
50 Vic., c. 2, and 51 Vic., c. 2 ...	J. H. Powell.....	For Salary as Superintendent, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888...	3,000 00			
	H. Moffatt.....	do Clerk do do ...	1,800 00			
	S. Y. Wooton.....	do Stipendiary Magistrate at Metlakahla, from 6th				
	do	do Clerk, 1 year to 30th June, 1888	2,599 92			
	A. W. Vowell.....	do Acting Agent at Kootenay for the month of				
	M. Phillipps	do June, 1887.....	83 33			
	C. Todd.....	do Acting Agent at Kootenay, 12 months, to 30th	1,200 00			
	J. W. Mackay.....	do June, 1888.....	1,248 38			
	W. L. Meason.....	do Acting Agent, North-West Coast, from 22rd	1,800 00			
	R. H. Pidcock.....	do October, 1887, to 30th June, 1888.....	1,200 00			
	W. H. Lomas.....	do Agent at Kamloops and Okanagan, 12 months,	1,200 00			
	H. Guillod.....	do to 30th June, 1888.....	1,200 00			
	P. McTiernan.....	do Agent at Williams Lake Agency, 12 months, to	1,200 00			
	Hon. C. F. Cornwall.....	do 30th June, 1888.....	1,200 00			
	Joe.....	do Agent at Fraser Agency, 12 months, to 30th	1,200 00			
L. P. Lewis.....	do June, 1888.....	1,200 00				
		Hon. C. F. Cornwall..... Services as special Commissioner to enquire into the Met-				
		lakahla troubles.....	900 00			
		Joe..... Wages as constable, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888.....	260 00			
		L. P. Lewis..... do do do	520 00			

W. Bryce.....	do messenger	do	650 00		
F. C. Wolfenden.....	Services copying Kootenay report.....		6 30	20,465 14	
<i>Supplies and Presents.</i>					
Hudson Bay Company ...	For Clothing and supplies given to destitute Indians.....		76 00		
C. E. Ridfern.....	Supplies for Indians.....		5 06		
Hudson Bay Co.....	1 waterproof coat presented to Edensaw.....		12 50		
I. Goodacre.....	Meat for sick Indian.....		4 04		
H. Saunders	Supplies for Indians.....		257 04	354 58	
<i>Seeds.</i>					
Jay & Co.....	For Seeds supplied for Indians.....			448 82	
<i>Schools.</i>					
C. Harrison.....	For Salary as Teacher at Massett, December quarter, 1886, March, June and December quarters, 1887 and March quarter, 1888.....		534 87		
A. J. Hall.....	do Alert Bay, March and September quarters, 1887.....		46 14		
Sister Mary Celestine.....	do Comeakin, June and December quarters, 1887 and March quarter, 1888.....		154 23		
A. Martin.....	do St. Mary's, June, September and December quarters, 1887 and March quarter, 1888.....		500 00		
D. Jennings	do Port Essington, March and December quarters, 1887.....		132 48		
A. N. Miller.....	do Port Simpson, June, September and December quarters, 1887 and March quarter, 1888.....		300 00		
Mrs. K. Dodoward.....	do Port Simpson, June, September and December quarters, 1887 and March quarter, 1888.....		100 00		
A. E. Barber.....	do Nanaimo, June quarter, 1887.....		16 74		
S. M. Lawrence.....	do do September and December quarters, 1887 and March quarter, 1888.....		80 13		
J. Nicolaye.....	do Kynuquot, June quarter, 1887.....		32 22		
G. A. Gibson.....	do Naas River, June and December quarters, 1887 and March quarter, 1888.....		163 08		
Carried forward.....			2,059 89	21,268 54	81,233 40

RETURN C. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....	2,059 89		21,268 54	84,233 40
		<i>EXPENDITURE—Continued.</i>				
		<i>Schools—Concluded.</i>				
	E. R. Nash.....	For Salary as Teacher at Kincolith, June and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....	144 42			
	E. A. Reinhart.....	do Bella Bella, June and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....	101 07			
	J. N. Semmens.....	do Cloyoquot, March quarter, 1888.....	55 35			
	C. Strauss & Co.....	Serge and other supplies for Aigansh school.....	24 97			
				2,385 70		
		NOTE.—The salary paid to G. A. Gibson, teacher at Naas River, for September quarter, 1887, amounting to \$50.88, was charged in error to the appropriation for schools in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.				
		<i>Medicines and Medical Attendance.</i>				
	Langley & Co.....	For Medicines supplied Indians.....	444 05			
	T. Shotbolt.....	do do	731 45			
	E. B. C. Hannington, M.D.....	Medical attendance on Indians	652 50			
	Dr. E. Gauvreau.....	Vaccine points.....	225 61			
	Moore & Co.....	Medicines supplied Indians.....	313 06			
	Sister M. Providence.....	Treatment of Indian woman, from 6th December, 1887, to 20th January, 1888.....	78 00			
	Royal Hospital.....	Board and attendance of A. Williams.....	63 59			
	G. L. Milne, M.D.....	Medical attendance.....	79 00			
				617 17		

		<i>Travelling Expenses.</i>			
I. W. Powell	For Travelling expenses.....		1,369 83		
Steamer "Boscowitz"...	Transport of Mr. Wooton.....		76 00		
Hudson Bay Company...	do		10 00		
S. Y. Wooton.....	Travelling expenses		124 12		
Steamer "Boscowitz"...	Transport of Indians.....		18 00		
W. B. Anderson.....	Hire of boat for Mr. Wooton.....		6 00		
C. J. Cornwall.....	Travelling allowance for 40 days on Metlakahla Commission.....		200 00		
Department of Marine.....	Charter of steamer "Sir J. Douglas" for use of conveying Metlakahla Commission.		1,317 80		
W. L. Meason.....	Travelling expenses		456 00		
P. McTiernan.....	do		354 00		
J. W. Mackay.....	do		800 00		
H. Guillod.....	do		400 00		
W. H. Lomas.....	do		506 00		
C. Todd.....	do		400 00		
R. H. Pidcock	do		338 25		
M. Phillipp.....	do		200 00		
				6,576 00	
		<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
James' Bay Coal and Wood Yard	For Coal for Victoria Office		36 00		
W. T. Drake.....	do do		9 00		
B. C. Land and Investment Agency.....	Rent of do		585 00		
Victoria Water Works ...	Water Supply do		27 00		
Postmaster, Victoria.....	Rent of Post Office drawer.....		6 00		
do	Postage Stamps.....		75 00		
T. N. Hibben	Stationery supplied.....		60 88		
E. B. Marvin.....	Supplies for Superintendent on trip to Kootenay.....		44 35		
Hudson Bay Co.....	do late agent on canoe trip.....		7 59		
Drake, Jackson & Helmschen.....	Professional services <i>re</i> Metlakahla		85 75		
T. L. Tuckfield.....	Subscription to "Daily Standard"		7 50		
J. O'Neill.....	do do		5 50		
B. Hall.....	do "Daily Colonist"		13 00		
H. Simlow.....	Removing ashes and other services.....		18 00		
Canada Pacific Telegraph Company.....	Telegrams.....		48 20		
H. Moffatt.....	Petty cash disbursed.....		52 89		
Culpeps.....	Cleaning magistrate's office, Fort Simpson.....		25 00		
Rev. A. J. Hall.....	Grant for the erection of a saw mill at Alert Bay.....		500 00		
John Matheson.....	Improvement on Indian Reserve, Naas River.....		600 00		
	Carried forward.....		2,206 66	32,847 41	84,233 40

RETURN C. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE,	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....	2,206 66	32,847 41		84,233 40
		<i>EXPENDITURE—Continued.</i>				
		<i>Miscellaneous—Concluded.</i>				
	R. H. Hall.....	For board and room for sick Indian.....	33 00			
	R. Jamieson	Paper supplied.....	13 50			
	I. W. Powell.....	Amount paid to Mr. R. Weir to bond his farm.....	100 00			
	S. Y. Wooton.....	Sundry office expenses.....	22 50			
	do	Freighting effects to Metlakahtla.....	112 45			
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies for Mr. Wooton's Office.....	15 25			
	W. B. Anderson	Wood do	6 00			
	R. T. Williams.....	Lettering books.....	4 50			
	D. Clements.....	Board and lodging of Indian chief.....	6 00			
	T. Storey.....	Coffins supplied.....	49 50			
	Victoria "Standard".....	Advertising for tenders for Agency House, Alert Bay.....	9 00			
	do "Colonist".....	do do	11 70			
	Str. "Cariboo Fly".....	Transport of sick Indians from Victoria to Port Simpson...	17 00			
	A. W. Wilson.....	Repairing water pipes.....	2 32			
	Victoria Transfer Co.....	Cab-hire.....	28 00			
	T. Storey	Coffin for Indian.....	8 00			
	Dominion Express Co.....	Express charges	32 48			
	Government of British Columbia.....	Expenses of Metlakahtla Commission in 1884..\$ 2,077 15				
		do do 1886.. 1,717 22				
		do do 1887.. 466 20				
		4,260 57				
		Moiety charged to Indians of British Columbia.....\$ 2,130 29				
		Less half cost of charter steamer "Sir J. Douglas"..... 658 90				
		1,471 39				
				4,149 25		

<i>Cowichan Agency.</i>				
G. B. Ordano.....	For Supplies for destitute.....	28 00		
W. P. Jaynes.....	do	166 68		
Croft & Angus.....	do	134 00		
G. T. Corfield.....	do	38 10		
G. Ramsay.....	do	6 40		
S. Brightman.....	do	4 25		
Quills Kanum.....	Wood for sick Indians.....	6 00		
G. Bevelockway.....	Relief to Indians during epidemic of measles.....	30 50		
do	Supplies for destitute.....	6 50		
Johnstone & Co.....	Barley for sick Indians.....	1 75		
Adams & Beaumont.....	Relief to destitute.....	26 00		
E. J. Bitancourt.....	Supplies for destitute.....	5 75		
Dr. J. H. Robotham.....	Medical attendance.....	281 00		
Dr. E. A. Praeger.....	do	158 75		
T. Shotbolt.....	Medicines supplied.....	79 03		
E. Pimbury.....	do	27 43		
L. T. Davis, M.D.....	Medical attendance.....	165 00		
Langley & Co.....	Medicines supplied.....	24 95		
T. Hibben & Co.....	Slates and pencils for Comeakin school.....	2 95		
do	Stationery supplied for Agent.....	27 82		
Victoria "Colonist".....	Printing vouchers.....	10 00		
Victoria Postmaster.....	Postage stamps.....	25 00		
Ching.....	Wood for office.....	10 00		
Bill-quilates-alva.....	Digging grave, and coffin.....	6 00		
E. B. Marvin & Co.....	Tent supplied.....	15 25		
W. H. Lomas.....	Grant in aid of agricultural show.....	200 00		
do	Advance for ditching Nanaimo Reserve.....	150 00		
			1,637 09	
<i>Kwawkwalth Agency.</i>				
R. Hunt.....	For Supplies for destitute.....	19 57		
S. A. Spencer.....	do	10 64		
T. Shotbolt.....	Medicines supplied.....	53 88		
R. Hunt.....	Rent of room and wood.....	71 60		
A. J. Hall.....	Boards and nails for coffin.....	5 25		
W. Hunt.....	Removing coffins.....	24 00		
S. A. Spencer.....	Postage stamps.....	5 00		
			189 94	
<i>North-West Coast Agency.</i>				
C. P. Burton.....	For Wages as interpreter.....	19 50		
E. Verney.....	Donation to sick Indians.....	20 00		
	Carried forward	39 50	38,823 69	84,233 40

RETURN C. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....	39 50	38,823 69	.....	84,233 40
		<i>EXPENDITURE—Continued.</i>				
		<i>North-West Coast Agency—Concluded.</i>				
		For Supplies to destitute Indians.....	8 25			
		Donation to two destitute Indians.....	20 00			
		Furniture for office.....	46 50			
		Stove pipes, &c.....	32 50			
		Postage stamps.....	7 00			
		Stationery supplied.....	32 90			
		Matting for office.....	14 00			
		Repairs to do.....	24 00			
		do do.....	20 00			
		1 medicine chest.....	3 00			
		Wheels, axles and bucksaw.....	9 50			
		Coal for agent's office.....	13 00			
		Supplies do.....	15 75			
		Paid for wood supplied.....	51 00			
		Mail bag and flags.....	34 56			
		Petty cash disbursed.....	21 00			
		Advance for repairs to streets, Metlakahtla.....	35 66			
				428 12		
		<i>Kootenay Agency.</i>				
		Wages, special messenger.....	20 00			
		do as interpreter.....	51 00			
		Paid wages to carpenter.....	28 00			
		Provisions for destitute.....	9 00			
		Implements supplied.....	79 75			
		2 sets double harness.....	42 00			
		Medical attendance.....	12 00			
		Express charges.....	5 00			
		Stationery supplied.....	9 62			

M. Phillipps	do purchased.....	4 00		
E. Couture.....	Erecting office building.....	151 50		
N. Hanson.....	Lumber for agent's office.....	74 06		
M. Phillipps	Paid wages of carpenter.....	14 45		
do	do cash for incidental expenses.....	10 25		
do	do for transport of ploughs.....	20 00		
F. W. Aylmer.....	Survey of land for office.....	20 00		
D. Griffith.....	Postage stamps.....	5 00		
G. Cowan.....	22 cords firewood.....	44 00		
G. T. Galbraith & Bro..	Freight on harness.....	33 92		
T. S. McVettie.....	Surveying and running levels for ditch.....	40 00		
W. Ronalds.....	Making irrigating ditch, St. Mary's Reserve.....	200 00		
			873 55	
<i>Okanagan Agency.</i>				
J. Kemtemplken	For Herder, with assistants.....	36 00		
J. Johnstone.....	Treating Indian horses for mange.....	75 00		
Steiva.....	Assistant do	35 00		
Schait.....	do do	35 00		
O. Harvey.....	Sugar for destitute Indians.....	10 00		
Columbia Milling Co.....	Supplies for destitute.....	47 25		
Hudson Bay Co.....	Seed supplied Konaut Indians.....	30 07		
Nicolls & Renouf.....	1 plough supplied Pemberton Indians.....	29 00		
A. E. House.....	Medicines supplied.....	6 50		
Blain & Co	Medicines supplied.....	1 75		
do	do for treating horses.....	71 88		
W. E. McCartney.....	do do	11 25		
Moore & Co.....	do	22 75		
Daily "Colonist"	Printing vouchers	10 00		
E. H. Jones.....	Postage stamps.....	5 00		
			426 45	
<i>Fraser Agency.</i>				
McDonald Bros.....	For Supplies for destitute.....	18 25		
Henderson Bros.....	do	39 50		
J. Cunningham.....	One mower for Langley Indians.....	89 50		
Reid & Currie.....	One plough do	27 50		
D. S. Curtis & Co.....	Medicines.....	111 10		
Estate of the late C. N. True, M.D.....	do	97 50		
A. M. Herring	Medicines supplied.....	28 95		
J. C. Henderson, M.D.....	Medical attendance.....	68 00		
C. J. Pagan, M.D	do	86 50		
H. E. Langers, M.D	do	10 00		
Victoria Postmaster.....	Postage stamps.....	10 00		
	Carried forward.....	586 80	40,551 81	84,233 40

RETURN C. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....	586 80	40,551 81		84,233 40
		<i>EXPENDITURE—Continued.</i>				
		<i>Fraser Agency—Concluded.</i>				
	Victoria "Colonist".....	For Printing vouchers.....	10 00			
	J. M. Wise.....	Wood and coal.....	10 00			
	Z. S. Hall.....	Stationery and stamps.....	14 15			
				620 95		
		<i>Kamloops Agency.</i>				
	Jay & Co.....	For Seed supplied various agencies.....	92 25			
	S. Clarke, M.D.....	Medical attendance.....	40 75			
	S. J. Tunstall, M.D.....	do.....	236 00			
	Moore & Co.....	Medicines supplied.....	97 15			
	W. F. McCartney.....	do.....	95 37			
	J. Murray.....	do.....	6 25			
	Hudson Bay Company...	do.....	1 75			
	John Jane.....	do.....	4 00			
	E. Farrar, M.D.....	do.....	94 00			
	G. P. Raven.....	Lining well at Indian office.....	60 00			
	T. N. Hibben & Co.....	Stationery.....	37 37			
	E. Venn.....	Postage stamps.....	5 00			
	T. Hornby.....	Wood for office.....	8 50			
	S. L. Kelly.....	Lamp and shade.....	11 25			
	Hudson Bay Company...	Coal oil.....	4 25			
	Victoria "Colonist".....	Printing vouchers.....	10 00			
				803 89		
		<i>West Coast Agency.</i>				
	Gutmann & Frank.....	For Supplies to widows and orphans at Reismaht.....	249 37			
	Hudson Bay Company...	Clothing and flour.....	8 87			
	E. G. Prior & Co.....	Plough for Opebchesaht Indians.....	25 00			

F. Norris.....	Harness do	17 00		
T. Shotbolt.....	Medicines supplied.....	55 85		
Moore & Co.....	do	43 75		
			399 84	
<i>Williams Lake Agency.</i>				
P. C. Dunlevy.....	For Provisions for destitute.....	6 75		
F. W. Foster	do	41 25		
Drummond & Beaumont.	Provisions for destitute	12 00		
T. Meldrum	do	119 35		
O. T. Hause	do	118 00		
F. W. Foster.....	Implements for Alkali Lake Indians	149 22		
C. B. Eagle.....	Steeling picks do	25 00		
F. G. Prior.....	One fanning mill do	34 00		
F. W. Foster.....	Plough and harness, Quesnelle Indians.....	63 55		
Jay & Co.....	Seed and supplies.....	338 85		
A. Provis.....	Seed oats.....	30 00		
M. S. Wade, M. D.....	Medical attendance.....	66 00		
P. C. Dunlevy.....	Medicines supplied.....	26 75		
N. Hanlon.....	Freighting fanning mill to Alkali Lake.....	11 60		
Victoria "Colonist".....	Printing vouchers.....	10 00		
N. Hanlon.....	Freighting stationery to Lesser Dog Creek.....	2 50		
A. LeBourdais.....	Postage stamps.....	10 00		
T. N. Hibben & Co.....	Envelopes.....	3 00		
			1,067 82	
	Total Expenditure on General Account			43,444 31
SURVEYS.				
<i>Expenditure under W. S. Jemmett.</i>				
W. S. Jemmett.....	For Salary as surveyor, 13 months, to 30th June, 1888.....	1,950 00		
W. J. Mitchell	Wages as chairman	220 00		
H. W. Wilkinson	do do	40 00		
G. A. A. Hole	do head chainman.....	275 00		
Ah Lee.....	do cook.....	220 00		
J. Gibson.....	do axeman	229 00		
R. W. Swanmea.....	do do	65 80		
A. McDonald.....	do do	229 00		
Jim	do do	8 75		
J. Fregan.....	do do	95 00		
Tommy.....	do do	8 75		
T. Weeah.....	do do	95 00		
G. Myht.....	do do	18 06		
	Carried forward.....	3,454 36		84,233 40

[PART II]

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RETURN C. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....	3,454 36	.....	43,444 31	84,233 40
		<i>SURVEYS—Continued.</i>				
		<i>Expenditure under W. S. Jemmett—Concluded.</i>				
	Yethlewanah.....	For Wages as canoeman.....	60 00			
	Melakuse.....	do do.....	7 00			
	C. Collison.....	do do.....	23 00			
	Z. Nicalas.....	do do.....	44 70			
	A. Smett.....	do do.....	18 06			
	J. Douglas.....	do do.....	16 00			
	E. Douglas.....	do do.....	10 00			
	T. C. Boulton.....	do do.....	32 25			
	H. W. Wilkison.....	do head chainman.....	25 80			
	Ah Lang.....	do cook.....	65 80			
	J. W. Edgson.....	do axeman.....	65 80			
	Mathew.....	do do.....	22 58			
	Boston.....	do do.....	40 00			
	Jacob.....	do do.....	15 00			
	Wash.....	do do.....	15 00			
	W. S. Jemmett.....	Board of party.....	746 90			
	R. Cunningham.....	do and cordwood supplied.....	77 50			
	E. G. Prior & Co.....	Hardware supplied.....	15 25			
	Langley & Co.....	Medicines do.....	6 50			
	A. W. Sheldon.....	Board of Mr. Jemmett and chainman.....	39 00			
	R. Cunningham.....	Transport of party.....	112 50			
	Steamer "Boscowitz".....	do.....	110 00			
	E. Douglas.....	Hire of canoe.....	6 00			
	Ah Ling.....	Paid transport.....	3 00			
	W. S. Jemmett.....	Repairs of transit.....	44 05			
	E. G. Prior.....	Small articles of hardware supplied.....	37 52			
	E. B. Marvin.....	Tents do.....	63 10			
	Victoria "Colonist".....	Vouchers do.....	10 00			
	T. N. Hibben & Co.....	Stationery do.....	8 15			
	W. S. Jemmett.....	Sundry small expenses.....	105 98			
				5,300 80		

Expenditure under E. M. Skinner.

E. M. Skinner.....	For Salary as surveyor, 13 months to 30th June, 1888.....	1,950 00		
W. H. Porter.....	Wages as axeman.....	280 77		
G. R. Porter.....	do head chainman.....	350 96		
J. D. Cameron.....	do axeman.....	238 77		
D. Allan.....	do cook.....	238 77		
J. J. Alexander.....	do chainman.....	236 77		
W. McNeil.....	do axeman.....	236 77		
H. E. Boulton.....	do chainman.....	44 00		
F. Lusty.....	do cook.....	44 00		
J. D. Cameron.....	do axeman.....	44 00		
J. Bull.....	do do.....	44 00		
Jim and Johnny.....	do canoeemen.....	108 50		
Fred.....	do do.....	9 00		
G. Comans.....	do do.....	45 00		
E. M. Skinner.....	Board of party.....	1,054 70		
E. G. Prior & Co.....	Hardware.....	36 75		
Indians.....	Moving camp.....	189 00		
Steamer "Boscowitz".....	Transport of party.....	249 50		
E. M. Skinner.....	Expenses of transport of party.....	244 00		
Jim and Tom.....	Hire of canoe.....	108 50		
Harry.....	do.....	10 00		
A. Leox.....	1 canoe and paddles.....	60 00		
Larhket.....	do sails.....	85 00		
Alert Bay Co.....	Sundry supplies.....	30 12		
E. B. Marviu.....	Tents supplied.....	105 95		
Bolton & McIntosh.....	Painting and repairing canoe.....	21 50		
E. M. Skinner.....	Petty cash disbursed.....	23 00		
T. N. Hibben & Co.....	Stationery supplied for surveyors.....	14 57		
do do.....	do Mr. Skinner.....	23 10		
			6,127 00	

Expenditure under S. P. Tuck.

S. P. Tuck.....	For Salary as surveyor, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888.....	1,800 00		
Ah Sue.....	Wages as cook.....	220 00		
D. Page.....	do axeman.....	220 00		
C. E. McKean.....	do do.....	223 58		
D. H. Bonney.....	do do.....	220 00		
H. W. Wilkinson.....	do do.....	220 00		
W. R. Wilson.....	do head chainman.....	275 00		
J. Taylor.....	do canoeeman.....	120 00		
G. H. Clifton.....	do do.....	108 39		
S. P. Tuck.....	Board of party.....	773 30		
Canadian Pacific Nav. Co	Transport of party from Victoria to Fort Simpson.....	123 25		
do do	do do Alert Bay.....	77 05		
	Carried forward.....	4,380 57	11,427 80	43,444 31 84,233 40

RETURN C. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....	4,380 57	11,427 80	43,444 31	84,233 40
		<i>SURVEYS—Concluded.</i>				
		<i>Expenditure under S. P. Tuck—Concluded.</i>				
	J. Taylor.....	For Canoe hire	60 00			
	Steamer "Boscowitz"...	Transport of party.....	130 00			
	Hearn & Harrison.....	Repairs to transit.....	15 00			
	E. G. Prior & Co.....	Tools supplied.....	16 50			
	S. P. Tuck.....	Cash advanced for travelling expenses	200 00			
				4,802 07		
		Total expenditure for Surveys.....			16,229 87	
		<i>RESERVE COMMISSION.</i>				
	P. O'Reilly.....	For Salary as commissioner, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888.....	3,500 00			
	A. H. Green.....	do surveyor, 11 months, to 31st May, 1888.....	1,650 00			
	T. H. Guthrie	Wages as axeman and chainman.....	46 00			
	L. J. Freeman.....	do do	76 00			
	Frank.....	do interpreter.....	20 00			
	Jack.....	do axeman.....	5 00			
	Jim.....	do interpreter.....	12 00			
	Pierre.....	do do	5 00			
	Sam.....	do axeman.....	7 50			
	Mac.....	do do	10 00			
	W. Mentou.....	do guide.....	10 00			
	P. C. Dunlevy.....	do chainman and interpreter.....	15 00			
	T. A. Pope.....	do do	36 00			
	Veith & Borland.....	Cash to messenger.....	2 50			
	E. Humphrey.....	do do	4 00			
	J. Hudson.....	Wages.....	10 00			
	T. Prince.....	do assistant chainman and cook.....	36 00			
	P. O'Reilly.....	Board allowance.....	240 00			
	A. H. Green.....	do	330 00			

T. Thunder.....	Meals and lodging.....	15 00		
P. C. Dunlevy.....	do	89 00		
Veith & Borland.....	do	12 50		
J. Hudson.....	do	18 75		
W. Boyd	do	6 50		
Marshall & Smith.....	do	6 50		
T. Mundat.....	do	5 00		
Blight & Stewart	do	3 50		
Hudson Bay Company...	Supplies.....	38 85		
G. A. Stark	do	17 25		
Brady & Bacon	do	11 75		
R. Lang.....	do	14 35		
G. A. Stark	Meals for attendant.....	2 00		
J. C. Green	Board and lodging.....	16 00		
Mann & Heron.....	Supplies.....	26 12		
C. Green.....	do	10 50		
Swan & Tomkins.....	do	7 30		
W. Jenkins.....	Board and lodging.....	9 50		
S. J. Cliffe.....	do	7 00		
P. C. Dunlevy.....	Transport of party.....	10 00		
W. G. Drummond.....	Hire of waggon and horses.....	130 00		
E. Humphrey.....	Ferriage of buggy.....	16 00		
W. Pinchbeck.....	Hire of buggy.....	6 50		
C. P. Railway Co.....	Transport of party.....	198 25		
C. P. Navigation Co.....	do	29 00		
B. C. Express Co.....	Hire of stage and horses.....	180 00		
F. P. Armstrong.....	Transport on steamer.....	39 50		
O. C. Clarke.....	Hire of horses and ferriage.....	73 00		
F. H. Taynton.....	Hire of boat and crew.....	16 00		
Victoria Transfer Co.....	Carriage hire.....	9 00		
R. Lacy	Cartage.....	3 50		
T. C. Penny.....	Hire of boat.....	10 00		
T. G. Freeman.....	Fare on steamer.....	3 50		
J. R. Robbins.....	Carrying baggage.....	4 50		
Joe.....	Hire of horse.....	5 00		
E. & N. Railway Co.....	Transport from Victoria to Deer Creek.....	23 50		
Swan & Tomkins.....	Carriage of baggage.....	0 50		
Str. "R. Dunsmuir".....	Transport of party.....	24 25		
Mac.....	do Mr. Green.....	20 00		
A. H. Green.....	Petty expenses.....	5 75		
do	Petty cash disbursed.....	69 90		
	Total Expenditure, Reserve Commission.....		7,160 02	
	Total Expenditure in British Columbia.....			66,834 20
	Balance unexpended			17,399 20

RETURN C. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Appropriation for General Purposes.....					53,720	00		
Balance from 1886-87.....					1,890	60		
Further Grant.....					2,717	80		
					58,328	40		
Expenditure.....					43,444	31		
Unexpended.....							14,884	09
Appropriation for Surveys.....					16,405	00		
Expenditure.....					16,229	87		
Unexpended.....							175	13
Appropriation for Reserve Commission.....					9,500	00		
Expenditure.....					7,160	02		
Unexpended.....							2,339	98
Unexpended on the whole Appropriation.....							17,399	20

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C. 5—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—GENERAL ACCOUNT.

With 14 Subsidiary Statements, following.

APPROPRIATION.	Amount.	EXPENDITURE.	Statement.	Total.
	\$ cts.			\$ cts.
For Annuities, under 50 Vic., c. 2.....	148,865 00	To Annuities.....	A	121,781 00
Agricultural implements, under 50 Vic., c. 2.....	26,511 00	Agricultural implements, tools, &c.....	B	29,937 91
Seed grain do	3,570 00	Seed grain.....	C	7,124 79
Cattle do	6,251 00	Cattle.....	D	4,550 50
Supplies for destitute Indians do	354,319 00	Supplies for destitute Indians.....	E	372,069 98
Clothing.....	2,645 00	Clothing	F	2,356 24
Day schools, under 50 Vic., c. 2..... \$41,740 00		Day schools.....	G	33,690 00
do 51 do	2,370 00	Industrial schools.....	H	56,090 27
	44,110 00	Surveys.....	I	3,315 80
Industrial schools, under 50 Vic., c. 2.....	68,929 00	Farmers' wages	J	30,207 53
Surveys do	6,500 00	Farm maintenance.....	K	22,486 04
Farmers' wages do	33,122 00	Sioux.....	L	4,699 66
Farm maintenance do	16,443 00	General expenses.....	M	179,561 83
Sioux do	3,772 00	Agency buildings.....	N	8,613 10
General expenses do	\$127,953 00			
do under 51 Vic., c. 2.....	4,681 00	Total expenditure		875,384 65
Balance from 1886-87.....	33,010 21	Unexpended balance.....		26,371 56
	165,644 21			
Agency buildings, under 50 Vic., c. 2.....	21,075 00			
	901,756 21			901,756 21

[PART II]

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
 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.
		ANNUITIES UNDER TREATIES.						
		Legislative Appropriation under 50 Vic , c. 2.....						148,865 00
		EXPENDITURE.						
		<i>Treaty No. 1.</i>						
50 Vic., c. 2.....	Sundry persons.....	8 Chiefs, each \$25.....			200	00		
		27 Headmen, each \$15.....			405	00		
		2,366 Indians, each \$5.....			11,830	00		
		Arrears.....			403	00		
		Commutation of annuity:—						
		Georgina Stark, paid with 365, St. Peter's Band.....			50	00		
		Kapooohahsohting, No. 18, Brokenhead Band.....			50	00		
		Jemima Smith, arrears of annuity, 1882-83-84-85, No. 297, St. Peter's Band.....			20	00	12,958	00
		<i>Treaty No. 2.</i>						
		6 Chiefs.....			150	00		
		23 Headmen.....			345	00		
		653 Indians.....			3,265	00		
		Arrears.....			70	00		
		Francis Monkman, arrears of annuity from 1882 to 1885, No 14, Lake Manitoba Band.....			120	00	3,950	00
		<i>Treaty No. 3.</i>						
		29 Chiefs.....			725	00		
		84 Headmen.....			1,260	00		
		2,638 Indians.....			13,190	00		
		Arrears.....			405	00		
		Joseph Guimond, arrears of annuity, 1873, Half-breed of Rainy Lake.....			12	00	15,592	00

Treaty No. 4.

20 Chiefs.....	500 00		
79 Headmen.....	1,185 00		
3,898 Indians.....	19,490 00		
Arrears.....	1,330 00		
Arrears of annuity :—			
B. Desjarlais, 7 persons, 1884-85, Muscowequams Band.....	70 00		
F Laframboise, 4 persons, 1885, Crooked Lakes Band.....	20 00		
P. Rocheblanc, 4 persons, 1876, No. 64, Muscowequams Band.....	20 00		
Jean Baptiste, 1883-84-85, Luckymans Band.....	15 00		
Andrew Stevenson, 1881-82-83-84-86, Muscowpetungs Band.....	25 00		
Adam Stevenson, 1882 and 1886, No 51, Keeseekonse Band.....	15 00		
Isabella Bud, 1887-9-80-3-4-5, No. 219, Pie-a-pot's Band.....	30 00		
A. Tomma, 1885, Straggler's Band, Indian Head.....	5 00		
Margaret Tomma, 1885, No. 24, Pie-a-pot's Band.....	5 00		
La Louisa Tomma, 1885, Straggler's Band, Indian Head.....	5 00		
Philomena Flett, 1886-87, No. 24, Duck Bay Band.....	10 00		
J. LeMerc, 1885-87.....	37 00		
P. Flammand, refund of annuity erroneously deducted.....	17 00		
Philomen, commutation of annuity, No. 35, Peepeckeesis Band.....	50 00		
Elizabeth H. Pratt, do do No. 10, Gordon's Band.....	50 00		
Anne Houle, do do Gambler's Band.....	50 00		
Elise Villeneuve, arrears, 10 persons, 1883-84-85, No. 54, Coweess' Band.....	150 00		
		23,079 00	
<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>			
9 Chiefs.....	225 00		
23 Headmen.....	345 00		
2,916 Indians.....	14,580 00		
Arrears.....	350 00		
Arrears paid to Half-breeds of Treaty No. 5, Pas District, for the year 1886.....	2,135 00		
Commutation of annuity :—			
Mrs. Mary Ned, No. 17, Black River Band.....	50 00		
Jane Norquay, No. 61, Fisher River Band.....	50 00		
Jane Smith, arrears of annuity, 1886-87, No. 135, Norway House Band.....	60 00		
		17,795 00	
<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>			
15 Chiefs.....	375 00		
54 Headmen.....	810 00		
2,754 Indians.....	13,770 00		
Arrears.....	400 00		
Carried forward.....	13,355 00	73,374 00	148,865 00

A.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		15,355 00	73,374 00
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.			
		Treaty No. 6—Concluded.			
		Arrears of annuity:—			
		Magooisis, 10 persons, 1884-85, No. 10, Bobtail's Band.....		100 00	
		Madeline Fournier, 4 persons, 1885, No. 19, J. Smith's Band,		20 00	
		Etienne Quintal, 5 persons, 1881-82-83-84 and 1 for 1879-80.			
		No. 16, Pecaيسى' Band.....		110 00	
		Julian Cardinal, 3 persons, 1880-81-82-83-84, Pecaيسى' Band		75 00	
		St. Paul Montagnais, No. 43 do do		25 00	
		St. Pierre Quintal, 6 persons, 1878-79-80-81-82-83-84-85, No.			
		17, Pecaيسى' Band.....		240 00	
		B. Moise, 1881-82-83-84, No. 10, Pecaيسى' Band.....		20 00	
		Katherine Desjarlais, No. 6 do		5 00	
		J. Longmore, 1878 to 1885, No. 76, Attackacooop's Band.....		130 00	
		Hortense Sayer, 1883-84-85, No. 28, Battleford Stragglers.....		45 00	
		Peggy Favel, 1885-86-87, No. 26, Band 126.....		45 00	
		Angele Smith, 1885, No. 15, Battleford Stragglers.....		25 00	
		Mary Hamelin, 1884-85, No. 107, Mistowasis' Band.....		30 00	
		Rosalie Fournier, 1886, No. 53, John Smith's Band.....		5 00	
		W. Peché, 1885, 5 persons, No. 28, Enoch's Band.....		25 00	
		Mrs. Joseph Malette, 1881 to 1886, No. 142, Edmonton			
		Stragglers.....		30 00	
		Rosalie Fournier, commutation of annuity.....		50 00	
		Peggy Favel do do		50 00	
					16,385 00
		Treaty No. 7.			
		8 Chiefs.....		200 00	
		45 Headmen		675 00	
		5,964 Indians.....		29 820 00	
		Arrears		1,132 00	

Arrears of annuity:—				
P. Ducharme, 9 persons, 1884-85, last paid at Morley.....		90 00		
Kishkwanas, 11 persons, 1879 and 1885, Chiniquay's Band.....		55 00		
Lucy Cook, commutation of annuity, No. 25, Running Wolf's Band of Peigans.....		50 00		
			32,022 00	
Total Expenditure.....				121,781 00
Balance unexpended.....				27,084 00
NOTE.—The following amounts were withheld from rebel Indians:—				
Battleford, payment of 1886.....	3,960 00			
do do 1887.....	8,175 00			
Pitt do 1886.....	405 00			
do do 1887.....	6,060 00			
Prince Albert do 1887.....	3,240 00			
Peace Hills do 1887.....	245 00			
Victoria do 1887.....	850 00			
Edmonton do 1887.....	20 00			
Total.....	22,955 00			

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

B.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

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[PART II]

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 50 Vic., c. 2.....				26,511 00
		EXPENDITURE.				
		<i>Treaty No. 1.</i>				
50 Vic., c. 2.....	Hudson Bay Co.....	For Implements and tools supplied under contract.....		1,179 92		
	S. & H. Borbridge.....	Harness supplied under contract.....		44 44		
	F. Ogletree.....	Paid for blacksmithing, Rosseau and Long Plain Reserves.....		25 50		
	C. Taylor.....	Blacksmithing.....		9 20		
	B. R. Gunn.....	Freight on cob mill.....		1 50		
	H. M. Johnstone.....	Repairing do		3 25		
					1,263 81	
		<i>Treaty No. 2.</i>				
	Hudson Bay Co.....	For Implements and tools supplied under contract.....		364 32		
	J. Boyer.....	Freighting.....		0 63		
					364 95	
		<i>Treaty No. 3.</i>				
	J. A. McMartin & Co.....	For 3 brass sieves for mills.....		5 72		
	T. Marks.....	4 sickles.....		1 85		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Implements and tools supplied under contract.....		548 43		
	S. & H. Borbridge.....	Harness supplied under contract.....		74 50		
	C. Lewis.....	Freighting crushers.....		5 50		
					636 00	
		<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>				
	H. A. Axford.....	For 6 plough beams.....		10 20		
	Millard & Co.....	12 carriage bolts.....		0 45		

J. W. Smith	Nails and spikes	21 25	
J. McCurdy	Blacksmithing	19 90	
C. J. McCusker	do	21 67	
O. W. Evans	do	3 62	
T. Yeandle	do	3 30	
H. Robertson	do	5 15	
J. Edgar	do	4 90	
W. Lockley	do	3 45	
J. Boden	do	9 75	
R. Hockley	1 mower and horse rake	90 00	
A. McKinnon	1 set blacksmith's tools	110 00	
H. LeJeune & Co.	Paint for implements	11 70	
Mulholland Bros	Iron	27 32	
Watson M'fg. Co.	3 reaper sections	3 60	
Mainwaring & Wright	1 horse rake	34 00	
W. D. Pettigrew & Co.	Stovepipes delivered under contract	5 40	
Massey M'fg. Co.	Parts for mower	27 34	
J. McEwan	Blacksmith's coal	21 00	
Dom. Coal, Coke and Transportation Co.	do	23 90	
W. Johnstone	One fanning mill crank	0 50	
A. Harris, Sons & Co.	One wheel for thresher	13 90	
W. S. Grant	Paid for repairs to mower	9 50	
Hudson Bay Co.	Repairs to mower	3 50	
J. McEwen	Iron and steel	18 79	
J. Nixon	Repairing harness	1 40	
E. H. Irish	Wooden ox collars and ox hame tugs	92 00	
Sherlock & Freeman	Machine oil	5 60	
Hudson Bay Co.	Implements and tools delivered under contract	4,217 67	
Smith & Fergusson	Supplies do	7 44	
S. & H. Borbridge	Harness do	663 99	
A. G. Thorburn	Machine oil and iron do	25 56	
J. W. Smith	Nails and spikes and other supplies delivered under contract	91 50	
Mainwaring & Wright	Nails and spikes and scythe blades	27 60	
J. A. Kerr	Milk pans delivered under contract	7 68	
Sundry persons	Freighting	86 27	
			5,730 80
<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>			
Hudson Bay Co.	For Implements and tools delivered under contract	1,645 56	
G. F. Munroe	Harness and hardware do	244 90	
S. & H. Borbridge	Harness do	71 90	
J. H. Ashdown	One grain cradle	3 50	
			1,965 86
	Carried forward		9,961 42
			26,511 00

B.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Concluded.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....			9,961 42	26,511 00
		<i>EXPENDITURE—Continued.</i>				
		<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>				
	Hudson Bay Co.....	For Implements and tools delivered under contract.....		12,889 86		
	S. & H. Borbridge.....	Supplies do 1886-87.....		598 05		
	do	do do 1887-88.....		635 98		
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	do do 1886-87.....		210 50		
	do	do do 1887-88.....		1,156 00		
	Merrick, Anderson & Co.	Cookstoves do		52 00		
	T. C. Power & Bro.....	Supplies do		19 50		
	J. W. Smith.....	Hardware do		6 48		
	Sanderson & Looby.....	Blacksmithing		12 25		
	E. Brownel	do		34 50		
	W. Farney.....	do		2 25		
	C. P. Railway Co.....	do		2 79		
	C. J. McCusker.....	do		1 75		
	H. Lyons.....	do		5 35		
	I. McColl.....	do		15 75		
	E. Looby.....	do		13 50		
	W. Maloney.....	do		18 35		
	J. Looby.....	Neck straps.....		8 75		
	J. Abell.....	Repairs to thresher.....		19 95		
	Massey Manufacturing Co	Parts for mower		73 04		
	H. W. McKinney.....	Eight axes.....		8 80		
	Van Allen & Augur.....	Parts for seeders.....		53 00		
	J. A. Kerr.....	Spades		10 40		
	H. Richardson.....	One rake wheel and sundries.....		24 50		
	J. W. Smith.....	Nails and spikes and sundries.....		78 06		
	A. Macdonald.....	Bolts and sundries.....		42 73		
	J. Shannon.....	One threshing machine.....		575 00		
	Watson, Manuf'g Co.....	One threshing machine and renewal parts.....		532 90		
	Mulholland Bros.....	Sundry supplies.....		71 80		
	G. P. Sanderson.....	One camping rug		2 00		
	J. Chave.....	Repairs to thresher.....		10 00		

Mahaffy & Clinkskill.....	One oiler for mower.....	0 25	
Rose Bros.....	One gallon machine oil and other supplies.....	3 00	
Farney & Lovell.....	Coupling link and pins.....	1 25	
Hudson Bay Co.....	Sundry supplies.....	147 54	
Dominion Express Co.....	Express charges.....	1 10	
J. Pritchard.....	Duck cover for thresher.....	7 50	
J. A. Mitchell.....	Paid for making cover for thresher.....	2 00	
Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....	581 73	17,930 10
<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>			
Hudson Bay Co.....	For Implements and tools delivered under contract.....	1,685 82	
T. C. Power & Bro.....	do do supplied do.....	4 78	
S. & H. Borbridge.....	Harness supplied under contract.....	209 48	
J. W. Smith.....	Implements supplied under contract.....	9 00	
C. J. McCasker.....	Blacksmithing.....	6 65	
J. Brewster.....	do.....	9 75	
C. P. Railway Co.....	do.....	19 83	
J. B. Smith & Bro.....	One pitman rod.....	2 00	
C. O'Meara.....	Sharpening plough shares.....	5 37	
E. R. Rogers.....	25 lbs. iron staples.....	2 00	
J. W. Smith.....	400 lbs. iron.....	20 55	
E. Nevison.....	Harness.....	18 75	
W. Latimer.....	Repairs bolts and nuts.....	19 75	
W. F. Foster.....	Two large clevises.....	1 50	
Dominion Express Co.....	Express charges.....	1 10	
Jarrett Bros.....	Repairs and supplies.....	12 00	
G. Murdoch.....	Repairs to harness.....	2 75	
Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....	15 31	2,046 39
Total Expenditure.....			29,937 91
Balance over-expended.....			3,426 91

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

C.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		SEED.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 50 Vic., c. 2.....				3,570 00
		EXPENDITURE.				
		<i>Treaty No. 1.</i>				
50 Vic., c. 2.....	Hudson Bay Company...	For Seed potatoes supplied.....		326 50		
	do	Freighting.....		1 74		
	A. M. Muckle.....	Corn		7 50		
	R. Evans & Co.....	Seeds supplied.....		18 95		
	M. McIvor.....	Freighting		12 50		
	Jonasson Fredrickson & Walkley.....	Storage and freighting.....		31 70		
		<i>Treaty No. 2.</i>				
	J. McKenney	For Potatoes, barley and wheat.....				453 00
		<i>Treaty No. 3.</i>				
	R. J. N. Pither.....	For Potatoes.....		5 00		
	Hudson Bay Company...	Freighting seeds.....		132 30		
	C. Lewis.....	do potatoes.....		25 00		
		<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>				
	M. Rainville.....	For Potatoes.....		15 40		
	N. Trood	do		3 32		
	E. Kenduck	do		6 82		
	L. O'Soup.....	do		5 42		
	A. Crosson.....	do		2 62		
					398 89	
						162 30

R. D. McNaughton.....	do	12 69	
A. Olive.....	do	7 00	
A. G. Thorburn.....	Barley	21 37	
Skrine & Tryon.....	Oats	39 00	
J. Clementson.....	Potatoes.....	15 75	
Moose Mountain Indians.	do	15 31	
Metaswan.....	do	2 10	
P. Belanger.....	do	12 25	
Aisaican.....	Wheat	8 67	
A. Gaddie.....	do	27 20	
A. Delorme.....	do	15 00	
G. Wild.....	Oats	25 00	
J. B. Sandford.....	Wheat	10 00	
J. G. Turriff.....	Twenty pounds bluestone.....	3 00	
Sherlock & Freeman.....	Fifty do	5 00	
D. H. McMillan.....	Oats	38 25	
T. Jackson.....	Wheat	53 10	
T. Williams.....	do	31 20	
A. M. Muckle.....	Corn	139 80	
W. Milne.....	Wheat	33 39	
L. Arnold.....	Threshing seed grain.....	42 16	
J. Taylor.....	Hire of team for thresher.....	18 00	
J. McInnis.....	do	18 00	
J. Hall.....	do	18 00	
R. McConnell.....	Driving horses to Touchwood for thresher.....	15 62	
E. Harris.....	Wild rice.....	34 75	
B. Tanner.....	Wheat.....	48 00	
T. Hislop.....	do	25 65	
D. McEachren.....	do	8 75	
Hudson Bay Co.....	Wild rice.....	122 25	
R. Evans & Co.....	Seeds supplied.....	260 52	
J. D. Sibbald & Co.....	Peas and turnip.....	164 20	
Keith & Co.....	Flax seed.....	2 70	
W. Milne.....	Oats	14 40	
J. Craig.....	Wheat.....	35 51	
Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....	134 09	
		<hr/>	
	Less—Value of seed sold at Regina.....	1,511 26	
		8 25	
		<hr/>	1,503 01
	<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>		
Hudson Bay Co.....	For Seed potatoes.....	437 00	
do	Wheat and barley.....	246 91	
do	Freighting.....	13 20	
		<hr/>	697 11
	Carried forward.....		<hr/>
			3,214 31
			<hr/>
			3,570 00

[PART II]

C.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Concluded.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....			3,214 31	3,570 00
		EXPENDITURE— <i>Concluded.</i> <i>Treaty No 6.</i>				
	R. Evans & Co.....	For Seeds supplied.....		278 83		
	J. D. Sibbald & Co.....	Peas.....		18 70		
	G. Tait.....	Barley.....		100 31		
	Mistawasis.....	Wheat.....		148 60		
	A. Kainakuss.....	do.....		47 41		
	J. Black.....	do.....		55 40		
	G. McKay.....	do.....		8 52		
	G. Drever.....	do.....		26 45		
	J. McKay.....	do.....		27 94		
	Keith & Co.....	Flax seed.....		5 49		
	Indian.....	Barley.....		10 00		
	R. Secord.....	do.....		6 00		
	J. Lepotac.....	do.....		69 00		
	Mismenunook.....	do.....		24 00		
	Moses.....	do.....		20 00		
	T. Hunter.....	do.....		25 00		
	H. L. Loucks.....	Potatoes.....		56 25		
	T. & J. F. Smith.....	do.....		200 00		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	do.....		15 00		
	Indians.....	Sorting potatoes and threshing wheat.....		27 00		
	W. Lytle.....	Oats.....		16 00		
	J. Bannerman.....	Peas and freighting.....		81 95		
	A. Hutchings.....	Oats.....		164 80		
	J. Dreaver.....	Threshing wheat.....		4 00		
	T. McKay.....	do.....		182 52		
	H. Kelly.....	Supplying horses for threshing.....		70 00		
	T. J. Agnew.....	16 sacks.....		4 80		
	H. Sayer.....	Oats.....		36 00		
	T. G. Hutchings.....	do.....		98 10		
	J. A. Carson.....	do.....		68 75		
	Indians.....	Barley.....		79 75		

Sampson	Potatoes	20 00	
N. Beaudry.....	Wheat	35 00	
R. Secord.....	Barley	600 00	
G. Hutton.....	Barley and potatoes.....	51 00	
Sundry persons.....	Freighting	320 56	
	<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>		3,003 13
R. Evans & Co.....	For Seeds supplied.....	149 07	
Keith & Co.....	Flax seed and sacks.....	3 65	
J. Bannerman.....	Oats and peas.....	123 15	
A. L. Cameron.....	Peas.....	19 10	
J. D. Sibbald & Co.....	Potatoes	541 05	
C. P. Railway Co.....	Freighting.....	48 14	
I. G. Baker & Co.....	do	23 19	
			907 35
	Total Expenditure.....		7,124 79
	Balance over-expended.....		3,554 79

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
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 50 Vic., c. 2.....				6,251 00
		EXPENDITURE.				
		<i>Treaty No. 1.</i>				
50 Vic., c. 2.....		No expenditure.				
		<i>Treaty No. 2.</i>				
	Hudson Bay Co.....	For 2 oxen for Crane River.....		210 00		
	G. Spence.....	Hay for cattle.....		10 00		
					220 00	
		<i>Treaty No. 3.</i>				
	Hudson Bay Co.....	For 2 bulls, 2 cows, and 4 oxen.....		888 00		
	do	Transport of cattle.....		155 60		
					1,043 60	
		<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>				
	H. McCann.....	For 1 bull.....		40 00		
	Boyd & Crowe.....	2 rams and 11 ewes.....		156 00		
	Grey & Bell.....	8 oxen.....		464 00		
	J. Taylor.....	2 cows.....		80 00		
	Winnechappo.....	1 cow and calf.....		45 00		
	R. Irvine.....	2 cows with calves.....		80 00		
	Old Englishmen.....	1 cow.....		45 00		
	G. Anderson.....	1 cow and calf.....		45 00		
	W. A. Hewbach.....	1 cow.....		45 00		
	N. H. Finnerty.....	1 yoke oxen.....		140 00		
	H. Enoch.....	1 ox.....		50 00		
	A. C. Patterson.....	Feeding 17 sheep.....		11 90		
	H. Bear.....	Driving bull.....		10 00		

R. D. McNaughton.....	Freighting sheep.....	4 00	
A. McDonald.....	1 cow.....	50 00	1,265 90
<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>			
Hudson Bay Co.....	For 3 cows and 5 oxen.....	772 00	
G. F. Munroe.....	2 oxen.....	260 00	1,032 00
<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>			
W. Cust.....	For 20 pigs.....	150 00	
Chief Michel.....	1 ox.....	75 00	
L. Callihoo.....	1 ox.....	75 00	
Boyd & Crowe.....	7 sheep and 1 ram.....	98 00	
D. Craig.....	4 cows with calves and 1 bull.....	375 00	
J. Turner & Co.....	1 bull.....	60 00	
Josie.....	2 ewes.....	20 00	
Seekakoos.....	1 ewe.....	10 00	
Rushetas.....	1 ewe.....	10 00	
Naposs.....	1 ram.....	12 00	
Etaaweneb.....	1 ram.....	12 00	
D. McLeod.....	1 cow and calf.....	65 00	
Kwakwakochees.....	1 ewe.....	10 00	
Keesenutung.....	1 ewe.....	10 00	
Hudson Bay Co.....	Driving cow.....	4 00	984 00
<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>			
Curious Calf.....	For Driving cows and calf.....		5 00
Total Expenditure.....			4,550 50
Balance unexpended.....			1,700 50

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

E.—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 50 Vic., c. 2				354,319 00
		EXPENDITURE.				
		<i>Treaty No. 1.</i>				
50 Vic., c. 2.....	G. F. Munroe.....	For Bacon and flour supplied under contract.....		1,002 69		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies delivered under contract		1,940 15		
	G. Agnew.....	do given to Rosseau River Indians.....		63 35		
	Mitchell Drug Co.....	Medicines.....		104 75		
	W. J. Mitchell.....	1 child's truss and medicines		17 85		
	A. W. Bleasdel & Co.....	Medicines		29 60		
	R. H. Gilhuly.....	do		79 69		
	J. T. Howard & Co.....	do		33 75		
	W. Pulford.....	do		3 00		
	J. C. Gordon.....	do		39 50		
	Rev. L. Lebreton.....	Expenses in transport of sick Indians.....		9 45		
	F. Ogletree.....	Paid for medicines supplied.....		14 00		
					3,337 78	
		<i>Treaty No. 2.</i>				
	Mitchell Drug Co.....	For Medicines		58 97		
	W. J. Mitchell.....	do		6 90		
	G. F. Munroe.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....		95 00		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	do do		615 06		
	Taylor Bros.....	2 sacks flour.....		4 00		
	Eastern Judicial District					
	Gaol.....	Keep of lunatic Indian		57 00		
	D. Clarke.....	2 loads hay.....		5 00		
	J. Boyer.....	Freighting supplies		9 39		
					\$51 32	

<i>Treaty No. 3.</i>				
Mitchell Drug Co.....	For Medicines		11 69	
G. F. Munroe.....	Supplies delivered under contract		636 85	
Hudson Bay Co.....	do do		4,165 99	4,814 53
<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>				
C. P. Railway Co.....	For Transport of Indians		3 75	
Eastern Judicial District				
Gaol.....	Maintenance of insane Indian.....		43 50	
J. Hall.....	Hire of mower and man		20 00	
J. Taylor.....	1 hide.....		3 00	
G. Strong.....	1 do		2 50	
A. McNab.....	Beef.....		81 20	
J. Bingham.....	do		42 77	
W. M. Child.....	do		2 00	
Wishart & Strang.....	do		453 95	
W. A. Henbach.....	do		42 00	
J. G. Turrif.....	do		1,049 80	
B. Desjarlais.....	do		44 94	
Routh & Love.....	do		2,066 19	
H. Bear.....	do		157 64	
Gray & Bell.....	do		2,265 92	
L. O'Soup.....	do		20 40	
J. Taylor.....	do		1,309 07	
Hudson Bay Company ..	do		251 86	
Indians.....	do and potatoes.....		662 08	
J. P. Dill.....	do and pork.....		1,603 58	
G. Elliott.....	do		69 19	
G. Bruce.....	do		26 25	
J. Brown.....	do		12 04	
M. McKinnon.....	do		34 02	
A. McBeath.....	do		75 46	
R. Green.....	2 oxen for beef.....		145 00	
Nanchangwell.....	1 do		30 00	
Muscowcappo.....	1 do		40 00	
Gray & Bell.....	3 do		180 00	
J. Craig.....	1 do		56 00	
J. Bellegarde.....	1 do		65 00	
R. May.....	1 cow do		30 00	
R. Irvine.....	2 oxen do		120 00	
J. Taillfer.....	2 do		100 00	
Routh & Love.....	2 oxen and 3 cows for beef		200 00	
R. McKay.....	2 oxen for beef.....		135 00	
J. Burton.....	2 do		120 00	
Carried forward.....			11,564 11	9,008 63 354,319 00

[PART II]

E.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		11,564 11	9,003 63	354,319 00
		<i>EXPENDITURE—Continued.</i>				
		<i>Treaty No. 4—Concluded.</i>				
	Cummings & Simkinson.	For 2 oxen of beef		110 00		
	N. Hobson.....	1 do		57 52		
	Dawson, Bole & Co.....	Medicines		344 76		
	W. G. Pettigrew.....	do		349 38		
	J. H. Morrison.....	do		5 25		
	H. Dodd, M.D	do		3 00		
	Hall Bros.....	do		4 00		
	Dr. E. Gauvreau.....	Vaccine points		22 72		
	S. H. Caswell.....	Tobacco.....		22 24		
	Joyner & Elkington.....	200 pounds bran		12 00		
	W. L. Reynolds.....	6 tons hay.....		20 00		
	J. Booth.....	3½ do		14 00		
	J. Zinkan.....	1 load hay.....		4 00		
	W. Labelle.....	Tanning hides.....		7 50		
	J. Brown.....	Ploughing and seeding.....		39 00		
	A. Delorme.....	20 tons ice for keeping meat		15 00		
	Indians	Dressing hides and other services		64 25		
	G. Gordon.....	Potatoes		40 00		
	Muscowquam.....	do		40 00		
	J. Jackson.....	Beef and bacon for transient Indians.....		13 54		
	Sutherland & Atherton...	Rope and supplies		0 50		
	Mowat Bros.....	Sundry supplies		65 21		
	R. D. McNaughton.....	20 sacks		2 40		
	Moose Mountain Trading Co.....	Wheat.....		36 24		
	H. Kippen.....	Board of freighters.....		5 35		
	T. Hislop.....	do		4 75		
	Colonization Store Co.....	Sundry supplies		1 25		
	Hudson Bay Company ...	do		77 65		
	Crawford & Robertson...	do		7 25		
	F. F. Tims.....	Supplies for refugee Indians.....		327 02		

Tinning & Hoskins	Sundry supplies	128 27		
M. Fisher.....	Tea	10 80		
Indians	147 bushels potatoes and hay.....	64 80		
J. P. Dill	Sundry supplies	22 00		
MacCaul, McNicol & Riley	200 sacks flour	320 00		
The Regina Milling Co....	1,610 do	2,304 00		
The Ogilvie Milling Co....	2,497 do	4,938 23		
Moose Mountain Trading				
Co.	39½ do	75 05		
D. H. McMillan & Bro....	181 do supplied under contract.....	343 80		
Joyner & Elkington.....	350 do	680 00		
Indians	107 do	157 95		
H. Gill.....	52 do	124 65		
W. D. Pettigrew & Co....	Ammunition and twine supplied under contract.....	933 12		
Hudson Bay Co.....	Sundry supplies do	12,362 09		
A. G. Thorburn.....	Soap do	18 00		
Mainwaring & Wright....	Bacon do	954 04		
Mowat Bros.....	Castor oil do	40 64		
Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	Bacon do	2,022 03		
J. M. Garland.....	Blankets and serge do	13,102 97		
G. F. Goldie.....	Hay supplied.....	115 83		
Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....	1,201 74		
			53,199 90	
	<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>			
A. McLean	For Medicines.....	3 88		
Mitchell Drug Co.....	do	101 63		
Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	3,610 27		
G. F. Munroe.....	do do	478 50		
C. Thompson.....	Medicines.....	2 25		
J. T. Howard & Co.....	do	26 15		
R. H. Gilhuly.....	do	1 00		
G. McCrum.....	do	22 14		
			4,245 82	
	<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>			
Hudson Bay Co.....	For Supplies delivered under contract.....	22,871 84		
J. M. Garland.....	Blankets and serge do	8,080 25		
G. F. Munroe.....	Supplies do	2,955 37		
W. D. Pettigrew & Co....	do do	2,178 61		
I. G. Baker & Co.....	do do	10,897 17		
Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	do do	34 95		
Mowat Bros.....	do do	128 76		
A. Macdonald.....	1,191 sacks flour do	3,945 50		
Joyner & Elkington.....	268 do do	940 59		
			52,033 04	66,449 35
	Carried forward			354,319 00

E.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		52,033 04	66,449 35	354,319 00
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		<i>Treaty No 6—Concluded.</i>				
	A. Macdonald & Co.....	For 150 sacks flour under contract.....		810 00		
	Ogilvie Milling Co.....	1,102 do do		4,090 44		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	447 do do		1,756 76		
	F. W. Padmore.....	57 do		236 00		
	D. R. Fraser & Co.....	763 do delivered under contract.....		2,079 50		
	A. McPherson.....	900 do do		3,423 25		
	Brown & Curry	85 do		395 00		
	D. McLeod.....	622 do		1,534 50		
	W. McDonell	85 do		342 50		
	J. Aylwin	20 do		75 00		
	M. McCauley.....	Beef.....		1 50		
	P. Gallagher.....	do		14,659 47		
	Gallagher & McGregor...	do		600 00		
	E. Carss.....	do		2,913 15		
	W. Fielders.....	do and pork.....		9,338 47		
	H. Reily.....	do		68 30		
	T. McKay.....	do		464 64		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	do		70 90		
	Norris & Carey.....	do		2,005 90		
	E. B. Glass.....	do		139 15		
	F. Blancyon.....	do		48 18		
	J. LeBoucan.....	do		281 38		
	A. Erminlin.....	do		47 63		
	H. Mitchell.....	2 oxen for beef.....		120 00		
	J. Saneteaux.....	1 ox do		75 00		
	Chief Michel.....	2 oxen do		100 00		
	P. Tait.....	2 cows do		130 00		
	V. Anderson.....	4 cattle do		200 00		
	W. Fielders.....	9 hides.....		9 00		
	J. Poitras.....	Hay.....		14 00		
	T. Thibeau.....	do		15 00		
	S. Cunningham.....	do		80 00		

Hudson Bay Co.....	Sundry supplies.....	1,275 80		
Dept. Militia & Defence...	Boots supplied.....	112 50		
H. Reed.....	Purchased ammunition and nets.....	16 00		
Mowat Bros.....	Sundry supplies.....	50 98		
F. W. Padmore.....	do	57 71		
Walters & Baker.....	Sacks for flour.....	43 50		
Dr. E. D. Gauvrenau.....	Vaccine.....	36 25		
A. H. Clarke & Co.....	Medicines.....	52 85		
A. B. McKay.....	do	35 70		
J. Seenum.....	do	10 00		
Colonization Store Co.....	Sundry supplies.....	17 30		
A. Hamelin.....	do	227 50		
A. Macdonald & Co.....	do	32 00		
P. Preuden.....	Flour.....	32 00		
Tinning & Hoskins.....	Sundry supplies.....	9 40		
F. F. Tims.....	do	111 75		
Bennett & Co.....	Board and lodging.....	9 00		
A. McKenzie.....	Repairs to guns.....	4 00		
A. Macdonald.....	do	3 50		
J. McDonald.....	6 panes glazed sash for Chief Pakan.....	21 60		
P. Hourie.....	Meals and lodging to Indians.....	16 50		
T. Murdoch.....	Board of released prisoners.....	8 75		
W. G. Pettingell.....	Medicines.....	365 46		
P. Daly.....	do	67 35		
Dawson Bole & Co.....	do	55 38		
F. F. Tims.....	Hire of transport for Indians going North.....	466 75		
A. Gaudry.....	do do do	72 00		
T. McKay.....	Threshing barley.....	22 68		
Loucks & Campbell.....	do wheat.....	39 38		
W. J. O'Donnell.....	Hay.....	26 50		
C. P. Railway Co.....	Freighting.....	174 18		
Dominion Express Co.....	Express charges.....	16 57		
J. Walter.....	Ferriage.....	16 30		
T. Lucier.....	do	23 25		
Rev. P. Fourmond.....	do	1 75		
A. Fisher & Co.....	do	13 40		
Indians.....	Dressing hides.....	6 00		
Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....	3,300 15		
			105,003 35	
<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>				
<i>Blackfoot Reserve—North Blackfoot Reserve.</i>				
I. G. Baker & Co.....	For 327,222 lbs. beef.....	27,268 55		
	Less—306 hides sold to Contractor, at \$2 each.....	612 00		
		26,656 55		
	Carried forward.....	26,656 55	171,452 70	354,319 00

E.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		26,656 55	171,452 70	354,319 00
		EXPENDITURE— <i>Continued.</i>				
		<i>South Blackfoot Reserve.</i>				
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	For 433,738 lbs. beef.....	36,144 78			
		LESS—398 hides sold to Contractor, at \$2 each.....	796 00			
				35,348 78		
		<i>Blackfoot Reserve Generally.</i>				
	Hudson Bay Co.....	For 595 yards duck.....	109 48			
	do	Sundry supplies delivered under contract	1,574 95			
	W. G. Pettingell.....	Medicines	208 06			
	S. W. Trott.....	do	25 83			
	P. Beaupré	Tea and tobacco	90 52			
	Regina Milling Co	1,268 sacks flour supplied under contract.....	2,636 04			
	Ogilvie do	950 do do	1,947 50			
	J. M. Garland	Blankets and serge do	677 40			
	A. A. Dotg	Board of released prisoner.....	4 00			
	Mowat Bros.....	Supplies for do	1 75			
				7,275 53		
		<i>Sarcee Reserve.</i>				
	Leeson & Scott	For 101,788 lbs. beef.....	\$9,160 92			
		LESS—108 hides, at \$2.....	\$216 00			
		Deduction for beasts killed outside the slaughter house.....	22 86			
				238 86		
	Ogilvie Milling Co.....	300 sacks flour supplied under contract	8,922 06			
	Regina do	477 do do	660 00			
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	Bacon and supplies do	1,029 55			
	J. M. Garland.....	Blankets and serge do	760 82			
	F. Dick	20 bushels lime	259 91			
			10 00			

W. D. Pettigrew & Co	Ammunition supplied under contract	62 91		
Mowat Bros	Castor oil do	5 40		
Dr. E. Gauvreau	Vaccine points	15 85		
W. G. Pettingell	Medicines	177 87		
S. W. Trott	do	1 90		
Hudson Bay Co.	Sundry supplies	902 86		
G. C. King & Co	Cotton and tacks	6 20		
J. Walker	Lime	12 00		
			12,826 43	
	<i>Stoney Reserve.</i>			
Leeson & Scott	For 76,842 lbs. beef	\$6,915 78		
	Less—76 hides, at \$2 each	152 00		
			6,763 78	
I. G. Baker & Co.	Bacon and supplies delivered under contract	956 43		
J. M. Garland	Blankets and serge do	235 57		
D. McDougall	Sundry supplies	39 50		
W. G. Pettingell	Medicines	70 12		
Ogilvie Milling Co.	561 sacks flour delivered under contract	1,126 68		
M. Begg	Paid transport of Indian	5 40		
Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies delivered under contract	124 74		
W. D. Pettigrew & Co.	Ammunition and other supplies delivered under contract	57 61		
C. P. Railway Co.	Freighting	105 05		
Sundry persons	do	28 62		
			9,513 50	
	<i>Blood Reserve.</i>			
Walrond Ranche Co.	For 327,252 lbs. beef	\$21,647 45		
	Less—286 hides, at \$2 each	572 00		
			25,575 45	
Cochrane Ranche Co.	510,985 lbs. beef	\$40,827 56		
	Less—429 hides, at \$2 each	858 00		
			39,969 56	
Ogilvie Milling Co.	600 sacks flour delivered under contract	1,680 00		
J. M. Garland	Blankets and serge do	675 01		
I. G. Baker & Co.	Sundry supplies	1,865 50		
Hudson Bay Co.	2,847 yds. duck and other supplies	895 38		
North-West Coal and Navigation Co.	Transport of Indian	6 50		
Hudson Bay Co.	731 sacks flour supplied under contract	1,820 19		
D. H. McMillan	1,200 do do	3,240 00		
Grier Bros	Threshing grain	77 65		
W. G. Pettingell	Medicines	276 17		
			76,081 41	
	Carried forward		167,702 20	171,452 70 354,319 00

E.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.—*Continued.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		167,702 20	171,452 70	354,319 00
		EXPENDITURE.— <i>Concluded.</i>				
		<i>Piegan Reserve.</i>				
	Walrond Rancho Co	For 358,404 lbs. beef..... \$29,867 00 LESS—378 hides, at \$2 each..... 756 00				
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Yarn and other supplies.....	29,111 00			
	W. G. Pettingell.....	Medicines.....	10 74			
	L. G. Baker & Co.....	300 sacks flour, supplied under contract	118 67			
	Ogilvie Milling Co.....	300 do do	750 00			
	D. H. McMillan & Bro.....	250 do do	870 00			
	Hudson Bay Co.....	414 do do	780 00			
	do	Clothing.....	1,082 62			
	P. McLaren.....	Lumber for coffins.....	140 69			
	Royal Mail Line.....	Express charges.....	50 01			
			1 35	32,915 08	200,617 28	
		Total Expenditure.....				372,069 98
		Balance over-expended.....				17,750 98

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant.*

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

F.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		CLOTHING.				
		Legislative Appropriation, under 50 Vic., c. 2.....				2,645 00
		EXPENDITURE.				
	Department of Justice....	For Clothing manufactured at the Kingston Penitentiary for Indians of Treaty 1 and 2.....			2,306 70	
	A. Mackay.....	Ten boxes for clothing.....			5 00	
	U. P. Railway Co.....	Freighting clothing.....			40 75	
	P. McArthur.....	do.....			3 75	
		Total Expenditure.....				2,356 24
		Balance unexpended.....				288 76

[PART II]

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

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

G.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DAY SCHOOLS.						
		Legislative Appropriation, under 50 Vic., c. 2.....				41,740 00
		Additional grant, under 51 Vic., c. 2, to Macdougall Orphanage.....				570 00
		do do to St. Albert Institute.....				1,500 00
		do do to pay salary of a Teacher				300 00
		at Isle à la Crosse.....				300 00
						44,110 00
EXPENDITURE.						
<i>Treaty No. 1.</i>						
50-51 Vic., c. 2...	A. W. Kincaid.....	For Salary as Teacher at Fort Alexander (Protestant), June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....		300 00		
	J. W. Davis.....	Salary as Teacher at North St. Peters, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....		303 00		
	Elizabeth Nicolaye.....	Salary as Teacher at Netley Creek, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....		51 00		
	Rev. H. Cochrane.....	Salary as Teacher at South St. Peters, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....		447 00		
	do	First Prize for management of school		100 00		
	A. J. Foster.....	Salary as Teacher at East St. Peters, June quarter, 1887.....		42 00		
	James Settee.....	do do (Protestant), June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888		255 00		
	Leo Sehamus	Salary as Teacher at Fort Alexander (Roman Catholic), June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....		309 00		
	Leo. Sehamus.....	Third prize for Management of School.....		60 00		
	A. K. Black.....	Salary as teacher at Brokenhead June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....		300 00		
	C. A. D. Tétu.....	Salary as teacher at East St. Peters (Roman Catholic) September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....		196 25		

N. Nolin.....	Salary as teacher at Rosseau River, June and September quarters, 1887	150 00		
Mrs. J. B. Gauthier.....	Salary as teacher at Rosseau River, December quarter, 1887 and March quarter, 1888.....	150 00		
Harriet McKenzie.....	Salary as teacher at Clandeboye, December quarter, 1887.....	75 00		
Catherine McKenzie.....	do do Muckle's Creek, March quarter, 1888.....	75 00		
G. C. Mortimore.....	Slates and supplies.....	31 15		
G. F. Munroe.....	Biscuits supplied under contract.....	65 50		
A. M. Muckle.....	1 blackboard for Fort Alexander School	5 00		
E. & C. Gurney & Co.....	Stove pipes for Brokenhead School.....	14 52		
F. Ogletree.....	Paid for repairs, Rosseau River School	3 25		
T. Moffatt.....	do do	14 91		
Brown & Rutherford.....	Seats and desks for Brokenhead School.....	42 71		
E. & C. Gurney & Co.....	Scale for Rosseau River School.....	9 85		
A. E. May & Co.....	Drawing slates.....	4 95		
F. W. Colcleugh.....	Provisions to Indians working at Brokenhead School	16 25		
Hudson Bay Co.....	Biscuits supplied under contract.....	197 55		
P. Thomas.....	Freighting stove and furniture.....	5 00		
J. W. Davis.....	1 lock and keys.....	5 00		
Hodgson Sumner & Co.....	Slates.....	8 80		
J. H. Ashdown	1 bell.....	2 50		
J. Western.....	Building chimney at St. Peter's School.....	15 25		
J. Williams.....	20 desks and one teachers desk for North St. Peter's School.....	69 00		
			3,324 44	
<i>Treaty No. 2.</i>				
J. Favel.....	For Salary as teacher at Ebb and Flow Lake, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....	300 00		
C. Sanderson.....	Salary as teacher at Little Saskatchewan, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....	280 00		
G. Storr.....	Salary as teacher at Crane River, March, June and September quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....	285 00		
Rev. G. Bruce.....	Salary as teacher at Upper Fairford, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....	306 00		
do	Second prize for management of school.....	80 00		
W. Anderson	Salary as teacher at Lower Fairford, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....	280 00		
W. Coutu.....	Salary as teacher at Lake Manitoba, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....	225 00		
W. Adam.....	Salary as teacher at Waterhen River, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....	306 00		
F. Storr.....	Salary as teacher at Lake St. Martin, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....	250 00		
Rev. E. F. Wilson	Transport of four pupils from Sault Ste. Marie to Elkhorn.....	52 48		
	Carried forward	2,374 48	3,324 44	44,110 00

G.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		2,374 48	3,324 44	44,110 00
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		Treaty No. 2—Concluded.				
Rev. E. F. Wilson.....		For Advance for furniture at Elkhorn Institute.....		856 00		
Hudson Bay Co.....		Biscuits supplied under contract.....		135 00		
G. C. Mortimore.....		Slates.....		4 50		
W. Sifton.....		Supplies to Lake Manitoba school house.....		7 50		
E. & C. Gurney.....		Stove and pipes for Crane River School.....		13 15		
Brown & Rutherford.....		Desk and slates for Lake Manitoba School.....		55 53		
J. A. Lauder.....		Banking and replastering school.....		8 90		
		Treaty No. 3.			3,455 06	
R. J. Ingram.....		For Salary as teacher at Islington, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....		300 00		
J. S. Bruce.....		Salary as teacher at Frenchman's Head, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....		300 00		
Rev. J. Irvine.....		Salary as teacher at Lac Seul, June and September quarters, 1887.....		137 30		
J. Hill.....		Salary as teacher at Lac Seul, March quarter, 1888.....		75 00		
R. Gill.....		Salary as teacher at Manitou, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....		300 00		
T. O'Keefe.....		Salary as teacher at Coutcheeching, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....		256 13		
J. Kirkland.....		Salary as teacher at Hungry Hall, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....		300 00		
R. Miles.....		Salary as teacher at Long Sault, June quarter, 1887.....		75 00		
R. E. Coates.....		do do Little Forks, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....		296 92		
H. Gosling.....		Salary as teacher at Wabigon, part of September quarter, 1887.....		27 55		
S. Jonasson.....		Salary as teacher at Wabigon, part of September quarter and December quarter, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....		201 18		
B. Clarke.....		Salary as teacher at Hungry Hall, December quarter, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....		150 00		

G. F. Munroe.....	Biscuits supplied under contract.....	159 80		
Hudson Bay Co.....	do do.....	276 00		
Dominion Express Co.....	Express charges.....	0 60		
T. Marks & Co.....	Supplies for Wabuskung schoolhouse.....	47 42		
Hudson Bay Co.....	do Little Saskatchewan schoolhouse.....	10 00		
Graham, Horne & Co.....	do Wabuskung school.....	22 92		
Hudson Bay Co.....	Paid wages, Wabigon school.....	104 17		
do.....	Cups for Grassey Narrows school.....	2 95		
do.....	1 broom for Hungry Hall school.....	0 35		
			3,043 29	
<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>				
Isabella Rose.....	For Salary as Teacher at Piepot's Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....	300 00		
S. Agassiz.....	Salary as Teacher at Key's Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1887.....	262 50		
D. H. McVicar.....	Salary as Teacher at Cote's Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....	240 00		
J. G. Burgess.....	Salary as Teacher at Birdtail Sioux Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....	300 00		
H. Chartrand.....	Salary as Teacher at Pine Creek and Duck Bay, September and December quarters, 1886, and March and June quarters, 1887.....	282 08		
Rev. J. A. Dupont.....	Salary as Teacher at Pine Creek and Duck Bay, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....	225 00		
J. Slater.....	Salary as Teacher at Day Star's Reserve, December quarter, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....	150 00		
H. McKay.....	Salary as Teacher at Round Lake, September and December quarters, 1887.....	97 50		
W. S. Moore.....	Salary as Teacher at Round Lake, March quarter, 1888.....	75 00		
F. Jordens.....	do Coweccess' Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1887.....	225 00		
J. R. Thomas.....	Salary as Teacher at Keeseekouse Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....	300 00		
J. A. Lauder.....	Salary as Teacher at Riding Mountain, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March and June quarters, 1888.....	350 00		
J. McLean.....	Salary as Teacher at Assiniboine Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....	300 00		
C. Dennehy.....	Salary as Teacher at Pasquah's Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....	282 70		
R. N. Toms.....	Salary as Teacher at File Hills, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....	300 00		
	Carried forward.....	3,689 78	9,822 79	44,110 00

G.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		3,689 78	9,822 79	44,110 00
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		Treaty No. 4—Concluded.				
	C. Dahm.....	For Salary as Teacher at Standing Buffalo's Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....		300 00		
	F. W. Dennehy.....	Salary as Teacher at Muscowequam's Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....		375 00		
	F. W. Dennehy.....	Third prize for management of school.....		60 00		
	O. Owens.....	Salary as teacher at George Gordon's Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....		375 00		
	do.....	First prize for management of school.....		100 00		
	Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	Biscuits supplied under contract.....		645 30		
	Mowat Bros.....	do do.....		70 91		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	do do.....		186 00		
	Fanny Stevens.....	Books, maps and supplies.....		283 50		
	A. E. Maycock.....	Drawing slates.....		5 25		
	T. F. Patterson.....	One blackboard.....		4 00		
	W. G. Pettingell.....	Slates.....		57 00		
	Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....		45 38		
	C. P. Railway Co.....	do.....		183 32		
	Dominion Express Co.....	Express charges.....		6 50		
	Lindsay & Co.....	Soap and brushes.....		11 20		
	Mainwaring & Wright.....	Soap and towelling.....		34 75		
	A. Doig.....	Wash basins and pails.....		17 25		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Soap, towelling and basins.....		61 11		
	S. Aggassiz.....	Repayment of removal expenses.....		60 00		
	J. Brown.....	Building schoolhouse, Day Star's Reserve.....		81 00		
	Indian.....	Freighting lumber for do.....		14 17		
	Thomson & Nelson.....	Lumber do.....		54 94		
	W. A. Heubach.....	One stove do.....		15 00		
	A. McDonald.....	Freighting lumber for Muscowequam's schoolhouse.....		15 73		
	J. A. MacCaul.....	Material for repairs do.....		58 75		

do	Five tons, 440 lbs. coal for school, Piepot's Reserve.....	63 94		
A. McNab	Building porch and banking schoolhouse, George Gordon's Reserve.....	10 00		
Mahgurganers	Building porch and banking schoolhouse, Muscowequam's Reserve	15 00		
R. H. Williams.....	Reserve	17 50		
Tahwaykesequape.....	Lumber for schoolhouse, George Gordon's Reserve.....	8 00		
R. D. McNaughton.....	Rent of house for school, Poor Man's Reserve.....	15 98		
	Lumber for schoolhouse, Moose Mountain.....			6,941 28
<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>				
W. H. Prince.....	For Salary as teacher at Hollow Water River, June quarter, 1887.....	75 00		
D. Allan.....	Salary as teacher at Hollow Water River, Sep'ember and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888	197 79		
G. Garrioch.....	Salary as teacher at Cross Lake, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888	300 00		
E. W. Lys	Salary as teacher at Black River, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....	300 00		
C. Isbister.....	Salary as teacher at Norway House, September quarter, 1887.....	28 57		
J. W. Butler.....	Salary as teacher at Berens River, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....	124 83		
W. Dennett.....	Salary as teacher at Loon Straits, March and June quarters, 1887	144 91		
G. A. Gibson.....	Salary as teacher at Naas River, B. C., September quarter, 1887.....	50 88		
E. Paupenekas.....	Salary as teacher at Norway House, June quarter, 1887.....	75 00		
H. Podmore.....	Salary as teacher at Grand Rapids, December quarter, 1886	70 00		
C. J. Bouchette.....	Salary as teacher at Grand Rapids, March quarter, 1887.....	56 25		
do	Salary as teacher at Jack Head, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....	300 00		
G. Prewer.....	Salary as teacher at Poplar River, March and June quarters, 1887.....	130 10		
C. J. Tweddell.....	Salary as teacher at Moose Lake, September and December quarters, 1887.....	122 06		
F. A. Mercer.....	Salary as teacher at Cumberland, March, June, September and December quarters, 1887.....	300 00		
W. E. Gow.....	Salary as teacher at Big Eddy, March, June and September quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888	258 66		
W. E. Jefferson	Salary as teacher at The Pas, March quarter, 1887	73 75		
do	Salary as teacher at Grand Rapids, June, September and December quarters, 1887.....	225 00		
Gussie Parkinson.....	Salary as teacher at Berens River, June quarter, 1887.....	32 52		
Ida Bond.....	do do Fisher River, June quarter, 1887.....	69 40		
A. W. Ross	do do do September and December quarters, 1887.....	150 00		
	Carried forward.....	3,074 72	16,764 07	44,110 00

[PART II]

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G.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		3,074 72	16,764 07	44,110 60
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		Treaty No. 5.—Concluded.				
F. Hart.....		For Salary as teacher at the Pas, June, September and December quarters, 1887.....		339 00		
do		Fourth prize for management of school.....		40 00		
Hudson Bay Co.....		Biscuits supplied under contract.....		882 40		
J. Reader.....		Repairs to teacher's house, Big Eddy, Pas Reserve.....		9 90		
T. Vanwan.....		Completing schoolhouse, Poplar River Reserve.....		45 00		
G. C. Mortimore.....		Slates.....		3 70		
Winnipeg & Western Transportation Co.....		Freighting.....		18 04		
E & C. Gurney.....		Stovepipes for Jack Head schoolhouse.....		13 52		
Hudson Bay Co.....		Lime for Black River schoolhouse.....		1 60		
W. G. Gow.....		Lumber for book case, Big Eddy schoolhouse.....		4 00		
					4,431 88	
		Treaty No. 6.				
E. Neelands.....		For Salary as teacher at Battle River, December quarter, 1886.....		18 81		
" E. Glass.....		do do June, September and December quarters, 1887.....		116 31		
C. E. Somerset,		Salary as teacher at Bear's Hill, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....		188 52		
Bishop of Athabasca		Salary as teacher at Irene Training School, March, June, September and December quarters, 1887.....		200 00		
do		Salary as teacher at Fort Chipewyan, March, June and December quarters, 1887.....		150 00		
Christina J. McKay.....		Salary as teacher at Mistowasis Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....		309 00		
do		Fourth prize for management of school.....		40 00		
W. J. Hope.....		Salary as teacher at Sweet Grass Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....		300 00		

L. Ahenakew.....	Salary as teacher at Stoney Lake Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....	277 00		
Rev. J. Hines.....	Salary as teacher at Attackcoop's Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....	323 70		
do	Second prize for management of school.....	80 00		
M. J. P. Paquette.....	Salary as teacher at Petaquaquey's Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....	285 00		
Ellen R. Applegarth.....	Salary as teacher at Moosomin's Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....	300 00		
Mary Price	Salary as teacher at Red Pheasant's Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....	300 00		
J. Hope.....	Salary as teacher at Thunderchild's Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....	300 00		
Margaret Finlayson.....	Salary as teacher at John Smith's Reserve, June, quarter, 1887.....	75 00		
Bishop of St Albert.....	Salary as teacher at St. Albert Industrial Institute, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....	360 00		
M. Anderson.....	Salary as teacher at Stoney Plain, Edmonton (Protestant) June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....	300 00		
A. A. Riquette	Salary as teacher at Alexis Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....	258 00		
Soeur Langelier.....	Salary as teacher at Isle à la Crosse, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....	300 00		
J. Dandelin.....	Salary as teacher at Poundmaker's Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and June quarter, 1888.....	300 00		
D. D. Macdonald.....	Salary as teacher at Onion Lake, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....	225 00		
Minnie McConnell.....	Salary as teacher at Stoney Reserve, Battleford, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....	300 00		
T. Ridsdale.....	Salary as teacher at Stoney Plain, Edmonton (Roman Catholic) March, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....	357 70		
J. Nelson.....	Salary as teacher at Woodville, September quarter, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....	51 27		
G. Gabillon	Salary as teacher at Ermineskin's Reserve, September and December quarters, 1887.....	150 00		
H. Vachon.....	Salary as teacher at Onion Lake (Roman Catholic) March quarter, 1888.....	46 15		
	Carried forward.....	5,911 46	21,195 95	44,110 00

G.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		5,911 46	21,195 95	44,110 00
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		Treaty No. 6—Concluded.				
	J. Z. Desantel	For Salary as teacher at Ermineskin's Reserve, March quarter, 1888.....		75 00		
	O. German	Salary as teacher at White Fish Lake, March quarter, 1888.....		40 14		
	C. A. Lindsay.....	Salary as teacher at White Fish Lake, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....		262 32		
	J. A. Kerr.....	7 pounds steel for Enoch's school.....		1 28		
	Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....		36 78		
	C. P. Railway Co.....	do		5 44		
	Dominion Express Co	Express charges.....		8 60		
	Lamoreaux Bros	Lumber for schoolhouse, Stoney Reserve, Battleford.....		58 00		
	Wolftooth	Labor on Good Fish Lake Schoolhouse.....		15 00		
	Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	Seap and biscuits supplied under contract.....		262 85		
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	Soap.....		12 60		
	Hudson Bay Company	Nails for Good Fish Lake Schoolhouse.....		3 00		
	J. A. Mitchell.....	Window sashes and stovepipes for Good Fish Lake School.....		18 00		
	P. Shut.....	Labor on Good Fish Lake Schoolhouse		15 00		
	A. Steinhauer.....	Cotton and sash for Good Fish Lake Schoolhouse.....		28 85		
	Hudson Bay Company.....	Biscuits, towelling, soap and basins supplied under contract.....		847 72		
	Mowat Bros.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....		150 40		
	J. M. Garland.....	Towelling and other supplies delivered under contract		25 67		
	Rev. H. Leduc.....	Grant to assist in erecting schoolhouse at Enoch's Reserve.....		100 00		
	do	Grant to assist in erecting schoolhouse at Alexis Reserve.....		100 00		
	Rev. J. Hines.....	Grant to assist in erecting schoolhouse at Stoney Lake Reserve.....		100 02		
	Prince Bros.....	Lumber for desks for schools in Battleford District.....		98 06		
	A. Macdonald.....	do do		29 85		
	J. Smith.....	Plastering and repairs to schoolhouse, John Smith's Reserve.....		16 00		
	Hudson Bay Company	Material for repairs to schoolhouse, John Smith's Reserve.....		23 07		
	D. K. Fraser.....	Lumber for Stoney Plain Schoolhouse.....		27 84		

Mahaffy & Clinkskill.....	Stovepipes and elbows.....	4 50		
Rose Bros.....	do and other supplies for schoolhouse on Reserves 126 and 127.....	43 10		
A. Macdonald.....	Chairs, stovepipes and elbows.....	24 00		
C. E. Somerset.....	Grant to assist in erecting schoolhouse, Louis Bull's Reserve, Peace Hills.....	100 00		
<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>				
J. A. Youmans.....	For Grant for Macdougall Orphanage, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....	700 00		
J. A. Youmans.....	Additional grant of \$30 to each of 19 pupils.....	570 00		
Sophia Youmans.....	Salary as Teacher at Morley, No. 1 June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....	232 71		
E. R. Steinhauer.....	Salary as Teacher at Morley, No. 2, June, September and December quarters, 1887.....	182 88		
Julia DeBalinhard.....	Salary as Teacher at Sarcee Reserve, June and December quarters, 1887.....	98 00		
H. W. Gibbenstocken.....	Salary as Teacher at North Blackfoot Reserve, June, Sep- tember and December quarters, 1887, and March quar- ter, 1888.....	258 00		
H. Hebert.....	Salary as Teacher at Peigan Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....	336 00		
C. B. Fosbrooke.....	Salary as Teacher at Upper Blood Reserve, June, Septem- ber and December quarters, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....	265 39		
V. Robbe.....	Salary as Teacher at South Blackfoot Reserve, June, Sep- tember and December quarters, 1887, and March quar- ter, 1888.....	253 85		
Rev. K. Inkster.....	Salary as Teacher at Sarcee Reserve, December quarter, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....	127 00		
H. T. Bourne.....	Salary as Teacher at Peigan Reserve, December quarter, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....	150 00		
S. J. Stocken.....	Salary as Teacher at Big Plume Blackfoot Reserve, Decem- ber quarter, 1887, and March quarter, 1888.....	137 05		
Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	Biscuits supplied under contract.....	124 13		
Hudson Bay Co.....	do soap and other supplies, under contract.....	203 88		
do	Tar paper.....	6 36		
A. Grant.....	1 stove for schoolhouse, Sarcee Reserve.....	10 00		
F. Dick.....	Shingles do do.....	5 65		
A. E. Shelton.....	1 table and chair do do.....	5 00		
Rev. Père Doucet.....	Grant do South Blackfoot Reserve.....	100 00		
Rev. H. LeBourne.....	do do Peigan do.....	100 00		
Rev. J. W. Tims.....	do do North Blackfoot do.....	100 00		
S. J. Hogg & Co.....	300 ft. boards do Sarcee do.....	11 22		
Carried forward.....		3,977 12	29,640 50	44,110 00

G.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Concluded.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		3,977 12	20,640 50	44,110 00
		<i>EXPENDITURE—Continued.</i>				
		<i>Treaty No. 7—Concluded.</i>				
	Dominion Express Co	For Express charges		15 40		
	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	Freighting		7 40		
	Sundry persons	do		49 58		
					4,049 50	
		Total Expenditure				33,690 00
		Balance unexpended.....				10,420 00

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

H.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

16-13**

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 50 Vic, c. 2.....				68,929 00
		EXPENDITURE.				
		QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.				
50 Vic, c. 2.....	Rev. J. Hugonnard.....	For Salary as Principal, 12 months to 30th June, 1888.....	1,200 00			
	J. V. Farrell.....	do Assistant, 12 do do	800 00			
	T. Redmond.....	do Farm Instructor, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888..	660 00			
	A. Noseda.....	do Carpenter, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888.	720 00			
	M. M. Seymour, M.D.....	do Medical Officer, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888....	360 00			
	Sister E. Christin.....	do 12 months, to 30th June, 1888.....	400 00			
	Sister St. Geneviève	do 12 do do	240 00			
	Sister St. Arnaud.....	do 12 do do	120 00			
	Sister Lamothe.....	Wages 12 do do	120 00			
	Sister Bergeron.....	do 12 do do	144 00			
	G. Goffio.....	do Baker 13 do do	455 00			
	F. Vanderwee.....	do Blacksmith 14 months, to 30th June, 1888.....	700 00			
	D. W. Fitzgerald.....	do Teacher, 17 months, to 30th June, 1888.....	680 00			
		<i>Food.</i>				
	D. H. McMillan & Bro....	For 65 sacks flour.....	136 50			
	Ogilvie, Milling Co.....	400 do	780 00			
	Hudson Bay Co.....	23,177 lbs. beef.	1,622 45			
	J. P. Magnau.....	2,734 do	205 05			
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Sundry supplies delivered under contract.....	481 57			
	Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	do do	323 18			
	Mowat Bros.....	do do	752 50			
	Hudson Bay Co.....	5,093 lbs bacon do	662 09			
	S. H. Caswell.....	Sundry supplies.....	26 37			
	Sutherland & Atherton..	do	25 02			
	A. Tremblay.....	1,965 lbs fish.....	80 57			
	Z. Blondeau.....	2,018 do	80 72			
		Carried forward.....		5,176 02		
				11,775 02		68,929 00

[PART II]

H.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		11,775 02		68,929 09
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—Concluded.				
		<i>Clothing.</i>				
	J. M. Garland.....	For Yarn for socks.....	40	20		
	Colonization Store Co....	do	12	90		
	do	Woolen hose.....	8	40		
	McCarthy & Co.....	Boots	496	65		
	J. M. Garland.....	Sundry supplies delivered under contract	2,633	23		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	do do	63	87		
	H. Reed.....	Paid for 3 pairs sample boots.....	4	25		
	Blyth & Gemmel.....	Leather for moccasins	18	60		
	G. Boivin.....	Boots.....	73	20		
	Mrs. Z. Blondeau.....	Making moccasins.....	11	25		
	Sutherland & Atherton...	Straw hats and clothing.....	91	41		
				3,453 96		
		<i>Furnishing.</i>				
	Mullolland Bros.....	For Sundry supplies delivered under contract.....	196	82		
	do	1 knitting machine.....	40	00		
	T. C. Power & Bro	Sundry supplies delivered under contract	75	18		
	J. M. Garland.....	do do	339	16		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	do do	259	43		
	R. B. Fergusson.....	1 bed mattress.....	9	50		
	Merrick & Anderson.....	Tinware, delivered under contract.....	7	20		
	do	1 agricultural furnace.....	26	60		
	Boyd & Crowe.....	1 ram and 9 ewes.....	120	00		
	Sutherland & Atherton...	Combs.....	1	50		
	Bunfield & Mc Kerchen...	1 good conducting burner.....	27	50		
	J. N. Smith.....	Shoemaker's tools.....	48	60		
	Martin & Co.....	1 sewing machine.....	45	64		
	do	1 knitting machine.....	55	60		

J. Dillon.....	Stove and pipes.....	13 60		
Fanny Stevens.....	Books supplied.....	116 20		
			1,362 53	
<i>Management.</i>				
Rev. J. Hugonnard.....	For Travelling expenses.....	105 80		
Mrs. A. A. Doig.....	Board of Rev. J. Hugonnard and pupils.....	20 00		
W. Sutherland.....	Postage stamps.....	35 00		
			160 80	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
Bank of Montreal.....	For Advance to Agent Grant to pay Indians for making socks.....	39 00		
W. S. Grant.....	Paid Indians for knitting mitts.....	6 75		
M. Desjarlais.....	600 pickets.....	18 00		
G. H. V. Bulyea.....	41 bushels seed, oats.....	27 88		
J. Loutin.....	42 do wheat.....	35 70		
Mulholland Bros.....	Fence wire.....	44 70		
J. W. Smith.....	Nails.....	23 17		
E. Nevison.....	Hinges.....	2 00		
Fanny Stevens.....	2 charts.....	8 00		
Colonization Store Co.....	Sundry supplies.....	0 90		
S. Carruthers.....	Rent of 4 sections of hay land.....	25 00		
Sutherland & Atherton.....	Sundry supplies.....	43 93		
Rev. J. Hugonnard.....	Sawdust and freighting.....	18 00		
Thomson & Nelson.....	Lumber for blacksmith shop.....	525 64		
Hudson Bay Co.....	Sundry supplies.....	79 77		
T. Kelly.....	Lime and labor.....	12 00		
J. M. Garland.....	Contract supplies.....	40 92		
J. H. MacCaul.....	Lumber and freighting.....	180 36		
Dominion Express Co.....	Express charges.....	8 35		
C. P. Railway Co.....	Freighting and transport.....	8 34		
J. Morrison.....	Expenses to Qu' Appelle.....	9 60		
Mrs. C. Willoughby.....	Lime and lumber and brick for veneering school.....	552 87		
M. Danze.....	Freighting lumber do.....	5 53		
Thomson & Nelson.....	Lumber do.....	90 60		
Sutherland & Atherton.....	do do.....	13 10		
Dept. of Public Works.....	Expended on buildings and repairs.....	11,524 39		
M. Vales.....	Excavating for roothouse.....	60 00		
Thompson & Nelson.....	Lumber do.....	356 20		
do.....	do for stable and sheep pen.....	156 77		
Mulholland Bros.....	Express charges.....	1 95		
J. A. MacCaul.....	32 tons coal.....	400 85		
Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....	98 37		
T. Murray.....	Lime.....	10 00		
C. J. McCusker.....	Iron for blacksmith shop.....	41 58		
	Carried forward.....		16,752 31	66,929 00

H.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward	14,470 22	16,752 31	.....	66,929 00
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—Continued.				
		Miscellaneous—Concluded.				
		W. Johnstone..... For 50 bushels oats.....	15 00			
		H. Baxter..... do	32 00			
		W. Devitt..... do	5 85			
		J. Jones..... do	30 00			
		D. McKinnon..... 1 cow	45 00			
		File Hills Indians..... Wood supplied.....	275 80			
		A. Crowe..... do and hay.....	105 00			
		L. Couture..... do do	60 00			
		T. Kavanagh..... 3 pigs	20 00			
		Dr. E. Gauvreau..... Vaccine points.....	2 50			
		W. G. Pettingell..... Medicines.....	28 60			
		Dawson, Bole & Co..... do	9 41			
		E. Wismer..... Iron, zinc and copper.....	48 15			
		J. McEwen..... Blacksmiths' coal.....	24 39			
		T. Hanbury..... 75 lbs. German millet.....	5 63			
		McCarthy & Co..... 1 case	0 60			
		J. Boivin..... Case and freighting.....	18 85			
		J. Nixon..... Repairing harness.....	5 10			
		W. Sutherland..... Postage stamps	15 00			
		R. Johnston..... Plough-beams and handles	4 25			
		R. Evans & Co..... Seeds supplied.....	33 19			
		Total Expenditure, Qu' Appelle Industrial School.....		16,254 54		32,006 85
		BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.				
		Rev. T. Clarke..... For Salary as Principal, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888.....	1,200 00			
		Mrs. T. Clarke..... do Matron do do	400 00			

J. B. Ashby	do Farm Instructor, 10 months do	600 00		
J. Mewhart	Wages as Blacksmith	105 57		
E. Ashby	do	52 50		
J. Gaddy	do 12 months, to 30th April, 1888	600 00		
J. Wright	do as Cook	40 00		
S. Read	do	100 16		
Jane Read	do	33 39		
Susan Baptiste	do	240 00		
Sarah Baptiste	do	10 00		
J. T. Pritchard	do	140 00		
Annie Speers	do	235 00		
H. N. Hurdy	do	54 19		
Mary Cameron	do	35 00		
S. S. Simpson	do	436 14		
Mary Sukamon	do	28 00		
F. Sayers	do	40 00		
A. Sukamon	do	27 68		
M. McKinnon	do	370 50		
Mrs. W. McKinnon	do	173 55		
J. Potter	do as Tailor	11 00		
A. B. Mackay, M.D.	Medical attendance	20 00		
Nancy	Nursing sick children	12 00		
E. Pruden	Wages	51 61		
Biddy	Making moccasins	10 50		
			5,026 79	
<i>Food.</i>				
Wyld & Bourke	For 3,272 lbs. beef	327 20		
Hudson Bay Company ..	For Sundry supplies delivered under contract	1,541 89		
Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	Supplies	263 55		
Mowat Bros.	do	614 66		
Mahaffy & Clinkskill ..	Tea	38 50		
P. Gallagher	12,129 lbs. beef	1,134 04		
A. Macdonald	Butter and sundries	78 72		
			3,998 56	
<i>Clothing.</i>				
J. M. Garland	For Supplies delivered under contract	959 52		
Mahaffy & Clinkskill ..	Boots	28 00		
McCarthy & Co.	Boots and leather	188 65		
P. Gallagher	5 hides	10 00		
A. Macdonald	24 cups and saucers	49 80		
			1,235 97	
Carried forward			10,261 32	32,006 85
				66,929 00

H.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		10,261 32	32,006 85	66,929 00
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—Concluded.				
		<i>Furnishing.</i>				
	Hudson Bay Company ...	For 1 land roller.....	50 00			
	do	1 mower and horse rake and other supplies.....	199 90			
	H. R. Ives & Co.....	25 iron beds	116 88			
	Martin & Co.....	1 knitting machine.....	59 02			
	S. & H. Borbridge	Ox harness.....	27 07			
	Fanny Stevens.....	Books supplied.....	123 70			
	Merrick, Anderson & Co.	Tinware supplied under contract.....	2 80			
	A. Macdonald.....	2 small stoves.....	19 00			
	Mahaffy & Clinkskill.....	1 box stove.....	11 90			
	R. B. Ferguson.....	25 hessian ticks.....	30 50			
				640 77		
		<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
	H. Richardson	For Postage stamps.....	35 74			
	Rev. T. Clarke	Travelling expenses	12 00			
	D. L. Clink.....	Horse hire.....	3 00			
	C. P. Railway Company.	Freighting.....	78 23			
	Sundry persons.....	do	92 36			
	R. C. Laurie.....	Running boundary lines.....	25 00			
	Hudson Bay Company...	Sundry supplies.....	67 92			
	Indian.....	Charcoal.....	3 50			
	P. Drever.....	Transport of pupils.....	15 00			
	Mahaffy & Clinkskill.....	Supplies.....	86 57			
	H. Stover.....	Ferrying.....	17 25			
	J. M. Garland	Sundry supplies.....	131 42			
	J. B. Ashby.....	Cash advanced for travelling expenses.....	60 00			
	Dominion Express Co. ...	Express charges.....	2 35			
	J. Lamereaux.....	Lumber.....	225 00			
	Mulholland Bros	Iron for blacksmith shop	19 97			

A. Macdonald	Sundry supplies	153 30		
Leeson & Scott	do	58 50		
Moosomin	Charcoal	247 65		
do	11 ewes and 1 ram	122 00		
I. G. Baker & Co.	Soap supplied under contract	39 60		
A. Miller	Repairing harness	4 00		
Boyd & Crowe	11 sheep and 1 ram	144 00		
A. Macdonald	Repairs to sundry machinery	12 50		
C. J. McCusker	Iron for blacksmith shop	72 76		
A. B. Mackay	Linseed meal and liniment	3 75		
Mosquito	113 cords wood	395 50		
W. McKay	30 tons hay	244 20		
R. W. Dulmage	Making zinc pipe	2 00		
Lamoreaux & Cowan	32 tons coal	432 00		
Saskatchewan "Herald" ..	Advertising for hay	2 00		
Biddy	Dressing hides	10 00		
Thunderchild	Lime	11 25		
Prince Bros.	Lumber and lime	146 50		
G. Spence	1 cow	50 00		
J. Wolf	Cutting ice	22 50		
R. Evans & Co.	Seeds supplied	22 70		
Keith & Co.	Flax seed	1 26		
Sweetgrass	Charcoal	19 50		
Mosquito	do	58 12		
Indians	10 tons hay, oats and barley	121 40		
A. B. Mackay	Ink	3 45		
Prince Bros.	Thrashing grain	6 03		
W. G. Pettingell	Medicines	117 02		
J. Hanbury & Co.	75 lbs. German millet	7 50		
Fanny Stevens	2 charts	8 00		
Macfarlane Bros.	2 oxen	150 00		
			3,564 30	
	Total Expenditure, Battleford Industrial School			14,466 39
	HIGH RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.			
Rev. E. Claudié	For Salary as principal, 13 months, to 30th June, 1888	1,300 00		
J. M. DeLauzon	do assistant, 7 do	466 62		
C. Dennehy	do do 6 do	240 00		
P. Aube	do do 13 do	780 00		
E. Picard	do do 13 do	520 00		
Sister O'Leary	do matron 13 do	433 33		
Sister Mongrain	do do 13 do	260 00		
Amelia Druais	Wages	195 00		
Domithilde Letendre	do	180 00		
	Carried forward	4,374 75	40,473 24	66,929 00

H.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....	4,374 95		46,473 24	66,929 00
		<i>EXPENDITURE—Continued.</i>				
		<i>HIGH RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—Concluded.</i>				
	Rosine Turcot.....	For Wages.....	15 00			
	N. J. Lindsay, M. D.....	Medical attendance.....	53 50			
				4,443 45		
		<i>Food.</i>				
	Dunn & Lineham.....	For 748 lbs. beef.....	97 24			
	Hull, Trounce & Co.....	1,009 do	131 17			
	Soules & York.....	7,023 do	756 09			
	Ogilvie Milling Co.....	200 sacks flour.....	470 00			
	Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	5 pails lard.....	11 25			
	Mowat Bros.....	Sundry supplies delivered under contract.....	339 25			
	J. Bannerman.....	255 lbs. fish.....	25 50			
	T. C. Power & Bro.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	69 20			
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	2,513 lbs. bacon do	339 25			
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies do	432 13			
	G. St. Dennis.....	300 lbs. fish.....	27 00			
				2,698 08		
		<i>Clothing.</i>				
	J. M. Garland.....	For Yarn and other supplies delivered under contract.....	231 13			
	McCarthy & Co.....	Boots.....	35 35			
				266 48		
		<i>Furnishing.</i>				
	Hudson Bay Co.....	For Supplies delivered under contract	100 89			

Martin Bros.....	Wire cloth for window blinds and other supplies.....	34 37		
W. D. Pettigrew & Co....	Hardware	30 70		
Fanny Stevens	Books supplied	50 60		
Ontario Pump Co.....	1 force pump	57 78	274 34	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
R. Begg.....	For Postage stamps.....	25 00		
Thomson Bros	Ink and mucilage.....	4 60		
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	Freighting	73 00		
J. M. Garland	Paid freight and supplies.....	31 62		
C. Francis	Board of freighters.....	6 75		
F. Dick	600 feet shiplap	15 00		
J. T. Ford	Feeding horses	10 75		
LeBourdais & Fournier..	Board of men.....	3 50		
Dominion Express Co....	Express charges	3 35		
A. Grant	Glass	10 00		
E. R. Rogers	Hardware	2 70		
T. C. Power & Bro.....	Sundry supplies	6 35		
J. W. Smith.....	do	28 16		
A. Ferland & Co.....	Washing soda and other supplies	9 60		
S. W. Trott.....	Medicines supplied.....	4 50		
J. B. Rivet	Blacksmithing	44 16		
Mowat Bros	Supplies delivered under contract	2 95		
I. G. Baker & Co	60 tons coal	1,024 12		
Rev. E. Claude	Paid freighting	2 09		
M. O'Keefe	Lumber for shutters.....	25 00		
Hudson Bay Co.....	Sundry supplies.....	48 14		
J. Walker	Pine lumber	36 40		
R. Begg.....	12 cords wood	90 00		
Fanny Stevens	Books supplied.....	31 47		
J. Bannerman	Oats	4 51		
Dawson, Bole & Co.....	Medicines.....	35 04		
L. Slattery	Barley and oats.....	52 50		
J. Sullivan	Deepening well.....	25 00		
R. Evans & Co.....	Seeds supplied.....	10 16		
Keith & Co.....	Flax seed.....	0 09		
Knight & Malone.....	Blacksmithing	11 00		
A. L. Cameron	Oats, peas and wheat	83 88	1,762 39	
Total Expenditure, High River Industrial School.....			9,444 74	
Carried forward			55,917 98	66,929 00

H.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....			55,917 98	66,929 00
		EXPENDITURE—Concluded.				
		REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.				
	J. H. MacCaul.....	For Lumber for well		21 09		
	R. McKill	Hire of team and man making well		126 00		
	Dept. of Public Works ...	Expenditure at School site.....		25 20		
		Total Expenditure, Regina Industrial School.			172 29	
		Total Expenditure.....				56,090 27
		Balance unexpended				12,838 73

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

I.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		SURVEYS.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 50 Vic, c. 2.....				6,500 00
		EXPENDITURE.				
50 Vic, c. 2.....	A. W. Ponton.....	For Expenses of survey pine, Creek, Lake Winnipegosis, Roseau River and Crooked Lakes, personal allowances.....		56 25		
		Pay-list of men and rations.....		689 50		
		Transport.....		146 42		
		Camp equipage.....		23 88		
		Miscellaneous.....		190 35		
	J. C. Nelson.....	Expenses of surveys in Treaties 4, 6, and 7, pay-list and rations.....		1,042 30	1,106 40	
		Transport.....		110 24		
		Camp equipage.....		72 00		
		Miscellaneous.....		128 20		
		Stationery.....		2 75		
		Board allowance for Mr. Nelson.....		79 80		
	C. P. Railway Co.....	Freighting and transport.....		126 40	1,435 29	
	Anakwad.....	Wages as herder.....		26 00		
	Peetocappo.....	do.....		3 00		
	F. F. Tims.....	Freighting from Battleford to Swift Current.....		4 00		
	A. Sproat.....	Advance for survey of Muskeg Lake Reserve.....		200 00		
	Hon. E. Dewdney.....	Cash on hand on 30th June.....		414 71		
					774 11	
		Total Expenditure.....				3,315 80
		Balance unexpended.....				3,184 20

[PART II]

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant.*

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

J—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		WAGES OF FARMERS EMPLOYED ON INDIAN RESERVES.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 50 Vic., c. 2.....				33,122 00
		EXPENDITURE.				
		<i>Farm No. 3 Crooked Lakes.</i>				
50 Vic., c.....	J. Nicol	For Salary as Farm Instructor, Reserve 72, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888.....		480 00		
	E. McNeil	Salary as Farm Instructor, Reserve 71, 12 months, to 31st May, 1888.....		360 00		
	J. A. Sutherland.....	Salary as Farm Instructor, Reserve 73, 12 months, to 31st May, 1888.....		480 00		
	A. J. Coburn.....	Salary as Farm Instructor, Reserve 74, 12 months, to 31st May, 1888.....		360 00		
	Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....		240 00		
					1,920 00	
		<i>Farm No. 4, Qu'Appelle.</i>				
	S. Hockley	For Salary as Farm Instructor, Reserve 79, 11 months, to 30th April, 1888.....		550 00		
	D. McIntosh.....	Salary as Farm Instructor, Reserve 80, 12 months, to 31st May, 1888.....		600 00		
	Sundry persons	Labor performed.....		509 00		
					1,659 00	
		<i>Farm No. 5, File Hills.</i>				
	E. C. Stewart	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 12 months, to 31st May, 1888.....		360 00		
	Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....		281 48		
					641 48	

		<i>Farm No. 6, Touchwood Hills.</i>		
T. J. Fleetham.....	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 12 months, to 31st May, 1888.....	600 00		
G. H. Gooderham.....	do do	600 00		
Sundry persons	Labor performed.....	823 83		2,023 83
		<i>Farm No. 7, Indian Head.</i>		
J. C. Halpin.....	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 10 months, to 31st May, 1888.....	350 00		
Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....	344 98		694 98
		<i>Farm No. 8, Duck Lake.</i>		
I. Marion.....	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 12 months, to 31st May, 1888.....	480 00		
Sundry persons	Labor performed.....	575 00		1,055 00
		<i>Farm No. 9, Piepot's Reserve.</i>		
R. McKinnon	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888.....	660 00		
Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....	636 46		1,296 46
		<i>Farm No. 10, Carlton.</i>		
G. Chaffee.....	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888.....	729 96		
Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....	460 00		1,189 96
		<i>Farm No. 11, Eagle Hills.</i>		
O. F. Orr.....	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 11 months, to 30th April, 1888.....	660 00		
J. H. Price.....	do do	550 00		
Sundry persons	Labor performed.....	110 00		1,320 00
		<i>Farm No. 12, Battle River.</i>		
J. Fitzpatrick.....	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 11 months, to 30th April, 1888.....	550 00		
G. D. Gopsill.....	do do	660 00		
Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....	330 00		1,540 00
Carried forward				13,340 71
				33,122 00

J.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....			13,340 71	33,122 00
		EXPENDITURE—Concluded.				
		<i>Farm No. 13, Jack Fish Creek.</i>				
	G. E. Applegarth.....	For Salary as Farm instructor, 11 months, to 30th April, 1888.....		550 00		
	A. Sufferu.....	do do		550 00		
	Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....		220 00		
					1,320 00	
		<i>Farm No. 14, Onion Lake.</i>				
	P. Boudreau.....	For Salary as Interpreter, 11 months, to 30th April, 1888.....		385 00		
	Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....		260 00		
					645 00	
		<i>Farm No. 15, Frog Lake.</i>				
		No Expenditure.				
		<i>Farm No. 16, Saddle Lake.</i>				
	J. E. Ingram.....	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 10 months, to 31st March, 1888.....		500 00		
	Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....		95 92		
					595 92	
		<i>Farm No. 17, River qui Barre.</i>				
	W. J. O'Donnell.....	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 11 months, to 30th April, 1888.....		550 00		
	Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....		1,000 75		
					1,550 75	
		<i>Farm No. 18, Peace Hills.</i>				
	J. Ross.....	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888.....		600 00		
	D. C. Robertson.....	do do		480 00		
	Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....		584 79		
					1,664 79	

<i>Farm No. 19, Stoney Reserve.</i>			
W. Graham.....	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 12 months to 30th April, 1888.....		360 00
<i>Farm No. 20, Blackfoot Reserve.</i>			
G. H. Wheatley.....	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 12 months to 30th April, 1888.....	540 00	
J. M. Scott.....	do do 11 months to 31st March, 1888.....	495 00	
Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....	2,085 82	3,120 82
<i>Farm No 21, Piegan Reserve.</i>			
W. Middleton....	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 12 months to 30th April, 1888.....	540 00	
Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....	1,458 66	1,998 66
<i>Farm No. 22, Blood Reserve.</i>			
J. Wilson.....	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 12 months to 30th April, 1888.....	600 00	
Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....	3,142 38	3,742 38
<i>Farm No. 25, Moose Mountain.</i>			
C. Lawford.....	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 12 months to 30th April, 1888.....	600 00	
M. A. Lawford.....	Wages as housekeeper, 12 months to 30th April, 1888	120 00	720 00
<i>Farm No. 26, Sa cee R-serve.</i>			
J. Copithorne.....	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 12 months to 30th April, 1888.....	420 00	
Sundry persons.....	Labor performed.....	693 50	1,113 50
<i>Rolling River.</i>			
Mishikis Indian.....	For Labor on Reserve.....	20 00	
D. Clark.....	do	15 00	35 00
Total Expenditure.....			30,207 53
Balance unexpended.....			2,914 47

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, Accountant.

K.—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, 50 Vic., c. 2.....				16,448 00
		EXPENDITURE. <i>Farm No. 3, Crooked Lakes.</i>				
50 Vic., c. 2.....	Routh & Love.....	For Lumber and oats.....		97 07		
	do	2,160 lbs. beef.....		166 94		
	Ogilvie Milling Co.....	58 sacks flour.....		107 30		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Sundry supplies under contract.....		537 40		
	S. & H. Borbridge.....	Harness supplied do		13 60		
	J. Howard.....	1 horse.....		125 00		
	Massey Manufacturing Co	Renewal parts for mowers.....		21 30		
	Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	576 lbs. beans.....		20 16		
	A. G. Thorburn.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....		45 60		
	Mowat Bros.....	do do		20 06		
	T. C. Power & Bro.....	do do		3 68		
	Mulholland Bros.....	Sundry supplies.....		16 45		
	M. Carr.....	Lumber and shingles for kitchen.....		407 11		
	B. Lemoges.....	Locks, nails and screws.....		25 39		
	J. Clementson	Shingle nails.....		1 20		
	T. Bowden.....	30 bushels lime.....		12 00		
	Palmer & Joslyn.....	Boards and scantling.....		22 56		
	G. Anderson.....	170 bushels oats.....		56 10		
	Indians.....	Various services.....		10 00		
	Freighter.....	Freighting supplies.....		22 25		
	E. McNeill.....	Board and lodging.....		2 00		
	W. Ruttray.....	Service of two mares.....		14 00		
	Leitch Bros.....	Bran and sacks.....		15 77		
	J. A. Sutherland.....	Board and horse hire		5 75		
	C. W. H. Saunders.....	Pipes and elbows for stoves.....		16 10		
						1,784 77

Farm No. 4, Qu' Appelle.

Ogilvie Milling Co.....	For 24 sacks flour under contract.....	93 60
Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	Supplies delivered under contract.....	56 17
Smith & Fergusson.....	do do	18 10
W. D. Pettigrew.....	Stoves do	40 92
S. & H. Borbridge.....	Horse blankets do	11 60
Gray & Bell.....	2,842 lbs. beef do	210 31
Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies do	491 05
J. A. Kerr.....	1 hearth plate for stove.....	5 40
J. Howard.....	2 horses.....	275 00
J. S. Donahue.....	50 bushels oats.....	18 00
T. C. Power & Bro.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	3 99
Mowat Bros.....	do do	21 60
Gray & Bell.....	128 lbs. beef.....	9 47
J. A. Kerr.....	Sundry supplies.....	9 20
Sutherland & Atherton...	3 locks.....	1 50
O. W. Evans.....	Blacksmithing.....	9 80
T. Murray.....	30 bushels lime.....	10 50
Hudson Bay Company...	Sundry supplies.....	17 72
Thomson & Nelson.....	Lumber, 2,289 feet.....	52 65
R. Cowan.....	208 bushels oats.....	39 55
Joyner & Elkington.....	Bran.....	9 00
J. L. Bourns.....	100 bushels oats.....	35 00
J. Bleakley.....	50 do	17 50
J. A. MacCaul.....	Lumber supplied.....	17 50
Merrick & Anderson.....	Tinware, under contract.....	1 40
J. M. Garland.....	Blankets.....	12 94
J. Nixon.....	Repairs to harness.....	8 65
Gotoess.....	Ploughing and harrowing.....	10 00
W. Dubois.....	Breaking and subsoiling.....	16 00
Freighters.....	Freighting supplies.....	19 13

1,543 25

Farm No. 5, File Hills.

Finnerty & Moore.....	For 2 wash tubs	3 00
Merrick, Anderson & Co	1 cook stove delivered under contract.....	45 00
Ogilvie Milling Company	14 sacks flour do	28 70
Mowat Bros.....	Supplies do	10 08
W. D. Pettigrew.....	do do	1 20
Hudson Bay Company....	do do	177 30
G. D. Murray.....	30 bushels lime	9 00

274 28

Carried forward..... 3,602 30 16,443 00

K.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....			3,602 80	16,443 00
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		<i>Farm No. 6, Touchwood Hills.</i>				
	Ogilvie Milling Company	For 51 sacks flour delivered under contract.....		114 75		
	Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	Supplies do		51 49		
	S. & H. Borbridge.....	Harness do		26 00		
	Mowat Bros.....	Supplies do		22 11		
	Hudson Bay Company ...	do do		572 38		
	G. H. V. Bulyea.....	60 bushels oats.....		30 00		
	T. Ormstown.....	Blacksmithing.....		4 00		
	G. Harper.....	Cutting hay.....		22 50		
	Joyner & Elkington.....	1,500 lbs. bran.....		9 00		
	J. Stewart.....	140 bushels oats		70 00		
	Wishart & Strang.....	Beef supplied.....		137 62		
	G. Bonner.....	Transport of Instructor.....		12 00		
	R. H. Williams.....	Lumber for kitchen.....		35 00		
	D. A. McDonald.....	4 horse shoes.....		1 80		
	C. Favre.....	Freighting supplies.....		9 60		
					1,120 25	
		<i>Farm No. 7, Indian Head.</i>				
	Ogilvie Milling Company	For 36 sacks flour delivered under contract.....		68 40		
	W. D. Pettigrew & Co....	Supplies do		1 20		
	T. C. Power & Bro.....	do do		9 20		
	Mowat Bros.....	do do		15 38		
	Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	do do		39 17		
	Hudson Bay Company ...	do do		233 27		
	Chief Jack.....	125 bushels oats.....		31 25		
	Merrick, Anderson & Co.	Tinware delivered under contract.....		1 40		
	J. Brown.....	Blacksmithing.....		1 75		
	Cook & Cole.....	1 ton of bran.....		11 00		
	R. Crawford.....	275 bushels oats.....		82 50		
	J. P. Dill.....	1,350 lbs. beef.....		118 12		
					612 64	

Farm No. 8 Duck Lake.

Moore & Macdonall.....	For Lumber and shingles.....	114 14	
Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	460 82	
Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	do do.....	37 00	
W. D. Pettigrew & Co...	do do.....	75 76	
Merrick Anderson & Co.	do do.....	1 60	
Mowat Bros.....	do do.....	8 74	
J. L. Letellier.....	Feed of horse.....	13 00	
W. Smith.....	Rent of house for farming instructor.....	21 00	
J. Howard.....	2 horses.....	250 00	
M. Berston.....	Blacksmithing.....	2 00	
Indians.....	Fencing.....	5 25	
R. H. Bratnober.....	Saddle and bridle.....	8 75	
Massey Manuf'g Co.....	Repairs to mower.....	3 45	
Leeson & Scott.....	Express charges.....	2 35	
Mulholland Bros.....	Dishes and crockery.....	11 15	
A. Fisher & Co.....	Ferriage of supplies.....	6 00	
Espiac.....	Hire of horse.....	2 50	
S. McDougall.....	Freighting supplies.....	3 63	
			1,027 14

Farm No. 9, Piapot's Reserve.

J. D. Sibbald & Co.....	For 1 pump complete.....	118 00	
Vulcan Iron C.....	Iron pipe for well.....	203 55	
Ogilvie Milling Co.....	24 sacks flour.....	60 45	
W. P. McCormick.....	Board of Marling.....	7 50	
Dept. of Interior.....	Services and board of superintendent of boring machine.....	124 50	
J. S. Donahue.....	50 bushels oats.....	12 21	
D. H. Gillespie.....	Feed and stabling.....	6 50	
Sweet & Macdonald.....	Repairs to harness.....	4 75	
D. A. McDonald.....	Blacksmithing.....	7 70	
J. A. Kerr.....	Sundry supplies.....	10 10	
Hudson Bay Co.....	do under contract.....	14 27	
R. Cowan.....	288 bushels oats.....	61 25	
Smith & Fergusson.....	Supplies under contract.....	0 80	
C. Harley.....	Board of Mr. McConnell.....	3 50	
D. H. Gillespie.....	Feed and stabling horses.....	6 75	
S. M. Dickieson.....	Paid for meals, lodging and transport.....	37 10	
D. L. Batoche.....	Freighting supplies.....	0 20	
G. P. Railway Co.....	do.....	22 00	
			701 13
Carried forward.....			7,063 46 16,443 00

K.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....			7,063 46	16,443 00
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		<i>Farm No. 10, Carlton.</i>				
	Hudson Bay Co.....	For 2 horse blankets.....		5 10		
	A. C. Patterson.....	Freighting.....		1 20		
	J. Black.....	do		0 25		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....		363 27		
	do	1 buck board do do		88 70		
	T. McKay.....	2,000 lbs of beef.....		160 00		
	A. Fisher.....	Ferriage.....		10 85		
					629 37	
		<i>Farm No. 11, Eagle Hills.</i>				
	S. & H. Borbridge.....	For Harness supplied under contract.....		38 20		
	A. Macdonald.....	24 bolts and other supplies.....		3 05		
	J. W. Smith.....	Iron pails.....		2 70		
	Merrick & Anderson.....	Supplies under contract.....		2 80		
	P. Gallagher.....	Beef supplied under contract.....		213 63		
	Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	Supplies delivered under contract.....		86 54		
	Mowat Bros.....	do do		69 92		
	Smith & Fergusson.....	do do		12 98		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	do do		746 42		
	Thunderchild.....	10 bushels lime.....		6 00		
	E. Brunel.....	Blacksmithing		22 00		
	J. M. Garland.....	20 yds. crash.....		2 30		
	J. Hallis.....	1 team horses.....		350 00		
	Sutherland & Atherton...	1 double waggon.....		81 00		
					1,637 54	
		<i>Farm No. 12, Battle River.</i>				
	A. Mannix.....	For Allowance for transport.....		25 00		
	S. & H. Borbridge.....	Supplies under contract.....		1 60		
	Merrick & Anderson.....	do		4 20		

P. Gallagher.....	Beef supplied under contract.....	80 13
W. D. Pettigrew & Co....	Stoves delivered under contract.....	47 14
Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	Supplies do	38 10
Mowat Bros.....	do do	26 12
Smith & Fergusson.....	do do	5 21
Hudson Bay Co.....	do do	324 33
J. L. McLellan.....	1 team horses, with harness.....	325 00
J. Clark.....	do do	325 00
J. W. Smith.....	Iron pails supplied	2 25
A. Macdonald.....	Bolts and screws.....	5 65
A. McKenzie.....	Blacksmithing	4 50
E. Brunel.....	do	13 75
A. B. MacKay, M.D.....	Condition powders.....	0 50
J. M. Garland.....	10 yds. crash.....	1 15
		1,229 63

Farm No. 13, Jack Fish Creek.

S. & H. Borbridge.....	For Supplies delivered under contract.....	1 60
J. W. Smith.....	Iron pails supplied	2 25
Merrick & Anderson.....	Supplies under contract	2 80
P. Gallagher.....	Beef supplied under contract.....	173 74
Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies delivered do	756 02
Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	do do	73 80
W. D. Pettigrew & Co ...	do do	7 45
Mowat Bros.....	do do	56 81
Smith & Fergusson.....	do do	11 24
E. Brunel.....	Blacksmithing.....	8 50
A. Macdonald.....	Sundry supplies.....	0 40
Mahaffey & Chinkskill....	1 thimble skein.....	2 50
J. M. Garland	20 yds. crash.....	2 30
		1,099 41

Farm No. 14, Fort Pitt.

P. Pambrun.....	For Freightng supplies.....	10 53
J. W. Smith.....	Locks, nails and supplies.....	76 90
Merrick & Anderson.....	2 cook stoves under contract.....	114 00
Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	Supplies delivered under contract.....	13 25
Ogilvie Milling Company	Flour, 7 sacks do	28 70
I. G. Baker & Co	Supplies do	60 24
W. D. Pettigrew.....	do do	4 04
Mowat Bros.....	do do	7 62
Hudson Bay Company....	do do	39 28
A. Macdonald.....	Stovepipes.....	3 00
J. M. Garland.....	345 yards crash.....	39 70
		397 26
Carried forward.....		12,056 67
		16,443 00

K.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....			12,056 67	16,443 00
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		<i>Farm No. 15, Frog Lake.</i>				
		No Expenditure.				
		<i>Farm No. 16, Saddle Lake.</i>				
	G. F. Munroe.....	For 780 lbs. bacon supplied under contract.....		136 50		
	Hudson Bay Company ...	Supplies delivered do		128 39		
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	do do		2 62		
	D. R. Fraser & Co.....	15 sacks flour do		45 00		
	Mowat Bros.....	Supplies do		5 77		
	Crane.....	7½ bushels potatoes.....		7 50		
					325 78	
		<i>Farm No. 17, River qui Barre.</i>				
	J. Kelly.....	For Shingles supplied.....		32 00		
	Hudson Bay Company ...	Sundry supplies.		10 00		
	T. C. Power & Bro.....	do under contract.....		16 50		
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	do do		151 20		
	Mowat Bros.....	do do		23 75		
	A. Macdonald & Co.....	Sundry supplies.....		6 08		
	R. Secord.....	20 bushels oats.....		17 00		
	M. McCauley.....	105 lbs. beef.....		15 82		
	Sanderson & Looby.....	Blacksmithing.....		8 50		
	J. F. Dorion.....	Digging well.....		37 50		
	Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	Supplies delivered under contract.....		29 25		
	Hudson Bay Company.....	do do		202 37		
	D. R. Fraser & Co.....	43 sacks flour do		107 50		
	W. J. O'Donnell.....	Meals and horse feed.....		40 00		
	R. Secord.....	50 bushels oats.....		42 50		
	E. Looby.....	Blacksmithing.....		6 50		
					746 47	

Farm No. 18, Peace Hills

E. Nevison	For 1 set single harness.....		16 00		
Hudson Bay Company....	Supplies delivered under contract.....		428 82		
T. C. Power & Bro.....	do do		40 58		
Merrick & Anderson	do do		52 00		
I. G. Baker & Co.....	do do		260 77		
Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	do do		17 10		
S. & H. Borbridge	do do		9 40		
Ogilvie Milling Company	68 sacks flour do		251 60		
W. D. Pettigrew & Co....	Stoves and pipes		48 78		
Mowat Bros.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....		7 78		
Bain Bros.....	2 horses.....		250 00		
G. P. Railway Co.	Transport of Instructor Ross.....		69 26		
do	Freighting supplies.....		26 23		
J. Looby.....	2 sweat collars		4 00		
Freighters.....	Freighting supplies.....		69 90		
J. Walter.....	Blacksmithing.....		4 00		
Sampson.....	Rough lumber for new building.....		57 00		
Jarrett & Cushing.....	Sashes and doors do		45 40		
C Meek.....	Rough lumber do		45 00		
Hudson Bay Company ...	Shingles, lumber and nails for new building.....		184 47		
D. C. Robertson	Travelling expenses.....		38 50		
M. McCauley	186 bushels oats.....		121 23		
E & C. Gurney & Co....	4 Union scales.....		19 95		
Ermineskin.....	40 bushels barley.....		40 00		
J. LeBoucan.....	30 bushels oats.....		30 00		
				2,137 77	
<i>Farm No. 19, Morleyville.</i>					
Leeson & Scott.....	For 990 lbs. beef.....		89 10		
W. Graham	Paid express charges.....		3 57		
E. R. Rogers.....	Glass and putty.....		5 40		
F. C. Cornish.....	Paid freight charges.....		0 70		
C. P. Railway Co.....	Freighting supplies.....		1 85		
E. & C. Gurney.....	Casting for scale.....		0 50		
				101 12	
<i>Farm No. 20, Blackfoot Reserve</i>					
Hudson Bay Company ...	For Supplies delivered under contract.....		234 28		
I. G. Baker & Co.....	do do		374 03		
Merrick & Anderson.....	do do		89 00		
Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	do do		55 52		
T. C. Power & Bro.....	do do		12 52		
S. & H. Borbridge	do do		21 00		
Carried forward			786 35	15,367 81	16,443 00

K.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		786 35	15,367 81	16,443 00
		<i>EXPENDITURE—Continued.</i>				
		<i>Farm No. 20, Blackfoot Reserve.—Concluded.</i>				
	Ogilvie Milling Company	For 50 sacks flour.....		102 50		
	W. D. Pettigrew & Co...	Stoves and pipes.....		45 78		
	Mowat Bros.....	Supplies.....		20 37		
	J. Bannerman.....	Bran.....		5 00		
	C. P. Railway Co.....	Repairs to implements.....		31 59		
	J. Clarke.....	Blacksmithing.....		10 75		
	S. J. Hogg.....	Lumber, frames, &c., for new building.....		1,197 21		
	R. R. Rogers.....	Glass and other supplies.....		3 20		
	Freighters.....	Freighting supplies.....		1 56		
					2,204 31	
		<i>Farm No. 21, Peigan Reserve.</i>				
	A. H. Heney.....	For Repairing trace.....		1 50		
	Walrond Rancho Co.....	Beef supplied.....		234 83		
	I. G. Baker & Co ..	Crockery and table requisites.....		8 85		
	do	Sundry supplies under contract.....		83 40		
	Mowat Bros.....	do do		25 52		
	C. P. Railway Co.....	Freighting supplies.....		24 80		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	31 sacks flour under contract.....		80 91		
	do	Sundry supplies.....		15 46		
	W. Latimer.....	Blacksmithing.....		41 50		
	Indians.....	2,710 lbs. oats.....		56 34		
	Royal Mail Line.....	Express charges.....		0 75		
	A. R. Springett.....	3 galls. coal oil.....		2 50		
	Indians.....	50 cords wood.....		100 00		
	J. D. Quail.....	Repairs to waggon.....		3 50		
	W. F. Foster.....	Blacksmithing.....		8 12		
	A. R. Springett.....	Paid for oats.....		24 22		
					712 20	

Farm No. 22, Blood Reserve.

J. Wilson	For Transport of effects.....	9 18	
Walrond Rancho Co.....	Beef supplied.....	401 10	
Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	Sundry supplies under contract.....	19 53	
Mowat Bros.....	do do	25 53	
I. G. Baker & Co.....	Crockery and other supplies.....	357 51	
Mowat Bros.....	do do	18 10	
I. G. Baker & Co.....	65 bushels oats.....	100 00	
J. A. Kerr.....	1 cook stove, pipes and elbows.....	40 90	
N. W. Coal & Navigation Co	50 tons coal.....	750 00	
C. P. Railway Co.....	Freighting supplies.....	27 00	
C. J. Reach.....	100 bushels lime.....	125 00	
W. D. Pettigrew & Co., Freighters.....	1 stove and pipes.....	31 89	
Oxley Rancho Co	Freighting supplies.....	8 38	
W. Latimer.....	2 cows and calf.....	90 00	
Hudson Bay Co.....	Blacksmithing.....	9 00	
Indians.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	759 89	
Cochrane Rancho Co.....	Oats supplied.....	32 56	
W. F. Foster.....	Beef do	78 46	
	Blacksmithing	7 50	
			2,891 53

Farm No. 23, Moose Mountain.

C. Lawford.....	For Travelling and other expenses.....	28 45	
J. G. Turiff.....	Sundry supplies.....	5 04	
J. A. Kerr.....	do	1 20	
Ogilvie Milling Co.....	22 sacks flour.....	50 60	
Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies under contract.....	117 56	
R. D. McNaughton	Oats supplied.....	37 41	
W. J. White.....	do	23 87	
W. D. Pettigrew & Co., Mowat Bros	Supplies delivered under contract.....	2 40	
Mainwaring & Wright...	do do	14 98	
W. S. Grant	do do	76 95	
R. D. McNaughton.....	1 team of horses.....	275 07	
Freighters.....	Sundry supplies.....	35 40	
Indian.....	Freighting supplies.....	19 14	
S. & H. Borbridge.....	Driving horses.....	4 00	
H. Robertson.....	2 hobbles.....	1 30	
J. Edgar.....	Blacksmithing.....	4 80	
W. Street.....	do	2 20	
W. Lockley.....	Horse shoes.....	2 00	
J. Bennett.....	Blacksmithing.....	3 65	
R. Davies.....	250 bushels oats.....	50 00	
	Threshing oats.....	2 80	
	Carried forward	758 75	21,175 85
			16,443 00

K—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Concluded.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		758 75	21 175 85	16,443 00
		EXPENDITURE— <i>Concluded.</i>				
		<i>Farm No. 25, Moose Mountain—Concluded.</i>				
	Mrs. M. A. McNab	For Making 1 tent		4 00		
	J. G. Turiff.....	663 pounds beef.....		58 84		
	J. Harris, V.S	Attending horse.....		4 00		
		<i>Farm No. 26, Sarcee Reserve.</i>			825 59	
	Leeson & Scott	For beef delivered under contract.....		117 18		
	Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	Supplies do		3 94		
	Ogilvie Milling Company	22 sacks flour do		48 40		
	I. G. Baker & Co	Supplies do		71 55		
	T. U. Power & Bro.....	do do		1 36		
	Hudson Bay Company ...	do do		87 82		
	W. Latimer.....	Blacksmithing		32 50		
	Mowat Bros	Supplies under contract		11 70		
	J. D. Sibbald & Co.....	1 pump and fittings.....		30 35		
	R. Grant.....	Stovepipes.....		2 20		
	F. C. Cornish	Paid freight.....		1 83		
	do	1 cook stove		38 00		
	Jarrett Bros.....	Blacksmithing		25 05		
	J. M. Garland	20 yards towelling		2 39		
	McTavish Bros.....	Blacksmithing and repairs		7 85		
	A. Grant.....	1 pair plow handles		2 48		
		Total Expenditure			484 60	22,486 04
		Over expended				6,043 04

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant.*

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

L.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		<i>Stoux.</i>				
		Legislative Appropriation under 50 Vic., c. 2.....				3,772 00
		EXPENDITURE.				
		<i>Bird Tail Creek.</i>				
50 Vic., c. 2.....	Ogilvie Milling Co.....	For 10 sacks flour.....		17 75		
	Mainwaring & Wright ...	Wheels and axles.....		172 50		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Sundry supplies under contract.....		517 81		
	A. B. Harris.....	1 mower axle.....		2 75		
	T. Yeandle.....	Blacksmithing.....		3 50		
	C.P. Railway Co.....	Freighting supplies.....		7 25		
	R. Spencer, M.D.....	Medical attendance.....		20 00		
	A. B. McKinnon, M.D.....	do		25 25		
					766 81	
		<i>Oak River.</i>				
	D. McCallum.....	For 41½ bushels potatoes.....		25 05		
	W. G. Pettingell.....	Medicines supplied.....		9 50		
	R. Spencer, M.D.....	Vaccinating 122 Indians.....		61 00		
					95 55	
		<i>Qu' Appelle.</i>				
	M. M. Seymour, M.D.....	For Salary as medical attendant, 12 months to 30th April, 1888.....		99 96		
	Ogilvie Milling Co.....	100 sacks flour delivered under contract.....		195 00		
	S. & H. Borbridge.....	Harness delivered under contract.....		18 00		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies do do		785 40		
	H. Trounce.....	71 bushels potatoes.....		141 50		
	O. W. Evans.....	Blacksmithing.....		0 75		
	H. Cargo.....	50 bushels wheat.....		30 00		
					1,270 61	
		Carried forward.....			2,132 97	3,772 00

[PART II]

L.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward			2,132 97	3,772 00
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		<i>Whitecap's Band, Moosewood's.</i>				
	J. D. Sibbald & Co.....	For Flour and oats.....		42 38		
	MacCaul, McNicol & Rielly.....	94 sacks flour.....		166 20		
	J. W. Smith.....	Supplies supplies.....		18 80		
	Regina Milling Co.....	115 sacks flour.....		208 75		
	R. McCordick.....	925 lbs beef.....		64 75		
	G. Wilson.....	1 yoke oxen.....		140 00		
	Tinning & Hoskins.....	Sundry supplies.....		100 03		
	Dawson Bole & Co.....	Medicine supplied.....		46 16		
	G. Wilson.....	Beef and supplies.....		388 02		
	D. A. McDonald.....	Blacksmithing.....		7 20		
	J. R. Marshall.....	do.....		2 50		
	D. H. Gillespie.....	Stabling horses, Regina.....		3 60		
	W. P. McCormick.....	Board and lodging, Regina.....		15 50		
	P. Lamont.....	Ink for instructor's use.....		1 25		
	Sprague & Scarlett.....	1 set counter scales.....		7 00		
	J. Shannon.....	Broad-axe and handle.....		4 85		
	Freighters.....	Freighting supplies.....		335 83		
	P. McCallum.....	Wages as instructor.....		540 00		
	do.....	Paid sundry expenses.....		11 00		
	Mowat Bros.....	Tobacco and supplies.....		3 75		
	J. A. Kerr.....	2 grindstones and supplies.....		38 40		
	F. Nash.....	Board and lodging at Regina.....		4 25		
	C.P. Railway Co.....	Freighting supplies.....		29 23		
	J. A. MacCaul.....	Lumber for houses.....		23 39		
	D. H. Gillespie.....	1 set double harness.....		25 00		
	J. D. Sibbald & Co.....	Chop feed.....		11 85		
	J. R. Marshall.....	Neck yoke and doubletrees.....		3 50		
	F. Nevison.....	Repairs to harness, and supplies.....		14 40		
	J. D. Sibbald & Co.....	Mower and horse rake.....		96 85		
		Less—Refund of part cost by Indians.....		21 00		
					72 85	

J. W. Stewart.....	Blacksmithing.....	7 75		
D. Blackley.....	126 bushels oats.....	63 00		
J. D. Sibbald & Co.....	50 bushels wheat and seeds.....	43 13		
W. G. Pettingell.....	Medicines supplied.....	22 37	2,466 69	
	Over Expended.....			4,599 66
				827 66

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

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

M.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
GENERAL EXPENSES.						
Legislative Appropriation under 50 Vic., c. 2.....						127,953 00
Further grant under 51 Vic., c. 2.....						4,681 00
Balance from 1886-87.....						33,010 21
165,644 21						
EXPENDITURE.						
<i>Salaries, Wages and Medical Attendance.</i>						
50 Vic., c. 2., and 51 Vic., c. 2.....	Hon. E. Dewdney.....	For Salary as Indian Commissioner, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888.....		3,200 00		
	H. Reed.....	Salary as Assistant Commissioner, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888.....		2,400 00		
	T. P. Wadsworth.....	Salary as Inspector of Indian Agencies, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888.....		2,200 00		
	A. McGibbon.....	Salary as Inspector of Indian Agencies, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888.....		2,200 00		
	W. McGirr.....	Salary as Clerk in Commissioner's Office, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888.....		1,600 00		
	J. A. Macrae.....	Salary as Inspector of Protestant Schools, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888.....		1,104 04		
	A. Bétournay.....	Salary as Inspector of Roman Catholic Schools, 22nd December, 1887, to 30th June, 1888.....		632 26		
	J. C. Nelson.....	Salary as Surveyor, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888.....		2,196 00		
	A. W. Ponton.....	do Surveyor, from March, 1887, to 30th June, 1888.....		1,654 35		
	J. Hourigan.....	do Forest Bailiff, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888.....		700 09		
	E. McColl.....	do Inspector in charge of Manitoba Superintendency, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888.....		2,200 00		
	R. J. N. Pither.....	Salary as Agent at Fort Francis, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888.....		1,000 00		
	H. Martineau.....	Salary as Agent at Manitoba House, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888.....		1,000 00		
	G. McPherson.....	Salary as Agent at Assasbaskasing, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888.....		1,000 00		
A. Mackay.....	Salary as Agent at Norway House, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888.....		1,000 00			

A. M. Muckle	Salary as Agent at St Peter's, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888.....	900 00	
J. Reader.....	Salary as Agent at The Pas, 12 months ending 30th June, 1888.....	999 96	
F. Ogletree.....	Salary as Agent at Portage la Prairie, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888.....	800 00	
J. McIntyre.....	Salary as Agent at Savanne, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888.....	900 00	
N. Chastellaine.....	Salary as Interpreter, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888.....	250 00	
L. J. A. Leveque.....	Salary as Clerk in Winnipeg Office, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888.....	1,300 00	
M. Begg.....	Salary as Agent at Blackfoot Crossing, 12 months, to 30th April, 1888.....	1,200 00	
W. Pocklington.....	Salary as Agent at Blood Reserve, 12 months, to 30th April, 1888.....	1,200 00	
W. S. Grant.....	Salary as Agent at Assiniboine Reserve, 13 months, to 30th June, 1883.....	1,083 33	
H. Keith	Salary as Agent at Touchwood Hills, 13 months, to 30th June, 1888.....	1,300 00	
J. J. Campbell.....	Salary as Agent at Moose Mountain, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888.....	1,000 00	
J. A. Markle.....	Salary as Agent at Birtle, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888.....	1,200 00	
S. B. Lucas.....	Salary as Agent at Peace Hills, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888.....	1,200 00	
J. B. Lash.....	Salary as Agent at Muscowpetungs, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888.....	1,200 00	
J. A. Mitchell.....	Salary as Agent at Victoria, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888.....	1,200 00	
Rev. J. A. McKay.....	Salary as Agent at Battleford, from 1st July to 3rd August, 1887.....	109 68	
P. J. Williams.....	Salary as Agent at Battleford, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888.....	1,166 66	
H. L. Reynolds.....	Salary as Agent at Fife Hills, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888.....	956 16	
W. C. de Balinhard.....	Salary as Agent at Edmonton, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888.....	1,183 33	
A. McDonald.....	Salary as Agent at Crooked Lakes, 12 months, to 30th June, 1888.....	1,200 00	
G. G. Mann.....	Salary as Agent at Onion Lake, 11 months, to 30th April, 1888.....	916 63	
A. R. Springett.....	Salary as Sub-Agent at Peigan Reserve, from 11th August, 1887, to 30th April, 1888.....	662 90	
R. S. McKenzie	Salary as Agent at Duck Lake, from 10th October, 1887, to 30th June, 1888.....	725 77	
F. C. Cornish.....	Salary as Agent at Sarcee Reserve, 12 months, to 30th April, 1888.....	929 97	
J. Finlayson.....	Salary as Agent at Carlton, from 27th October, 1887, to 30th June, 1888.....	680 09	
F. H. Paget.....	Salary as Clerk in Commissioner's Office	1,049 94	
R. G. R. Eden.....	do do	825 00	
J. W. Jowett.....	do do	900 00	
J. Jamieson Campbell.....	do do	900 00	
A. W. L. Gompertz.....	do do	720 00	
	Carried forward	52,746 07	165,644 21

M.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		52,746 07		165,614 21
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		<i>Salaries, Wages and Medical Attendance—Continued.</i>				
		For Salary as Clerk in Commissioner's Office.....		720 00		
	A. E. Lake.....	do do do		720 00		
	H. A. Carruthers.....	do do do		720 00		
	D. Pierce.....	do do do		953 30		
	J. P. Wright.....	do do do		44 52		
	E. B. Black.....	do do do		285 00		
	L. Herchmer.....	do do do		94 50		
	J. W. Powers.....	do do do		720 00		
	A. P. Vankoughnet.....	do do do		1,200 00		
	W. Anderson.....	do do do		720 00		
	J. Taylor.....	do do do		773 39		
	J. M. Rae.....	do do do		331 66		
	H. R. Henderson.....	do do do		900 00		
	P. Hourie.....	Interpreter do		202 25		
	J. Marshallsay.....	Clerk do		360 00		
	W. Peart.....	Messenger do		489 00		
	J. Coventry.....	Caretaker do		824 94		
	A. B. McIntosh.....	Clerk in Winnipeg Office.....		700 00		
	E. Jean.....	do do do		266 25		
	Fanny McIntosh.....	do do do		774 19		
	M. S. Vankoughnet.....	do do do		720 00		
	A. P. S. Cocks.....	do do do		720 00		
	S. Swinford.....	do do do		560 00		
	V. Dodd.....	do do do		780 00		
	A. J. McNeil.....	do do do		720 00		
	H. R. Halpin.....	do do do		535 48		
	W. Graham.....	do do do		660 00		
	W. Laurie.....	do do do		720 00		
	C. W. H. Sanders.....	do do do		350 00		
	T. Edmundson.....	do do do		975 00		
	J. D. Molson.....	do do do		540 00		
	J. V. Kildahl.....	do do do		900 00		
	W. E. Jones.....	do do do				

A. W. Taylor.....	do	do	550 00	
A. C. Schneider.....	do	do	30 00	
J. Thunder.....	do	do	45 15	
W. G. Eddy.....	do	do	161 40	
W. L. Richardson.....	do	do	387 10	
A. C. Patterson.....	Salary as clerk		41 00	
H. H. Swinford.....	do		99 00	
D. W. Cumming.....	do		14 52	
H. W. Newton.....	do		15 00	
M. M. Seymour, M.D.....	Professional services		500 04	
F. X. Girard, M. D.....	do	salary	800 00	
H. N. Bain, M.D.....	do		323 75	
O. C. Edwards, M.D.....	do		100 50	
J. J. Bedford, M.D.....	do		30 00	
H. Dodd, M.D.....	do		200 00	
J. Hutchison, M.D.....	do		295 00	
W. Hall, M.D.....	do		85 00	
A. B. McKinnon, M.D.....	do		10 10	
W. J. Lindsay, M.D.....	do		344 25	
T. Hanson, M.D.....	do		1,874 00	
J. H. O'Donnell, M.D.....	do		10 00	
J. H. O. Lambert, M.D.....	do		62 20	
Dr. Ballendine.....	do		75 50	
J. H. Morrison, M.D.....	do		50 95	
W. T. Cody, M.D.....	do		39 00	
J. R. Steep, M.D.....	do		47 00	
A. B. Mackay, M.D.....	do		330 25	
H. C. Wilson, M.D.....	do		995 25	
W. D. Sutherland, M.D.....	do		235 13	
J. Kerr, M.D.....	do		221 50	
J. J. Bedford, M.D.....	do		18 00	
J. L. Pratt, V.S.....	do		10 00	
J. W. Rolph, M.D.....	do		124 50	
G. T. Orton, M.D.....	do	salary from 10th Feb., to 31st March, 1888.....	112 63	
W. R. Thomas, M.D.....	do		5 25	
J. H. Tofield, M.D.....	do		150 00	
H. Baldwin, M.D.....	do		100 00	
Rev. L. Leuret.....	Dispensing medicines at	Fort Alexander.....	120 00	
G. McCrum.....	do	Cumberland.....	120 00	
C. Thompson.....	do	The Pas.....	150 00	
A. McLean.....	do	Grand Rapids.....	90 00	
Rev. J. Semmens.....	do	Norway House.....	40 00	
Rev. G. Bruce.....	do	Fairford.....	120 00	
W. Adam.....	do	Waterhen River.....	60 00	
Rev. A. W. Ross.....	do	Fisher River.....	140 00	
John McDonald.....	do	Moose Lake.....	60 00	
Carried forward.....			82,209 52	165,644 21

M.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		82,209 52		165,644 21
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		<i>Salaries, Wages and Medical Attendance—Continued.</i>				
	J. L'Hereux.....	For Wages as Interpreter.....		600 00		
	W. Daniels.....	do		240 00		
	M. Henri.....	do		40 00		
	P. Boyer.....	do		360 00		
	R. Pratt.....	do		520 00		
	H. Pratt.....	do		80 00		
	L. Cantin.....	do		275 00		
	P. Erasmus.....	do		275 00		
	S. Whitford.....	do		250 00		
	J. Bird.....	do		350 00		
	S. Geddes.....	do		480 00		
	W. Tomkins.....	do		180 00		
	J. Baptiste.....	do		85 66		
	W. McNab.....	do		319 33		
	J. Pritchard.....	do		226 77		
	Sioux Jack.....	do		54 00		
	J. D. Tomkins.....	do		60 00		
	P. Tait.....	do		160 00		
	P. Whitford.....	do and storeman.....		46 50		
	H. M. W. McKay.....	do		35 77		
	J. N. Johnston.....	do		80 00		
	A. McKay.....	do		15 00		
	F. Cear.....	do		41 53		
	C. Anderson.....	Wages as Teamster.....		29 00		
	O. Anderson.....	do		17 00		
	T. Nay.....	do		120 00		
	E. Gilbert.....	do		440 00		
	M. Gilbert.....	do		289 03		
	G. Whitford.....	do		3 00		
	C. R. Leamy.....	do		175 00		
	G. Ibestor.....	do		270 00		
	John.....	do		39 00		

J. Arcota.....	do	30 00	
H. M. W. McKay.....	do	30 00	
S. Whitford.....	do	5 00	
S. Thomas.....	do	5 76	
Indians.....	Sundry services.....	695 29	
J. McLeod.....	Wages as office boy.....	20 03	
F. R. Byshe.....	Packing and shipping.....	99 00	
Margaret McDougall.....	Wages for cleaning Winnipeg office.....	142 00	
J. Borwick.....	do as special messenger.....	15 00	
T. Sinclair.....	do do.....	4 00	
A. Dereume.....	do as laborer.....	55 00	
J. Daykin.....	Cleaning office.....	1 00	
P. Peltier.....	Ploughing land.....	15 75	
W. Melborn.....	Driving oxen.....	27 00	
A. M. Muckle.....	Paid wages to men.....	47 50	
J. Williams.....	Distributing provisions at Islington.....	5 00	
A. Belanger.....	Wages.....	21 00	
James Scott.....	Wages—Assisting carpenter at Blackfoot buildings.....	240 55	
J. G. Scott.....	do carpenter do.....	540 00	
G. Gooderham.....	do assistant carpenter do.....	30 00	
W. A. Sead.....	do carpenter at Blood Reserve buildings.....	437 47	
W. White.....	do do Sarcee Reserve.....	200 00	
J. Halpenny.....	do assistant carpenter at Peigan Reserve.....	70 00	
J. A. Markle.....	Paid wages.....	15 25	
W. Labelle.....	Carrying mail.....	4 00	
J. Kelly.....	Selecting site for Pakans mill.....	88 00	
Jacks Son.....	Wages as messenger.....	60 00	
T. Lemack.....	Looking after horses.....	7 00	
J. Hourigan.....	Wages paid.....	95 00	
S. Thomas.....	Wages digging well at Duck Lake.....	11 50	
Sundry persons.....	Scrubbing offices and similar services.....	28 50	
Angus McDonald.....	Ploughing and seeding.....	55 00	
J. Simpson.....	do.....	55 00	
J. Edgar.....	Making furniture for Moose Mountain office.....	15 00	
T. G. Morrison.....	Wages as carpenter at File Hills.....	41 00	
J. M. Scott.....	Services as acting agent, Blood Reserve.....	45 00	
H. Tibbets.....	Sawing wood.....	4 50	
A. Hunter.....	Wages as constable.....	22 50	
W. McGee.....	Hauling logs for new buildings.....	35 00	
A. M. Muckle.....	Wages paid.....	84 50	
W. Dubois.....	Driving team.....	1 00	
Hudson Bay Company.....	Paid special messenger.....	5 00	
J. Zinkan.....	Digging well.....	6 25	
A. A. Porter.....	Services as telegraph operator.....	15 00	
J. Walker.....	Attending horses.....	30 00	
J. G. Kenn.....	Wages, blacksmithing, at File Hills.....	55 77	
J. LeDoux.....	do as messenger.....	3 15	
Carried forward.....		91,885 38	165,644 24

M.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		91,885 38		165,644 21
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		<i>Salaries, Wages and Medical Attendance—Concluded.</i>				
	E. Jean.....	For Paid interpreter		2 00		
	H. King	Wages as laborer		38 94		
	F. Ogletree.....	Paid wages.....		17 00		
	Norris & Carey	Carrying mails.....		10 00		
	T. Whitford.....	Special messenger		19 00		
	R. McKinnon.....	Wages for June.....		60 00		
	J. Carney	Wages as storeman.....		660 00		
	F. Otton.....	do		79 03		
	C. W. Merrill.....	Inspecting buildings.....		110 00		
	J. McCullough.....	do harness.....		90 00		
					92,971 35	
		<i>Travelling Expenses, &c.</i>				
	Hon. E. Dewdney.....	For Travelling expenses.....		794 55		
	L. Vankoughnet.....	Expenses of official tour through British Columbia and North-West Territories.....		450 44		
	H. Reed.....	Travelling expenses		870 78		
	W. McGirr.....	do		238 10		
	J. A. Macrae.....	do		393 50		
	A. Bétournay.....	do		200 90		
	T. P. Wadsworth.....	do season of 1887.....		1,740 46		
	E. McColl.....	do do		1,201 00		
	do	Advance for travelling expenses, season of 1888		1,000 00		
	A. McGibbon.....	Travelling expenses, season of 1887.....		1,789 36		
	Rev. J. A. Mackay.....	Travelling expenses		82 00		
	J. M. Rac.....	do		342 91		
	H. Keith.....	do		710 25		
	S. B. Lucas.....	do		48 00		
	J. B. Lash.....	do		567 00		
	J. J. Campbell.....	do		638 30		
	W. Pocklington.....	do		333 00		

W. C. DeBalinhard.....	do	503 75		
M. Begg.....	do	187 80		
W. Anderson.....	do	106 25		
J. A. Markle.....	do	1,085 75		
A. McDonald.....	do	530 05		
W. S. Grant.....	do	162 60		
H. L. Reynolds.....	do	178 00		
J. A. Mitchell.....	do	428 75		
P. J. Williams.....	do	591 30		
A. R. Springett.....	do	166 65		
R. S. McKenzie.....	do	389 20		
F. C. Cornish.....	do	142 50		
J. Finlayson.....	do	35 40		
R. J. N. Pither.....	do	497 95		
F. Ogletree.....	do	922 15		
G. McPherson.....	do	637 30		
A. M. Muckle.....	do	633 58		
J. Reader.....	do	1,768 07		
J. McIntyre.....	do	598 20		
J. Hourigan.....	do	126 25		
A. MacKay.....	do	1,348 25		
H. Martineau.....	do	836 82		
L. J. A. Levêque.....	do	59 10		
S. Swinford.....	do	147 00		
F. X. Girard, M.D.....	do	759 00		
J. G. Scott.....	do	37 20		
A. W. Ponton.....	do	16 05		
T. Edmundson.....	do	110 25		
R. G. R. Eden.....	do	146 45		
P. Boyer.....	do	68 25		
E. C. Stewart.....	do	6 25		
P. Hourie.....	do	184 40		
A. W. Taylor.....	do	19 80		
J. Taylor.....	do	498 50		
C. W. Merrill.....	do	35 00		
V. Dodd.....	do	378 00		
J. P. Wright.....	do	212 75		
A. J. McNeil.....	do	61 60		
W. A. Seed.....	do	4 00		
W. E. Jones.....	do	100 50		
R. McConnell.....	do	10 75		
J. Carney.....	do	34 00		
H. Taylor.....	do	40 00		
J. L'Heureux.....	do	34 15		
J. V. Kildahl.....	do	21 00		
W. A. Huston.....	do	22 20		
J. Thunder.....	do	14 00		
Carried forward.....		26,197 32	92,971 35	165,644 21

M.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		26,197 32	92,971 35	165,644 21
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		<i>Travelling Expenses, &c.—Continued.</i>				
		For Travelling expenses.....				
	A. P. S Cocks.....	do		20 40		
	W. Laurie.....	do		16 00		
	J. M. Scott.....	do		64 65		
	C. W. H. Sanders.....	do		34 90		
	J. A. Sutherland.....	do		10 55		
	W. Graham.....	do		16 20		
	M. S. Vankoughnet.....	do		24 50		
	T. Brown.....	do		9 60		
	L. Cantin.....	do		8 75		
	J. Nicol.....	do		4 00		
	J. Glenn.....	do		8 85		
	F. Cear.....	Board and lodging.....		6 00		
	R. Morin.....	Stabling horses.....		2 50		
	Leeson & Scott.....	do		6 00		
	W. D. Whitney.....	do		2 00		
	A. & J. D. Melnnis.....	5 tons hay.....		45 00		
	R. Webster.....	Hay.....		9 00		
	Ermineskin.....	Barley.....		38 25		
	J. Booth.....	Hay.....		10 00		
	J. Zinkan.....	do		8 25		
	J. Blyth.....	Oats.....		35 00		
	W. Milne.....	do		2 34		
	V. Wiseman.....	do		8 75		
	D. McKinley.....	do		51 39		
	G. May.....	Hay.....		12 00		
	J. Hollis.....	Oats.....		12 50		
	J. A. Markle.....	Hay and oats.....		41 02		
	Joyner & Elkington.....	Bran.....		11 50		
	Hudson Bay Co.....	Oats and horse feed.....		164 58		
	W. M. Child.....	Horse feed.....		1 05		
	W. McKay.....	Hay.....		8 00		
	Mahaffy & Clinkskill.....	Oats.....		138 86		

M. MacCawley.....	Oats and horse feed.....	66 55		
D. H. Gillespie.....	For Hay and stabling.....	4 50		
A. McNab.....	do	48 00		
D. L. Clink.....	do	9 00		
J. Craig.....	do	33 00		
Indians.....	do and oats.....	698 64		
I. G. Baker & Co.....	Oats.....	62 15		
J. P. Ford.....	Horse feed and horse hire.....	12 00		
J. D. Sibbald & Co.....	Oats and horse feed.....	176 19		
W. Tait.....	do	156 35		
R. Secord.....	do	41 48		
W. W. Simpson.....	do	16 50		
J. Bannerman.....	do	31 85		
J. Coleman.....	do	38 10		
D. F. Jelly.....	do	72 21		
T. Williams.....	do	92 40		
D. Craig.....	do	30 15		
T. Mackay.....	do	258 92		
T. H. Stedman.....	Stabling horses and horse hire.....	280 00		
W. P. McCormick.....	Board of officials.....	28 00		
J. Kelly.....	Stabling.....	6 50		
R. Johnstone.....	do	4 50		
L. Kelly.....	do and hay.....	34 38		
R. Green.....	Pasturing horses.....	4 20		
Mrs. A. H. Doig.....	Board of interpreter.....	4 00		
J. F. Smith.....	Stabling for horses.....	10 00		
S. Venne.....	Meals and lodging.....	1 00		
Mrs. W. Latimer.....	do	8 00		
H. Sayers.....	do	14 50		
D. H. Gillespie.....	Meals and stabling.....	7 87		
Bain & Co.....	Stabling horses.....	16 50		
S. Cooke.....	Board of interpreter.....	2 50		
C. W. Merrill.....	Horse hire.....	20 00		
D. H. Gillespie.....	do	3 00		
R. Johnstone.....	do	39 00		
J. Poitras.....	do	15 00		
J. Makookis.....	do	12 00		
Ford Bros.....	do	111 75		
J. F. Smith.....	do	22 75		
A. C. Patterson.....	do	7 75		
Bain & Co.....	do	5 00		
P. Erasmus.....	do	9 00		
J. R. Benson.....	do	50 00		
S. Pritchard.....	do	3 00		
C. Howson.....	do	45 00		
H. B. Hodgins.....	do	3 50		
P. Tate.....	do	19 00		
Carried forward.....		29,765 40	92,971 35	165,644 21

[PART II]

M.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		29,765 40	92,971 35	165,644 21
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		<i>Travelling Expenses, &c.—Concluded.</i>				
	Donaldson & Bembridge.	Hire of waggon and horse feed.....		10 75		
	C. Howson.....	Hire of transport.....		148 00		
	J. Coventry.....	do		8 00		
	L. Lavick.....	do		26 00		
	Connell & Burke.....	Hire of hacks.....		62 75		
	P. Tomkins.....	Paid for meals.....		1 50		
	D. Hunter.....	Board of man.....		2 00		
	North-West Coal and Navigation Company.....	Transport of officials.....		19 50		
	Hudson Bay Company ..	do		349 50		
	Lesson & Scott.....	do		70 00		
	G. O. King & Co.....	do		17 50		
	W. Badger.....	do		3 00		
	C. P. Railway Company.	do		1,075 74		
	I. G. Baker & Co.....	do		4 00		
	W. Prince.....	Railway fare.....		1 80		
	P. Laular.....	Paid railway fare of Indian.....		2 40		
	L. J. A. Leveque.....	Expenses in removing cattle.....		32 40		
	J. H. Stover.....	Ferriage		34 20		
	A. Fisher.....	do		9 10		
	Rev. P. Frommond.....	do		0 60		
					31,644 14	
		<i>Advertising, Printing, Stationery, Telegrams and Postage.</i>				
	"Canadian Mining Review".....	For Advertising		23 93		
	Calgary "Herald".....	do		12 00		
	Medicine Hat "Times".....	do		6 70		
	Hamilton "Spectator".....	do		81 50		
	Streetsville "Review".....	do		30 97		
	Brockville "Monitor".....	do		22 82		

Toronto "Merchant and Manufacturer".....	do	.....	32 60		
Winnipeg "Call".....	do	.....	168 88		
Regina "Leader".....	do	.....	25 28		
Winnipeg "Manitoban".....	do	.....	34 20		
St. Boniface "Le Mani- toba".....	do	.....	9 00		
Winnipeg "North-West Review".....	do	.....	69 06		
Edmonton "Bulletin".....	do	.....	39 40		
Canada "Lumberman".....	do	.....	17 15		
"Saskatchewan Herald".....	do	.....	42 00		
Prince Albert "Times".....	do	.....	38 65		
Regina "Journal".....	do	.....	20 80		
Kingston "News".....	do	.....	81 50		
Galt "Reporter".....	do	.....	29 34		
"Le Manitoba".....	do	.....	6 00		
Brandon "Mail".....	do	.....	79 90		
Braden & Baillie.....	do	.....	10 00		
Qu'Appelle "Progress".....	do	.....	62 55		
Moosomin "Courier".....	do	.....	93 48		
Bryson "Equity".....	do	.....	8 64		
Qu'Appelle "Vidette".....	do	.....	37 40		
Rapid City "Spectator".....	do	.....	13 68		
Selkirk "Record".....	do	.....	34 20		
Morden "Monitor".....	do	.....	34 20		
Macleod "Gazette".....	do	.....	51 68		
Minnedosa "Tribune".....	do	.....	44 84		
Portage la Prairie "Re- view".....	do	.....	34 20		
Regina "Leader".....	do	.....	50 16		
Neepawa "Register".....	do	.....	30 40		
Birtle "Observer".....	do	.....	34 20		
Hull "Dispatch".....	do	.....	8 40		
Winnipeg "Siftings".....	do	.....	50 16		
Aylmer "Times".....	do	.....	7 80		
Ottawa "Journal".....	do	.....	31 20		
Peterboro' "Times".....	do	.....	27 00		
"Le Canada".....	do	.....	31 20		
Stratford "Times".....	do	.....	7 80		
Toronto Printing Co.....	do	.....	12 00		
Dominion "Churchman".....	do	.....	12 00		
Dundas "Standard".....	do	.....	7 80		
Toronto "Monetary Times".....	do	.....	12 00		
Quebec "Mercury".....	do	.....	39 60		
Ottawa "Investigator".....	do	.....	6 00		
Carried forward.....			1,645 27	124,615 49	165,644 21

M.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		1,654 27	124,615 49	165,644 21
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		<i>Advertising, Printing, Stationery, Telegrams and Postage—Con.</i>				
		For Advertising		31 20		
	Ottawa "Citizen".....	do		4 80		
	Acton "Free Press".....	do		7 20		
	Arnprior "Chronicle"....	do		6 60		
	Aurora "Borealis".....	do		22 80		
	Belleville "Intelligencer"	do		22 80		
	Berlin "News".....	do		8 40		
	Bradford "Witness"....	do		22 80		
	Brantford "Courier"....	do		18 60		
	Brantford "Telegram"....	do				
	Carleton Place "Central Canadian".....	do		7 80		
	Cobourg "Sentinel Star"	do		7 80		
	Cornwall "Standard"....	do		7 80		
	Eganville "Enterprise"....	do		7 20		
	Exeter "Times".....	do		7 80		
	London "Free Press"....	do		35 40		
	Milton "Sun".....	do		7 80		
	Oshawa "Vindicator"....	do		7 80		
	Pembroke "Standard"....	do		6 00		
	Petrolia "Advertiser"....	do		7 20		
	Prescott "Messenger"....	do		7 80		
	Richmond Hill "Herald"	do		6 60		
	Sarnia "Canadian".....	do		7 20		
	Caledonia "Grand River Sachem".....	do		6 00		
	St. Mary's "Journal"....	do		7 80		
	Strathroy "Despatch"....	do		7 20		
	Toronto "Sentinel".....	do		9 00		
	Lethbridge "News".....	do		12 00		
	Toronto "Empire".....	do		45 00		
	do "Canadian Bap- tist".....	do		7 20		

Waterloo "Farmer's				
Friend".....	do	.....	6 00	
"Journal de Québec".....	do	.....	31 20	
P. Daly & Co.....	Stationery.....	.....	7 37	
Thomson Bros.....	do	.....	14 35	
E. J. Cann.....	do	.....	14 25	
G. C. Mortimer.....	do	.....	17 85	
C. H. Black.....	do	.....	3 75	
W. G. Pettingell.....	do	.....	5 05	
P. Lamont.....	do	.....	49 42	
I. G. Baker & Co.....	do	.....	3 75	
J. H. Ashdown.....	do	.....	2 00	
T. Marks & Co.....	do	.....	1 35	
Hall Bros.....	do	.....	3 00	
A. Macdonald.....	do	.....	1 75	
R. D. McNaughton.....	do	.....	3 85	
I. G. Baker & Co.....	do	.....	2 00	
W. G. Pettingell.....	do	.....	5 50	
H. Wood.....	do	.....	1 50	
J. Clementson.....	do	.....	0 30	
Mahaffey & Clinksill.....	do	.....	1 00	
Routh & Love.....	do	.....	1 00	
Government Stationery				
Office.....	do	.....	2,221 18	
Queen's Printer.....	Printing.....	.....	2,477 91	
J. Copithorne.....	Postage stamps.....	.....	10 00	
T. Hislop.....	do	.....	57 70	
E. J. Cann.....	do	.....	5 00	
G. McPherson.....	do	.....	9 11	
P. Beaupre.....	do	.....	95 00	
J. C. Irvine.....	do	.....	890 00	
W. Sutherland.....	do	.....	38 00	
R. Patterson.....	do	.....	72 29	
H. Martineau.....	do	.....	8 94	
H. Wood.....	do	.....	73 25	
Postmaster, Macleod.....	do	.....	85 00	
H. Richardson.....	do	.....	71 38	
F. Ogletree.....	do	.....	18 42	
J. Reader.....	do	.....	3 14	
J. A. McLachlan.....	do	.....	10 00	
A. D. Osborne.....	do	.....	30 00	
A. McBeth.....	do	.....	47 06	
J. Aylwin.....	do	.....	30 00	
Postmaster, St. Laurent.....	do	.....	10 00	
J. Henderson.....	do	.....	200 13	
R. Crawford.....	do	.....	22 22	
W. R. Brereton.....	do	.....	25 00	
Carried forward.....			8,714 84	124,615 49 165,644 21

M—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		8,714 84	124,615 49	165,644 21
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		Advertising, Printing, Stationery, Postage and Telegrams—Con.				
	A. P. S. Cocks.....	For Postage stamps		5 00		
	F. C. Cornish.....	do		10 64		
	A. McKay	do		12 00		
	G. C. King & Co.....	do		30 00		
	Postmaster, St. Albert..	do		5 00		
	R. S. McKenzie.....	do		11 50		
	J. Finlayson.....	do		1 00		
	A. Fisher.....	do		5 00		
	C. P. Ry. Telegraph Co..	Telegrams.....		1,501 42		
	Telegraph and Signal Service.....	do		55 56		
	M. Begg.....	do		21 08		
	J. A. Markle.....	do		2 88		
	F. C. Cornish.....	do		1 80		
	R. S. McKenzie.....	do and postage.....		9 77		
	H. Richardson.....	do		4 82		
	R. Hardisty.....	do		8 42		
	W. C. Gillis.....	do		11 26		
	A. McGibbon.....	do		0 80		
	A. R. Springett.....	do		1 34		
	F. Ogletree.....	do		1 25		
	Hon. E. Dewdney.....	do		54 98		
					10,470 36	
		Rent, Light and Fuel.				
	R. Gibson.....	For Rent of storehouse, Birtle.....		120 00		
	G. T. Marsh.....	Rent of house for interpreter.....		125 00		
	Hudson Bay Company ..	Rent of buildings		101 70		
	J. A. Markle.....	Rent of office, Birtle.....		200 00		
	W. Anderson.....	do Edmonton.....		234 33		
	Rev. J. A. MacKay.....	do Battleford.....		50 00		

J. A. Mitchell.....	do	Victoria.....	38 33		
A. M. Muckle.....	Allowance for rent.....		200 00		
F. Ogletree.....	do		200 00		
H. Martineau.....	do		200 00		
G. McPherson.....	do		200 00		
R. J. N. Pither.....	do		200 00		
J. McIntyre.....	do		200 00		
J. Reader.....	do		200 00		
A. MacKay.....	do		200 00		
Hudson Bay Company....	Rent of office, Winnipeg.....		800 00		
J. M. Skelton.....	do	Battleford.....	90 00		
H. Lejeune.....	Storing blankets.....		10 00		
Indian.....	Rent of house.....		30 00		
P. Prince.....	Rent of storehouse.....		27 00		
Indians.....	Wood.....		790 97		
J. Blyth.....	do		20 00		
Dominion Coal Company	do	and coal.....	198 75		
J. Alexander.....	do		0 50		
P. Peltier.....	do		22 50		
A. Delorme.....	do		9 00		
T. Logan.....	do		30 00		
M. Lavallee.....	do		14 00		
N.-W. Coal and Naviga- tion Company.....	Coal.....		389 10		
H. Lejeune.....	do		149 00		
A. Whitney.....	do		96 00		
W. J. Richardson.....	do		92 05		
J. A. MacCaul.....	do		982 29		
W. T. Ramsay.....	do		70 00		
D. Ross.....	do		10 01		
J. Kelly.....	do		56 38		
T. C. Power & Bro.....	Coal oil.....		32 25		
J. L. Johnson & Co.....	do		0 90		
J. A. Kerr.....	do		61 03		
Hudson Bay Company....	do		122 13		
J. H. Ashdown.....	do		2 00		
Ross Bros.....	do		12 00		
T. J. Agnew.....	do		3 00		
J. Dreaver.....	do		3 50		
Walters & Baker.....	do		6 00		
				6,599 72	
	<i>Office Expenses.</i>				
B. Goodfellow.....	For 3 chairs for Duck Lake office.....		3 75		
J. A. Kerr.....	Sundry office supplies.....		2 95		
Hudson Bay Company....	do		32 40		
	Carried forward.....		39 10	141,885 57	165,644 21

M—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		39 10	141,685 57	165,644 21
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		Office Expenses—Concluded.				
	J. L. Henderson	For 1 directory for Regina office.....		1 00		
	Bell Telephone Company	Rent of telephones.....		87 00		
	J. W. Smith.....	Sundry office supplies.....		65 22		
	Mainwaring & Wright....	1 stove, Birtle office.....		15 50		
	W. D. Pettigrew & Co....	3 cylinder stoves, Edmonton.....		73 02		
	do	2 stoves and pipes, Peace Hills		47 98		
	A. E. Skelton.....	Chairs and tables, Stoney Reserve.....		10 00		
	Scott & Leslie.....	Desk and table, Pas office.....		40 60		
	Winnipeg "Call".....	Subscription for Regina office.....		10 00		
	Edmonton "Bulletin"....	do		4 00		
	Manitoba "Sun".....	do		10 00		
	Macleod "Gazette".....	do		3 00		
	Manitoba "Free Press"....	do		10 00		
	Toronto "Mail".....	do		5 00		
	Toronto "Globe".....	do		5 00		
	P. Lamont.....	1 letter press, Duck Lake Agency.....		13 00		
	Hudson Bay Company....	74 yards linoleum and 4 carpets, Regina office.....		178 82		
	Sprague & Scarlett.....	2 brooms, Regina office.....		0 90		
	J. H. Ashdown.....	Sundry office supplies.....		1 60		
	Colonization Store Co....	do		0 60		
	E. B. Read	do		16 25		
	J. McGuire.....	Chairs and lumber, Moose Mountain		11 50		
	E. & C. Gurney Co.....	1 scale, Piegan Agency		10 54		
	R. Grant.....	Coal scuttle, shovels, &c., Sarcee Agency		1 85		
	R. B. Fergusson.....	Washstand, tables and chamber set, Regina office.....		15 50		
	J. M. Skelton.....	2 tables, Battleford office.....		5 00		
	J. H. G. Melin.....	1 dozen files, Regina office.....		4 00		
	Tinning & Hoskins.....	Sundry office supplies, Regina office		2 30		
	W. B. Read	do		1 00		
	J. R. Reilly.....	1 desk and repairs, Regina office.....		21 50		
	P. M. Crapper.....	2 lights, glass do		1 00		
	T. J. Agnew.....	Stovepipes, Duck Lake office.....		2 00		

Moose Mountain Trading Company.....	1 lamp, Moose Mountain office.....	1 00		
R. H. Williams.....	Draughting table, Regina office.....	54 50		
Lone Child.....	1 waste basket.....	0 50		
P. Lamont.....	Sundry supplies, Regina office.....	3 30		
T. Barton.....	Putting in elevator and speaking tubes, Regina office.....	40 50		
J. McCrae.....	Repairs to pigeon holes, Regina office.....	5 70		
R. B. Fergusson.....	1 desk and chairs, Muscowpetung's office.....	48 00		
N. Boyd.....	1 map, Regina office.....	3 80		
W. G. Pettingell.....	Sundries do.....	1 95		
"North-West Farmer".....	Subscription, 19 copies for agents.....	19 00		
C. W. H. Saunders.....	Cloth for table cover.....	6 00	898 03	
<i>Outfit and Repairs.</i>				
Louise Desjarlais.....	For Making two tents.....	8 00		
Hudson Bay Company.....	Sundry articles of outfit for agents and inspectors.....	267 89		
S. & H. Borbridge.....	Harness and leather goods for agents.....	43 84		
Sweet & McDonald.....	1 valise, agent, Saddle Lake.....	8 50		
do.....	Sundry supplies.....	42 05		
J. Howard.....	1 horse, Assiniboine Reserve.....	125 00		
J. Nixon.....	1 set harness, agent, Battleford.....	40 50		
J. Looby.....	Horse blankets and repairs to harness.....	23 00		
P. J. Williams.....	1 buckboard, File Hills.....	10 00		
N.-W. Mounted Police.....	1 double saddle do.....	20 00		
L. Jourdain.....	1 canoe, Agent Pither.....	20 00		
S. Marks & Co.....	1 canoe and paddles, Agent McIntyre.....	23 00		
T. B. Henderson.....	Making tent, agent, Edmonton.....	6 15		
M. M. Seymour.....	1 camp stove, Agent Williams.....	3 50		
J. McIntyre.....	1 canoe for Agent Muckle.....	51 43		
F. K. Gibson.....	1 buffalo robe, Assistant Commissioner.....	15 00		
A. M. Muckle.....	Repairs to canoe.....	6 00		
H. Moar.....	Painting Agent Martineau's yacht.....	20 00		
G. Murdoch.....	Repairs to harness.....	6 00		
C. J. McCusker.....	Blacksmithing.....	9 25		
W. Farney.....	do.....	20 30		
D. A. McDonald.....	do.....	23 80		
Sanderson & Looby.....	do.....	1 25		
J. McEwan.....	do.....	1 60		
C. O'Meara.....	do.....	4 50		
Latimer & Keys.....	do.....	32 00		
W. Latimer.....	do.....	81 00		
C. P. Railway Company.....	do.....	14 00		
E. Looby.....	do.....	24 75		
J. R. Marshall.....	do.....	7 00		
W. F. Foster.....	do.....	14 00		
Carried forward.....		973 31	142,583 60	165,614 21

M.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		973 31	142,583 60	165,644 21
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		Outfit and Repairs—Continued.				
	E. Brunel	For Blacksmithing.....		12 25		
	Jarrett Bros	do		31 50		
	O. W. Evans.....	do		3 85		
	J. Walter.....	do		11 75		
	H. Davies.....	do		15 00		
	Farney & Lovell.....	do		16 90		
	A. Robinson.....	do		9 50		
	J. McCall.....	do		9 25		
	McTavish Bros.....	do		9 25		
	J. D. Quail.....	1 spring waggon, Blood Agency.....		100 00		
	J. A. Mitchell.....	1 tent.....		18 00		
	J. D. Dreaver.....	1 sleigh.....		5 00		
	J. H. Ashdown.....	Blocks and tackle, Mr. Reader's boat.....		7 10		
	J. Reader.....	Tarpaulin, rope and straps.....		45 52		
	Stewart Bros.....	1 pair robes, agent, Duck Lake.....		26 00		
	Walters & Baker.....	1 whip do		1 50		
	C. Howson.....	1 buckboard, Inspector Wadsworth.....		125 00		
	Bain & Co.....	2 horses for Edmonton Agency.....		260 00		
	Mahaffey & Clinkskill.....	1 whip, Battleford Agency.....		1 65		
	W. Stobart & Co.....	2 pairs of blankets, Duck Lake Agency.....		18 00		
	E. P. Rogers.....	1 whip, Sarccc Reserve.....		1 25		
	T. P. Wadsworth.....	1 robe.....		25 00		
	R. H. Bratnober.....	Making neck-yoke and repairs.....		3 95		
	Massey Manufacturing Co.....	1 sleigh, Edmonton Agency.....		50 00		
	E. Nevison.....	Sample whips and sundries.....		63 25		
	T. J. Agnew.....	1 pair seat springs.....		3 00		
	E. Howson.....	1 buckboard for Mr. Macrae.....		125 00		
	W. Pritchard.....	Repairs to buckboard.....		2 75		
	H. C. Lawson.....	1 team horses and harness, Mr. Macrae.....		300 00		
	National Manufacturing Company.....	1 camp bed and chairs.....		9 00		
		Carried forward.....			2,283 53	

Miscellaneous.

Rev. J. G. Brick.....	Grant to aid in erecting a mill and schoolhouse at Shaftsbury, Peace River District.....	2,000 00		
M. P. Zindord.....	Repairs to Regina office under contract.....	1,383 25		
do	Balance due for building slaughter pens and houses on the Blood Reserve.....	2,141 00		
Graham Bros	Balance due for erecting buildings at Battle River Agency.....	1,121 00		
do	Lumber and other supplies for storehouse at Bear's Hills Agency.....	506 10		
C. F. Harris.....	Lumber and other supplies for instructor's house at Wolf Creek.....	279 45		
A. Grant.....	Lumber for buildings, Blackfoot Reserve.....	132 16		
S. J. Hogg & Co.....	do do	40 65		
Calgary Lumber Co.....	do roothouse do	60 00		
A. F. Grady.....	Iron for chimney do	12 00		
I. G. Baker & Co.....	Supplies do	7 12		
J. G. Scott.....	Tool chest and tools do	79 80		
Royal City Planing Mills	Lumber do	914 25		
E. R. Rogers.....	Hardware supplied do	379 69		
R. H. Williams.....	Full payment for erecting buildings at Assiniboine, Touchwood, Poor Man's and File Hills Reserves.....	2,376 04		
N.-W. Coal and Coke Co	Lumber for buildings, Blood Reserve	400 27		
D. A. Blain.....	Lime and plastering for buildings, Blood Reserve.....	157 50		
P. McLaren.....	Lumber for buildings do	195 63		
I. G. Baker & Co.....	Tarred paper and shingles for buildings, Blood Reserve.....	47 40		
J. D. Quail.....	Gambrels for house and do do	20 00		
Calgary Lumber Co.....	Lumber for ration house, Piegan Reserve.....	149 75		
I. G. Baker & Co.....	Nails windows, &c., ration house, Piegan Reserve.....	51 84		
W. A. Seed.....	Labor on buildings do	100 00		
W. McGee.....	do do	35 00		
P. McLaren.....	Lumber and shingles for buildings do	375 67		
A. F. Grady.....	2 chimneys do do	33 65		
Cowdry Bros.	Shingles and lumber for buildings, Piegan and Sarcee	290 89		
W. R. Lee.....	Lumber for shed, Piegan Reserve.....	17 76		
Lamoreaux Bros	do buildings, Battleford Agency.....	177 12		
J. A. MacCaul.....	Repairs to buildings, Regina.....	134 73		
Thompson & Nelson.....	Lumber for shed, File Hills.....	94 85		
M. Carr	do warehouse, Crooked Lakes.....	32 00		
F. Crapper	Glazing and painting outbuildings, Regina.....	137 40		
Palmer & Joslyn.....	Lumber for carpenter's shop, Crooked Lakes.....	42 00		
J. Muskyapot.....	do kitchen, Peace Hills.....	68 13		
F. Dick.....	do shed, Sarcee Reserve.....	53 26		
A. McKay.....	do new house, Onion Lake.....	121 50		
J. Brown.....	Painting roofs of buildings, Touchwood.....	30 00		
Ogilvie Milling Co.....	Flour for agents rations.....	797 25		
Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	Supplies do	210 83		
	Carried forward.....	15,206 94	144,867 13	165,644 21

M.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		15,206 94	144,867 13	165,644 21
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		Miscellaneous—Continued.				
	Gray & Bell	For Beef for agents rations.....		119 88		
	Hudson Bay Company....	Supplies do		2,733 36		
	Smith & Fergusson	do do		9 00		
	T. C. Power & Bro.....	do do		22 90		
	A. G. Thorburn.....	do do		52 36		
	Mowat Bros.....	do do		177 61		
	Mainwaring & Wright...	do do		102 60		
	I G Baker & Co.....	do do		532 34		
	Walrond Ranche Co.....	Beef do		107 37		
	Leeson & Scott.....	do do		63 54		
	Wishart & Strang.....	do do		108 43		
	Routh & Love.....	do do		138 48		
	J. W. MacCauley.....	do do		49 50		
	J. G. Turriff.....	do do		97 98		
	J. P. Dill.....	do do		47 25		
	J. McEwen	Iron for well, File Hills.....		3 51		
	R. H. Williams	Moiety of cost of arbitration		104 00		
	J. Y. Gilmour & Co.....	Sample blankets.....		31 20		
	Brewster & McKay.....	Legal services.....		10 00		
	W. Ritchey.....	Compensation for improvements.....		96 00		
	J. A. McCrae.....	Putting sills under storehouse.....		50 90		
	Hudson Bay Company....	Paid for castrating calves.....		6 25		
	Sutherland & Atherton...	Sundry supplies.....		1 50		
	A. Macdonald.....	2 mouse traps, Battl-ford.....		0 50		
	J. W. Smith.....	1 fire back, File Hills.....		0 75		
	P. Stringer.....	Inspecting clothing.....		31 09		
	T. Birkett.....	Sample brushes and trace chains		71 95		
	A. Grant.....	Rope and pulley and supplies for Sarcee Reserve.....		19 88		
	G. J Gaddie.....	Hay.....		18 69		
	J. H. MacCaul.....	Shingles for farm house, Poor Man's Reserve		6 50		
	S. & H. Borbridge.....	Sample whip lashes and hobbles, &c.....		61 68		
	T. E. Jackson.....	Horse medicines		4 00		

N.-W. Coal and Navigation Company	Compenaation for developing coal lands which were afterwards included within the Blood Reserve.	2,481 00		
J. R. Esmonde.....	Sample pails.....	36 25		
White Calf.....	Tanning sample hides.....	8 50		
N. Hayden.....	Looking after oxen, Rolling River Reserve.....	30 00		
J. A. MacCaul.....	Lumber for Yellow Quill's house.....	42 90		
J. Black.....	Repairs to house.....	5 00		
R. B. Fergusson.....	1 coffin and shell for interment of C. Leamy.....	43 75		
J. M. Creamer, V.S.....	Attending sick horses.....	7 00		
W. R. Jamieson.....	Cleaning chimneys, Regina.....	5 50		
C. McKillop.....	Expenses as constable, Rosseau River.....	84 50		
Bishop of St. Albert.....	Grant in aid of hospital, St. Albert.....	200 00		
R. J. Dawson.....	Removing storm sashes.....	1 50		
Hon. E. Dewdney.....	Petty cash.....	43 55		
J. Secord.....	Legal services re Gaddy.....	237 60		
H. Lejeune.....	Paint for buildings at Touchwood.....	33 50		
E. R. Rogers.....	1 whip for Sarcee Reserve.....	2 00		
W. H. Cushing.....	Door and window frames.....	51 75		
E. Jean.....	Petty cash disbursed.....	14 00		
T. Halpenny.....	Putting up storm sashes.....	3 30		
E. Nevison.....	Sample whips.....	27 20		
J. R. Reilly.....	Drawer, box and labor at Regina.....	9 25		
T. G. Morrison.....	Digging well at File Hills.....	17 50		
J. A. MacCaul.....	Boards and scantling at Regina.....	2 70		
M. A. Grant.....	Sundrics for buildings, Sarcee Reserve.....	2 35		
A. G. Morgan.....	Sample boots.....	13 50		
J. W. Smith.....	4 meat saws.....	7 00		
Calgary Lumber Co.....	Lumber for repairs.....	26 02		
J. Cann.....	Sundries for porch, Assiniboine Reserve.....	53 90		
J. O'Neil.....	1 cook stove for Crooked Lakes do.....	39 90		
Red Crow.....	50 logs for house, Blood do.....	34 25		
Indians.....	Rewards for information re whiskey selling.....	20 00		
F. C. Cornish.....	Paid for horse medicine.....	2 75		
S. Swinford.....	Expenses at Lethbridge.....	6 00		
I. G. Baker & Co.....	Screws and nails for Peigan Reserve.....	11 75		
J. Brown.....	Labor on Day Star's house.....	7 50		
Moore & Macdowal.....	Lumber for Duck Lake Reserve buildings.....	15 38		
T. Sinclair.....	Copying title.....	3 50		
A. Grant.....	Stovepipes and nails.....	14 25		
W. Hargrave.....	Rent of Post Office drawer.....	3 00		
W. D. Pettigrew & Co.....	1 stove for Peace Hills.....	23 09		
Walter Paul.....	Sample groceries.....	63 95		
T. J. Agnew.....	1 box cartridges.....	1 50		
W. A. Macdonald.....	Legal services.....	14 25		
W. Salter.....	Digging well at Morley.....	12 00		
J. A. Markle.....	Paid expenses in liquor cases.....	23 87		
J. A. Kerr.....	Glass and zinc, Muscowpetung's Reserve.....	4 03		
	Carried forward.....	23,879 89	144,867 13	165,644 21

M.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		23,879 89	144,867 13	165,644 21
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		Miscellaneous—Continued.				
	P. McArthur.....	For Transport of lunatic Indian		32 25		
	Crearer & Mickle.....	Drawing board.....		5 00		
	R. W. Watson.....	Threshing grain, Long Plain Reserve.....		150 00		
	C. Payne.....	Services and expenses in arbitration.....		124 40		
	A. Grant.....	Hardware, Sarscee Reserve.....		9 65		
	Hudson Bay Company ...	Sample blankets.....		11 20		
	J. Henderson.....	1 copy of Manitoba Directory.....		5 00		
	J. Zinkan.....	Stoning well.....		5 63		
	Dominion Tubular Lamp Company	Sample lanterns		31 55		
	Jarrett Bros	Hooks and staples.....		1 50		
	J. S. Hallen.....	Taking declaration to pay sheets.....		2 00		
	A. R. Springett.....	Paid for dressing Indian's hand.....		5 00		
	E. Watson.....	Bandages and sponges for surgical operations.....		2 00		
	R. Scott.....	Driving and castrating calves.....		10 00		
	F. Ogletree.....	Disbursements at Rolling River and Swan Lake.....		28 25		
	A. E. Shelton.....	Furniture for Crowfoot's house.....		16 50		
	Routh & Love.....	Flooring for warehouse.....		6 27		
	H. B. Hodgins.....	Board for lunatic Indian.....		12 85		
	J. H. Ashdown.....	1 new pot for stove.....		7 50		
	W. M. Child.....	Beef for Indian.....		2 60		
	Indians.....	Prizes awarded at Indian Head and Carlyle Show.....		76 50		
	W. A. Robertson.....	Prosecuting Hatch for selling liquor		10 00		
	Tinning & Hoskins.....	Rope for herders.....		0 90		
	L. J. A. Leveque.....	Petty disbursements		90 72		
	J. Walter.....	2 brands.....		6 00		
	E. R. Rogers.....	14 bars iron.....		3 60		
	Graham Bros	Storm sashes for Peace Hills.....		24 90		
	J. A. Kerr.....	Sundry supplies, Battleford.....		12 80		
	T. Yeandle.....	Repairs to scales.....		0 75		
	Reid, Clarke & Co.....	Taking yacht to Beren's River.....		30 00		
	Sutherland & Atherton...	Rope for well digger.....		1 80		
	Finnerty & Moore.....	Nails for shed.....		9 95		
	P. McArthur.....	Lumber for shed for yacht.....		55 90		

Richard & Daunals.....	Threshing grain, Battleford District.....	100 00		
Mitchell Drug Company.	Medicines supplied.....	2 50		
R. S. McKenzie.....	Sundries for stove.....	0 55		
N. Hayden.....	Ploughing land.....	40 50		
E. R. Rogers.....	Stovepipes for Crowfoot's house.....	5 71		
E. McKillop.....	Expenses in prosecuting Bird & Reid.....	23 90		
J. Clementson.....	Nails and screws, Crooked Lakes.....	3 90		
T. Doddridge.....	Amount withheld on Duck Lake buildings.....	200 00		
J. A. MacCaul.....	Glass and windows for Crooked Lakes.....	18 10		
W. Hockley.....	Repairs to stove.....	0 50		
Leeson & Scott.....	Sundry supplies, Sarcee Agency.....	6 50		
J. Taylor.....	40 bushels lime for Touchwood Hills Agency.....	20 00		
E. Grundy.....	Excavating and boring for well, Muscowpetungs.....	143 50		
J. A. Longhead.....	Legal services, High River shooting case.....	97 00		
J. A. MacCaul.....	Lumber for Day Star's houses.....	33 25		
C. Thomas.....	Platform for waggon.....	3 00		
F. Ogletree.....	Sundry agency buildings.....	57 73		
Stroud Bros.....	Inspecting teas.....	25 00		
Aikens, Culver & Hamil- ton.....	Legal services.....	296 53		
Indians.....	Digging well, File Hills.....	27 30		
M. Brereton.....	Castrating cattle.....	5 50		
N. Hodgson.....	Breaking land at Rosseau River.....	40 00		
W. H. Everett & Co.....	36 copies "Domestic Medicine".....	22 46		
S. P. Whitford.....	Breaking land.....	200 00		
Dawson Bole & Co.....	Soap and supplies.....	2 63		
Baker & Brown.....	Board and lodging of deputation.....	40 50		
East Moose Mountain Agricultural Show.....	Grant for prizes to Indians.....	10 00		
Hudson Bay Company....	Supplies to Indian scouts.....	28 00		
J. Clementson.....	do.....	26 25		
T. & J. F. Smith.....	626 sacks for Battleford.....	75 12		
J. M. Garland.....	Samples for Indian schools.....	41 03		
Colonization Store Co....	Sundry supplies.....	17 95		
W. M. Child.....	do.....	2 90		
Okemasis.....	200 fence posts, Duck Lake.....	45 00		
Indians.....	Sundry services.....	38 00		
Marjorey Maclish.....	1 cow for Assiniboine Agency.....	46 00		
P. Erasmus.....	Compensation for improvements on Seenum's Reserve.....	400 00		
W. Bell.....	Horse medicines.....	4 75		
Hudson Bay Company....	1 stove for Duck Lake.....	23 80		
E. R. Rogers.....	Nails and spikes, Blackfoot Crossing.....	27 67		
J. Clementson.....	Supplies for deputation.....	6 20		
R. L. Brennan.....	Transport of do.....	37 00		
G. Wallace.....	Supplies for do.....	6 40		
P. Peltier.....	Hire of team.....	10 00		
G. McPherson.....	Expenses in forwarding mail.....	53 50		
	Carried forward.....	26,988 09	144,867 13	165,644 21

M.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		26,988 09	144,867 12	165,844 21
		EXPENDITURE—Continued.				
		Miscellaneous—Continued.				
	N.-W. Navigation Co.....	For Transport of insane Indian.....		10 50		
	Cowdry Bros.....	Lumber for pigeon holes.....		14 56		
	Donahue & McDonald.....	Meals and beds for Indians.....		8 00		
	Hudson Bay Company.....	Sample clothing and flour.....		74 75		
	T. McKay & Co.....	Inspecting flour samples.....		570 00		
	A. Macdonald.....	Sundry supplies.....		4 05		
	J. M. Garland.....	Samples of blankets and serge.....		101 62		
	E. & C. Gurney Co.....	Scale, stove and hand-cuffs for Agent McKay.....		38 12		
	Brown & Rutherford.....	Table and book-case.....		40 45		
	J. L'Hereux.....	Balance of expenses of tour with chiefs.....		116 05		
	W. R. Boyd.....	Supplies to deputation.....		16 50		
	W. A. Macdonald.....	Counsel fees.....		17 85		
	F. Hoskins.....	Inspecting blankets.....		3 00		
	J. W. Smith.....	Sundry supplies.....		0 45		
	Hudson Bay Company	1 York boat for Pas Agency.....		200 00		
	Indians.....	Bonuses for erecting houses at Saddle Lake.....		120 00		
	W. G. Pettingell.....	Medicines for cattle and horses.....		9 20		
	O. H. Mason.....	Expenses sending cattle to Hungry Hall.....		11 35		
	J. Thomas.....	Services as constable at St. Peter's.....		7 80		
	F. M. Crapper.....	Repairs to windows, Regina.....		5 90		
	M. Campbell.....	Cutting and binding wheat at Swan Lake.....		36 00		
	J. D. Sibbald & Co.....	4 pumps and fittings.....		190 95		
	A. C. Patterson.....	Rope supplied.....		2 00		
	Thompson & Nelson.....	Lumber for Touchwood Hills.....		14 00		
	J. A. MacCaul.....	do Regina.....		5 47		
	A. B. MacKay.....	Medicines for sick horses.....		2 95		
	Bell Telephone Company.....	Rent of telephone.....		25 00		
	L. J. A. Leveque.....	Petty disbursements.....		14 57		
	National Manufacturing Company.....	60 Union Jacks for loyal Indians.....		191 25		
	S. & H. Borbridge.....	Balance due for tent.....		4 93		
	W. Gibson.....	30 bushels lime.....		13 50		
	N. Spence.....	Keep of cattle, Sandy Bay.....		45 00		
	Mowat Bros.....	Beef for Indian messenger.....		1 62		

J. A. Kerr.....	Blocks and tackle for slaughter house.....	100 00	
J. L. Johnson & Co.....	Coal oil and supplies	0 85	
T. R. Taggard.....	Hay for cattle	6 25	
Walters & Connor.....	Drawing up quit claim	8 12	
Moore & MacDonell.....	Lumber for wells.....	13 70	
R. D. McNaughton.....	Boards supplied at Moose Mountain.....	4 65	
J. Pritchard.....	Services as constable.....	59 70	
J. H. Wood.....	Fees and expenses, Regina vs. Benjamin	135 25	
R. Insinger.....	Lumber for Assiniboine Reserve.....	24 90	
S. & H. Borbridge.....	Sample nosebags, &c.....	42 95	
H. Lejeune.....	Paint and oil for Muscowpetung's Agency.....	43 30	
J. H. Ashdown.....	3 pair hand-cuffs for Mr. McPherson.....	16 75	
N.-W. Excavating Co.....	Excavating vault at Winnipeg.....	6 00	
VanAllan & Augur.....	1 photo of sample cart.....	5 00	
R. Scott.....	Cutting and binding wheat, Rolling River.....	75 00	
Govt. Stationery Office...	25 copies "Law's Veterinary Adviser".....	62 50	
J. H. Ashdown.....	Nails and supplies.....	2 68	
R. B. Gordon.....	Repairs to pump, Regina.....	7 00	
Manitoba Insane Asylum	Care of "The Rat," insane Indian.....	164 27	
Scott & Leslie.....	Making boxes for annuity cash.....	18 00	
J. A. Markle.....	Paid cost of prosecuting a Sioux.....	15 25	
Indians.....	Prizes at agricultural show at Broadview and Regina.....	120 00	
Bank of Montreal.....	Cash to released prisoners.....	5 00	
J. Cameron.....	Harvesting wheat, Swan Lake.....	41 00	
Wright & Co.....	Inspecting harness at Winnipeg.....	10 00	
Sundry persons.....	Freighting	1,782 95	
Dominion Express Co.....	Express charges	420 45	
C. P. Railway Co.....	Freighting.....	1,697 75	
Bank of Montreal.....	1 per cent. commission on advances.....	275 35	
S. H. Caswell.....	do do	42 34	
Hudson Bay Company ...	do do	112 84	
Cruthers & Co.....	do do	10 23	
I. G. Baker & Co.....	do do	221 31	
Brown & Curry.....	do do	41 97	
Norris & Carey.....	do do	1 00	
A. Macdonald.....	do do	140 00	
A. Macdonald & Co.....	do do	19 28	
Brine, McDonald & Co...	do do	35 61	
			34,694 70
	Total Expenditure		179,561 83
	Balance over-expended.....		13,917 62

[PART II]

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant*.

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

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N.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		AGENCY BUILDINGS.				
		Legislative appropriation under 50 Vic., c. 2.....				21,075 00
		EXPENDITURE.				
		<i>Victoria.</i>				
50 Vic., c. 2.....	J. Lepotac.....	For Building timber.....		13 00		
	Mr. John.....	do		7 00		
	J. Mahkookis.....	do		22 00		
	J. Kelly.....	Lumber and supplies.....		827 80		
	P. Whitford.....	Wages as carpenter.....		78 84		
	A. Whitford.....	do		59 98		
	Louis.....	Wages as laborer.....		15 00		
	Edgerton.....	do		2 50		
	Freighters.....	Freighting supplies.....		45 73		
	A. Cardinal.....	Wages as laborer.....		4 50		
	J. Eagle.....	do		9 00		
	Indians.....	Timber and lumber supplied.....		75 10		
	Ross Bros.....	Paints and oils.....		8 85		
	Indians.....	Labor performed on buildings.....		57 50		
	S. Pritchard.....	do		4 50		
					1,231 30	
		<i>Edmonton.</i>				
	Indians.....	For Freighting and hauling timber.....		308 50		
	G. Thomas.....	Wages as carpenter.....		33 25		
	W. Inkster.....	do		33 25		
	S. Whitford.....	do		3 50		
	J. Johnston.....	Lathing and plastering.....		190 50		
	J. L. McDonald.....	Wages as carpenter.....		201 25		
	M. Anderson.....	do		223 50		
	Wm. Ward.....	Hewing and hauling logs.....		42 00		
	Indians.....	Labor performed.....		160 50		

E. Lepotac.....	Cutting and hewing logs	50 00		
W. Humberston.....	Bricks supplied.....	37 50		
Graham Bros	Storm sashes.....	33 20		
J. McDonald.....	Windows, doors and frames.....	269 60		
G. Anderson.....	80 bushels lime.....	80 00		
A. Macdonald & Co.....	Nails, lumber and supplies.....	201 32		
Hudson Bay Company.....	Lumber and bricks.....	294 80		
Lamoreaux Bros.....	do shingles.....	905 47		
Ross Bros.....	Nails, locks and hinges.....	177 29		
A. Bellrose.....	Digging a well.....	50 00		
W. Ward.....	do and labor on buildings.....	26 00		
G. Ward.....	do do	11 00		
Prince Bros.....	Lumber supplied.....	11 37		
W. Ward.....	Cutting and hauling logs.....	40 00		
V. Laurence.....	5 bushels lime.....	5 50		
J. McDonald.....	Glass and storm sashes.....	139 45		
Fraser & Co	Lumber and flooring.....	45 44		
			3,574 19	
<i>Prince Albert.</i>				
Moore & Macdowall.....	For Lumber supplied.....	279 72		
T. J. Agnew.....	Tar paper, nails, &c.....	31 17		
P. Lavalle.....	Logs for house.....	20 50		
W. McKay.....	20 bushels lime.....	7 00		
Hudson Bay Company.....	Lumber for buildings.....	106 24		
Indians	Freighting and making logs....	219 37		
Freighters.....	Freighting.....	50 95		
Farney & Lovell.....	2 pails and 1 pulley.....	6 50		
A. Goodfellow.....	11 storm sashes.....	46 50		
			767 95	
<i>Battleford.</i>				
Prince Bros.....	For Lumber and shingles.....	1,101 15		
Mahaffey & Clinkskill.....	Nails, paper and supplies.....	323 74		
A. Macdonald.....	Paint and supplies.....	9 60		
T. Dewar.....	Bricks supplied.....	29 68		
Thunder Child.....	Lime, 127 bushels.....	76 20		
W. J. Barker.....	Finishing houses on Thunder Child and Little Pine's Re- serves	415 00		
P. Dakota.....	Labor on buildings.....	7 00		
			1,963 37	
	Carried forward.....		7,535 81	21,075 00

N—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Concluded.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....			7,535 81	21,075 00
		EXPENDITURE— <i>Concluded.</i>				
		<i>Moose Mountain.</i>				
	A. McDougall.....	For Wages as carpenter.....		36 00		
	R. D. McNaughton.....	Lumber, shingles and hardware.....		627 93		
	Miller & Co.....	Sundry supplies for buildings.....		4 95		
	A. G. Thorburn.....	do do.....		2 05		
	J. G. Turiff.....	6 lbs. spikes.....		0 42		
	P. Hislop.....	23 bushels lime.....		8 05		
	Indians.....	Freighting.....		10 00		
	H. Kippen.....	77 bushels lime.....		26 95		
	J. Edgar.....	Wages as carpenter.....		233 75		
	D. Campbell.....	do.....		57 69		
					1,007 79	
		<i>Muscowpetung's Agency.</i>				
	J. A. Kerr.....	For Nails and other supplies.....		13 50		
	H. Lejeune.....	20 gallons boiled oil.....		22 00		
	Maintoonin.....	Painting roofs of buildings.....		16 00		
	J. McCrae.....	Preparing plans.....		18 00		
					69 50	
		Total Expenditure.....				8,613 10
		Unexpended balance.. ..				12,461 90

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1888.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.