

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER

1891

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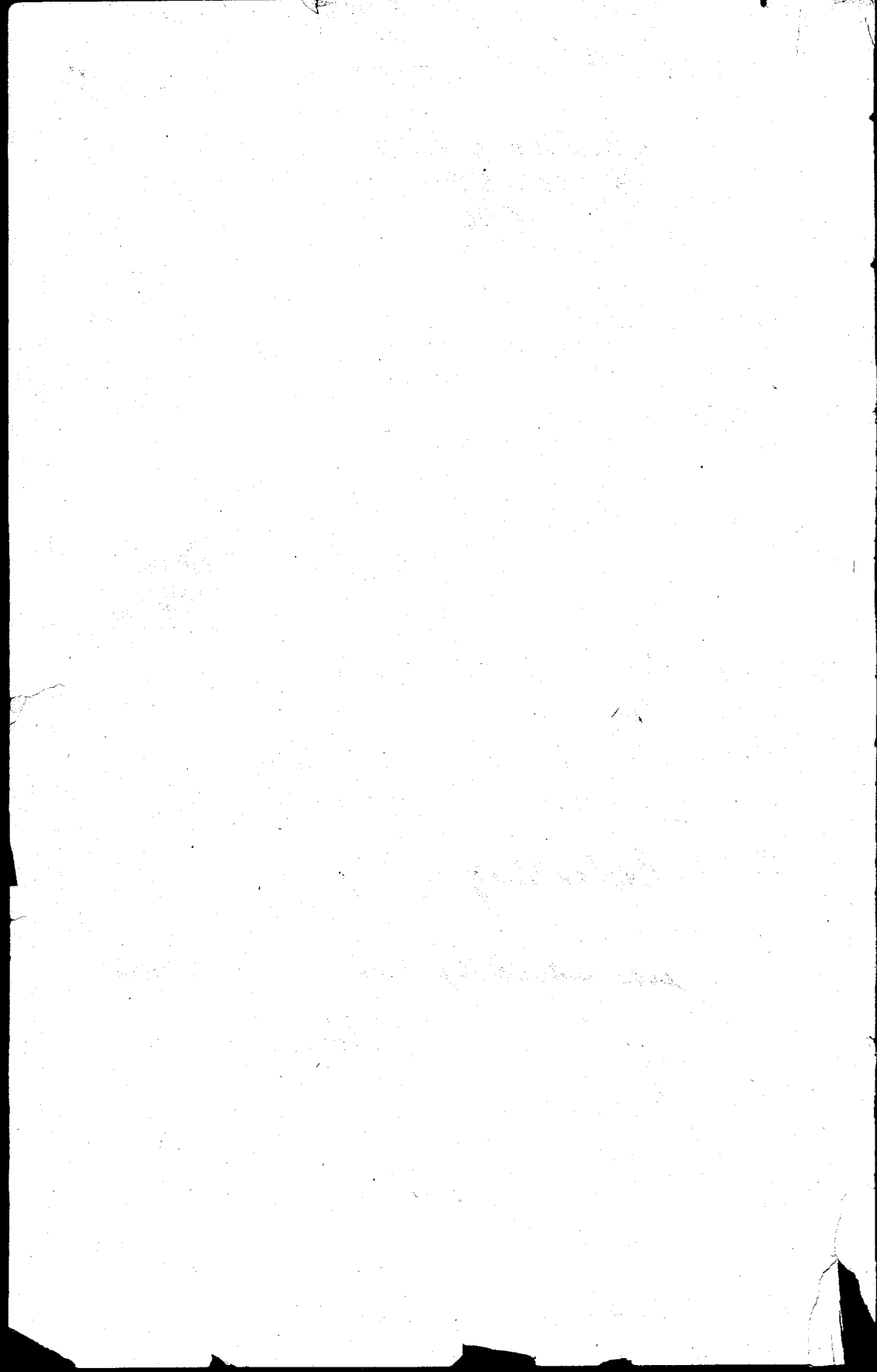


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The transformation of character which has taken place in so short a time in these Indians, through the civilizing influences brought to bear on them, gives hopeful augury of their further advancement under like management, combining as it does fairness and perseverance with kindness and patience. The policy pursued in the management of the subjects of the same has called for the exercise in a marked degree of these qualities on the part of their agents and instructors, and the fruits of it are perceptible in the improved condition of and the progress towards the white man's plane being made by these aforetime Ishmaelites of the desert.

This transition is all the more gratifying when, as Your Excellency will observe on reference to the report of the Indian Commissioner for Manitoba and the North-West Territories, as well as to the reports of the Indian agents for the various localities in that province and in the territories, the same is being effected not only at no increased, but at a diminished annual cost to the country, and it is hoped that in each year the Department, by improved methods of management, and as a result of the additional progress towards self-sustentation which may be looked for from many of the Indians, will be able to curtail expenses to a yet greater degree.

Education.

The item of expenditure in connection with Indian management, to meet which will probably necessitate in the future continued and increased drafts upon the generosity of the country, will be one in connection with and for the furtherance of which it is believed a favourable response will readily be given, namely, the education, in its broadest sense, of the Indian youth of the Dominion. In this connection I need hardly add that the sacred trust with which Providence has invested the country in the charge of and care for the aborigines committed to it carries with it no more important obligation than the moral, social, literary and industrial training of the Indian youth of both sexes; and money expended with this object in view must surely be regarded as well spent, accomplishing as it will, through the education and training imparted, not only the emancipation of the subjects thereof from the condition of ignorance and superstitious blindness in which they are, and their parents before them were sunk, but converting them into useful members of society and contributors to, instead of merely consumers of, the wealth of the country. And from an economic standpoint, therefore, apart from all considerations of a philanthropic character, which, however, would, I submit, be sufficient of themselves to justify the expenditure, the money, large though the amount required may be, which is expended in the instruction and enlightenment of the Indian youth of the country, will be money well and profitably invested in the interests of the public at large.

The consideration of this important subject naturally conducts to a description of what is now being done in this direction.

The institutions in the North-West Territories and in Manitoba which combine industrial training with ordinary educational subjects have, with one exception, namely, the Elkhorn establishment, been filled to their utmost capacity during the year, and to the number in operation in 1890 of these institutions was added during the past season the industrial school at Regina, which, as stated in the report of the Department for 1887 would be the case, has been placed under the charge of the Presbyterian body.

The inauguration of these institutions is of too recent a date to justify the expectation of important results in the completion of the education of many of the children who have attended them ; nevertheless, instances are not wanting of success having been the result of the subsequent course of some of the ex-pupils. The Reverend Principal Clarke of the Battleford institution says on this head :—" You will be pleased to know that several pupils have left the school during the year, and are now termed sub-students.

"From reports received from their guardians or masters I have much pleasure in stating that they are giving general satisfaction.

"One main object before us is a watchful care over those who leave the institution, and following them through life to be able to judge of the results of this training.

"Two boys are running the grist and saw mill at Onion Lake. Another has been transferred to Emmanuel College, Prince Albert, to be further instructed as a teacher.

"Those who were trained as farmers have taken up land on the reserves, and are retaining the civilizing influences and doing well."

The Rev. J. Hugonnard, the able Principal of the Qu'Appelle institution, reports :—"The girls are making progress in class and in all sorts of house work. More than twenty have been hired out during the year. At present fourteen are out at service, earning from \$4 to \$10 dollars a month. I have a few more demands for them.

"If placed in a good family and properly overseen their stay in service is very useful to them, as they have every facility for learning English and housework."

The Indian Commissioner for Manitoba and the North-West Territories makes in his report, under the heading "Results already appearing," the following statement :—"From Qu'Appelle school, which has been more favourably situated than the St. Joseph's, and was not so greatly disturbed by the Rebellion as the Battleford institution, better results might be expected, and in this we are not disappointed ; for despite the difficulty, which it shared in common with the others,—of getting suitable children at the outset, it is beginning to turn out no small number of pupils prepared to make their own way in life.

"From the Qu'Appelle school there are now fourteen girls out on service in neighbouring settlements, and they are all doing well.

"Battleford has made a start in the same direction, having sent out three girls to service, and this is the beginning of a movement which, in the near future, will be much extended.

"Comparatively few boys have gone out into service or to work at trades.

"The majority of those who have left the institutions have returned to their reserves, no doubt more or less benefited by such training as they had, although, for reasons already stated, it was necessarily far short of what the present inmates are gaining. Such boys as have gone into service or worked at trades have been doing well. I may instance a lad from St. Joseph's school, who works as a carpenter at the Black-foot reserve, two from the Battleford institution, who have been doing excellent work as assistant millwrights at various points in the territories, one from Qu'Appelle, who is employed as a blacksmith at the Muscowpetung agency, and another from the same institution, who is engaged in the Department's warehouse here (Regina)."

The institutions in Manitoba, namely, those at St. Paul's, near Winnipeg, known as the Rupert's Land Indian school, at St. Boniface, and at Elkhorn, are of too recent origin to have as yet turned out any pupils sufficiently educated and trained to do for themselves.

The industries taught at the various institutions referred to are as follows:—

At Battleford instruction is given to the male pupils in carpentering, blacksmithing and agriculture. The female pupils are taught sewing, cooking, washing, ironing, general house work, &c. At the Qu'Appelle institution carpentering, blacksmithing, shoemaking and farming are taught the boys, while the girls receive instruction in sewing, tailoring, knitting, cooking, baking, and general household duties.

At St. Joseph's institution the male pupils have imparted to them a knowledge of shoemaking, carpentering and farming; while the girls receive instruction in tailoring and shirt-making, mending, knitting, cooking, baking, dairy and laundry work.

At the institution recently started at Regina carpentering and agriculture are taught the boys; and the girls are instructed in laundry and kitchen work.

At the Rupert's Land institution carpentering and blacksmithing, printing and farming are taught the boys; and lessons in cooking, laundry and general kitchen work and sewing are given to the female pupils. At the institution at St. Boniface, which was only opened last year, similar instruction in trades and agriculture will be given when it has been got fairly under way.

At the Elkhorn schools the boys are taught carpentering, blacksmithing, boot-making and farming, while the girls receive instruction in the various duties connected with household work, sewing, knitting, &c.

The institutions in British Columbia at Metlakahtla, Kuper Island and Kamloops have, with the exception of the one at the first named place, limited the instruction imparted to boys in industries to agriculture, in acquiring a knowledge of which the Principals report that the boys have displayed proficiency. At Metlakahtla carpentering has been taught with successful results.

The female pupils at the institutions on Kuper Island and at Kootenay are taught sewing, knitting, cooking, baking, washing, ironing, dairy work and gardening.

The mention of one important feature in connection with the industrial instruction imparted to the pupils, male and female, at the institutions in Manitoba, the North-West Territories and British Columbia, should not be omitted, namely, that the efforts of those receiving instruction are, as far as practicable, made available under the direction and with the aid of their instructors for the benefit of the institution and of the Indian reserves and agencies nearest to which they are situated: for instance, the carpenters and their apprentices are employed in repairing, and, when it can be done, in making additions to the buildings, in the manufacture of school furniture, building school houses, &c., &c. The shoemaker and the pupils under him engage in manufacturing and repairing the boots of the pupils and in turning out such other leather goods as the requirements of the school demand, and as they may be capable of manufacturing. The blacksmith and his apprentices manufacture and repair such articles in that line as the institution or the neighbouring reserves and agencies need.

The work done by the farm instructors and by the pupils who are learning to farm, and the crops raised, wood cut, and other outside work done, all accrue to the benefit of the institutions.

The instructresses in tailoring, dressmaking, the manufacture of shirts and under-clothing, mending and knitting, and the girls under them, direct their efforts towards meeting the requirements in those lines of their respective institutions.

As in the case before mentioned of the institutions in Manitoba, so also in respect to those in British Columbia: their establishment is of too recent a date for evidence to be afforded by those who have attended thereof of practical benefit having been received such as would enable them to be successful in their efforts at becoming self-supporting. The reports, however, of the Principals of these schools, which are published herewith, encourage the hope that in some, if not in many instances, such will be the result of the instruction they are receiving.

Next in importance to the larger and more effectively equipped industrial institutions, the boarding schools, several of which are in operation in Manitoba and the North-West Territories and a few in British Columbia, take rank as levers in the social and moral education of the Indian youth of the country; and while instruction in mechanical arts is not afforded the pupils at these institutions, they are nevertheless taught by other, though less expensive means, the value of time (a most important factor in the instruction of Indians), and that there should be an object for the employment of every moment; even, therefore, the routine of rising, dressing and washing themselves daily, reading the Word of God, receiving instruction in the great truths of christianity, the recurrence of the hours for meals, classwork, outside duties, such as gardening, wood cutting, watering and feeding live stock, when any such are kept, recreation, studying their lessons for the next day—are all of great importance in the training and education, with a view to future usefulness of children who would, as a rule, never have received the benefit of the same at their homes.

Moreover, the instruction given the male pupils in gardening and other outside work, and, though more rarely, in farming, and the females in sewing, knitting, mending, dressmaking and household duties generally, entitles these boarding schools to be regarded as at least of a semi-industrial type. The class instruction given at these schools is of as advanced a grade as that imparted to the pupils at the industrial institutions.

The class of schools known as the semi-boarding and day schools is that which is next best calculated to accomplish effectually the education morally, socially and intellectually of Indian children. These schools are necessarily, owing to their being partially of the day school type, situated on Indian reserves. They are of more recent origin than any of the others, and consequently the lapse of time has not been sufficient to admit of a judgment being formed of their success as a means of educating such of the Indian children in attendance as are likewise lodged and boarded at these institutions. But there can be little question, obstructed though the education of the children undoubtedly is by the propinquity of the schools to the residences of the parents and other relations of the children, that this type of school is superior in many respects to the day school. Regular attendance, which is the greatest difficulty with which schools of the latter class have to contend, is, on the part at least of the children in residence insured; as are also their daily food and sufficient clothing. Orderly habits are acquired,

personal cleanliness is insisted on, and the routine followed in the school room and the household affords practical instruction to them in regard to the value of time and in other important respects. Then the moral and religious training received should be of invaluable benefit to the pupils.

As respects the institutions of the industrial type in the Province of Ontario, namely, the Mohawk institute, near Brantford, the Wikwemikong industrial schools on Manitoulin Island, the Mount Elgin institution at Muncey, on the Indian reserve in the township of Carradoc, in the county of Middlesex, and the Shingwauk and Wawanosh homes at Sault Ste. Marie, in the district of Algoma, of the beneficial results which have followed the education and industrial training of Indian youths who have completed their course in whole or in part at those institutions, numerous instances are to be found; ex-pupils of the same are engaged in following some of the learned professions or occupying lucrative positions in other lines of life. There are three of them employed as clerks in this Department, and they discharge their duties in a creditable and intelligent manner; one of them being a Dominion land surveyor and civil engineer, having graduated at McGill University, Montreal, is attached to the technical branch of the Department.

Many of the ex-pupils of these institutions are also filling positions as teachers of Indian day schools; others are following the trades taught them at the institutions, or, having returned to their reserves, are quietly cultivating farms in accordance with the principles of agriculture learned by them thereat.

A tabular statement affixed to this report, which contains particulars respecting the numerous schools of all classes in operation for the benefit of the Indian youth of the Dominion, will supply information relative to the number of children enrolled and average daily attendance at the Industrial institutions, as well as at the boarding, semi-boarding and day schools.

It may be here stated that the two industrial schools in the north which, as mentioned in previous reports, it is intended to place under the charge of the authorities of the Methodist Church, have not yet been established. The sites have, however, at length been finally selected; the one in Manitoba being at Brandon and the other in the North-West Territories, in the Red Deer River country. The contract for the erection of the buildings for the latter has been let, and tenders will at an early date be invited for the construction of the buildings for the former institution.

It is greatly to be regretted that there are no industrial institutions in the Province of Quebec or in the Maritime Provinces, for the education and training in useful occupations of the children of the Indians of those Provinces. The superior condition of the Indians of Ontario as an industrial class to that of the Indians of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces is in a considerable measure due to the training received by so many of the former at such institutions, of which the latter have not had an opportunity to avail themselves, being dependent for what little education they get upon day schools, which, as a rule, are very inferior as a medium for imparting instruction to Indian children, and indeed it is very questionable whether the expenditure incurred in keeping up such schools is not so much money wasted.

The establishment of two industrial institutions in the Province of Quebec and two similar schools of instruction in the Maritime Provinces seem to be advisable in the

interests of the Indian youth of those portions of the Dominion, and, as stated in the preceding part of this report, economical considerations would appear to justify the expenditure which such an undertaking would involve, as the ultimate results in transforming useless into useful members of society and consumers into producers of wealth would certainly be to the advantage of the country at large, as well as benefit the immediate subjects of the education and industrial training given them at the public expense, and their children after them would be likely to imitate their parents, and thus future generations, as well as the present, would benefit.

The following table will show the number of Indian schools of the various types before described in operation in the Dominion, the number of children enrolled as pupils at the schools of each type, and the daily average attendance:—

Number of children of school age.....	13,420
Number enrolled as pupils, at 231 day schools.....	6,202
Daily average attendance at day schools,.....	3,112
Number enrolled at 19 industrial schools.....	1,045
Daily average attendance at industrial schools.....	857
Number of pupils enrolled at 18 boarding schools.....	307
Daily average attendance at boarding schools.....	225

Sanitary Condition.

With the exception of the epidemic of influenza commonly called "La Grippe," from which the Indians in every portion of the Dominion, in common with the rest of the community, suffered severely, the general health of the Indians has been satisfactory.

The sanitary measures adopted by direction of the Department, with a view to the prevention of disease, which require the destruction by fire in each spring of all garbage which may have accumulated during the Winter around the dwellings of the Indians, the thorough whitewashing of the latter, and, when necessary, the use of more potent disinfectants, and the systematic vaccination of all Indians, young and old, who may have not been successfully operated upon within the previous seven years, are, it is believed, in some places producing beneficial results in the improved condition of the general health of the Indian communities, and in the absence of the epidemic of small-pox which used to so often attack them. The Indians appear to appreciate the efforts made by the Department to prevent disease among them, as the officers of the Department report that there is a ready compliance on their part with the regulations.

The most serious barrier, however, to the establishment of a complete hygeian system among the Indians has yet to be removed, and this is comprised in the badly ventilated and overcrowded houses which they occupy. This is a difficulty for which, up to the present time, the Department has found no remedy, but on moral and social as well as sanitary grounds it is most desirable that the one-roomed house, which is, as a rule, the kind of domicile occupied by them, should be replaced by a building sufficiently commodious to admit of separate apartments being provided for the different sexes to sleep in and for the family to cook and eat in.

There are, however, individual instances on a number of the reserves of departure in this respect from the general rule limiting the capacity of the residence to one room, and when enterprise in this direction is displayed the individual is praised and held up

as an example to the other members of his band to be followed by them. The evil arising from their overcrowded houses is much aggravated in the cases of Indians who have substituted stoves for the old-fashioned fireplaces, the chimneys of which of themselves were good conduits for both fresh and foul air.

It is hoped that in the course of time, and with the change in their ideas which will gradually be effected, the Indians will recognize the great importance, from every point of view, of substituting properly-partitioned, well ventilated dwellings for those which the majority of them at present occupy.

Eleemosynary Assistance.

The sick, aged, widows of advanced years, and orphans of tender age are the especial objects of the Department's solicitude, and, so far as the means at its disposal will admit of its being done, care is taken that none of them suffer from want of the necessaries of life. It is possible to prevent such being the case, and it is, it is believed, prevented, when the afflicted ones are members of bands who have money at their credit in the hands of the Government, or when provision has been made by parliamentary appropriations to meet such cases in particular localities, but occasionally distressing instances come to the knowledge of the Department of sick or aged Indians who, as well as their parents before them, have been always nomadic, and belong to no particular band, or who, from long dissociation from their people, are not recognized as belonging to them, and are therefore refused assistance from their funds. In such instances it is most difficult to know what to do. They are not entitled, or their right is disputed by the band, to share in or obtain relief from any funds held in trust by the Department for the benefit of any Indian band, nor are the appropriations for relief purposes made by Parliament apparently available for such cases: the result generally is that the applicant for relief, being a non-descript, has, notwithstanding his condition may be such as to call for assistance, to be denied the aid sought for.

In dispensing gratuitous assistance the Department exercises great caution; otherwise more harm than good would be done by an injudicious extension of succour to able-bodied Indians, or even to the sick and aged members of a household, the head of which is able, and should be required to keep them without charge to the band or the country; and it is only under very exceptional circumstances that those who are able to work receive gratuitous aid from the Department, and generally when it is given it is relieved, as much as possible, of that character by something in the shape of work being required from the recipients in return.

The principle is inculcated in the minds of the Indians that they are expected to work for their subsistence, whether it be by hunting, fishing, farming or pursuing some other industry, and they are given to understand that the Department will not support them in idleness, and that when, owing to unavoidable circumstances, it has to extend relief to them, it expects them to work, while being supported, in their fields, or in such other line of industry as will give the best return for the succour rendered them, and which at the same time will be most beneficial for themselves.

Moral and Social Status.

The influences which are brought to bear upon Indians who are settled upon reserves through the labours of the representatives of the various religious denomina-

tions by the medium of the different classes of schools, the constant presence with them of the agents of the Department and their families, and other resident employés, and the example thus set them of well-ordered households ; the attention that they are made to bestow on their outside premises, the requirement at the schools that the children in attendance shall present themselves daily in a cleanly and neat condition, washing utensils being provided at each school for this purpose, are no doubt contributing gradually towards the elevation, morally and socially, of the Indians ; but that curse of the red man, liquor, is in the case of the occupants of reserves situated at all near white centres, the great obstacle to the progress of some of them ; for although the prohibitory liquor clauses of the Indian Act are sufficiently stringent, the difficulty so often encountered of obtaining a conviction when parties accused of violating them are brought to trial evidently serves as an encouragement to the vendors of spirits to incur the risk of selling intoxicants direct to the Indians or to others for them.

Many of them, however, situated though their reserves are in proximity to places where liquor can be obtained, resist successfully the temptation to indulge in the same, and are respected by the community at large for their sobriety and uprightness of character.

The proneness of the Indian to run into debt, if he can at all obtain credit, attended as it subsequently is with a total inability and, it is feared in some instances, disinclination to discharge his liabilities, has a very demoralizing effect upon him. And unhappily there are traders and merchants who encourage the Indians in this pernicious practice, with the object, it is feared, of thus getting rid of useless articles at excessive prices, regulated by the risk they run of being paid at all, or if paid by the time they will probably be obliged to wait for their money.

It is gratifying, however, to observe that even in the North-West, where the Indians have been for but a comparatively short time under civilizing influences, they are learning to expend their money in the purchase of useful articles, food, cattle and sheep, and that the gew-gaws, of which they are naturally so fond, form but a small portion of their purchases.

The law which prohibits any person from trading or bartering with the Indians on reserves in Manitoba or the North-West Territories without a special license from the Department is strictly carried out, and in the licenses issued there is a clause forbidding the holder to have in his possession for traffic or sale any trinkets or useless articles, and he is required to submit a list of the articles to be sold or bartered, with the prices to be charged therefor, to the chief officer of the Department in Manitoba or the North-West Territories, as the case may be, and the same must be approved of by him before the licensee may trade on the reserve which his license covers.

The Department has been always strongly opposed to the system of credit under which Indians are encouraged by traders and merchants to anticipate the payment of their annuities or of their dividends of interest by obtaining goods on credit. In some instances to such an extent has this been carried on that the moneys of the Indian debtors have been mortgaged to their creditors, in so far as the same can be done, for years to come.

During the past season, in order to further demonstrate the Department's disapproval of this system, and to prevent this system being continued, a circular letter was

addressed to all Indian agents, instructing them to notify all parties who were in the habit of trading with the Indians, or with whom the latter have dealings, that the Department would be responsible for no debts incurred by Indians, whether the same were by virtue of orders from agents, chiefs, Indian councils, or otherwise.

In order to effectually put a stop to the pernicious system, it is thought there should be legislation prohibiting, under severe penalty, the giving of credit to Indians, except under special permission.

The more Indians are brought into contact with white men the more exposed they are to and the less able they seem to be to resist the temptation of running into debt; therefore, the prohibition would appear to be more necessary in the case of Indians of the older Provinces, where their reserves are surrounded by white settlements and many of them in close proximity to cities, towns and villages, than it is in that of Indians residing in the more recently acquired sections of the Dominion, where white settlement is more sparse, and comparatively very few of the reserves are situated near centres of white population.

Progress towards becoming Self-supporting.

As stated in my report on Indian affairs for 1891, the Indians of the several provinces, as well as those of the district of Keewatin, are for the most part already able to support themselves without assistance from the Government, the exceptions being the aged and sick.

In British Columbia agricultural implements in limited quantities are occasionally given to encourage Indians commencing to farm, but as a rule the energy of the Indians of this province and the ample resources they possess for obtaining a livelihood relieve the Government of all expense in providing for able-bodied Indians.

The expense to which the Government is therefore put in connection with the administration of Indian affairs in the parts referred to consists mainly in keeping up what may be termed in one sense a preventive force for the protection of the Indians from imposition and their reserves from encroachment, and in another sense an advisory staff to advise the Indians in regard to matters in general affecting their welfare, and to encourage them to perseverance in obtaining a living.

The agents of the Department fill this two-fold position, as well as serve as mediums of communication between the Indians and the Department.

In the North-West Territories a different state of matters exists, owing to the circumstances in which the Indians were found when the Department undertook their management.

But gratifying indications of a gradual advance toward self-support are every year more manifest. Not a few of the bands are now able to contribute in part towards their own support from the crops raised by them. The fact, however, must not be lost sight of, that as regards many of the Indians of the North-West they have not yet settled upon their reserves, and that when they do make up their minds to take up land and become agriculturists the same process of instruction will have to be repeated as regards them as those who preceded them were subjected to, and, therefore, to enable them to become successful tillers of the soil and herdsmen, the expense of imparting practical instruction to them will have to be incurred.

Moreover, the greater number of those who have been subjects of instruction in these arts have but half learned their lesson, and in order to prevent retrogression on their part it is necessary that close supervision of themselves and their work should be constantly exercised.

As respects those Indians in the North-West who have not yet turned their attention to the cultivation of the soil as the principal means of obtaining a subsistence, their dependence is still, to a considerable extent, on hunting and fishing, besides upon what they obtain from the Department; and the instructions given the Indian agents in regard to these Indians are to supply them with ammunition when necessary where-with to provide their own subsistence by hunting, and to encourage them to pursue this avocation, coupled with fishing, as much as possible, only giving them rations of food when, owing to a failure of the hunt, they cannot procure the wherewithal to support themselves and families. By following this course a saving to the country is effected, and the Indians are saved from the demoralization which would attend their being fed in idleness. It may here be remarked that the large majority of the Indians of Manitoba, Keewatin and that portion of the territory embraced in Treaty No. 3, which lies within the Province of Ontario, earn their subsistence by hunting and fishing.

The latter resource being their principal dependence, it is gratifying to be able to refer to the wise regulations which have recently been made by Your Excellency in Council, on the recommendation of the Department of Fisheries, under which licenses to persons to catch fish in Manitoba, Keewatin and the North-West Territories for trade or sale are restricted to the deep water in the lakes, and by the same regulations fishing within a fixed distance from the mouths of rivers and streams is also prohibited. These regulations reserve the fishing within a certain distance from the shore to Indians and white residents of the country, and they provide for the issue to them of a class of permits termed "domestic licenses," as well as grant the privilege to Indians of catching fish for their own consumption, but not for barter or sale, during the close season.

The wise reservation made of the Lake of the Woods as a fishing ground for Indians exclusively is greatly in the interests of the country, as all of the Indians of that portion of Ontario, as well as those of the Rainy Lake and River district, have from time immemorial obtained the most important part of their sustenance from the waters of the former lake, which were becoming so rapidly depleted of fish previously to the reservation thereof for Indians, by the extensive fishing carried on by parties engaged in the export of fish to the United States, that in a very short time the fish would have been completely exterminated, and, as a consequence, the Indians would have been thrown upon the country for their support.

It is hoped that the measures adopted to prevent the further over-fishing of this body of water, as well as of the larger lakes and their tributary rivers and streams in Manitoba, Keewatin and the North-West Territories, coupled with such measures as may be taken to re-stock with fish the waters referred to, which have been depleted to so serious an extent by the past operations of large fishing establishments, may in time restore them to their pristine capabilities as sources of food supply for the Indians.

The exhaustive reports on Indian affairs made in previous years contain such full particulars in regard to the position geographically of the various Indian reserves in the

different territorial divisions of the Dominion, as well as in respect to the names of the bands in occupation of the same, as to render a repetition of information on these points unnecessary.

I shall consequently confine myself, in dealing with the Indian affairs of each province or other division of territory, to matters in general relative to the Indian population thereof.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Indian matters in this province continued in the same satisfactory condition during the past year that characterized them in previous years.

The increasing interest taken by the Indians on many of the reserves in agriculture and in raising cattle, as evidenced by their keen competition for prizes at the agricultural exhibitions on their reserves, and occasionally also at fairs where they have to compete with agriculturists of white origin, is indicative of their progress towards assimilation of ideas with those of the more advanced members of society.

The Indians residing on reserves situated in the central part of the province are, as a result no doubt of their being brought into frequent contact with other classes of the community, and observing the methods of farming followed by agriculturists of other origin who live in the vicinity, more advanced in their ideas, and engage more extensively in cultivating land and raising stock than those whose reserves are located in the more remote parts of the province. Added to this is the fact that the Indians of the central portion of Ontario are not now able to obtain a subsistence from hunting, as the tracts which formerly comprised their hunting grounds have been taken up and settled upon by the agricultural and other classes of the community, and the former Indian owners find themselves therefore forced to resort to agriculture in order to obtain a subsistence.

In the more remote parts the Indians are still largely dependent upon the chase; but the nearer their reserves are to white settlements the less do the Indians devote themselves to hunting as a means of securing a livelihood.

For example, not to mention Indians more centrally situated, the Indians of the Great Manitoulin Island, whereon there are extensive white settlements, and the Indians of the Parry Sound and Muskoka districts, where several saw-mills are operated, lumbering establishments carried on, and large quantities of timber handled and shipped, are not so wholly dependent on what they can procure with the trap and gun as are those living in the interior at distant points from Lake Huron and from agricultural settlements.

And for similar reasons the Indians of Fort William, on Lake Superior, depend less upon the hunt for fur-bearing animals and game than do those at more remote points from civilization, situated upon or inland from the coast, or in the Rainy River and Lake country, or in the region of the Lake of the Woods.

The quantity of game and fur-bearing animals obtainable in these remote regions, while it is not by any means as large as was formerly the case, is sufficiently so, supplemented by their catch of fish, to at least render the Indians self-supporting.

The Honourable the Hudson Bay Company and other fur traders afford them a mart for the furs secured by them, and they use as food the flesh of the fur-bearing animals they capture, as well as the game and fish they kill.

Efforts are to a certain extent being made by some of these bands to cultivate land and raise crops, and the Department encourages them in doing so; for apart from the important consideration that when white people become more numerous, and the present hunting grounds of the Indians, which have all been ceded by them, excepting their reserves—are monopolized by settlers, the game and other animals on which they now subsist will disappear, as they have done elsewhere from similar causes, and the Indians must therefore look to the products of the soil for their subsistence, the farinacious food secured by them by the cultivation of portions of their reserves supplies them with a wholesome change of diet, or, rather, is an important addition to the diet of flesh with which the hunt and angling alone supply them.

Educational matters among the Indians of the province have been fairly successful. The Indians on a number of their reserves have through their councils passed rules and regulations for ensuring more regular attendance on the part of the pupils, and in respect to school matters in general on the reserves concerned. These rules have, with slight emendations, been confirmed by Your Excellency in Council, and they have, therefore, under the provisions of the Indian Act, the authority of law.

Several additional day schools were brought into operation during the year on different reserves.

The crops in all the reserves in this province whereon the cultivation of land is to any considerable extent attempted were bountiful during the past season.

A considerably larger area was also brought under tillage than was the case in the preceding year. As a consequence, the means of the Indians situated on reserves where this is the case have been proportionately augmented, and their prospects for passing the winter in plenty and comfort are assured.

QUEBEC.

The Indians of this province, although not as progressive as their brethren of the sister Province of Ontario, nevertheless contrived to support themselves for the most part without assistance from the Department during the past year.

They farm much less extensively than the Indians of Ontario, seeming to prefer engaging themselves as shantymen and raftsmen when they do not follow hunting and the manufacture of Indian wares, which very many of them still do, for a livelihood.

In the lower portion of the St. Lawrence some of them derive quite a considerable revenue by acting as guides and boatmen for tourists and anglers.

They, as well as some of those in the western section of the province, do also quite a lucrative business by the sale, at seaside resorts in Canada and the United States, of their manufactures.

The Indians of the Saguenay district, and those of the more easterly regions on the lower St. Lawrence, engage largely in the fur hunt. The former met with fair success last season, but the latter were not so successful, and both suffered greatly from the epidemic of influenza called "La Grippe."

The Indians of the Upper Ottawa derive the greater portion of their subsistence from hunting. The prices obtained by them for their last season's hunt were remunerative.

Their valuable reserve in the township of Maniwaki is sufficiently extensive to accommodate all of them when hunting gives out, and when they, like their brethren elsewhere, will be forced to look to agriculture as a means of procuring a living. Not a few already reside upon the tract during the open season, and evince considerable enterprise in farming, raising cattle (supplying themselves for the more successful prosecution of the former avocation with improved machinery), and in making public improvements on the reserve by the construction of roads and bridges.

The day schools on the various reserves of the province were kept in operation during the year; but, as intimated in a previous part of this report, until industrial schools are established but little substantial progress in the educational line appears possible, as day schools have proved a poor means by which to impart instruction to Indian children, when unaided by the superior advantages obtainable at schools of the industrial type.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Micmacs of this province pursued during the past year their normal course of honesty and industry.

The occupations in which they principally engage, namely, fishing, hunting, coopering, cutting timber, porpoise shooting, manufacturing baskets and other Indian wares, working at mills and on railways, coupled in most cases with gardening, and on some of the reserves in Cape Breton with farming to a small extent, enabled the able-bodied among the Indians to support themselves and families; while the Department extended the usual amount of assistance to the sick and aged.

All of their agents agree that the Indians of Nova Scotia are a very honest, law-abiding class. One of the agents, the Rev. D. McIsaac, of Glendale, in the county of Inverness, speaking on this topic, makes the following remarks:—"There is one trait in the character of the Micmacs which cannot be too highly praised. Living as they do, they frequently suffer many privations. This evening they may not have to-morrow's breakfast in reserve for themselves and families, and yet a case of theft from their white neighbours is, I believe, utterly unknown. The gradual elevation of a race with a fair characteristic like this so firmly impressed on them ought not to be despaired of."

The same gentleman again states:—"I am happy to be able to report an unmistakable improvement in the condition of all the Indians in my agency. Each succeeding year shows more clearly than the preceding one that it is only a question of time to find them good and useful citizens, provided only that they are well treated and have fair opportunities of advancement."

The prevailing epidemic of influenza appears to have afflicted very many of the Indians of this province during the past year. Pulmonary complaints also claimed their victims among them.

The schools mentioned in previous annual reports as being in operation on the more important reserves continued to be conducted with a fair amount of success.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Amalecites of the western counties of this province, and the Micmacs of the eastern counties, prosecuted with considerable vigour and with a fair amount of success their different avocations of mixed farming, fishing, manufacturing Indian wares, hunt-

ing, manufacturing timber, rafting, acting as guides for sportsmen, and as day labourers, &c. Altogether the Indians of this province may be described as maintaining themselves in independence, and, for the most part, in comfort. They appear to be, as a general thing, a thrifty and industrious class of people, the contrary being the exception and not the rule with them.

The aged and sick received the usual amount of assistance and attention from the Department through its agents during the past year.

The health of the Indians of this province in general was fairly good. "La Grippe," however, was prevalent among some of them, but it was not attended with fatal results.

The schools referred to in the reports for previous years continued their operations during the past season with a greater or less degree of success in each case, those on the St. Mary's reserve, near Fredericton, and on the reserve on the Tobique river, being the most favourably reported of.

The Amalecites are described by their visiting superintendent as a temperate, law-abiding people, and as commanding, by their general conduct, the esteem of those who employ them.

I regret to say that, in so far as relates to temperance, so good an account is not given of the Micmacs by their visiting superintendent. That officer reports that "notwithstanding the stringency of the regulations regarding the sale of liquor to the Indians they do procure it, and are made miserable by its use."

In the successful prevention of the use of intoxicants by and the traffic in the same with the Indians a great deal depends on the activity of their agent, and the interest taken by him in protecting the Indians under his charge from becoming victims of the habit of indulging in the use of spirituous liquor.

It is invariably found that when an agent energetically exerts himself in the endeavour to suppress the traffic in intoxicants with the Indians, and to bring to justice parties engaging in the same, his efforts are crowned with success, and the Indians become sober, and, as a consequence, greatly benefited morally and socially by the suppression of the traffic.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

There is but little to remark respecting the condition of the Indians of this province; it remains practically the same as in previous years. An improvement in the moral sentiment, especially in the younger portion of the community on Lennox Island reserve, is reported by the Indian superintendent for the province.

A temperance society has been formed by them which promises to be productive of benefit to their people.

The Indians of this reserve added considerably to the area of land brought under cultivation during the past year.

The farming operations of the Indians upon the smaller reserve at Morell appear to be more restricted than those of the Indians on Lennox Island. The school on the latter reserve has received fresh impetus by the appointment of an excellent teacher, and the attendance thereat is reported to be larger.

Sickness, attended in some cases with fatal results, was very prevalent among the Indians of this province last season. Disease of the lungs and pneumonia were the most serious complaints.

These Indians were for the most part able to support themselves and families without more assistance from the Department than the usual supply of seed to plough in the spring; any other relief given was, as a general thing, confined to the sick and aged.

MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN.

The wise restrictions elsewhere alluded to in this report, imposed by recent regulations of the Department of Fisheries on the catching for sale or barter of fish, especially whitefish, in the lakes and other waters of this province and district, are the cause of great satisfaction to the Indians, their minds being relieved thereby from the apprehensions which before filled them, that were fishing on the extensive scale on which it was carried on previously to the passage of these regulations to be continued, the lakes and streams would be very soon entirely depleted, and thus the most important item of their food supply would be forever lost to them. It is, however, hoped that, as previously stated, the harm that has been done in the past by over-fishing will be soon remedied by the restrictions referred to, and by re-stocking with fish fry the partially depleted waters in the above province and district, as well as those in the North-West Territories.

While the proximity of some of the reserves in Manitoba to towns and villages is prejudicial to the interests of the Indian occupants, in so far as the facility for procuring intoxicants is concerned, it is, on the other hand, favourable to many of them, by enabling them to obtain remunerative employment at those places; but on the whole the Indians on reserves more distant from white centres, who have to devote their energies more exclusively to cultivating the soil, fishing and hunting, are more comfortable in their circumstances, and are not exposed to such temptations as are the others above referred to. The energetic measures, however, taken by the Indian agents to bring to justice all parties guilty of infractions of the liquor clauses of the Indian Act appear to be bearing fruit at last; few, if any, reports having of late reached the Department of the sale of liquor to Indians in Manitoba.

The circular letter which, as mentioned in my report for 1889, was addressed by the Department to all police and other magistrates in the Dominion, requesting them to cause the law prohibiting the sale or gift of intoxicants to Indians to be stringently enforced, has no doubt likewise had a beneficial effect in restraining this traffic in Manitoba and in the other provinces.

A pleasing report of progress on the part of the Indians of the St. Peter's reserve has been received. They are said to be, as a people, in a more prosperous condition than are even the residents of other origin in many of the older settlements on the Red River and the River Assiniboine.

The schools, which are six in number, on the reserve, were kept up during the past season with varying success. The great drawback to the success of these institutions, and to their being of greater benefit to the children of the reserve, consists in the irregularity and small attendance of children thereat.

The council of chiefs of the band has, however, in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Act, recently passed stringent rules and regulations to compel the general and regular attendance of all children of an age to attend; and it is hoped that good results will follow.

The school attendance on all the reserves in Manitoba, upon which day schools have been established, is similarly defective; and it is hoped that the injunctions of the Department, that rules and regulations to remedy matters in this respect should likewise be passed by the councils of the bands owning the reserves, will be obeyed.

The resources possessed by the Indians of the eastern reserves of Manitoba for making a living, namely, fishing, farming and hunting, are sufficient to enable them to keep themselves and families in comfort. Some assistance has, however, to be extended to the sick and aged from time to time.

The Indians of the Lake Manitoba reserves, residing as they do in a good hunting and fishing country, were likewise able last season, as they had done in previous years, to obtain their own subsistence from these resources without any difficulty.

They own a considerable number of cattle, and as the land on their reserves is for the most part unsuitable for farming, should their other means of procuring a livelihood give out, which is, however, not likely to be the case for some years, these Indians would probably have to turn their attention to stock raising, their reserves being better adapted for that enterprise than they are for agriculture.

The Indians of the central portion of the province continue to be, as they always were, strongly addicted to wandering about from place to place, and averse to settling on their reserves. The condition of matters in this respect is certainly very unsatisfactory. Their lands have to be planted, as well as their crops reaped for them. The only improvement that has taken place is an apparent, and which it is hoped will prove to be, a permanent, reformation of moral character on their part, which consists in their not being so much given to over-indulgence in intoxicants as was formerly the case. The agent of these Indians reports that during the payment of their annuities last year no intoxicants were brought on any of their reserves, and that there was no indication of any Indian being under the influence of the same.

With the exception of the cost of putting in and reaping their crops for them, no assistance, except to the sick and aged, is given to these Indians. Some of them obtain their living by the sale of seneca-root, which grows abundantly in that part of the province, is valuable for medicinal purposes, and commands a ready purchase at good prices. Others are employed as labourers by white farmers of the locality, and they obtain good wages for their services.

The Indians of the western part of the province are for the most part tillers of the soil and raisers of cattle. Of the four bands of Sioux in that section three of them engage extensively in agriculture, occupy their farms in severalty, and possess quite large herds of cattle. Their progress during the past season was most satisfactory.

The fourth band is, I regret to have to state, making no progress. Their reserve being situated close to the boundary line between Canada and the United States, is a rendezvous for Indians from the latter country; and for a similar reason visits by these Sioux to the United States are so frequent as to interfere with their success as agriculturists.

The other band of Indians in this agency are of the Cree tribe. They are treaty Indians, and dependent to a considerable extent on the chase and fishing for their sustenance. They, however, farm to some extent, and own quite a number of cattle.

The Indians of the district of Keewatin continue to depend principally on hunting and fishing. The land on their reserves being of a rocky nature and covered thickly with trees, tillage of the same is extremely difficult. They, however, make brave attempts to overcome their difficulties, and, in addition to what they procure by fishing and hunting, they manage to grow some root crops.

These Indians, as well as those of Manitoba, viewed with serious apprehension and dismay the rapid destruction which went on for several years of the formerly ample fisheries of Lake Winnipeg and other waters from which they had from time immemorial derived the principal portion of their sustenance; and their delight and satisfaction were proportionately intense when they were informed of the wise and humane preventive measures recently established, ensuring, as it is hoped they will, aided by the steps that will doubtless be taken to replenish the partially depleted waters with fish, a subsistence for themselves and their children after them.

These Indians are a peaceable, quiet class, and very industrious. Excepting the relief extended to the sick and aged, and seed supplied them every spring, they receive no assistance from the Government. They are practically, therefore, self-supporting.

They own a considerable number of cattle, and the number is annually increasing.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

The report of the Indian Commissioner for the North-West Territories and the reports of the inspectors of agencies and of the Indian agents and industrial school inspectors, as well as the tabular statements showing the quantities of grain and roots planted and harvested, respectively, on the various reserves, and the quantities sown and harvested by individual Indians, all of which are published herewith as appendices to Part I of this report, contain such full information in respect to Indian matters in each locality that a description of their condition would necessarily be a repetition of the statements contained in those reports, and therefore superfluous.

It is gratifying to observe, from the various reports and statements referred to, that the past year has been one of peace and quietness on the one hand, and of increasing prosperity, as the result of thrift and industry, on the other hand.

Numerous instances of individual effort on the part of Indians having been rewarded with success are recorded.

The increasing spirit of enterprise, as evidenced by the eagerness of many of the Indians to compete at agricultural exhibitions, is most encouraging; and it is all the more pleasing when, as has been the case in a number of instances, the exhibits offered for competition by them have obtained prizes as against those of white competitors.

The natural instinct of the Indian for gambling, or earning gain by chance, is by these exhibitions directed into a healthier channel, as he can, at them, have an opportunity of competing for and, if successful, obtaining prizes far exceeding in value that of the article or articles exhibited.

The emulation between Indians of different reserves aroused by the consideration that by raising superior grain and roots they may snatch prizes at the fairs from one another, as well as from other exhibitors, has a most beneficial effect.

They thus learn much more rapidly than they otherwise would to distinguish between superior and inferior products, and they are stimulated to do their utmost to secure prizes by giving careful attention to their crops.

Some of the Indian women have also become so skilful in dressmaking, knitting, the manufacture of butter, baking of bread, and in making hats, baskets and mats, that they likewise compete for prizes at the exhibitions.

The wives of the farm instructors on the various reserves act as instructors of the Indian women in these industries, as well as in household duties generally, and some of the former have been very assiduous in the performance of this duty, and that they have been successful with their pupils in many instances is evident from the style of articles and manufactures exhibited by the latter at the fairs, which have won prizes and elicited words of commendation from all parties.

It is also most satisfactory to know that by the instruction of the Indian women in these avocations they are being led to employ themselves in what is not only more profitable to themselves and families, but in what is more becoming to their sex than continuing to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water," as they all previously were, and too many of them still are.

The work of endeavouring to elevate morally and socially men, women and children, and to stimulate them to aspire to better things, thus goes on.

What is being done for the education and industrial training of the children of Indians of the North-West Territories has already been described, under the heading "Education," in a previous portion of this report.

The condition generally of the health of the Indians of the North-West Territories during the year was more satisfactory than in the year 1890. This better condition of sanitary matters may possibly be due to some extent to the erection on some of the reserves of a better class of buildings for residences, which by being partitioned off into two or more apartments afford more accommodation, as well as secure better ventilation; and the necessity for all the occupants of the house to sleep, eat in, and otherwise use the one room is done away with.

The rules of the Department in regard to sanitary precautions are likewise universally observed.

The more general use of vegetable and farinaceous food, as supplementary of a meat diet, is also no doubt conducive to a better condition of health.

The subdivision by survey of the land, or a portion of it, upon the reserves into individual holdings, so as to admit of the occupation of the latter in severalty by Indians, is proceeding each season. Last year four reserves, two at Peace Hills, in the district of Alberta, a third at Indian Head, and a fourth reserve in the Moose Mountains, were similarly subdivided.

As stated in previous annual reports, the occupation of land in severalty is an important factor in the civilization and training of Indians to habits of independence and self-support; it also promotes among them a healthy spirit of emulation; and the fact that the work they bestow upon and the products grown in their fields are for their own exclusive benefit gives them a deeper interest in their holdings than they would take in land in working which they would be merely contributing by their labour to the common good of the band, as is the case when Indians on a reserve cultivate the land in common.

The following are the aggregate quantities in bushels of the grain and root crops harvested during the season of 1890 on the various reserves in the North-West Territories. The grain crop for 1891 had not been threshed when the annual reports and returns were received:—

	Bushels.
Wheat.....	67,726
Oats.....	21,592
Barley.....	19,761
Potatoes.....	44,284
Turnips.....	14,788
Carrots.....	1,340
Rye.....	413
Garden produce.....	2,337

A large proportion of this produce is the result of the individual labour of Indians upon their respective holdings.

A return showing, in the case of each agency, the crops sown and harvested by individual Indians, will be found appended to this report.

The population of the Indians resident upon reserves in the territories surrendered under Treaties 4, 6, 7, all of whom are under the management of the North-West Superintendency, as distinguished from those under the management of the Manitoba Superintendency, is in round numbers about fifteen thousand.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Indians of this province have always been distinguished for their industry and energy; and the record of their conduct during the past year, as described in the reports of the visiting Indian superintendent for the province and the Indian agents for the various sections into which for Indian purposes it has been subdivided, shows that they fully maintained their reputation in those respects.

The Indians whose reserves are situated in the Cowichan, Kamloops, Okanagan, Fraser river, William's lake or Lillooet and Kootenay districts during the past season combined the occupations of farming, and cattle, sheep and swine raising, fruit culture, hop-picking and mining with fishing and hunting; while the Indians of the west coast of Vancouver Island, as well as those known as the Kwawkewlths, and those of the north-west coast of the mainland, including Queen Charlotte islands, and the Indians of the Babine district, depended more exclusively on fishing, hunting, killing seals and trapping. They all engaged more or less in the fish-canning industry; and salmon having been very abundant, they were able to secure a plentiful supply for their winter's requirements, besides obtaining remunerative wages at the canneries while the latter were in operation.

From one end of the province to the other prosperity and contentment reigned among the Indians during the past year. Even on the north-west coast, where but a few years since considerable difficulty was experienced in managing the Indians, owing to exaggerated ideas instilled into their minds as to their land rights by evil counsellors and mischief-makers, actuated no doubt by sinister motives, the Indians having become pacified and assured that the Department was doing all it could for them, tranquillity undisturbed prevailed during the year.

The health of many of the tribes was seriously affected by the epidemic of influenza which has been and is still so prevalent everywhere in the Dominion. Many of them died from it, or from the consequence which followed an attack of the disease.

The four schools of the industrial type established at Metlakahtla, Kamloops, Kuper Island and Kootenay, continue to give unqualified satisfaction, and so pleased are the Indians with the prospect thus presented to them of having their children educated and trained in a knowledge of trades and agriculture that the Principals of these institutions report that had the buildings double the lodging capacity they now possess there would be no difficulty in filling them. It is hoped that the industrial institution which, in my report for 1890, it was stated it was proposed to establish on Cormorant island, in Alert Bay, for the purpose of instructing the Indian youth of the Kwawkewth tribe in industries, will be brought into operation during the present year.

The condition of Indian matters in the various provinces and territories having been reviewed, I shall close this report with the usual statement in respect to the work done at headquarters by the various branches of the Department during the past year.

ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

The amount at the credit of the numerous trust fund accounts on the 30th June, 1891, aggregated in principal and interest \$3,515,233.67; being an increase of \$36,032.68 over the sum at the credit of the same accounts on the 30th June, 1890.

The expenditure from these funds during the last fiscal year amounted to \$285,490.39, being \$8,160.42 less than was expended during the preceding year.

The expenditure from the Parliamentary appropriations for Indian purposes in Manitoba, Keewatin, the North-West Territories, British Columbia and the Maritime Provinces, consisted of the following amounts:—

Manitoba, Keewatin and the North-West Territories...	\$833,187 77
British Columbia	85,054 93
Nova Scotia	5,820 23
New Brunswick	6,152 13
Prince Edward Island	1,997 68
	\$932,212 74

The number of accounts kept by this branch increased from 278 in 1890 to 476 in 1891.

This large increase was mainly due to a necessity which arose for opening a number of accounts with individual lessees to whom lands upon the Indian reserve in the township of Tyendenaga, in Ontario, had been leased for the benefit of the individual Indian locatees of the same.

The pay-cheques prepared and issued during the year numbered 12,494, being 385 more than were issued in 1890.

The number of certificates for credit issued by the branch was 80, and the number of statements prepared for the Auditor General was 60.

• Statement C and the subsidiary statements, 1 to 128, contain full particulars in respect to the revenue placed to the credit of and the expenditure charged against the trust fund accounts; while similar information as respects the Parliamentary appro-

priations can be obtained on referring to Statement B, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and the fifteen subsidiary statements thereto from A to O. The documents referred to are published as appendices to this report.

LAND AND TIMBER BRANCH.

The quantity of surrendered land sold during the past year for the benefit of the Indians concerned was eighteen thousand nine hundred and fifty acres, and the amount for which they were sold was \$26,477.43.

There still remain unsold 457,866 acres of surrendered lands.

From old and new sales of land and timber there was realized \$79,979.65, and from leased lands \$18,195.68.

There remained unpaid on the 30th June last on account of lands sold arrears of purchase money and of interest thereon to the amount of \$223,343.03.

The quantity of land sold, as well as the area remaining unsold in each Township are described in Statement I attached to this report.

The following statement describes the principal work done in this branch during the year :—

Agents' returns examined and entered.....	614
New sales entered.....	197
Sales cancelled.....	81
Cancellations revoked.....	2
Leases prepared and entered.....	23
Payments entered.....	1,011
Notices to purchasers in arrears.....	3,029
Assignments examined and entered.....	286
Assignments registered.....	299
Descriptions prepared for patents.....	303
Patents engrossed.....	318
Patents registered.....	318
Patents despatched.....	332
Patents cancelled.....	6
Location tickets prepared and entered.....	27
Files dealt with.....	3,600

STATISTICAL, SUPPLY AND SCHOOL BRANCH.

Files dealt with, many of them entailing reports and other work.....	2,300
Quarterly school returns examined.....	960
Requisitions for teachers' salaries, being 306 over those received in 1890, checked and scheduled for payment..	926
Blankets forwarded to Indian agents for Ontario and Quebec.	898
Requisitions on Queen's Printer and Stationery Department for printing, stationery and school material.....	563
Acknowledgements of above supplies.....	563

Much work was involved in checking the numerous requisitions, which were heavier than those of the previous year, received from the agents of the Department for school material and books, and in the preparation of orders for the same, as well as in preparing requisitions for stationery and printing for the agencies and for the Department.

All statistical and school returns and all statements respecting supplies issued, cattle and implements owned, elections of chiefs and councillors, &c., &c., are examined and reported upon by this branch.

The special appendix attached to this report, and the tabular statements respecting schools and population, which likewise form appendices hereto, were prepared by this branch.

TECHNICAL BRANCH.

The following is a statement of the work done by this branch during the year:—

Engineering.

Plans and tracings prepared	14
Reports made	94
Examinations made	172
Specifications drawn	3
Estimates, &c	7

Architecture.

Estimates and specifications	43
Drawings	26
Reports made	55
Examinations	146

Surveying.

Maps and plans drawn	91
Tracings and sketchings drawn	125
Reports made	141
Examinations made	496
Plottings made	51
Instructions prepared	7
Copies made of field notes	5

Accounts.

Examinations	88
Reports on same	17

Miscellaneous.

Examination of papers	63
Reports made	26
Contracts prepared	12
Calculations, &c., &c.	160

CORRESPONDENCE BRANCH.

The number of letters drafted, transcribed and entered during the past year was 18,546, being in excess of the correspondence despatched in 1890 by 809 letters. These letters covered 22,920 folios of letter books of foolscap size; a number of them were written and entered by the stenographic staff attached to the office of the deputy head of the Department, for whom they likewise transcribed reports, &c., upon matters of importance which required the decision of Your Excellency in Council or of myself as Minister at the head of the Department.

REGISTRY BRANCH.

The number of letters received and registered during the past year was 20,913, which shows an increase of 545 letters over the number received and registered in 1890.

I have caused to be prepared, and I have the honour to submit with this report, a lithographed map, on which is shown the position of the numerous Indian reserves in the Dominion, which have been allotted and surveyed up to the present date. There are, however, quite a number of reserves in British Columbia, and a few in that portion of the territory covered by Treaty No. 3, commonly known as the North-West Angle Treaty, which falls within Ontario, which have yet to be allotted to the Indians entitled to the same. This map does not purport to show the extent of the reserves, as the scale of the same would not admit of this being done; it merely therefore shows approximately the position of the reserves.

I have the honour likewise to attach hereto, as a special appendix, the usual tabular statement showing the number of Indians resident on the various reserves within each superintendency and agency, their real and personal property, the crops raised during the season of 1890, and the value of the other industries followed by them.

I have also the honour to place herewith reports from the officers of the outside service of the Department, and from the Principals of the various Indian industrial institutions; likewise the usual tabular statement respecting the schools of all classes in operation, the census of the Indians, the agricultural operations on the numerous Indian reserves in the North-West Territories, the crops sown and harvested by individual Indians, the earnings of individual Indians, and the number of Indians belonging to the North-West Territories and their whereabouts.

The financial statements of revenue and expenditure previously referred to will also be found herewith.

All respectfully submitted.

E. DEWDNEY,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

SPECIAL APPENDIX.

SPECIAL

PROVINCES, AGENCY OR BAND.	Resident Indian Population.	IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, LAND CULTIVATED AND FRESH LAND PLOUGHED.				PERSONAL							
		Houses.	Barns and Stables.	Land Cultivated. Acres.	Land newly Broken up. Acres.	Ploughs.	Harrowes.	Wagons and Carts.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Other Imple- ments.	Cows.	Bulls.
<i>Ontario.</i>													
Grand River Superintendency—													
Six Nations	3440	664	312	19200	103	460	350	425	196	8	250	930	
Mississaguas, N.C.	255	93	95	3600	150	90	67	175	44	1	130	175	
Walpole Island Agency.	828	209	105	2734	138½	95	49	84	25	3	61	224	
Western Superintendency—													
1st Division	514	132	77	2199	172	77	66	109	35	2	61	93	
2nd do	1289	289	110	8410		157	120	146	66	4	156	175	
3rd do	303	76	50	1220	40	57	28	56	15		89	63	
Northern Superintendency—													
1st Division	3588	894	635	7315	228	290	229	158	46	8	2033	269	
2nd do	865	184	77	1495	104	26	28	10	1			116	
3rd do	1110	206	84	2195	490	61	39	14	4	1	1	87	
4th do	1738	552	23	360	1	11	8	3	1	1	284	17	
Golden Lake Agency	90	33	16	60	6	5	4	1	1			11	
Tyendinaga do	1076	193	185	9000		112	112	65	60	4	130	165	
Lake Simcoe do	125	34	19	345	5	14	12	7	6	1	15	14	
Cape Croker do	394	105	93	1206	34	83	48	90	13		1060	45	
Saugeen do	385	80	70	690	70	35	23	35	20	1	30	50	
Alnwick do	242	66	37	2465		20	13	25	11		25	18	
Mud and Rice Lake Agency.	251	61	26	785	6	10	7	14	2		16	19	
Rama Agency.	226	75	23	795	4	13	12	12	5		70	20	
Penetanguishene Agency.	357	33	21	598	23	13	10	12	2	1	145	39	
Scugog Agency.	42	13	11	300		10	5	9	4		32	5	
Totals.	17018	3992	2071	64972	1574½	1639	1230	1450	557	35	4588	2535	
<i>Quebec.</i>													
Caughnawaga Agency.	1767	414	370	4230	25	233	178	370	20	16	175	220	
St. Régis do	1202	155	108	2415	7	79	53	54	6	10	80	163	
Viger do	111	19	2					1					
St. Francis do	377	78	32	144		3	3	9					
Lake St. John do	403	77	29	100	10	16	14	15	2	2		36	
Maria do	101	20	14	240	30	8	5	12	3			11	
Restigouche do	448	99	46	665	5	23	29	30	5		5	35	
River Desert do	448	72	35	725	5	18	16	18	2		140	36	
Jeune Lorette do	299	63	6	86		3	2	7				9	
North Shore, River St. Lawrence, Superintendency.	1302	147	9	24		2	2	7			5	6	
Becancour Agency.	47	9	4	75		2	1	4			20	3	
Temiscamingue Agency.	133	45	22	123	3	7	6	2	1		170	17	
Totals.	6638	1198	677	8827	85	394	311	529	39	28	595	536	

APPENDIX.

PROPERTY.					GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.										OTHER INDUSTRIES
Oxen.	Young Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Barley.	Other Grains.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Other Roots.	Hay.	VALUE.	
					Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.	\$	
100	1470	1005	250	2500	28619	48623	10760	4206	5611	3960			2420	9,500	
6	350	180	180	190	4500	15000	2550	5400	350	300			240	1,000	
31	365	413	148	622	4777	2179	317		4997	4765		888	743	9,243	
2	134	184	14	216	4111	9302	659		1746	3397			363	2,817	
5	312	266	14	474	8150	15420	910	330	9162	5490			3034	500	
	130	98	20	264	3001	3189	1366	35	4909	2874			260	75	
296	218	614	105	1149	2896	4777	5530		2403	30892			1384	45,169	
43	163	44	19	62	40	600	37		199	6111			203½	9,305	
52	105	104	12	103		1670	320		65	6995			610	15,080	
19	39	5				100	10			4800	100		137	49,250	
2	15	9	7	11	31	102	78		375	515			57	1,507	
	125	160	250	200	2600	13200	6500	17100	2520	2720			450		
	21	36	13	58	850	1000	375		10	250			25	3,125	
4	260	113	56	300	1000	800	2000		490	3500			175	5,710	
	96	105	50	150	500	2300	1000		500	2590			180	2,875	
	17	37		85	892	1349	1238	625	597	2052	1060		53	7,461	
2	29	22		65	1310	1630	1090	130	180	2235			13	7,905	
	30	17		58	600	1800	400	200	130	2800			180	3,300	
38	54	36		106	268	563	372		451	2793			83	681	
	8	11		20	800	1250	350	650	250	350			11	2,280	
600	3941	3459	1138	6633	64945	124959	35882	28676	34945	39889	1160	888	10621½	176,783	
30	310	410	15	156		10708	2181	1152	3915	10109		710	1270	25,000	
6	122	156		208	1404	3871	441	328	1566	4190			695	8,998	
				2			12	30		100			3	2,515	
		8				140	64		63	1580			47	23,000	
7	21	20	32	35		611	221	67	238	775			70	13,035	
6	5	11		18		196	2	4	106	105			25	2,194	
15	35	27	60	75		2000	25	100	500	2000			200	1,900	
	55	19	42	30	45	1072	130		30	3850			285	15,950	
	3	7		15		250	45		36	800			80	24,915	
2	5	6		6						140			12	43,600	
		1		7						73			40	850	
3	24	5	12		18	65	30	15		1600				2,550	
69	580	670	161	552	1467	19118	3166	1681	6527	25424	0	710	2727	166,507	

SPECIAL APPENDIX.

PROVINCES, AGENCY OR BAND.	Resident Indian Population.	IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, LAND CULTIVATED AND FRESH LAND PLOUGHED.										PERSONAL.		
		Houses.	Barns and Stables.	Land Cultivated.		Land newly Broken up.	Ploughs.	Harrow.	Waggons and Carts.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Other Imple- ments.	Cows.	Bulls.
				Acres	Acres									
<i>New Brunswick.</i>														
North-Eastern Superintendency...	849	195	71	375		21	29	13	1			42		
South-Western Superintendency—														
1st Division.....	455	69	11	170½		8	7	9	1		169	5		
2nd do.....	227	40	15	262	2	4	3	6	1		91	8		
Totals.....	1531	304	97	807½	2	33	39	28	3		260	55		
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>														
Annapolis.....	67	13									5			
Shelburne.....	58	7	2									2		
Digby.....	154	39	4	250	10	1	1	7			359	2		
Yarmouth.....	80	3	1	1½								1		
King's.....	73	13	1	11	3	1	1	1			3	1		
Queen's and Lunenburg.....	139	51	11	235		3	4	6			40	5		
Halifax (1890).....	110		10	20		7		5			40			
Hants.....	182	17	9	275		3	1	4				5		
Colchester.....	100	22		6	1									
Cumberland.....	60	16	3	75	2½			2			9	2		
Pictou.....	189	44	2	28				3			30			
Antigonish and Guysboro'.....	169	47	7	325	2	2	1	1				3		
Richmond.....	240	40	10	320		2	2				40	12		
Inverness.....	137	17	7	310	5	4	4	6			98	10		
Victoria (1890).....	140	28	9	83	5	1	1				59	32		
Cape Breton County.....	178	35	13	800		6	4	6				14		
Totals.....	2076	392	89	2730½	28½	30	19	41			683	89		
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>														
Superintendency.....	314	59	18	220	20	9	12	6			75	8		
<i>British Columbia.</i>														
Cowichan Agency.....	2048	550	258	2158	32	102	56	109	1	4	3	313		
West Coast do.....	2864	369	11			1						4		
Kwawkwelth do.....	1732	195	2	7½										
Lower Fraser do.....	4338	1179	290	2999	348	88	36	63	2	1	2117	348		
Williams Lake do.....	1803	394	152	1155	40	51	42	13	6	1	278	531		
Kamloops do.....	2401	406	149	828½	158½	87	40	19	2		1300	234		
Okanagan do.....	878	173	110	1384	90	93	33	21	4		612	788		
Kootenay do.....	696	146	17	180	34	29	9	4				455		
N.-W. Coast do.....	4001	808	5	86	5½						287			
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency.....	2645	453	5	107	53									
Totals.....	23406	4673	999	8905	760¾	451	216	229	15	6	4597	2673		

-Continued.

PROPERTY.					GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.									OTHER INDUSTRIES
Oxen.	Young Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Barley.	Other Grains.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Other Roots.	Hay.	VALUE.
					Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.	\$
11	55	18	46	77	56	1401			287	4286			118½	2,600
1	19	9	2	8		565	15		274	685			20	10,010
1	20	6		33	10	600			750	1250			65	10,600
13	94	33	48	118	66	2566	15		1311	6221			203½	23,210
										160				425
				2										310
	2	1	9	4		50	5	10	8	500			60	8,665
				2										600
	3	2		2		20	6			200			20	440
10	35	20	9	2	60	83	47		103	75			107	122
5	2	1		2										
1	3					250	5		10	175			50	
										250				550
		1		1		50	1			250			3½	815
		1		1	75	8				600			3	4,070
			4	2		70				570			40	3,250
	10	4	25	10		100	6	8	16	500			40	320
3	10	4		6		120	2½		64	1700			260	3,300
4	22	1	16	22		200	7	20	35	600			75	160
7	20	5	25	5		75		25	20	3000			1200	8,690
30	107	40	88	68	135	1026	79½	63	256	8580			1858½	31,717
6	24	15	4	6	7	500		8	260	2330			29	6,400
106	462	381	404	198	500	9280	500			5000			700	
2	5	18	30	76						1500			10	76,260
										460			2	8,100
138	495	893	363	2301	3560	5797	4764	388	2329	25425			1334	62,750
	204	3244		1020	7300	2000	1175	1585	20	4505			720	25,700
92	283	2202	20	251	1383	1831	615	90	743	17794		2157	608	67,020
216	369	3316		382	11780	2450	784		654	10200		630	612	24,455
127	542	2068			235	1700	140			1230			68	1,100
	4	14		10						3600	100	950	6	320,530
	2	14												99,080
681	2366	12150	817	4238	24758	23058	7978	2063	3746	69714	100	3737	4060	684,995

SPECIAL APPENDIX

PROVINCES, AGENCY OR BAND.	Resident Indian Population.	IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, LAND CULTIVATED AND FRESH LAND PLOUGHED.					PERSONAL						
		Houses.	Barns and Stables.	Land cultivated.	Land newly Broken up.	Ploughs.	Harrow.	Waggons and Carts.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Other Imple- ments.	Cows.	Bulls.
				Acres.	Acres.								
<i>Manitoba and N.-W. Territories.</i>													
F. Ogletree, Agent, Treaty No. 1..	512	38	16	429	35	16	10	31			220	25	
A. M. Muckle do 1..	1901	441	298	738	6½	75	96	130	6	1	1228	354	
H. Martineau do 2..	760	306	163	131	29	28	23½	52			6	223	
R. J. N. Pither do 3..	1095	132	37	109		11	8				660	42	14
F. C. Cornish do 3..	873	277	38	68	6½	18	13				450	37	15
John McIntyre do 3..	324	328	21	95		15	15				680	20	5
Touchwood Hills Agcy. do 4..	800	187	71	639		97	32	82			3855	182	
Muscowpetung's Agency do 4..	713	254	85	720	134	98	45	94	4		1127	94	2
Birtle Agency do 4..	930	107	81	1466	640	82	54	33	7		2400	122	
Fort Pelly Agency do 4..	637	60	51	161	4	38	33	39	3		1206	149	
File Hills do do 4..	272	44	42	291	60	44	18	28	2		554	132	
Assiniboine Res. Agcy. do 4..	210	138	38	370	27	29	7	16			44	27	
Crooked Lakes Agency do 4..	618	122	91	1465	295	91	36	35	3		1260	110	2
Moose Mountain do do 4..	267	93	46	371	15	30	16½	23	1		573	38	
A. Mackay, Agent do 5..	2087	656	148	204	21½	42	62				2410	112	14
Joseph Reader, Agent do 5..	994	220	57	65½	7½	28	39				751	61	
Saddle Lake Agency do 6..	699	128	88	584	127½	51	37½	55	5	1	1225	166	7
Peace Hills do do 6..	552	63	43	500	88	84	40	70	1		2283	87	
Battleford do do 6..	875	324	150	850½	111	133	61	47	5		1336	241	
Onion Lake do do 6..	609	123	76	594	100	47	16	27	1	1	920	137	
Duck Lake do do 6..	705	138	101	1103	74	49	26	34	5	1	1411	151	
Edmonton do do 6..	697	193	105	733	149	48	22	23	3	1	194	66	
Carlton do do 6..	1263	111	91	720	102	57	43	41	1		1067	105	6
Sarcee do do 7..	850	330	43	397½	5	10	11	9			1102	121	5
Blood do do 7..	1696	227	14	281		1					1525		
Blackfoot do do 7..	1757	472	3	327	71	2	3	7			1155		
Peigan do do 7..	914	87	21	187	6½	27	6	23	1		238	126	
Totals.....	24210	5599	2018	13549½	2115½	1251	773½	899	48	5	29880	2928	70

NOTE.—The 1st division of the Western Superintendency of Ontario includes the Chippawas of Sarnia, and Munsees and Oneidas of the Thames; and the 3rd division of the same superintendency comprehends 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.

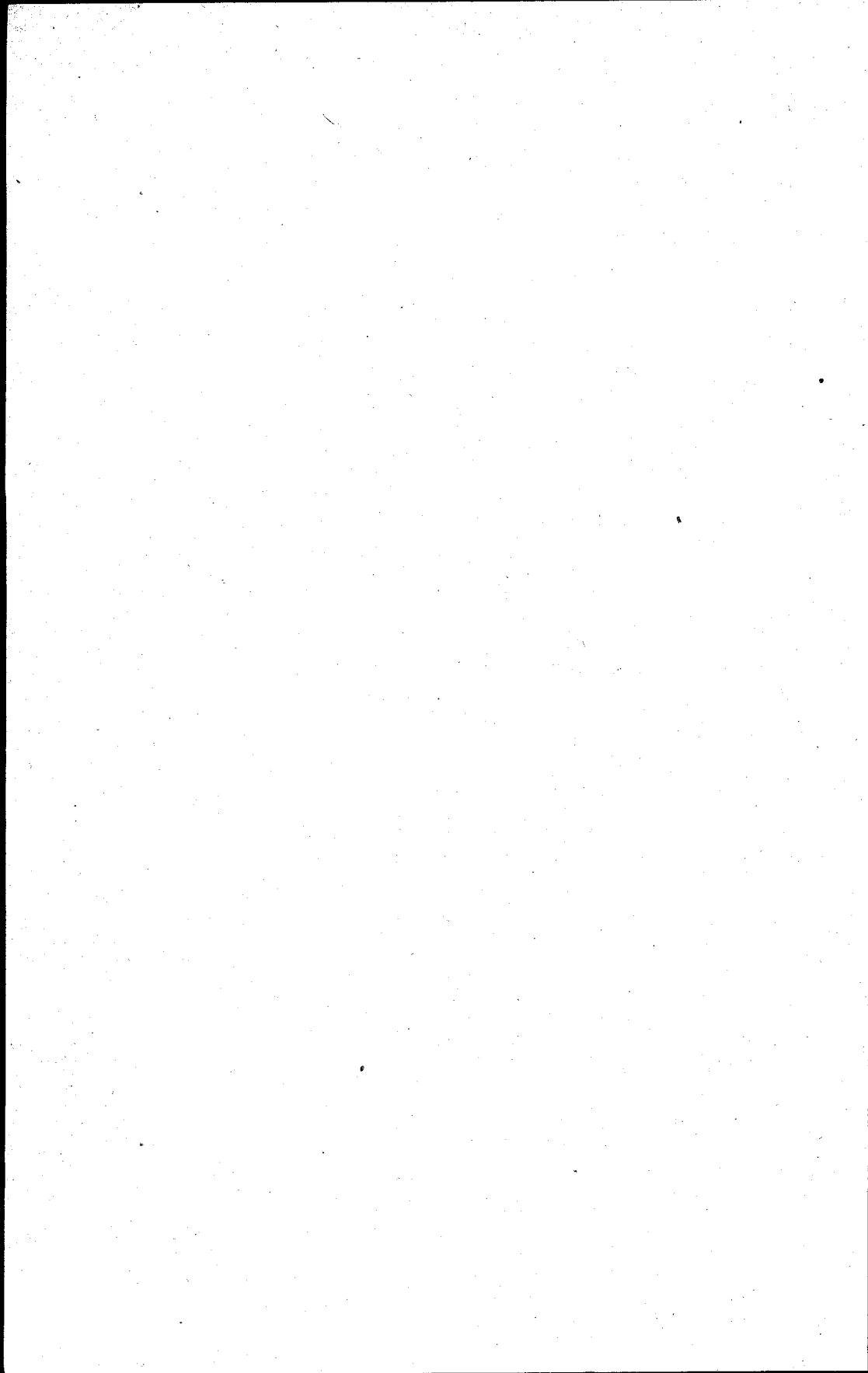
The North-Eastern Superintendency of New Brunswick includes the Micmacs of the counties on the east side of the Province, except Victoria

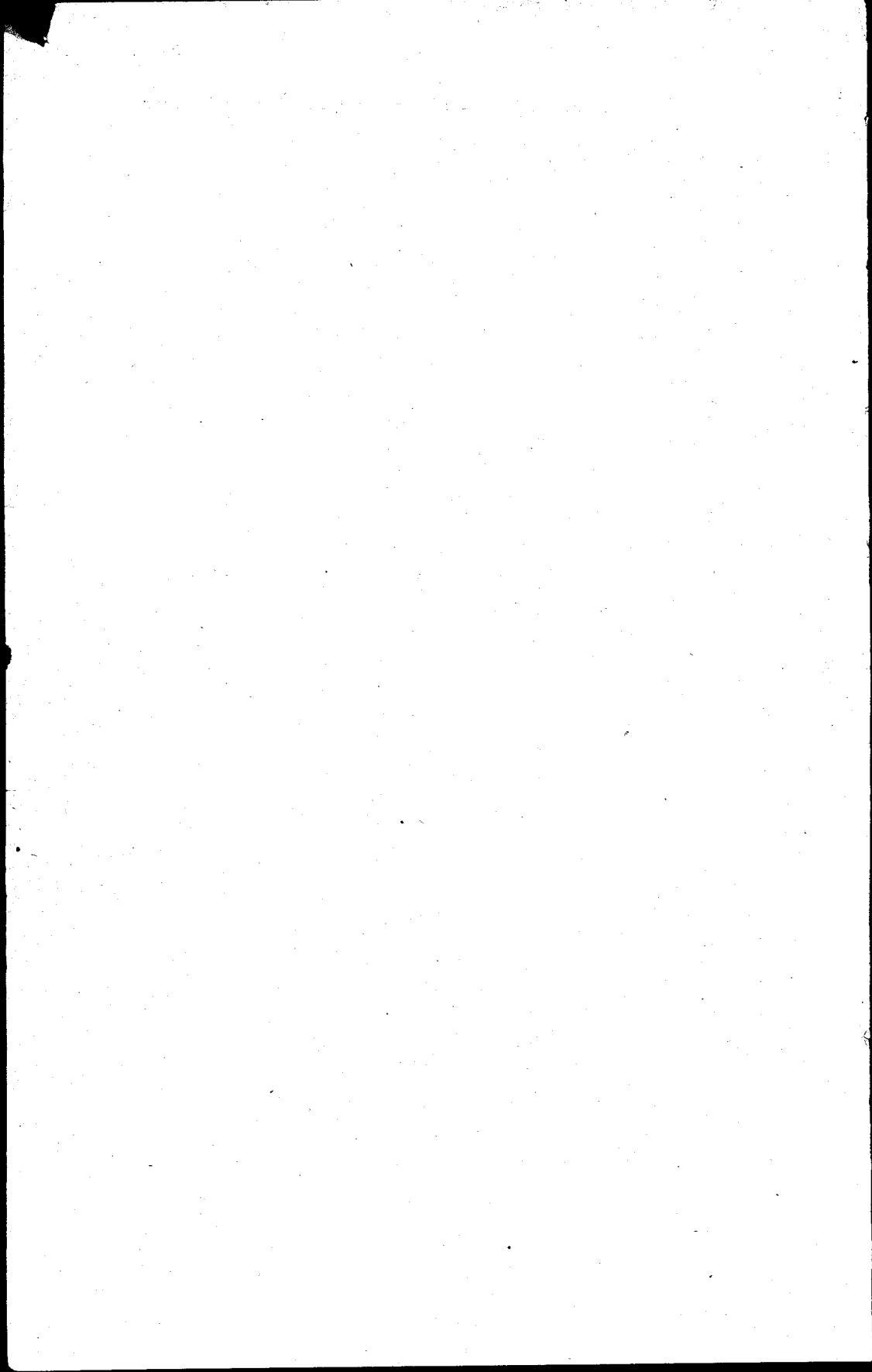
—Concluded.

PROPERTY.					GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.									OTHER INDUSTRIES
Oxen.	Young Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Barley.	Other Grains.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Other Roots.	Hay.	Value.
					Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.	\$
23	37	71			5708					1000			195	3,050
272	582	77		102	1230	2610	6	1570	400	14965			3980	25,500
121	284	125	6	14		33	10	10		4730	25	51½	923	10,824
31	42	8								2940				8,492
28	27	26								5966				9,456
7	13				4½					3894				19,468
89	332	158			3091	310		777		1680			1070	4,195
135	193	298			3318	302			45	2634	1176	455	1144	10,971
175	249	243	90	10	9315	1660		250	2110	3395			1145	21,150
67	265	68			212	551				1196				6,817
67	258	77			2317	609				1550				678
21	61	57	82		943					1154	3136			958
101	212			7	5932	657	98	30	312	2461				5,654
44	99	23			733	215			10	371	719			2,215
50	130													728
24	81							1		4215				184
84	230	191			130	187		1287		1710				8,055
81	160				76	547		2242		1283				652
236	457	91	123	1	5807	1868	42	160		2285				1865
108	200	80	26	26	169			2312		1064	887	50	1000	1,700
116	234	103			3029	733	10	940		1359	702			1315
49	123	170		39	1110	540		2216		1830	500			2,606
113	225	4	39		1324	544		749		750	1237			940
10	180	450	62			135				2520	350	120		1329
		1552			12					496				220
		1345				675				4838	130			175
14	99	662				175				1700	120			780
2064	4823	5879	428	215	44460½	12401	166	13151	3303½	72186	8982	676½	21450	240,233

Kettle Point and Rivière aux Sables; the 2nd division of that superintendency embraces the Chippawas the Moravians or Delawares of the Thames. and Nipissingas of Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands, and the Ojibewas of the north shore of Lake Henvey Inlet, Lake Nipissing, French River, Lake Témiscamingue and the Iroquois of Gibson; the 3rd and Michipicoten; and the 4th division of the said superintendency takes in all the Ojibewas of Lake

north-east of that Province. The 1st division of the South-Western Superintendency of that Province and Madawaska, which form the 2nd division of that superintendency.





REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1891.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 27th January, 1892.

To the Right Honourable Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley, G.C.B., Baron Stanley of Preston, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—

I have the honour to submit the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended on the 31st December, 1891.

In presenting this report it is my pleasing duty to state that the past season has been one of uninterrupted tranquillity among the Indians of the Dominion. The "Messiah Craze," which affected so many of the Indian tribes in the United States, occasioned little or no excitement among our Indians : and the "Ghost Dances," which were so freely indulged in by the Indians of the former country, were not celebrated by any of the Indians of Canada, so far as the Department has heard : nor was this because their sympathy was not sought by their relatives and acquaintances on the other side of the line. On the contrary, there is sufficient cause for believing that runners and messengers were sent from the disaffected Indians of the United States to some of our Indians, in the hope that they might be induced to lend their aid to the movement, but their overtures were rejected and met with no response.

Gratifying progress towards becoming wholly self-supporting has been made by such of the numerous bands of Indians of whom this Department, through its agents, has the supervision, as are not already able to maintain themselves.

The examples of increasing industry and thrift are more noticeable in the North-West Territories and Manitoba than in the case of Indians of the older provinces, owing to the contrast which the present settled condition of the majority of the Indians of those parts, as tillers of the soil and herders of cattle, presents to the continual unrest which but a few years ago characterized them, when as painted and feather-bedecked warriors they traversed the vast plains which they are now assisting to reduce to a state of cultivation, one tribe at continual war with another, or when, as hunters they sought for a precarious subsistence from the buffalo chase.

MOHAWK INSTITUTION,

BRANTFORD, ONT., 11th September, 1891.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you a report on the Mohawk Institution, for the year ended 30th June, 1891.

Attendance.

During the year fifteen boys and thirteen girls entered, and sixteen boys and fourteen girls left the institution; the number on the books 31st December, 1890, being ninety.

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

Under 1 year	1
From 1 to 2 years	7
do 2 to 3 do	14
do 3 to 4 do	5
do 4 to 5 do	2
do 5 to 6 do	1

Average attendance of boys, two and a-half years; girls, two years and five months.

The attendance has become more uniform; only one pupil attended less than a year (she went home sick), and only one remained longer than five years. In 1880 eight pupils attended less than a year, and five more than five years.

The applications for admission continue to exceed the accommodation of the institution.

The average number of pupils boarded and clothed was ninety-one.

The following improvements have been made:—

(a.) Building a brick basement to the boys' play-house with lavatory, hot and cold shower baths, dressing room, in which each boy has a separate locker, a boot shelf and towel rack.

In the upper floor are a reading room, clothes press, play room and trunk room, forming altogether a most complete home for the boys, whilst it is so situated as to afford a refuge in the event of a conflagration in the main building.

(b.) Putting electric (incandescent) lights into the class rooms and sewing room.

(c.) Constructing an officers' dining hall in the basement of main building.

(d.) Building a furnace room in boys' department, so as to remove furnace from dining hall.

(e.) A new cooking, baking and hot water apparatus in kitchen and scullery.

(f.) Adding a third organ for the girls to practice upon. Every girl in the upper school now receives daily instruction in instrumental music.

Health and Conduct.

An epidemic of influenza visited the school early in the year and caused interruption to the usual routine, as few pupils or officers escaped its attack. Though in some cases the sickness was severe, no fatality occurred. One girl (a pagan Indian) positively

PART I

OF THE

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN OFFICE,
BRANTFORD, 14th September, 1891.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to transmit my annual report in duplicate, on the Six Nations, of the Grand River, with tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1891.

I have experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining the required information, as I have been here such a short time, but I endeavoured, from a personal house to house visitation on the reserve, to obtain such accurate statements as was possible. As a number of the Indians were absent from the reserve, I had in many cases to obtain my information from neighbours. The Indians are very reticent in regard to their affairs, consequently I do not feel certain in every instance of the correctness of the figures given in the tabular statement; I hope, however, before another report is required, I shall be able to give an accurate statement regarding the reserve.

The crops for the past year were generally good. There are but few good farmers, and these always manage to have good returns from their farms; if they fail in one direction, they succeed in another. Generally, the Indians do not look ahead. They can live on very little during warm weather, and make no preparations for approaching winter.

Stock is being raised in greater numbers every year, but great difficulty has been experienced in sheep raising, on account of the number of dogs on the reserve. These are, however diminishing in number, and more sheep are being raised, and it is hoped that in a few years the Six Nations will be successful in stock raising generally.

Some of the Indians are raising a larger and heavier class of horses than formerly, and these will at any time be marketable.

Eight threshing machines are owned on the reserve. Some are the latest steam traction engine threshers, and managed exclusively by Indians.

There are industries on the reserve which give constant employment to a number of people. There are also some general stores, all managed by Indians.

The health of the Indians during the summer and autumn months is generally good; but during the winter and spring there is a great deal of sickness, principally influenza and malarial diseases. These were of a mild type last winter. They are due, principally, to the small, over-heated and badly ventilated dwellings, the want of wells, and imperfect drainage; while their diet, consisting so largely of pork, hot biscuits and corn bread, is not conducive to health. The Indians, however, are gradually providing better ventilation in their dwellings, digging wells and growing and keeping for winter use greater quantities of potatoes and other vegetables and consuming more wheat bread and oatmeal.

refused to take the medicine prescribed for her, on the ground that "white medicine no good for Indian." I was obliged to ask her friends to remove her. I regret to say she did not recover.

Beyond this the general health of the inmates has been good and no death has occurred in the institution during the last ten years.

The conduct of the pupils has been fair. Six boys absconded immediately on the reopening of the school after the summer holidays, for which, I believe, the system of allowing partially trained lads a period of unrestrained license is responsible, as no others ran away during the previous twelve months, nor have any done so since.

All pupils are now admitted upon written agreements that they shall remain for not less than two years and without any vacation; that those who go home upon the completion of their term must, if they wish to re-enter, make application within thirty days. By this system undesirable characters are eliminated and those only who are deserving are re-admitted. The result is already apparent, and I am convinced that more lasting effects will result from even two years continuous training than from four years attendance under the old system of an annual return to former habits and evil surroundings, which entirely unfit the majority of pupils for further training and in all cases greatly retarded their progress in English speaking.

Education.

The class work has been well done and good progress effected. Four pupils passed the examination for entrance to the Collegiate Institute, and are now taking their special course of training as teachers of Indian schools, viz.:—Francis Styres, Christie Anderson, Reuben Tobias and David Benedict.

Farm.

The results of the farming operations for the year have been most gratifying to me—in fact, they have far exceeded my most sanguine expectations.

The rainfall was above the average and especially benefited the light and gravelly soils of which this farm is chiefly composed. We harvested one thousand two hundred and seventy-five bushels of wheat, one thousand four hundred and ninety-five bushels of oats, two hundred bushels of pease, one hundred and fifty tons of hay, nine hundred and ninety bushels of corn (unshelled), and six hundred bushels of potatoes, besides other roots, corn fodder and garden vegetables.

Trade Shop.

The balance in favour of this department is small, as there has been very little work done in which profit could be gained, nearly the whole operations being confined to improvements and repairs at the institution, which are charged at actual cost.

It is a great disappointment to me that I cannot induce more lads to remain long enough in the trade shop to gain a fair knowledge of the business, As soon as they obtain a little experience in the use of tools they imagine they are worth more than they get and, are easily led by their friends (?) to seek employment elsewhere, so that few attain to anything like a fair knowledge of their trade.

In reviewing the results of the year's work I am on the whole satisfied, finding, as I do, that substantial progress has been made and that the outlook affords encouragement for future effort.

There is great improvement in the condition of the Indian dwellings, but the advance is most marked in the dress and manners of the younger women and girls.

Formerly it was very rarely that a girl came to the institution provided with under-clothing and night dresses; these are now becoming necessities. The highly-coloured

Educational matters have been fairly satisfactory during the past year, although the attendance was not so large as in the previous year, owing to sickness among the children. There are ten schools under the control of the Six Nation School Board, and one school under the control of the chiefs, and a new school house is now in course of erection.

There are four Episcopal churches on the reserve, and services are held in two school houses. There are also two Methodist and three Baptist churches, all well attended.

There are about 790 members of the Six Nations, belonging to the Cayuga, Seneca and Onondaga bands, who do not identify themselves with any Christian Church.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. D. CAMERON,

Visiting Superintendent.

WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,

WALLACEBURGH, ONT., 31st August, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and tabular statement on the Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island, for the year ended 30th June, 1891.

In my report for 1890 I had to say that I did not think the Indians were quite as well prepared in the way of provisions, &c., for the winter as they were the previous year, but I am able to report that notwithstanding this they have got through the winter without suffering in any way. The planting and cultivating were attended to better this year than ever before, and the harvest just gathered was the best that Walpole Island ever saw.

There has been a general turning to the land as a means of support, and many, very many, who never sowed a bushel of grain before last fall, have got wheat enough for their bread and some to sell. The corn crop this year is not quite up to the usual mark, owing to the cold weather about planting time, but it will nevertheless be a very good one.

The potatoes and vegetables are a fine crop, and there is scarcely a family on the three Islands who has not a pretty fair outlook in the way of provisions for the winter.

I am glad to be able to report a substantial increase in the population since taking the census for 1890. I visited every house within the last month, and have taken the census with as much care as possible.

The health of the people has been better during the past year than it has ever been during my term of office. Partly owing to the change in the mode of living from camping out to living in houses, and partly to the attention paid to the suggestions of Dr. Mitchell as to the proper cooking of food and other matters respecting which they had no previous instructions, there are fewer deaths among the young children, and longevity is becoming a characteristic among the older portion of the people.

The schools have been regularly kept during the year, with a fair attendance of scholars. The teachers are all well trained, two of them having been educated at the Mount Elgin Institute and the other at the Shingwauk Home.

Divine service is held in both churches every Sunday, and the morals of the people are improving, especially in the matter of drinking. In this particular there is a great change for the better, there being not more than three habitual drunkards on the reserve at this time, and they are becoming ashamed to be seen drunk.

There have been some improvements in the way of drainage, roads and bridges; there has also been a new ferry established at the High Banks, which is quite a convenience to those who live at that end of the Island.

I hope that another school will soon be established at the head of the island, as the distance from that point to the school is too great for the children to travel, while there are children enough of school age there to warrant the establishment of another school.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. McKELVEY,

Indian Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY,—1ST DIVISION,
SARNIA, 15th September, 1891.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1891. The three reserves in my agency are the Sarnia Reserve, in the township of Sarnia, on the banks of St. Clair River, and the Kettle Point and Aux Sable Reserves, on the shore of Lake Huron, in the township of Bosanquet, all in the county of Lambton. The crops last year were very light, but I am pleased to say that they are excellent this year; the only difficulty has been to get them saved during the wet weather. Improvements in building have not been numerous, but there have been considerable improvements made on the farms. The Indians on the Sarnia Reserve have started an agricultural society for the first time and are preparing for what they hope will be a successful show. The school on the reserve has been taught since January by Miss Walsh, and the improvement she has effected in the attendance is marvellous; the school house is well filled every day. The Rev. Mr. Edwards, the Methodist Missionary, and his wife are doing a good work, as they both take an active part in school matters and also look closely after the spiritual interests of the Indians. The school on the Aux Sable Reserve is taught by Miss Vance who is very energetic and has a fair attendance every day. The spiritual wants of the Indians of that reserve are looked after by Rev. Mr. Fesant, Methodist Missionary. He holds service once each Sunday. The Kettle Point School is taught by Henry Fisher, an Indian, but the attendance is not as satisfactory as it should be. The Methodist and English churches both hold services on this reserve. I am able to report a small increase this year in population. There have been twenty-one births and thirteen deaths, making eight of an increase, and producing the total of 508 Chippewas on these reserves. The Pottawatomies on the Aux Sable Reserve, number thirty-four, an increase of eight since last year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. ENGLISH,

Indian Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—2ND DIVISION,
STRATHROY, 26th August, 1891.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and tabular statement, with statistics of the Indians within this agency, comprising the Oneidas, Chippewas and Munceys of the Thames, for the year ended 30th June, 1891.

ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES.

The members of this band felt themselves very much honoured by a visit of the Deputy of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs to their agricultural exhibition last season.

The progress of this band has been steady. They are a quiet, industrious people.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES.

This band is also prospering. Their farming operations have been fairly satisfactory for the past year; many of them have done well, while a very few, as usual, appear to be rather indifferent about farming, and wander about making baskets and axe-handles and such like for a living, only remaining upon the reserve for a short time occasionally.

MUNCEYS OF THE THAMES.

The Indians of this band have, during the past year, pursued their usual avocations with little or no variation.

There are living upon the Caradoc Reserve four families of the Pottawattamies, who are located for land, but have no claim to any money for distribution to the other Indians living upon the reserve, as they do not belong to either of the bands living thereupon. They number ten souls and are very quiet and inoffensive people.

All the schools within my agency have been kept open during the year, and have been duly visited by the Public School Inspectors for Middlesex. Four of the teachers employed are whites and three are Indians.

The Mount Elgin Institute and Industrial Farm, under the able care of the Rev. W. W. Shepherd, is doing a good work among the Indians.

Divine service in the several churches within the agency has been regularly held during the year.

The sanitary condition of the Indians has been good, there being no contagious diseases prevalent among them.

In general the affairs of the bands are prosperous, and the Indians, with a few exceptions, are doing ordinarily well.

The usual supply of blankets to the aged and infirm among the Chippewas and Muncey bands, have been distributed, as directed by the Department.

The total population of Indians within my agency is one thousand two hundred and ninety-nine. There are a few illegitimates living upon the reserves who are not included in any of the bands, neither are they in the number given as the total population.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS GORDON,

Indian Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—3RD DIVISION,
HIGHGATE, ONT., 18th August, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and tabular statement respecting the Moravians of the Thames for the year ended the 30th June, 1891.

The population of the band now numbers three hundred and three, being an increase of eleven since last census; at least one-half of this increase is from immigration. There has been also an increase in the number of births.

I have to report a good harvest in all kinds of grain; the greatest improvement being in the quantity of hay raised; this crop far exceeds the quantities raised in previous years.

This band made a fine exhibit of farm and other products at the Western Fair held in the City of London last fall, and again succeeded in carrying off the silver medal for the best exhibit of any reserve exhibiting at the Fair.

This is an agricultural reserve and that only, and all things considered the advancement in that line during the last few years has been marked, although there is room for greater improvements still.

There are two good schools on the reserve, one taught by an Indian teacher, and the other by Miss Millar of the Moravian Mission ; they are fairly well attended.

There are three churches on the reserve, and if earnest work can accomplish anything, all should prosper.

The health of the Indians of this reserve has not been good during the past year. Consumption seems to be on the increase, a number of deaths having occurred from this disease, which, according to medical opinion, being infectious, has spread to a great extent among the Indians of this band, so much so that a number of the old log houses have been pulled down and others will have to follow.

At present there are only two cases on the reserve, and we hope thorough sanitary measures will stop (or at least check) the disease.

The roads and bridges are in a fair state and where required they are being repaired as fast as possible.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN BEATTIE,

Indian Agent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY, ONTARIO—1ST DIVISION,
INDIAN OFFICE, MANITOWANING, 14th September, 1891.

To the Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my report and tabular statement, with statistics of the Indian bands under my charge for the year ended 30th June, 1891.

The Indians of Manitoulin Island continue to maintain their reputation as good and successful farmers and fishermen ; their crops having been remarkably good. They have also been fortunate in their fishing ; their material condition is one of comfort and prosperity.

The general health of the Indians during the year has been satisfactory.

Sixteen schools have been in operation during the year, the new schoolhouse at Thessalon Indian Reserve has been completed and the school is in operation. The combined church and schoolhouse at White Fish River Indian Reserve has been completed but has not been opened, a suitable teacher not yet having been obtained.

The usual distribution of blankets to the sick, aged and infirm Indians has been made, and grants in relief have been made to the blind and crippled.

Ojibways and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.

The Sheguiandah Band are intelligent and industrious, prosperous and contented ; they have been visited three times during the year. The census shows an increase of four during the year. They have a handsome church, also a school, on their reserve under the auspices of the Church of England.

The West Bay Band occupy an extensive reserve containing some of the most productive land upon this island, excellent crops are raised and the Indians are well-to-do and contented. Three visits have been paid to their reserve during the year. They have a school and church on their reserve, which are under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Missionaries at Wikwemikong. The census shows a decrease of five during the year.

The Sucker Creek Band possess a small reserve near Little Current, which contains some excellent land. They number one hundred and ten, an increase of one during the

year. They have a combined church and schoolhouse on their reserve under the auspices of the Church of England.

The Sheshegwaning Band number one hundred and sixty-five, a decrease of four during the year. They have a school and church on their reserve, and are under the spiritual care of the Reverend Missionaries at Wikwemikong. They are industrious and well-to-do.

The Obidgewong Band occupy a small reserve on the west side of Lake Wolsey. They number twenty-four, an increase of one. They pay much attention to their farms and are successful agriculturists. The band are all pagans.

The South Bay Band number seventy, the same as last year. They are farmers and fishermen, and are prosperous. They have a church and school at their village under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

The Cockburn Island Band number thirty-six, an increase of one. They follow farming and fishing, and are fairly prosperous.

The Ojibways of Lake Huron.

The Thessalon Band are still very much scattered, a part only of the Indians live on the reserve. They are principally fishermen and devote but little attention to farming. The census shows a decrease of one. The school on their reserve is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Missionaries.

The Maganettawan Band are settled on the West Bay Reserve, Manitoulin Island. Their farms contain some excellent land and are very productive. Their children attend school at West Bay. The census shows an increase of one.

The Spanish River Band have increased fifteen in number during the year. They are separated into three divisions. The first division live on the reserve at Sagamook; the second on the reserve on Spanish River, and at Pogamasing on the Canadian Pacific Railway; the third on the Manitoulin Island.

The first division farm and fish, but seem to lack industry and energy. The second are hunters, with the exception of those who live on the reserve, who are farmers. The third division live on the Manitoulin Island and are very well-to-do. There are two schools on the reserve.

The White Fish Lake Band follow hunting as their main support. They are commencing to do a little farming and have added some three acres to their clearings; at my recent visit to their reserve the potatoes, corn, oats and pease looked remarkably well. The census shows a decrease of two since last year.

There are two schools, one at White Fish Lake Village, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The other in the immediate neighbourhood of the reserve controlled by the Rev. Mr. Huntingdon of the Methodist Church.

The Ojibways of Mississauga River are another band of hunting Indians; they are usually very successful. The census shows an increase of six during the year. Agriculture receives but little attention at their hands. The school on the reserve is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

The Point Grondine Band have decreased three in number. They farm, fish and hunt for their support; they earn considerably money by gathering blueberries and cranberries. The fall of 1890 was a very successful season for them in this respect.

The census of the Serpent River Band shows an increase of eight. They are good hunters and are beginning to farm a little and are slightly increasing the area under cultivation. The school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The band enjoy a considerable degree of prosperity.

The French River Band have increased five in number during the year. They live at Sheguiandah, Manitoulin Island, and are prosperous and contented.

The White Fish River Band numbers seventy-nine an increase of three; about two-thirds of these Indians live on their reserve, the remainder at Sucker Creek and Sheguiandah. They have recently completed the erection of a combined church and school house at their village. The building is highly creditable to its builders and is a fine and commodious structure.

The Tahgaiwinine Band live on the unceded part of Manitoulin Island. Their census shows a decrease of one. The men follow farming and fishing, and are industrious and prosperous. The children attend school at Wikwemikong.

The Manitoulin Island Indians (unceded) number one thousand and seventy-nine, an increase of eighteen during the year. The births were fifty-eight, deaths thirty-nine; emigration two and immigration one. They got out and sold timber to the value of \$25,000; this, in addition to their earnings as farmers and fishermen, has rendered them very prosperous.

They continue to improve their dwellings; new and more commodious houses are continually being built and their village presents a highly creditable appearance.

The industrial and other schools on this reserve are doing good work.

The annuity and interest payments made to the Indians of this superintendency during the year just past amount to \$12,819.56. Their earnings from other sources have been satisfactory.

The general condition of the various bands is highly favourable, a large degree of material prosperity being enjoyed by all.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. C. PHIPPS,

Superintendent.

PARRY SOUND, ONT., 12th September, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and enclosed tabular statement, showing the condition and progress of the various Indian bands within my superintendency for the year ended the 30th June last.

Parry Island Band.

This band, during the past year, has pursued an even course. There have been the usual petty variances incident to all communities, but nothing has occurred either to seriously disturb the general harmony or to obstruct a quiet steady progress. The crops of last year were fair and there was no distress in the band during the year, and while attendance at the two schools might have been better, there is little to complain of in this respect.

The close proximity of this island to the town of Parry Sound with its large lumbering establishments affords, at almost all seasons of the year, abundance of labour to those of the band who are disposed to work, and most of the band freely avail themselves of these facilities. Consequently, with fertile soil, plentiful fishing, and abundant and remunerative work at almost all times, the lot of this band is unusually fortunate.

Shawanaga Band.

The habits and methods of this band show little, if any, improvement. Indolence and procrastination are still the characteristics of the older members. The severe lesson which sickness should have taught them during the year 1889-90, has not produced the hoped-for results, and only a very slight addition has been made to the number and size of their houses.

In one respect, however, a notable improvement has taken place. Some of the younger men are showing a disposition and ability to adapt themselves to civilized means of earning their living. In addition to working in the lumber woods in winter, several of them now, with skill, endurance and success, fish in the deep waters of the Georgian Bay with nets and boats the same as white fishermen.

The health of the band during the year has been fairly good, notwithstanding that an epidemic of scarlatina again broke out last spring and caused several deaths.

The school has made some improvement during the year, but it has been deemed expedient to substitute a white for an Indian teacher, so as to promote the learning of English by the pupils.

Henvey Inlet Band.

The past year has to this band been one requiring care and circumspection. The crops of last year were not over abundant, and to make matters worse many of their potatoes were destroyed, so that on the approach of spring they were short even of seed potatoes. In their need, however, assistance was rendered to them, and now they have crops that compare favourably with those in other parts of this district. To compensate for this there has been a good hunting season and good fishing, consequently another year has passed without any untoward event.

I am glad to have to report that considerable improvement has taken place in connection with the school, and that the progress of the pupils has been very good. Unfortunately the teacher after holding the position for nine months resigned it at the end of last June quarter, and it was only at the beginning of this month that another was secured to take her place.

Like their Shawanaga neighbours, though not to so considerable an extent, some of the members of this band are beginning to seek employment at deep lake fishing. It is to be hoped that this beginning is the prelude to their entering generally and systematically into this class of work. With ready markets at Point aux Barrie and the Bustard Islands for all the fish they can take, there is every opportunity for them to make money at this lucrative and, to them, congenial occupation.

Nipissing Band.

With one exception, there are none but favourable circumstances to report in connection with this band. That exception is the unfenced or only partly fenced condition of the Canadian Pacific Railway which runs through the full length of the most populous part of the reserve. This is a serious grievance, for when an Indian of this band becomes possessed of a cow, he also becomes seized with a constant anxiety lest he should, on looking for her, find her mangled carcass on the railway track.

Though several infants and children have died during the year, only one adult (killed on the railway track) has passed away; consequently the general health of the band may be considered to have been fair.

The crops of last year were below the average, but as labour was abundant and hunting successful there was no privation or destitution complained of.

The school operations for the year were not all that could be desired, owing entirely to the frequent changes in the teachers. The progress of the pupils, notwithstanding, has been satisfactory.

Dokis Band.

Little if anything can be reported concerning this band. Reticence and independence characterize its leading members, and as these seem to exercise a dominant influence over the rest, it is almost impossible to approach them for any other purpose than that of paying them their annuities.

On the question being again brought before them, they again decidedly refused to surrender their timber with the object of its being sold for their benefit. Owing to extensive lumbering operations going on all around their reserve, their timber is in great danger from fire, and it seems most expedient that it should be sold; but the obstinacy of one or two in refusing to surrender, blocks the way of this being accomplished, with the result that \$50,000 worth of pine timber is liable to be destroyed any dry summer.

Temogamingue Band.

I am happy to say that I generally receive a cordial welcome from all the bands, but my reception by this band may be termed enthusiastic. As soon as my canoe

rounded one of the points of Bear Island, in the centre of Lake Temogamingue, quick movements among the snow-white tents that dotted the shore showed that we had been seen and recognized, and then a general movement was made to the usual landing, where, by the time I set foot on shore, every male member of the band was waiting to give me a firm grasp of his hand and a glad and smiling greeting, and for an hour or more I had ample evidence that the coming of their Superintendent with the "Shooneyah" was a welcome event.

It was soon evident that improvement was taking place in the condition and prospects of this band. One of the first things I was spoken to about, when in council assembled, was the best means by which a whip-saw could be obtained. This band, which hitherto lived chiefly in tents all the year round, now desire to build houses, and at once consulted me as to the best way to obtain the means of manufacturing lumber at a place where saw mills are unknown.

Another sign of improvement is that more attention is being paid to agriculture, but owing to the want of a reserve the effort does not promise the satisfactory results that would otherwise accrue. Each man who turns his mind to tilling the soil clears up a piece of land on the shores of the lake where he thinks best, frequently isolated and far distant from any neighbour or neighbourly assistance.

The earnest hope that the question of their reserve would be speedily and satisfactorily settled was again expressed.

Gibson Band.

As usual this band stand foremost of all others in this superintendency in the matter of material welfare. They are happy, contented and prosperous. Their personal property, as shown on the enclosed tabular statement, is increasing in a most satisfactory manner, and their crops this year at the time of my visit (1st instant) were simply splendid, and if securely harvested should abundantly supply all the year's needs. It was on this reserve that I saw the finest fields of oats, turnips and Indian corn that I have seen in the district.

During the year, one death and ten births have taken place.

I visited the school and found that it had been wainscotted and lathed preparatory to plastering. The educational condition of the pupils was not satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. F. WALTON,

Indian Superintendent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—3RD DIVISION,
SAULT STE. MARIE, 13th October, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward you my report for the year ended 30th June, 1891, of the three Indian bands under my charge.

Garden River Band.

On the 23rd December, 1890, Chief Augustin, head of this band, died at a good old age, and was buried in the Church of England cemetery, Garden River. A subscription was taken up to erect a monument over his grave to his memory, and, I believe, the sum of \$70 was collected for that purpose, one firm, the Marble Mountain Company, subscribing \$20 towards it. It then became a question of having a new chief, and by your instructions an election was held at Garden River, on the 10th March, for that purpose, and four members of the band came forward to contest the honour. Seventy-six votes were polled and it resulted in the choice of one of the late Chief's brothers—Pequit-

chenene—being elected by a majority of two. Four sub-chiefs were also elected, and matters have gone on very well under their rule. Regarding the state of the reserve the appearance of the houses continues to improve, fences are kept in better condition, crops have not been so good as usual; the hay crop was the best had for some time back. The members still continue to earn their living in the old way, in the winter time working in the shanties, in the spring at Hollister & Co.'s mill, and in the summer going out with American fishing parties; but this last occupation has greatly fallen off. The liquor traffic, I regret to say, still continues. I have made several attempts to prosecute, but it has never gone further than to serve the summonses, and just before the case comes on they go over to the American side. I am glad to be able to note an improvement in the attendance of the children at the Church of England school, but there is still room for more. The members of this band are divided, part being adherents of the Church of England, and part belonging to the Roman Catholic Church. Each have a school and also a church. The Roman Catholic school is attended by the Batchewana Band. The Garden River and Batchewana Bands are so mixed up on the one reserve that it is difficult to speak of them apart.

Batchewana Band.

The greater part of this band reside at the bay west of the Garden River Reserve, and earn their living much in the same way as the Garden River Band, except that they do not participate in the cordwood-cutting during the winter on the reserve. They are great explorers, but as yet no great discoveries have been made. Their chief, Nubenaigooching, has shown his people a good example by building himself a very good frame house. Most of the houses on this portion of the reserve are good. Their crops were much the same as the Garden River Band, in fact, it is difficult to make a distinction between them, both living, as they do, on the same reserve. A good many of this band work for Hollister & Co. during the winter, and they do more fishing than their neighbours. The school is pretty well attended from this end. All of this band are Roman Catholics. They have only a small reserve of their own, about twenty-three acres; they are more scattered than the Garden River Band, some of them living at Goulais Bay, where they have a church; some at Batchewana, and a little settlement at the Hudson's Bay post, Agawa River. These last get their living by hunting and fishing; the last are very poor, but they all appear to be very contented.

Michipicoten and Big Head.

The Indians have for Chiefs Sanson Legard and Gros Jambette. The former resides with thirteen families of the band on the Michipicoten River, on the land bought from the Ontario Government, about three hundred acres. They have a Roman Catholic Church and schoolhouse, and fourteen houses. They raise very little, merely a few vegetables and about one hundred and thirty bushels of potatoes. They live by hunting and fishing, and working for the Hudson's Bay Company. On each of my visits I gave a dinner to thirty-eight or more. This year it was the number mentioned. I gave them blankets and tobacco. The rest of the band live in the interior by hunting; the Big Heads live most at Chapleau; these are Methodists, numbering about fifty.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. VAN ABBOTT,
Indian Lands Agent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—4TH DIVISION,
PORT ARTHUR, 31st August, 1891.

To the Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my annual report upon Indian affairs within my agency, together with my annual tabular statement covering the period for the year ended 30th June, 1891.

Fort William Band.

This band, I may say, are prospering each year more and more. About five hundred bushels of seed potatoes, oats, and pease in addition to smaller seeds such as turnip, &c., were planted by them last spring. They are also giving more attention to stock-raising of late. They have altogether three horses, seventeen milch cows, thirty head of young cattle and fifteen working oxen. On account of the increasing scarcity of fur and fish, they are obliged to turn their attention to agriculture and other modes of gaining a livelihood. During the last winter they got out a lot of different kinds of timber off their reserve for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and the most industrious of them made money. They did their statute labour this year in a creditable manner, each man working two days, and they have their roads and bridges in good order. They have three schools, an Indian day school, girls' school, and St. Joseph's Orphanage, all well attended and well supplied with stationery from your Department. Those among the girls at the Orphanage who have some genius and musical ability are taught fancy and other needlework and piano music. There has been a good deal of sickness, principally "la grippe," and several deaths in this band. They have good medical attendance. They now number three hundred and fifty-nine, an increase of nine over last year. Their religion is Roman Catholic; they have one church and a resident priest, and are very regular in their attendance at the church services. The appointment of two constables by the Department has had a good effect upon their morals, and has assisted to a great extent in their general improvement. During the past year four whites who came to the reserve with liquor were arrested and imprisoned, at hard labour, for two, three, and six months.

Red Rock Band.

The Indians of this band are divided. A portion of them settled on the Catholic Mission Ground some fifteen years ago, where they built their houses and made other improvements, and now object to moving on their reserve, five miles away across Lake Helen. Another portion are settled on the English Church Mission Reserve on Lake Nepigon; a few others are scattered about; and the remainder are on their Red Rock Reserve at the mouth of the Nepigon River, Lake Helen. At each of these settlements they make yearly improvements in the way of garden grounds and clearing new land, vying as to who will do the best. They, too, have to pay more attention to agriculture on account of the scarcity of fur. This band makes considerable profit during the summer season, out of the tourists who visit the Nepigon River, renowned for its beautiful scenery and fine speckled trout fly-fishing; these fish are plentiful, and run from two pounds to seven pounds in weight. The Indians get from \$2 to \$3 a day and canoe hire, which assists them very much. They have a good Roman Catholic school and church at Lake Helen, also an English church and school on Lake Nepigon. The teacher remains on the reserve, but the pastors move about on their missions to different points. This band numbers two hundred and five, the same as last year; the deaths have been equal to the births.

Pays Plat River Band.

The Indians of this band are gradually improving. They have cleared about three acres of new land, and seeded it down with timothy. They have a good working bull to do their ploughing, draw fuel, and do other work; they have also three cows and

some calves. Their crops of potatoes and turnips are good; altogether they will have about three hundred bushels, enough for their own use and seed for next spring. They dress neatly, and their houses are neatly kept. They number only fifty-three persons, a decrease of two from last year. The river runs through the centre of their settlement and abounds with fine trout and whitefish, a great assistance to them in living comfortably. They have a Hudson's Bay store, kept by their chief, Joe Fisher, who is a very industrious man, and a good example in every way to his band. This portion of the country is noted for good fur. They have no school, but are striving to get one; it is their intention to build a schoolhouse next year, after which they will ask the Department to supply a teacher. They are Roman Catholic in faith.

Pic Band.

This band succeed well in agriculture; they have good crops of potatoes, turnips and other vegetables, which, together with a few barrels of trout and whitefish, which they catch every fall, keep them comfortably over the winter. Their fur catch is getting less every year, and they begin to see that in a very short time they will have to depend entirely on their land for a living. The oxen advanced them by the Department last fall, and for which they have partly paid, were well wintered and are doing good work. They have placed money with me to make another good payment on them, which will leave but a small balance to pay next year. They feel very thankful to the Department for the accommodation. This past year they have been much afflicted with "la grippe," twenty-six of them having died of the malady. I paid them every attention personally and gave them good medical care, otherwise many more would have died. The death of several heads of families and the inability of others, through illness, to pursue the chase last winter has greatly impoverished many families, some of whom will require assistance to live through this winter. I have received letters giving me notice of coming distress. The band numbers 253, only one less than last year, despite the many deaths, owing to the increase of children.

Long Lake Band.

This band live entirely by the chase. This year, for the first time, however, they planted potatoes and sowed turnip seed furnished by the Department to give them a start, with the understanding that they should afterwards provide their own seed. But they have not had a fair trial this past summer, the weather having been very wet and cold the crop does not appear promising; if it should prove a failure, however, they will try again next year. They number 253, an increase of twelve over last year. They, too, have lost some by "la grippe." There are many more widows in this band than in any other in this part of the country, there being 91 women and only 57 men. Pressed by force of circumstances the women become good hunters, and it is said they stand the fatigue and exposure better than the men do. In all the bands under my agency there are more widows than widowers. The fur catch of the band last winter was worth about \$12,000; but the fur is found far from the frontier, principally between Long Lake and James' Bay and near the Atlantic coast. They live altogether in wigwams and have less consumption among them than those living in houses. Their lakes and rivers abound with fish, upon which they live in the summer season, but they subsist on animal food during the winter.

Nepigon Band.

This band numbers 513 persons, one less than last year. They, like the Long Lake band, live principally by the chase. Some of them made money this summer by attendance upon tourists. Their land is good and productive; many have potato gardens with good crops and will have several hundred bushels. They begin to see, by example of the frontier Indians, that it pays them well to work their land, as in the spring their hunting season is over and they have nothing else to do. Their fur is decreasing yearly, and they will soon have to procure their living by agriculture and fishing. I assist them and give them every encouragement in working their land. The Nepigon Lake abounds with

the finest fish, perhaps, in America. It is about 100 miles long by 50 wide, and will always be a source of revenue to them so long as white fishermen are kept off this and other inland lakes, as they have been, so far, very wisely, by the Provincial Government. This band has also been afflicted by "la grippe," and several deaths have occurred. They have divided into four different settlements for farming purposes, namely, Gull River Reserve, Jackfish Island, Trader's Bay and Poplar Lodge, where they are building houses and making improvements. They consider that if they should all settle at Gull River Reserve the fish in that locality would soon give out, and they would have to go too far to get them. Their school at Jackfish Island is well attended. In religion they are Roman Catholic, with the exception of a few pagans, but have no church. They are a very law-abiding people, the two constables appointed by the Department having a good effect upon them.

English Church Reserve Band.

These Indians have good houses and gardens; their land is productive and yields well. This year they failed to put in as many potatoes as formerly, but promise to do better another year. They keep their bull in good order, and he is very serviceable to them, ploughing and in other ways. They have been whipsawing lumber to rebuild the parsonage and schoolhouse burnt down two years ago. For about two months during the summer season they are employed by the fly-fishermen tourists, and thus they make some money. They are located on Nepigon Lake side, with plenty of fine fish close to their doors, and nothing to prevent them from living comfortably, if they choose to be industrious. They, like others, have been much afflicted with "la grippe." Their school is well attended according to the number of their population; and they have also a fine church. Their minister has not been constantly with them since he was burnt out; his absence is not a good thing for them, but he expects before long to be able to remain steadily with them.

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

J. P. DONNELLY,
Indian Agent.

COUNTY OF RENFREW, GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY,
SOUTH ALGONA, 2nd October, 1891.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In submitting my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1891, I beg to state that I have very little information to communicate to the Department beyond that contained in the tabular statement herewith enclosed.

It is noticeable that there has been very little sickness among the Indians of this agency during the last two years. Signs of greater comfort among them are perceptible. They seem to be contented and happy.

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

EDMUND BENNETT,
Indian Agent.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, TYENDINAGA AGENCY,
SHANNONVILLE, 12th October 1891.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1891. This band now numbers one thousand and seventy-six, being an increase of thirteen during the year, the result of twenty-four births and twelve deaths, while one person was admitted into the band.

Since my last report the general health of the band has been good. The crops last year were good and provisions plentiful. The four schools on the reserve are in operation and are progressing favourably. A number of children from this reserve are attending the high school at Deseronto, while others are attending the institution at Brantford and the Shingwauk Home at Sault Ste. Marie.

The interest money distributed during the year amounted to \$2,143.78 and the usual supply of blankets has been distributed among the aged and infirm Indians.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MATTHEW HILL,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENCY, GEORGINA, 10th August, 1891,

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1891.

The population is now one hundred and twenty-five, an increase of two since last census.

During the first quarter of the present year the band suffered severely from serious illness which involved a larger medical bill than usual. The succeeding quarter happily more than made up for this, the health of the band having been restored, and the medical account was only a trifle.

The harvest on the reserve, last year like that of the white man, was poor indeed. The present outlook is most cheering, and never before was there such a prospect, and I made every effort to supply seed grain this spring with this expectation.

Root crops and vegetables are being more and more cultivated every year with good results. Gardens and fields are alike flourishing; houses and premises well looked after. The large stock of horses and cattle, as shown in the tabulated statement, in excellent condition, is another evidence of prosperity.

The sobriety and morality generally of the band is all that could be desired.

The Methodist Mission Board has built a very substantial and pretty cottage on Georgiana Island at a cost of about \$800.00 for Mr. Mayes, who is back at his old post as teacher, and the Indians are putting up a neat board fence and digging a well to complete the surroundings. The school is well kept, and Mr. Mayes spares no pains to make it a success.

The contract for a new council house is let and work will be proceeded with at once.

The Rev. Mr. Wilkinson of the Methodist Church is a most energetic man, anxious and diligent in his duties among the Indians, and by far the most useful man the Methodist Church ever sent here.

I was especially pleased, on my last visit to Snake Island, to notice the well-kept gardens and premises of the two families there.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. R. STEVENSON,

Indian Agent.

CAPE CROKER AGENCY, 26th August, 1891.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement on Indian affairs for the year ended 30th June, 1891.

There has been an increase of two in the population of this band, since last year. They now number three hundred and ninety-four persons. The health and sanitary condition of the people is good. There have been several deaths during the year, but nearly all from natural causes. The hay and grain crops last year were excellent. But the prospects are not so good this year, on account of drought in spring and early summer months. The seed did not germinate, and hay is a total failure, and many will be forced to dispose of their stock for want of feed. The catch of fish last fall was bountiful. The fishing industry adds greatly to the welfare of this people. The three schools have been open most of the year, and the pupils who attended regularly made good progress. But I am sorry to say that some of the parents are careless and neglect their duty in this respect. Under the new regulations which were passed in council here, and assented to by the Department of Indian Affairs, I trust the attendance of pupils will be better in the future. There are two churches here: one belonging to the Methodist body and the other to the Roman Catholic denomination. Services are held in both every Sabbath. The presiding ministers are doing a work amongst the people, which I trust in due time will have a good effect.

I am much pleased to be able to state that this year several of the Indians show a desire to give more attention to agricultural pursuits, than last year, and if they can be persuaded to adopt farming for a living, there is no fear for the future. All that is necessary to make this people prosperous and wealthy is application to industry and economy; and I hope this result will, in time, be attained.

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

J. W. JERMYN,
Indian Agent.

SAUGEEN RESERVE,
CHIPPEWA HILL, 29th August, 1891.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report and tabular statement of the Chippewa Indians of the Saugeen Reserve for the year ended 30th June, 1891.

This band now numbers three hundred and eighty-five, being an increase of twenty-one over last year. The sanitary condition of the Indians has been remarkably good for the last year, there being only two deaths to record. They have great cause for renewed gratitude to the Giver of all good who has blessed them with another bountiful harvest.

The fishing interest on their extensive fishing grounds at French Bay is becoming a source of increased revenue to them, and their art in this industry is annually increasing, so that they can now compete with the most expert white men.

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

JAS. ALLEN,
Indian Agent.

ALDERVILLE AGENCY,

ROSENEATH, ONT., 3rd August, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I enclose herewith tabular statement in connection with the Mississagua Indians of Alnwick, for the year ended 30th June, 1891.

This band now numbers two hundred and forty-two, an increase of six since last year. We had during the year twelve births, seven deaths, two immigrations and one emigration.

Considerable improvement in agriculture has been made by the band during the present year. The Indians have a much greater extent of land under their own cultivation than in any previous year. I assisted them to a considerable extent to procure their seed grain and potatoes.

In addition to farming, large quantities of baskets and other articles were manufactured by the women, for which they found a ready sale.

Many of the Indians earned large amounts of money during the past year in wages, catching frogs, working in the lumber shanties and river-driving. From the best information I could gather, after making careful enquiry, they earned \$6,872, while from fishing and hunting they only made \$589. The general health of the Indians is good. The school is still taught by the Rev. J. Lawrence, and the children on the whole are doing fairly well; one of the pupils of this school recently passed the entrance examination to the high school, being the first from the Alderville school.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN THACKERAY,

Indian Agent.

RICE AND MUD LAKE AGENCY,

GORE'S LANDING, 31st August, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and tabular statement showing the state of the Indians under my charge, for the year ended the 30th June, 1891.

Rice Lake Reserve.

The Indians have given more attention to farming, and have been rewarded by excellent crops. The wild rice that grows in the lake was also a good crop, and they were well paid for the time spent in gathering and disposing of it. They also made considerable out of fish and fur, and some of them did well as wage-earners. Some of the Indian women are very industrious and make fancy baskets and other articles out of the bark of the birch trees and porcupine quills; they also make market and clothes-baskets for which there is always a demand. There has not been any serious illness. The year has passed away quietly and pleasantly.

Mud Lake Reserve.

The year at Mud Lake has been one of quietness and prosperity, and the Indians have enjoyed good health, except in two or three cases of pulmonary diseases of long standing. This is no doubt due to their growing tidiness and cleanliness and the improved sanitary condition of things in and around their homes.

Those who will do what is right are encouraged and assisted to help themselves, and those who have been turning their attention to farming have been very prosperous and are doing well.

All those who are willing to work may receive constant employment at good wages either with pleasure seekers on the lakes or with the farmers, at least during the summer months.

Those who occupy holdings are gradually tidying, stoning and otherwise improving their places.

By the free labour of the Indians, the roads from the mission house to the church and from the church to the wharf have been straightened, graded and greatly improved. A new wharf has been built of two piers nine feet square and twelve feet apart.

The children are becoming more regular in their attendance at school and make very good progress, but some parents are yet negligent, and of course the children suffer in consequence.

There are two services in the church every Sunday, and both are fairly well attended. Most of the young people attend Sunday school regularly all the year round.

I have to honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN HARRIS.

Indian Agent.

RAMA AGENCY, ATHERLY, 18th September, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1891. The population is now two hundred and twenty-six, being a decrease of nine since my last report. There has been considerable sickness, but no particular epidemic. Several old people have died from the effects of "la grippe," and others from consumption. I am glad to inform you that the Indians are turning their attention more to agriculture, and are making decided progress. Some of them are sowing fall wheat and others are busy fall-ploughing at the present time. The steam thresher will have several days work on the reserve. One man has threshed and has got over three hundred bushels of wheat and about five hundred bushels of oats and some pease and barley; another has got over three hundred bushels of oats and a nice quantity of wheat, sufficient to make flour for his family all the year. For the most part they are very comfortable and clean in their homes, many of them having all the necessaries, and, in fact, some of the luxuries found in the homes of their white neighbours. The Chief and several others have made some nice board fences along the fronts of their places, which give them a nice, tidy appearance. Statute labour was performed by the band, and the roads on the reserve are much improved. The usual supply of blankets has been received and distributed among the aged and infirm. I am glad to state that drinking, or the use of intoxicants, amongst the Indians is decreasing; of course there are always a few who will drink when liquor can be had during the year. I prosecuted one person for supplying intoxicants to some of this class; the case was proven and the offender fined \$100. The school is presided over by Miss Hattie Taylor, who deserves great credit for the way in which she gets the children to take an interest in their work. She teaches reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, dictation, drawing, recitation and singing. There are thirty children on the roll and an average attendance of fifteen for the year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. J. MCPHEE,

Indian Agent.

NEW CREDIT AGENCY,
HAGERSVILLE, 24th September, 1891.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report upon the affairs of this agency for the year ended 30th June, 1891, and also to enclose my tabular statement.

The Census.

The population has decreased since my last report by one. The increase was four, by birth, and three by marriage into the band; total, seven. The decrease, six by death, and two by marriage out of the band; total, eight.

Of the deaths two were phthisis, two infantile disease, one old age (Chief David Sawyer) and one killed upon the railroad.

Education.

Miss Mary Murray, who for several years so successfully presided over the school, resigned last December, and her place has been filled by Miss Maggie Meehan, who is very satisfactorily conducting the school.

Last May the question for or against the erection of a new schoolhouse was submitted to the vote of the electors and carried for the erection. The plans and specifications are now under the consideration of your Department, and it is probable the children will enter their new schoolhouse after the Christmas holidays. The school by-law has been amended to suit the Advancement Act, and will hereafter be strictly enforced.

Agriculture.

Those who had sown wheat last fall have reaped an abundant crop, and although the hay and other spring crops were not so good as usual, still the extra wheat crop has made up for that deficiency, and the crops are fully as good as those upon the surrounding white farms.

General Remarks.

An investigation has been held into several disputed cases by Mr. Inspector A. Dingman and will be continued to completion.

The council have passed a resolution that hereafter all culverts upon the roads must be replaced by stone instead of wood, and a new bridge with stone piers is to be built over Spring Creek.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant.

P. E. JONES, M.D.,
Indian Agent.

MOUNT ELGIN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION, MUNCEYTOWN.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you a brief report of the condition and prospects of the Mount Elgin Industrial Institution, for the year ended 30th of June, 1891.

Over one hundred pupils, representing fourteen reserves, have shared the advantages of this institution during a part or all the year. The average attendance being eighty-one and a fraction. The advancement made by the pupils in their regular studies and in the various branches of industry has quite maintained its former high record. At the end of our tenth year of management we are glad to say, that for several years, the pro-

ceeds of the farm and shops, together with the amounts paid by the Department for each pupil (\$60) per annum, have been sufficient to cover all current expenses, and to assist in making large improvements. To secure these improvements, the Department has paid for most of the material, while the institution has largely performed the labour. The new steam laundry and dry-house, a building 28 by 40, completed and furnished during the year, adds greatly to our comfort and is highly prized.

Our school hours are similar to the public schools, with the addition of Saturday afternoon, and one hour each evening for home work under the care of a teacher. Our system of having the pupils two days in school and one out, gives us all the advantages of a graded school; while it means to the pupil four days each week in school and two days at some branch of industry.

During the past six years, some fifteen pupils have obtained certificates entitling them to teach on any reserve in the Province. Most of them have taught or are teaching, while others will continue their studies in hope of gaining a higher certificate.

These pupils have quite sustained their high reputation for good moral character. They have been regular in their attendance at public worship and have been greatly helped through our excellent sabbath-school.

W. W. SHEPHERD,
Principal.

WIKWEMIKONG, 15th July, 1891.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—As a scholastic year has just expired, it is my duty, as Principal of the Wikwemikong Industrial School, to furnish your Department with a report of the working, management, &c., of this institution.

I shall state in the first place that, as it was meet to do, the main efforts of all who had authority over the pupils have been directed towards their moral training, and I am happy to be able to say that we have not laboured in vain. Edifying, indeed, has been the general behaviour of the pupils in both departments, boys and girls, and very encouraging the eagerness with which they availed themselves of the opportunities procured for them for the thorough understanding of the teaching of the Church, and of the obligations imposed upon them. Hence the facility experienced by the officers of the establishment in enforcing its rules and in maintaining, the whole year round, perfect order and discipline among the pupils. To bring the children entrusted to our care not only to comply with the requirements of cleanliness and polite manners, but moreover to a true appreciation of those two important social qualities, has been the object of our constant endeavours. With what results could be ascertained in divers ways, but especially from the sympathetic consideration and admiration often shown by the people for our pupils, whenever they chanced to meet them on the street on the occasion of public school exhibitions or other like occurrences. It is the first year that something like a uniform has been introduced among the boys, and we do not intend to stop halfway.

I now come to the subject of class instruction, that is to that of the developement of the pupils' mental faculties. This year the number of the inmates has been on an average about one hundred, nearly equally divided among the boys' and girls' schools. Well, I do not hesitate to say that, in general, there has been among them very marked progress in the different branches of study to which they were applied. Special mention, however, should be made of English composition and arithmetic. Mr. White, one of the School Inspectors, tried them in both when visiting our school last fall, and he declared himself very well satisfied with the results, the boys of course showing greater proficiency in the science of numbers. Still greater, indeed, would have been his satisfaction had he been present at the last public school exhibition given by the boys a

short time before the end of the year. On that occasion the most advanced among them gave such answers in mental arithmetic, that one who was present would not believe they were extempore, but thought that the teacher must beforehand have made known to the pupils the questions he would ask them. Such however was not the case, but the answers were *bonâ fide*, the result of constant and thorough training, a fact which is so much the more worthy of notice as it is well known that Indian children naturally have little taste and aptitude for that branch of learning. Truth has forced me to declare the boys superior to the girls in arithmetic, and it obliges me likewise to give a contrary judgment concerning the use of English in conversation. In this respect, the girls are considerably more advanced than the boys, though these also have made progress during the last year. We attach great importance to this point and are determined to insist on it very much. The very reason of the existence of industrial schools being the teaching of trades or industries, this subject should by no means be neglected in a report likethis. The last year has given very satisfactory results, indeed, in this branch of teaching. We had ten apprentices among our boys, and they, in general, applied themselves earnestly to the respective trades they were taught. I will give a few proofs. A young shoemaker apprentice was able to make a tolerably good pair of shoes after only four months of apprenticeship. Another apprentice in the same industry left the school at the end of June, after having spent three years in it. He is now earning his living by his trade in a neighbouring village, having received a set of tools from the institution. Two other lads will soon receive their sets of tools and probably begin to work at their trades on their own account.

This report I would consider incomplete were I to omit speaking of certain accessory studies and exercises. The first mention is due to music, of which Indians are very fond, and for which they exhibit considerable talent. Our boys can already sing with taste and precision, and a few among them are able to play the organ. But again in this respect they yield to the girls, who are very proficient both in vocal and instrumental music. The children have also been taught the first rudiments of drawing. Judging by these beginnings, I believe this is the study in which they could obtain the greatest success.

It would not do to neglect in a school like this the hygienic exercise of the Indian clubs; our children (the boys especially) have had it, I might say, daily, and it is probably in a great measure owing to it that their health has generally been so good the year round.

Finally, the boys have had military drill, not occasionally, but hundreds of times. To say that they liked that exercise would be saying too much; nevertheless, it was very pleasing, indeed, to see with what precision and exactitude they could manœuvre at the end of the year and how military were their mien and appearance.

In conclusion I will say that we have every reason to be thankful to God for the blessings with which he has deigned to favour our labours during the past year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. DURONQUET,

Principal.

24th OCTOBER, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

SIR,—I will now state what has become of some of the ex-pupils of this Institution.

Ex-Pupils of last year.

Charles Maiangowé has become school teacher at Bapwa village.

Louis Tillison keeps a shoemaker's shop at Killarney.

Jean Jabokwam works as shoemaker at Wikwemikong.

Ignace Osawaminiki works as blacksmith at Wikwemikong.

Ex-Pupils of former years.

NAMES.	AVOCATIONS.	PLACES.
J. B. Wakekijik	School teacher	Shishigwaning
Joseph Jabokwam	Weaver, expects a situation as school teacher	Wikwemikong
Joseph Peltier	Merchant	do
J. B. Peltier	Blacksmith	South Bay.
Moses Wibokamigak	do	Wikwemikong
Stephen Kiniwikijik	Farmer	do
Joseph Trudeau	do	do
Wm. Kinojameg	Shoemaker	do
Lucy Kinojameg	Taught school several years at West Bay and Serpent River, expects soon a similiar situation	
Agothe Aljoe	Storekeeper, taught school for years, until lately	do
Sophie de La Morandière	Wife of Joseph Peltier merchant, taught school over 10 years until lately	
Magdeleine Atchitawens	School teacher	South Bay.
Harriet Atchitawens	do	Sagamok.
Victoria Wakekijik	do	Thessalon.
Lucy Assiniwe	Married to good farmer of Wikwemikonsing, expects soon situation as school teacher	
Elisabeth Proulx	School teacher	Wikwemikonsing.

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

D. DURONQUET,
Principal.

HOMES FOR INDIAN CHILDREN,

SAULT STE. MARIE, 4th July, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present to you my report of the Indian Homes under my charge for the year ended 30th June, 1891.

At the Shingwauk Home, Sault Ste. Marie, we have accommodation now for seventy-four boys, and everything is in excellent trim for carrying on the work on a more extensive scale than we have been able to do hitherto.

Our buildings consist of the main Shingwauk Home, in which are the dormitories, dining hall, kitchens, and officers' quarters, including my own residence; the hospital, with beds for six patients; the industrial building, in which are rooms for teaching weaving, tailoring, shoemaking, besides office and storeroom; the chapel; farm cottage, barn and stables; carpenters' cottage and factory, with engine, boiler and machinery for planing, turning, sash-making, etc; lastly, the new "Shingwauk Hall"—of which the lower storey is a drill hall and recreation room and the upper storey is used as a school room. This latter building occupies the highest part of our property and has a small observatory on the roof, from which a splendid view is obtained of the surrounding country. All the buildings are connected by telegraph wires, and five or six boys are able to operate the instruments.

At the Wawanosh Home, which is nearly three miles distant from the Shingwauk, our buildings consist of the main Wawanosh Home, with accommodation for twenty-six girls; laundry, laundresses' cottage, stable, and girls' playroom.

At Elkhorn, Manitoba, our buildings are the Washakada Home, with accommodation for thirty-five girls; the Kasota Home, with accommodation for thirty-five boys; the central building, with superintendent's rooms, dining hall, schoolrooms and kitchen; the laundry, connected by a passage-way to the Washakada Home; and the industrial building, containing stable, carpenter shop and bootmaker shop. Four miles away from the institutions is our farm of six hundred and forty acres.

On this we have just erected a farm house, with room for the farm instructor and his wife, and a dormitory for six boys, also barn and stables.

About forty acres of land have thus far been broken, and of this about ten acres are already in crop.

At Medicine Hat, Assiniboia, we have within the past year purchased a very excellent site for another institution, and have partly erected one of three proposed buildings. The building in course of erection is to be the central one of the group, and the contract price is \$4,000, but only \$2,000 has as yet been expended on it; the walls are concrete and the roof is a mansard one. The ground is fenced in, and about three acres of land are already in crop. The school will accommodate about seventy pupils, when completed.

Our Live Stock.—At the Shingwauk Home we have four horses, a dairy of eleven cows, several young cattle, pigs, poultry, etc. At Elkhorn we have a pair of light horses, a pair of heavy horses, a herding pony, a yoke of oxen, two cows, and some calves and pigs.

The total attendance at our schools, during the past year, has been one hundred and sixty-four. During the winter we were obliged to reduce our numbers at the Shingwauk to thirty, and at the Wawanosh to sixteen, in order to economize funds. The attendance at Elkhorn has usually averaged about forty. At the present time there are fifty at the Shingwauk Home, twenty-six at the Wawanosh Home, forty-three at Elkhorn, one hundred and nineteen in all. We had four deaths during the year—two boys died at Elkhorn, one boy at the Shingwauk, and one girl at the Wawanosh—all from pulmonary complaints.

Besides the pupils in residence at our Homes, we have one ex-pupil a student at St. John's College, Winnipeg, and another attending Trinity College School, Port Hope. Both these pupils are still dependent on us for their support.

We have recently made a little change in our school arrangements and holidays. According to our present plan, the year is divided into six school terms of about seven and a half weeks each. At the close of each school term there is an examination, followed by seven or eight days holidays, the regular Christmas and summer holidays are thus done away with, but if any children living at a distance are desirous of going home for several weeks they are still permitted to do so, and by so doing they miss either a whole or the part of one of the six terms. Our object in adopting this new plan is to avoid the inconvenience of the pupils being all away just at the busiest time of the year, and also to save the trouble and expense that is often caused getting them back when they have gone in large numbers to their homes. The Indian parents do not seem at all to object to the new plan.

Since the Homes were first started, seventeen years ago, I have received five hundred and eleven pupils in all. Of these, three hundred and twenty-one were boys, and one hundred and ninety girls. They belonged to the following tribes: three hundred and thirty-three Ojibways, forty-six Crees, twenty-three Delawares, thirty-three Ottawas, thirty-nine Sioux, three Blackfeet, two Bloods, thirteen Mohawks, fifteen Pottawatamies, two Assiniboines, one Abenaki, one Muncey. And of the number received, two hundred and fifty-three reported themselves members of the Church of England, ninety-seven Methodists, fourteen Presbyterians, ninety-six Roman Catholics, seven Moravian Church, forty-four heathens. Our chief, and indeed I may almost say only drawback during the past year has been want of funds.

I am sorry to say that the Church of which I am a member and a minister, has, in my opinion, been doing but scant justice to the cause of the Indians, whom God in His Providence seems to have placed specially under our care and protection. I have been

vainly endeavouring to induce the Canadian Church Missionary Society to take a more active interest in the work, but am compelled to say that I have been and am still left too much alone in my efforts to build up what I hope may one day prove itself to be an important and useful work.

I desire to thank the Department for the very great encouragement it has given me during the last two or three years in my arduous undertakings, and although disappointed somewhat about the expected grants for this year, I trust that the way may yet open, before another year speeds round, for me to carry out my plans, both for extending our work at the Shingwauk Home, and also for establishing another institution at Medicine Hat.

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

EDWARD F. WILSON.

SAULT STE. MARIE, 12th November, 1891.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with your request in your letter (No. 82390) of 16th September to add to my annual report of this year some particulars as to what has become of the pupils that have left us during the year, I beg to submit the following:—

1. Albert Lahguj, aged nineteen, completed his course satisfactorily at the Shingwauk, passed the High School entrance examination, and when he left us—a year ago—expected to teach an Indian school, but I have not yet heard that he has one.

2. William Riley, aged nineteen, completed his five years at the Shingwauk, became a good carpenter, and when he left us received an order for tools for \$42.54, that being the amount to his credit in our savings bank. Is supposed to be now following his trade on Walpole Island.

3. Matthew Sampson, aged eighteen, completed his time at the Shingwauk; had become a good shoemaker; received order for tools for \$20.88. Has not been able to follow his trade (at Sheshegwahning, Manitoulin Island) owing to sickness. If well enough, he is to come back and take charge of our shoe-shop this winter, as our funds do not allow of our employing a white man.

4. Frank Maggrah, aged fifteen, completed his five years at the Shingwauk; learned shoemaking; earned \$10. Would have done better to remain longer with us, but expected to get employment at his trade at Little Current, Manitoulin Island.

5. Philamine Sampson, aged seventeen, was three years at the Wawanosh; was out in domestic service for several months after leaving, and is now married.

6. Charles Gilbert, aged twenty-one, completed his time at the Shingwauk; became an excellent blacksmith; received order for tools for \$71.11. Agent McIntyre, of Fort William, undertook to look after him and get him started in life.

7. Nancy Petahnugund, aged nineteen, was three years at the Wawanosh. Since then has been several months in domestic service and done well, but I believe is now at her home, Christian Island.

8. Daniel Imoyin, a Blood Indian, aged twenty-one, was at our Elkhorn school for about a year; returned home a year ago. Is prepared to enter the Medicine Hat school as soon as started.

9. John A. Maggrah, aged twenty-two, was five years at the Shingwauk. Is now a Divinity student at St. John's College, Winnipeg, giving every satisfaction. (Still dependent on us for support.)

10. Joseph Loney, aged seventeen, was five years at the Shingwauk. Is now a student at Trinity College school, Port Hope, and making most satisfactory progress. (Still dependent on us for support.)

11. Arthur Miskokoman, aged twenty, completed his five years at the Shingwauk. Tried the High School entrance examination this summer, but failed to pass; so, at his own request, he has been admitted to the Shingwauk as a boarder, and attends the public school in the town. Papers are at present being got out for this boys' enfranchisement.

12. Sylvester Kezhig, aged seventeen, completed his five years at the Shingwauk; learned farming; received an order for farm tools for \$19.22, and is now farming at his home, Cape Croker.

13. Dora Jacobs, aged fifteen, completed her five years at the Wawanosh, but at her own request has been admitted again, and is now studying for next year's High School examination.

14. Joseph Sampson, aged twenty, completed his five years at the Shingwauk; has become a very good shoemaker and has \$42.25 in the saving bank. Is anxious to improve his education before following his trade, so, at his own request, has been received back at the Shingwauk, and is studying for the next High School entrance examination.

15. John Solomon, aged nineteen, completed his five years at the Shingwauk; had become a good carpenter; has \$37.48 in the saving bank; but, at his own request, has been admitted again to the Shingwauk, to improve both his education and his proficiency at his trade.

16. Nancy Henry, aged seventeen, was four years at the Wawanosh. Has been nearly a year in domestic service and gives every satisfaction.

Trusting that the above report may be adjudged satisfactory.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD F. WILSON.

cotton kerchiefs have been replaced by hats; jackets are taking the place of blankets and shawls, and neatness is considered more attractive than flashy colours and tawdry ornaments.

Increasing necessities demand a wider range of, and more continuous, employment, and this results in a large increase in the number of youths of both sexes seeking occupation away from home, the boys as farm-hands and the girls as domestics; in the latter class the increase is very marked.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. ASHTON,
Superintendent.

To the School Board of Six Nations' Indian Reserve:

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit my report for the year ended 30th June, 1891.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts.

To Balance brought forward.....	\$ 675 99
Annual Grants—	
New England Company.....	\$1,000 00
Indian Department.....	400 00
Six Nations' Council.....	1,500 00
Methodist Conference (six months).....	125 00
	3,025 00
	\$3,700 99

Expenditure.

By Salaries.....	\$2,409 80
Buildings and grounds.....	18 00
Fuel.....	123 18
School requisites.....	35 31
Printing and office expenses.....	15 28
Prizes.....	48 75
Insurances.....	16 50
Sundries.....	21 60
School fees.....	27 75
	2,716 17
Balance in bank.....	984 82
	\$3,700 99

REPORT for the Year ended 30th June, 1891—Comparative Condition of Schools.

No. of School.	Name of Teacher.	Number on Roll.	Average Attendance.	Rate per cent. of average upon the Register Number.	Number present at Examination.	Standard of Attainment.	Number presented.	Result of Examination, 30th June, 1891.					Percentage of Passes on Number presented, 1891.	Percentage of Passes on Number presented, 1890.
								Reading.	Dictation.	Notation.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.		
1	Miss Hyndman (one-half year only)	21	6.6	31	8	IV III II I	3 5	0	1	0	1	16.6	.....
2	Miss Maracle (one-half year only)	56	24.3	43.4	26	IV III II I	2 3 4 17	2	1	1	2	62.2	74.6	
3	Mrs. Wetherell	52	15.9	30.7	29	IV III II I	1 4 9 15	1	1	1	1	55.7	66	
5	Mr. E. Bearfoot	55	21.2	38.3	22	III II I	4 5 13	3	3	4	4	80	70.9	
6	Mr. T. Miller	39	14.1	36.2	21	IV III II I	3 1 7 10	3	2	3	3	78.2	82	
7	Miss S. Russell	60	21.4	35.7	29	IV III II I	4 2 7 14	4	4	4	4	66.6	76	
8	Miss M. Davis	33	12.4	37.6	22	IV III II I	1 3 6 11	1	0	1	0	52.7	68.3	
9	Mrs. Scott	50	21	42	15	IV III II I	1 1 2 10	0	1	1	1	88	73.3	
10	Miss S. Davis	58	18.7	32.3	26	IV III II I	3 1 8 11	3	1	1	1	65.3	75.5	
11	Miss F. Davis	46	16.4	35.7	12	III II I	2 1 9	2	2	2	2	86.6	64.2	
		470	172	36.5	210	210	56	54	60	68	73	65.2	72.3
						V IV III II I	7 13 23 52 115	7 11 17 21	7 10 12 25	6 11 22 21	3 11 23 29	6 13 15 42		

The two schools, "Stone Ridge" and "Red Line," formerly under the control of the Methodist Mission Board, were transferred to this Board on 1st January, 1891, the Methodist Conference to pay the sum of \$250 per annum towards the general fund of the School Board, and to appoint one representative at the same.

W. Wilkinson, Esq., M.A., Principal of the Brantford Public Schools, was appointed a member of the Board by the Methodist Conference.

The "Stone Ridge" school was not re-opened by the Board, as it is situated within Section No. 5.

The "Red Line" school becomes No. 1 on the list of Board Schools, and its condition during the past six months is shown on the tabular statement. The school-house is not fit for the purpose. It is situated on the northern limit of the reserve and is very poorly equipped. It is recommended that a new schoolhouse be immediately erected on the north half of Lot 30, Concession III.

School No. 2 was not opened during the first half of the year, the Board having decided to remove it. On petition, however, of the residents of the School Section it was reopened on 1st January, 1891, with Miss Kate Maracle as teacher.

Though there is an increase of fifteen on the roll of the schools, the average attendance for the year was one lower than last year. This was owing in part to an unusual amount of sickness during the spring months.

The superintendent has visited each school once a fortnight, and reported upon the same at the meetings of the Board. His report on buildings and grounds at the end of the year is as follows:—

Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7 and 11—in good order.

Nos. 3, 8, 9 and 10 require some little repairs, chiefly to fences, and at No. 6 the closets should be masked. It is recommended that all necessary repairs be immediately executed.

Lieut.-Col. J. T. Gilkison, Visiting Superintendent of the Six Nations, and for several years chairman of this Board, having been placed upon the retired list by the Indian Department, ceases to be a member of this Board. Upon his retirement, the members of the Board passed a resolution expressing their appreciation of his long and valuable services and the deep interest he has shown in the schools under their control.

Members of the School Board:—

REV. R. ASHTON,	} <i>Representing the New England Company.</i>
REV. D. J. CASWELL,	
E. D. CAMERON, Esq.,	} <i>Representing the Indian Department.</i>
CHIEF JOAB MARTIN,	
CHIEF LEVI JONATHAN,	} <i>Representing the Council of the Six Nations.</i>
CHIEF NELLES MONTURE,	
W. WILKINSON, Esq.,	
REV. I. BEARFOOT,	} <i>Representing the Methodist Conference.</i>
<i>Superintendent.</i>	

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

R. ASHTON,
Honorary Secretary.

Read and adopted as the report of the Board, 29th August, 1891.

R. A.

CAUGHNAWAGA, QUE., 31st August, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended 30th June last, together with a tabular statement on the affairs of the Iroquois Indians of Caughnawaga.

There were seventy-seven births and forty-nine deaths during the year, resulting in an increase of forty-five. This increase, however, includes the return into the tribe of several of its members who had absented themselves.

Both our schools, boys' and girls', have given great satisfaction; but the progress achieved by the girls was greater owing to their regularity in attendance at school.

I am very happy to be able to state that the Indians are far more zealous in the tilling of the land than heretofore. Quite a number of them now reside on their hold.

ings, and it is hoped that with the good harvest they expect to realize this fall, they will be able to live comfortably next year.

In general the affairs of the tribe are prosperous and flourishing. The reserve has been free from all kinds of diseases during the year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BROSSEAU,
Indian Agent.

ST. REGIS, QUE., August, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my report and tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June, 1891.

The crops on the reserve and on the different islands for the last year were not as good as usual. The grain crops were a general failure through this section, but the Indians in general managed to get through the winter without asking for any assistance from the Government. They have a ready sale for all the baskets, lacrosse sticks, bead work, etc., which they manufacture, the proceeds being from eight to ten thousand dollars a year; this amount, with the products of the soil, keeps them in very good circumstances.

Many of the Indians and their families travel from one place to another, berry picking, hop-picking, and basket-making where wood can be easily had; and many of them are employed as pilots to run the Long Sault Rapids with rafts or drams of timber; some go as far as Quebec, for which they receive good pay.

I am much pleased to report that the Indians for the last three years have greatly improved in farming, and in building fences, repairing and putting up new houses.

The sanitary condition of the Indians has been satisfactory, there having been no contagious disease on the reserve. The number of the band at the last distribution of interest money was twelve hundred and two, being an increase of seventeen. The five Indian schools have been kept open regularly, with a fair average attendance. I must also mention that the Rev. M. Mainville is, as usual, still attentive to the interests of the Indians under his charge.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE LONG,
Indian Agent.

CACOUNA, QUE., 1st September, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you my report, together with a tabular statement, for the year ended the 30th June last.

There were seven deaths during the year, mostly all the result of pneumonia and pleurisy.

The many tourists who come to our water resorts every year, never fail to purchase a quantity of Indian curiosities; but unfortunately the number of widows is increasing and the population proportionately decreasing, so that progress is retarded. The wood required for the manufacture of Indian curiosities is becoming every year more scarce, and with only a few men able to work, it is not an easy matter for those to support their families. Our Indians have also to compete with the Indians of the surrounding localities, who come here when the tourists are here, to sell their own wares. The men

are often engaged by the tourists to guide them to the different fishing and hunting places.

The Government has made these Indians very happy in having purchased a reserve for them at Cacouna Point.

They will now be able to improve their houses and build others.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

NARCISSE LEBEL.

Indian Agent.

MARIA AGENCY, QUE, 2nd October, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of the Micmac Indians of Maria for the year ended the 30th June last, together with a tabular statement for the same period.

The Indians of my agency have suffered greatly during the past two years from "la grippe" and other ailments.

The crops look very well and promise an abundant harvest.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant

J. GAGNÉ,

Agent.

LAKE ST. JOHN, QUE., 17th August, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report, together with a tabular statement, for the year ended the 30th June last.

Consumption and "la grippe" have caused several deaths among the Indians during the year, and this circumstance, together with the absence from the reserve of two Indian families, caused a decrease of 11 in the population.

In general, hunting has proved successful, but no progress has been made by the Indians in agriculture since my last report. Hiring themselves as guides to tourists, and the manufacturing of birch canoes during the two months they spend on the reserve, form their chief occupation. Some, however, made small clearings on their land. Two horse-rakes have been purchased by two of them, and others intend to band together to procure a mower next year.

The crops this year are most promising, except hay, which has suffered from drought. Last year's harvest was an average crop. The prosecution of liquor sellers and the exercise of strict watchfulness to secure observance of the law is securing peaceful lives to the Indians. The school has been better attended this year than usual.

A number of patients were treated in the hospital, and five adults and three children died during the year.

Not having visited the Indians of the Lower Saguenay, the relief grants which were sent for them have been duly and economically distributed among them by the Curés of their respective parishes. According to reports received from these gentlemen these Indians are contented.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. E. OTIS,

Indian Agent.

AGENCY OF STE. ANNE DE RESTIGOUCHE,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, 24th August, 1891.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, with my tabular statement, concerning the affairs of my agency, for the year ended 30th June last.

The Indians generally livè comfortably, particularly those who till the soil ; some of them are even well off.

The grain crop last year was fairly good, but potatoes were partially destroyed by insects.

With the exception of some Indians who always manage to procure intoxicants, their greatest barrier to advancement, and which they succeed in procuring notwithstanding all efforts made to prevent their doing so, they were sober in their habits. It is almost impossible to reach the vendors of intoxicants in such a way as to secure their conviction, for the simple reason that the Indians will not reveal their names.

The Indians of this agency have suffered from the effects of "la grippe" or influenza, during the greater portion of the summer, and some have died from its effects. Fortunately the disease has now disappeared, but those who have suffered from it are still very weak.

The Indians in general are very remiss in sending their children to school ; this is the reason why the pupils are progressing so slowly.

There were twenty-four births and twenty-five deaths during the year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. POIRIER.

Indian Agent.

RIVER DESERT AGENCY, MANIWAKI, QUE., August, 1891.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report with tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1891.

During the past year the sanitary condition of the Indians of this band has been very good, there having been but five deaths, as against twenty-five for the previous year. One of these was a woman aged ninety-one whose death was caused by accident, having been severely burned by a "smudge" fire whilst hoeing potatoes.

During the year there were fourteen births, and nine members were dropped from the pay list, having been absent for three years from the reserve, which leaves the members on the pay list the same as on the date of my last report—three hundred and thirty-six. There are also about one hundred and twelve members of the band who are habitually absent, making the total membership four hundred and forty-eight.

The Indian school on the reserve continues in operation with an increasing attendance. The progress of the pupils is satisfactory.

The crops last season were good. Potatoes, however, rotted after being dug.

The new bridge over the Bitobee Creek, which was under contract to ex-Chief Otjik, was completed last fall at a cost of \$500. Two hundred and twenty dollars was expended on wire fencing, and \$85.00 on the repairs of the Bitobee Road last season. This summer the Desert Road was repaired and extended, at an outlay of \$191. The labour on these public works was performed by members of the band under the supervision of an Indian foreman.

Last winter's hunt was successful. Prices for the different sorts of fur continue remunerative and there seems to be no perceptible diminution in the number of fur-bearing animals.

The Indians engaged in hunting receive from \$200 to \$500 for their winter's work. With these returns attainable from this source it is not surprising that farming is considered merely as a pursuit auxiliary to their main occupation of hunting.

The term of the chiefs having expired, an election was held on 23rd August, 1890, when Peter Tenisco, Louis Pezzendewatch and Louis Comondo were chosen by the band to replace Simon Otjik, Joseph Menass and M. Tehenene the retiring chiefs. Peter Tenisco had previously been Head Chief for three consecutive terms. He is one of the most progressive members of the band and gives an excellent example of sobriety and industry to his people.

Evidences of material progress on the reserve are perceptible. Clearings are being extended, new dwelling houses are being erected, whilst several of the Indians have recently acquired horses, cows and farm machinery.

The great drawback to the advancement of some members of this band is their habit of using intoxicants to excess. It is almost impossible to suppress this owing to the facilities for obtaining whiskey in Maniwaki and vicinity, the Quebec Government having licensed eight places in the village for the sale of liquor.

I have the honour to be Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES MARTIN,

Indian Agent.

AGENCY OF LA JEUNE LORETTE, QUE.,
29th August, 1891.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you my annual report together with a tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June last.

The Huron Band of Indians is composed of two hundred and ninety-nine members, being an increase of six over last year.

The sanitary condition of the band has been satisfactory, and the reserve has been free from all contagious diseases.

The trade in snow-shoes and mocassins was not as good as in the previous year—and consequently less remunerative. A certain number of families visited the different watering-places in the Province of Quebec, to dispose of their fancy work and Indian curiosities, but sales were not remunerative.

The operation of vaccination on those Indians who required to be vaccinated last winter, was very successful.

No progress has been made in agriculture since last year, and the harvest was considerably less.

The school was better attended this year than last, and some progress has been made. The average number of the pupils who attended was about sixty.

Those Indians who went hunting last winter were successful, and their beaver-skins and other furs were sold at remunerative prices.

Some of the Indians were again engaged by American tourists as guides, to take them to the hunting and fishing places.

Although the Indians are improving in their habits and in sobriety, there have been, nevertheless, several disturbances in the village owing to the great number of strangers who were drawn to this reserve by the construction of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ANTOINE O. BASTIEN,

Indian Agent.

NORTH TEMISCAMINGUE, QUE., 27th August, 1891.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1891.

The Indians had good crops of potatoes last fall. Owing to high prices for furs and scarcity of work, the Indians have been hunting and, therefore, have not enlarged their clearances during the past year.

I regret to say that some of them obtain intoxicants at the Baie des Pères.

The school has been fairly attended, and the pupils made good progress.

The new schoolhouse being erected on the reserve is nearly completed and will be ready for commencement of school on the 1st September,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. McBRIDE,

Indian Agent.

PIERREVILLE, QUE., 11th July, 1891.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present to you my annual report, together with a tabular statement, for the year ended the 30th June last.

The Indians composing this band are steadily progressing in the manufacture of baskets, canoes and other articles, which they export every year to places within the United States visited by tourists. They generally leave in the month of June and return about the middle of the autumn.

Some of those Indians employ their money in improving their residences and in the liquidation of their debts, but others—these, however, are the exceptions—spend it in useless things and sometimes squander a portion of it in liquor.

I am glad to be able to say that the general conduct of the Abenaki Indians is very good and that there is little intemperance among them. Were it not for the neighborhood of the whites, some of whom, for the sake of gain, care very little whether they destroy the good effect of civilization, those Indians would be examples of sobriety.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. E. ROBILLARD,

Indian Agent.

BECANCOURT, QUE., 20th August, 1891.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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

The Indians made very little progress this year, and some of them experienced great difficulty in getting through the winter, because of the poor harvest of last year, and also because of their improvidence; but thanks to the Department for the assistance given to those who were most in need, their suffering was considerably lessened.

Only one Indian went out hunting this year. They mostly all cultivate the soil to some extent.

Some have been hired by sportsmen to show them the fishing places in the lakes of the Upper St. Maurice.

The Abenakis of Becancourt are great manufacturers of baskets, which they sell with profit.

These Indians suffer nothing in the summer season ; they all find something to do ; and I am very happy to be able to report that they are now by far more temperate in their habits than they formerly were.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. DESILETS,

Indian Agent.

NOTRE DAME DE BETSIAMITS,

SAGUENAY DISTRICT, QUE., 29th August, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, last, in connection with the affairs of my superintendency, together with a tabular statement for the same period.

Owing to delay in starting on my tour of inspection, having been taken sick with "la grippe," I could not see the Indians of Maskharo. They had left for the woods when I arrived there, their Missionaries having advised them to leave to avoid exposing themselves to the disease I suffered from, and which was then prevailing all along the coast. None of these Indians, I have heard since, caught the disease.

These Indians and those of the neighbouring localities, were not more successful this year in hunting for fur-bearing animals ; but having managed to kill a large number of cariboo, they did not suffer from hunger. They are generally sober in their habits. I left instructions with the agent of the Hudson's Bay Company to distribute to them provisions to the amount of their annual grant when they return to the post, and handed to that gentleman a list of the names of the aged and widows who should participate therein. I will transmit to you the vouchers in connection with this distribution as soon as I shall have received them.

Mingan.

I met all the Indians of this place when I arrived here. Some were suffering from the effects of "la grippe." One woman died for want of proper care, and had it not been for the Missionary, the Rev. Father Arnaud, to whom our thanks are due, there would have been several other victims of that fell disease.

The hunt for fur-bearing animals was not of much account, but having succeeded in killing a large quantity of cariboo, none of the Indians suffered from hunger. Blankets and provisions were distributed to the sick, the aged and the widows. These Indians also keep sober in general, but they are very lazy.

Sept Isles.

Nearly all the Indians of this place were here attending the mission and awaiting my arrival when I reached here. Some were down with "la grippe." Two women and three young men died from pneumonia after I had left the place. The hunt for fur-bearing animals was not very successful, but no one suffered from hunger. Good prices were paid to them for whatever fur they had by the Hudson's Bay Company and other traders. The traders of this and of the neighbouring localities watch closely for those Indians who return home by the River Moisie ; they actually go from wigwam to wigwam in order to secure the furs, and they bring intoxicants with them. Liquor it would appear was sold on the reserve in four different places, at night. I had not the good fortune to come across the Stipendiary Magistrate of this district and was consequently

unable to prosecute the delinquents. When I passed here cod was plentiful, the same at Sept Isles and at Moisie, but owing to the epidemic then raging the Indians could not fish. I have since heard that they were all in good health. Three families remained at Sheldrake for the purpose of fishing for cod, which was plentiful. Provisions were distributed among the sick and the aged Indians and to the widows.

Godbout.

All the Indians of this place were gathered here awaiting the arrival of both the Missionary and myself. When I visited them their health was good, but in June they had suffered from the effects of "la grippe." These Indians are clean in person and in their houses, and generally sober in their habits. An old widow died during last autumn of old age, and two others, also very old, died, it would appear, from sheer fear of catching "la grippe."

The hunt for fur-bearing animals was not much better than in the previous years. The Indians succeeded, however, in killing quite a large number of sea calves, and none of them suffered from hunger. They could catch fish and porpoises in quantity were they not so indolent. I gave provisions to an old man and to several widows.

Escoumains.

The Indians of this place also suffered from the effects of "la grippe," but in a very light form, during the month of May. Seal hunting was poorly rewarded this year, the same with regard to fur-bearing animals. One of these Indians went out salmon fishing, and he was very successful.

The potatoe crop last year was poor. The Indians had just enough to keep them through the winter, and I had to give them some to use as seed in the spring.

I gave provisions and one blanket to an old widow who has been sick for the last three years, I also gave some blankets to other aged Indians.

The Indian family residing at Tadousac are well behaved; and none of them were sick during the year.

Betsiamits Reserve.

The hunt by the Indians for fur-bearing animals was not very successful, but they have squandered less money than usual on intoxicants. They sold their furs at good prices to the Hudson's Bay Company and other traders, and no one suffered from hunger. They are all well clothed.

Nearly all those who left for the woods escaped the epidemic, whereas those who remained on the sea coast were all stricken down with it. I have observed that the disease was less severe by far among the children than with grown up people, and of shorter duration.

The medicines which were given to me last autumn by the Department were most useful during that period of sickness, and when I made my tour of inspection I was very careful to take with me all that I had, and I could have made use of more had I had more with me.

I have noticed quite a change for the better with the Indians of this reserve; they have kept very sober and quiet. None of them went to Quebec or crossed over to the south shore for intoxicants this year; they were too much afraid of imprisonment. The traders are also more careful as regards giving them liquor, nevertheless, some of these Indians succeeded in obtaining some at Bersimis. It is sold there under license and they use third parties to procure it; they also got some from trading schooners. I expect that the Stipendiary Magistrate of the district will be here before the departure of the Indians for the woods, and if I can obtain convicting proof, I will prosecute the delinquents.

The potato crop last fall was almost a failure, caused by the drought of last summer, and but few will be harvested this year. The Indians as a rule prefer eating the potatoes which are given to them for seed purposes, and they keep but a very small quantity to put in the ground.

Salmon and trout, on the sea coast and in the rivers, were in abundance this year, but the Indians would not take the trouble to fish. They are as improvident now as they formerly were.

The two Indians accused of murder last year, man and woman, were released on their own recognizance for want of sufficient proof to convict.

The distribution to the sick, aged, widows and orphans was duly made in the course of the year.

I did not mention in the tabular statement this year the families who, for some years past, have been absent from Maskharo, Mingan, Sept Isles, Escoumains and Betsiamits, nor shall I make any mention of them in the census which I am about to make in compliance with your instructions.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. F. BOUCHER,

Indian Agent.

SOUTH WESTERN DISTRICT 1st DIVISION,
FREDERICTON, N.B., 31st August 1891.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my annual report and tabular statement relating to the Indian affairs of this agency for the year ended the 30th of June, 1891.

St. Mary's Reserve.

This band in the month of May past numbered one hundred and twenty one—fifty-nine males and sixty-two females. During the year there have been five births and two deaths, one of these an adult. This band as in former years derive their living mostly from woodboat loading in the summer season at the Nashwaaksis River and the manufacture of Indian wares. Amongst the latter are the manufacture or building of canoes, which are readily sold to parties in and about Fredericton, and usually realize fair prices. Hunting is only engaged in by a few, as it is not as profitable as in former years. The moccasin trade for the last year or so has been very unprofitable, as the shoepack which is manufactured extensively at Fredericton by a company is preferred amongst lumbermen and has driven the Indian make out of demand, so that basket making etc. are almost their sole dependence for a livelihood. In spring past I supplied them with the usual allowance of garden seeds and potatoes, which were neatly planted in patches about their dwellings, and adds not only to the appearance of the reserve but will also prove beneficial to their families. In view of your letter of instructions regarding sanitary regulation I have to report that this duty was attended to on the approach of fine weather, by the removal of all nuisances from their premises. The health of the band was very good, excepting in April, last, when some fifteen families had "la grippe," and who would have suffered at the time had it not been for the timely aid rendered by the Department; the only sickness this year being from natural causes, and none of a contagious character, and whilst for several reasons I can not report this reserve as a desirable locality for Indian life, yet it must be admitted that there is a marked improvement in the habits and customs of these people. Intemperance is not as prevalent as in former years; only a few are addicted to the use of liquor, and these can only procure it by the most indirect means, as those engaged in the business will not sell to any Indian for fear of prosecution.

The school for the past year has been under the supervision of Miss M. H. Martin. The teaching sessions are three hours in the forenoon and two in the afternoon. The number on register ranges from twenty to twenty five. Their studies consist of writing, arithmetic, geography, catechism, drawing, &c. A number of children are

making rapid progress, and all are doing fairly, the average for the year being thirteen and three-quarters. Excepting the holiday season, the school has been regularly taught. The school is also regularly visited on Friday of each week by the Rev. Father Kiernan, their Missionary, who is ever watchful of their religious training and knowledge of catechism. The cleanness of the school room and surroundings and the comfort of the children have also been carefully seen to.

King's Clear Reserve.

This reserve, situated eleven miles distant from Fredericton, had in May last a population of one hundred and one. The births for the year were four, and the deaths three; one of the latter, familiarly known as "Capt. Tomar," aged ninety years, came to his death by accidental drowning. These Indians are well situated, their lands are good and very productive. Last year they gave considerable attention to farming; but owing to the dry season and the heat during harvest weather, their crops were almost a total failure. This season they have again farmed their respective lands; and I am pleased to report that, should there be good harvest weather, there will be an abundant crop, including hay, grain and potatoes. The other pursuits engaged in by this band are the manufacture of Indian wares. A few of the young men engage as labourers in the lumber woods, river rafting and stream driving, from which they secure immediate returns, that are always much needed. Sanitary measures, directed to be enforced by you, received the proper attention in the latter part of April last. The dwellings are all situated on a hillside, and in close proximity to the river, where the drainage at all seasons is good. These Indians were free from sickness of a contagious nature during the past year, the ordinary sickness prevalent amongst them being entirely the result of natural causes. In matters relating to school attendance and their religious affairs, they are especially favoured. Their church, priest's residence and cemetery are situated in the centre of reserve. The Rev. Wm. O'Leary is the resident clergyman, and at all times manifests the deepest interest in all matters appertaining to their moral and temporal welfare. Amongst the improvements noticeable at this reserve for the past year are the erection of one dwelling and the shingling of several others. In addition to this they have been enabled, through the kindness of friends in the vicinity of Fredericton who subscribed some one hundred and fifty dollars to commence the erection of a temperance hall. The building is now framed, boarded in, and the roof shingled; work, however, is suspended for the want of funds, which is to be regretted, as the building would prove useful in stimulating temperance principles amongst them.

The school, in which the Indians take a deep interest, has been taught by Miss McNulty for the past term. The attendance for the year has been very regular. The number of children on the reserve who are entitled to attend school is eighteen; these for the year have made an average of fourteen and two-thirds. The school is in session five hours per day; the subjects taught are reading, writing, geography, arithmetic, etc., in which the children are making fair progress. Due regard is always had to the health and comfort of the children. Occasionally the building is whitewashed, the floors, wood-work and outside premises cleaned, making the schoolroom both pleasant and healthful for those in attendance.

Carlton County.

The Indians in this county number eighty-four. The births for the year were three and the deaths three, the latter were adults; the cause of death in two instances was old age, the other from accidental burning. Seven families live on the reserve situated three miles below Woodstock; the remainder of the Indians live in shanties at Upper Woodstock and in other sections of the county. Those living on the reserve and elsewhere derive their sole living from the manufacture and sale of Indian wares. A few are very indigent, requiring, as shown by provision returns, considerable assistance. Yearly I supply them with a few seeds, to induce them to raise more or less potatoes, &c., but, as a rule, they prefer trading in their natural employments to that of any kind of farming.

The balance of the Indians of this agency are located as follows: At Oromocto, Sunbury County, there are forty-four; at Upper Gagetown, Queen's County, twenty-seven; at Opahiqui, King's County, twenty-eight; Charlotte County, twenty-nine; and St. John County, fourteen. Mostly all of these subsist from the sale of Indian wares, which are generally sold to farmers and traders, the Indians taking in return either trade or money. A few in each place, excepting St. John, receive seed potatoes that are planted on friendly white neighbours' lands, and whatever produce is raised is usually divided amongst their relatives. Owing to exposure, particularly in winter season, considerable sickness often occurs amongst them. At Oromocto the Indians were taken down with "la grippe" in April last, and it was fully a month before they recovered from this epidemic. In the meantime their wants, like those of St. Mary's, had to be provided for by the Department. In summer, however, they enjoy life, and are seemingly a happy people.

The total population of this agency for the current year is four hundred and fifty-five. During the year there were fourteen births and sixteen deaths. Last year I reported the total number four hundred and seventy-four; consequently there is a falling off of nineteen, which is accounted for by the removal from my agency to the United States and border Provinces of this number.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES FARRELL,

Indian Agent.

NORTHERN DIVISION,

FREDERICTON, N.B., 26th August, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the Counties of Madawaska and Victoria, for the year ended the 30th of June, 1891.

Tobique Reserve.

This reserve, situated at the junction of the Tobique and St. John Rivers, has a population of one hundred and eighty-nine, the births exceeding the deaths by two. The occupations of the band for the past year were confined chiefly, with the exception of the aged and infirm, to the lumbering business, namely, axe-men, stream driving, rafting, acting as guides to sportsmen, and in the manufacture of Indian wares, from which they derive remunerative wages. In the latter part of May last, and on receipt of seed allowance, they devoted considerable attention to planting and sowing, and whilst they cannot be classified as practical farmers, they, as a rule, plant sufficient potatoes to supply their needs for each season. The facilities for farming in connection with this reserve cannot be surpassed in New Brunswick. The Indians, however, with but a few exceptions, are not prepared to devote their whole time to agricultural pursuits.

Sanitary measures for the preservation of health receive yearly attention by those Indians, for on the approach of fine weather the past spring, all garbage, noxious weeds, etc., were removed from the yards and premises surrounding their dwellings. The water supply in connection with the reserve for domestic purposes is carried in pipes from the adjoining hills and is of the purest quality. I have also to add that the Indians of this reserve display considerable taste in their respective holdings. Their houses are kept clean both within and without—they are neatly painted—and when added to this, the new hall, and recent repairs and painting of their church, make Tobique Point one of the most picturesque spots on the River St. John.

The school, in which the Indians are deeply interested, has been under the supervision of Miss Davis, a competent and earnest worker, for the year past. A few of the children are not regular attendants; those, however, that attend regularly are

progressing rapidly in their respective studies. The daily sessions of teaching were three hours in the forenoon and three in the afternoon. The teaching consists of both secular and religious instruction. Frequent examinations of this school are held by their spiritual director, the Rev. J. J. O'Leary, who at all times manifests a deep interest in the welfare of the band. The average attendance of the pupils was fourteen.

Edmundston Reserve.

The band comprises but five families; their total number is thirty-eight. Their lands are very productive but not farmed to advantage. Yearly they receive \$30.00 worth of seed potatoes, oats and buckwheat; this for want of horses is usually farmed on shares by their white neighbours, who as a rule, reap the most benefit. This year I have succeeded in suppressing, to some extent, this mode of farming, and have to report, as witnessed during my recent visit to their reserve, that their crops are fully a third more than last year, and from every appearance, if carefully harvested, will be sufficient, with their other industries, for the maintenance of their families the coming winter.

The Indians of this agency were very free from sickness, except cases arising from natural causes, the past year. The total number of births for the same period was eleven, and the deaths nine; two of whom were adults, the remainder being children.

In closing my remarks, I beg to report that the Indians of this agency, with but rare exceptions, are a very industrious and thrifty people. Their habits are temperate and law-abiding, and wherever engaged as labourers, in matters of dealing or otherwise, they always command the respect and esteem of their white neighbours.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES FARRELL

Temporary Indian Agent.

ANNAPOLIS, N.S., 30th September, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my tabular statement on the Indians of my agency, for the year ending the 30th day of June, 1891.

I have very little change to report as to the condition of the Indians of this agency. None of them live on the reservation. They are very industrious, making baskets and other fancy work; the men are coopers and make mast hoops when required. There was some sickness during the winter; but I am pleased to report that they have been almost entirely free from sickness during the past summer. One Indian, who did not belong to my agency, died here. There have been three births, increasing the Indian population from eighty to eighty-three, of whom sixteen are away from home.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. WELLS, Sen'r,

Indian Agent.

BEAR RIVER RESERVE, DIGBY Co., N.S., 25th September, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour of again submitting my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended June 30th, 1891.

There are no changes of importance to note in the affairs of the Indians of this district, as they still pursue the callings of former years, with some improvement in farming on the reserve this spring. They have taken more interest in getting their

planting done than formerly, and have more crop in the ground than usual. Every family on the reserve, with one exception, has a good field of potatoes and other vegetables, which promise a large crop.

The Indians suffered much from sickness the past winter and spring, the children with whooping cough, the adults with la grippe; in consequence there were ten deaths, all young, except two.

There has been but three births, which leaves the population one hundred and forty-seven, three less than last year, with the addition of two families that have taken up their residence on this reserve from the County of Annapolis.

The Indians have enjoyed good health of late, and have plenty of employment as guides for sportsmen, in shooting porpoises (which are plentiful this spring), and in making mast hoops, jib-hanks and baskets.

The school on the reserve has not been as efficient as would be desired, owing partly to the teacher being disabled by a fall, which closed the school for some time, and partly to want of interest manifested by parents and pupils; but the Department has procured the services of another teacher who will give his whole time to the work, and the Indians have promised to assist in making the school better by sending their children more steadily and promptly, which it is hoped they will do in future.

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

F. McDORMAND,
Indian Agent.

YARMOUTH, N.S., 8th July, 1891.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1891.

I have but little change to report as to the condition of the Indians of this agency, very few of them remain permanently on the reserve; consequently little is done in the way of planting. Last year the potatoes suffered from blight, which was very disappointing to those who had planted for the first time, and they are, therefore, more inclined to seek employment among the whites. They are very good labourers when employed by white men, and they work much better for them than they do for themselves.

The health of the Indians for the past year was good. There were but three deaths during the year.

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

GEO. R. SMITH,
Indian Agent.

AGENCY No. 2, KENTVILLE, N.S., 26th September, 1891.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose to you tabular statement and report for this agency for year 1891. The Indians of this agency are quiet and peaceable, and, as a rule, industrious. There is but very little drinking going on amongst them, as it is very difficult for them to procure liquor. They are inclined to settle upon land of their own lying in the neighbourhood of some town or village. They will manage to procure from one to six acres, and, with the seed obtained from the Government, put in a small crop, enough generally for their own consumption, and work at different employment during

the rest of the time, such as labourers, guides, team driving, coopering, basket making, etc.

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

CHARLES E. BECKWITH,
Indian Agent, District No. 2.

CALEDONIA, N.S., 27th August, 1891.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1891. I have little change to report this year regarding the Indians of this county. The crops so far look exceedingly good.

The Indians of Mill Village and Milton are an industrious class of people and earn considerable money during the summer and autumn fishing and working about the mills.

Those at Greenfield and Caledonia Corner are ever ready and willing to do anything that will bring them fair wages. I know of no cases of destitution amongst them. The health of the Indians of this county during the past year has been very good.

In Lunenburg County there has been much sickness and several deaths during the past winter.

Farming is carried on with the usual vigour at New Germany and Gold River. At Bridgewater the Indians work at the mills and at basket-making.

The Indians of both counties are an industrious, quiet and sober class of people.

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

THOMAS BUTLER,
Indian Agent.

SHUBENACADIE, N.S., 10th September, 1891.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I enclose herewith tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1891.

I have nothing particular to report, there being no noticeable difference in the condition of the Indians of this district.

During the past year there has been considerable sickness among them. I think they are generally improving in their habits, there being not nearly so much drunkenness as formerly among them.

Some of them are getting quite aged and unable to work, and several young men do not seem disposed to farm, but prefer to shift about from place to place.

The crops this year, with the exception of potatoes, are good.

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

JAMES GASS,
Indian Agent.

TRURO, N.S., 13th October, 1891.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1891.

The Indians of this county are still progressing. Whilst not increasing in numbers, as a body they are much more comfortable. Truro being a railway centre, they get employment on gravel trains, at railway fencing and in the surrounding mills; this helps them to tide over the long winter.

They only raise potatoes, which this year, owing to a rot, has not been a good crop. The past winter was one of much sickness and several deaths occurred, principally from pulmonary diseases.

On the whole they are a quiet and orderly class, and are improving slowly but surely.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. H. MUIR,

Indian Agent.

DISTRICT No. 7,

PARRSBORO', CUMBERLAND Co., N.S., 28th September, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your inspection my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1891.

While I have tried very hard to make this statement as accurate as possible, I feel that it is only fair to myself to remind you that at the end of the fiscal year I had been agent for only two or three months, and to inform you that my predecessor had left the country when I had received my appointment, and as a consequence I had to gather my information as best I could, mostly from the Indians themselves.

These Indians are as a rule industrious, but improvident. Some of them work for the white people at chopping during the winter, and in the mills and farms during the summer season; more of them make baskets and tubs. A few of the young Indians earn considerable money by acting as guides for hunting parties.

Most of them planted the seed furnished by the Department and raised very fine crops. There are none of them, however, who put by anything for a rainy day, and as a consequence the aged and sick and disabled would be in a wretched condition were it not for the food and clothing supplied to them by the Department.

During the last few months of the year there was a great deal of sickness. A large number of the children and some grown up Indians suffered from measles, and afterwards "la grippe" affected very many of them. From the latter disease a number have never fully recovered, and, as a result, several of the young Indians are in the second or third stages of consumption. During the year there were seven births and six deaths, making an increase in population of one.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. A. RAND,

Indian Agent.

PICTOU, N.S., 1st October, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following as my annual report upon the condition of the Indians and Indian affairs within my district.

I am happy to report an improvement among them in the way of adapting themselves to the methods of civilized life. The wigwams are fast disappearing, and houses comparatively comfortable taking their place. Other domestic comforts are also being introduced. The instinct of independence and self-respect is showing signs of life; for

they depend less for a livelihood on begging than in former years. The majority of the men are industrious, and look for work, as other labourers do, and command the same wages. Their indigence, as a rule, does not arise as much from not earning as from a lack of domestic economy. The Indian seems to take to a labour that shows immediate results; and I consider this a reason why he takes comparatively little interest in farming. Farming under present circumstances is necessarily unsatisfactory; they have no cattle to enrich the soil with manure, or to restore its exhausted strength, and they are too poor to invest in artificial fertilizers.

The principal occupation of the Indians in this locality is in making butter tubs and pick handles for the coal mines, to provide material for which they seem to lay undisputed claim to the forest far and wide. In morals, I must say that their lives are commendable—there are a few drunkards, but not so depraved that they do not make an effort to reform. They are essentially religious. They assemble annually on Indian Island, on the feast of St. Anne, their patron Saint, and remain there for about two weeks; on which occasion they attend specially to their religious duties, and also to temporal matters which concern the whole tribe. It is on this occasion that the influence of the Priest and Agent is most effective, and it is for this reason that I wish to offer all the inducements possible to have them assemble there.

We have no school on the reserve; because it is not remunerative enough for any teacher to open a school.

There has been no contagious disease among the Indians for some years. It may be remarked that the population given in the census of this year is in excess of last year's. Some of those who were absent from the reserve for two or three years have returned, and young men getting married in other districts added in each case one more to the population of this reserve, and it is possible also that some escaped being marked down.

The crop promises a fair yield. Fishing is, I may say, abandoned by them, for it is so uncertain on this coast.

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

RODERICK McDONALD,
Indian Agent, District No. 8.

HEATHERTON, ANTIGONISH COUNTY, N.S., 25th August, 1891.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1891.

The condition of the Indians of this district has not materially changed since my last report. Their health, as a general rule, is not good. Three of them died this year from the prevailing ailment—consumption; and many more are suffering from the same complaint. Their progress in agriculture is slow; they raise a considerable quantity of potatoes, but with regard to other crops their efforts are not very successful. The crops look very well this year, however. The Indians of this district are, with few exceptions, sober and industrious, but even with the best of them improvidence is the cause, at certain seasons of the year, of their being in want.

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

W. C. CHISHOLM,
Indian Agent, District No. 9, N.S.

GLENDALE, RIVER INHABITANTS,
INVERNESS COUNTY, N.S., September, 1891.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indians Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—It again becomes my duty to inform your Department of the state of the Indians under my supervision. The tabular statement, which I forward herewith, contains information regarding them which would be superfluous to produce here.

I am happy to be able to report an unmistakable improvement in the condition of all the Indians of my agency. Each succeeding year shows more clearly than the preceding one that it is only a question of time to find them good and useful citizens; provided only that they are well treated and have fair opportunities of advancement.

Among them agriculture is yearly being better attended to; but they do not yet devote as much attention to that important industry as I would wish. Their hay this year is very good. Their other crops, particularly potatoes, promise an excellent yield; but I am sorry to say their grain fields are yet very limited in extent. Considering the failure of last year's crops throughout Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, their thrift and contentment was admirable.

Those who were more likely to suffer for want of seed in the early part of the summer received timely relief through the funds so generously placed at my disposal by your department, for which they felt very grateful.

Some of the white people, contiguous to the band of Whycomagh, to whose trespasses I had occasion to refer in some former reports, are still using valuable portions of the Whycomagh and Malagawatch Reserves.

It is a matter of regret that whites, who profess to be Christians, should invariably, when an opportunity presents itself, do their utmost to impose upon and defraud of their rights the Indians who never trespass against them. There is one trait in the character of our Micmacs which cannot be too highly praised. Living as they do, they frequently suffer many privations. This evening they may not have to-morrow's breakfast in reserve for themselves and families; and yet a case of theft from their white neighbours is, I believe, utterly unknown. The gradual elevation of a race with a fine characteristic like this so firmly impressed ought not to be despaired of.

The children attending the Indian school on the Whycomagh Reserve are under the tuition of Mr. John McEachen, an excellent teacher; and those who attend regularly are making satisfactory progress.

During last year there were six births, and three deaths among aged people.

As a class, the Indians with whom I have to deal are sober and very well conducted and very industrious. Cases of drunkenness are of very rare occurrence among them.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. McISAAC,

Indian Agent.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, CAPE BRETON, 7th October, 1891.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I enclose herewith the tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1891.

There is but very little to remark in regard to the condition of the Indians of this agency since my last report. Their health, in general, has been good. They were free from infectious diseases, but pulmonary troubles and hemorrhage are, I think, getting more frequent among them. They, themselves, attribute this to heavy loads they have to carry long distances. All kinds of wood suitable for coopering, basketmaking, etc., are exhausted on their reserves, and they must now go a long way in search of proper material. In consequence thereof they overload themselves when they find it; and to

this they ascribe the frequency of chest and lung complaints among them. One regrettable thing I have to mention in connection with this is the tendency on their part to leave the reserve and settle in the vicinity of towns, villages and mines. On the reserve, they are as far away from market as from material necessary for prosecuting their handicraft. None of them live exclusively by farming, and as they find it almost impossible, for the reasons above stated, to ply their trade and continue farming at the same time, many of them forego the latter, remove to places within easy reach of a ready market and confine themselves wholly to an occupation more congenial to their nature than that of farming. Some of these are doing very well; but some, I regret to say, are neither morally nor materially benefitted by the change. Proximity to danger has been the downfall and ruin of not a few.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. CAMERON,

Indian Agent, District No. 13.

DISTRICT No. 15, BARRINGTON, N.S., 26th August, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement in connection with the Indians in this agency for the year ended 30th June, 1891.

The condition and circumstances of the Indians here have not undergone any material change since my last report, except that during last winter and spring there was an unusual degree of sickness amongst them, "la grippe," rheumatism and weak lungs being their chief enemies. I have to report two deaths and a few removals, but those who have removed will likely return. Last winter some of the saw mills in which they sometimes found employment were closed, which rendered the assistance they receive from the Government doubly acceptable. Their little gardens and potatoes look excellent.

It is very difficult to persuade Indian children to attend the public schools with white children, but there are exceptions, and one worthy of special mention is Rosie Mooney, a very bright and intelligent girl of seventeen years, who is well advanced in her studies. This summer she attended a teacher's examination here, and she is very sanguine of receiving a teacher's license, in which I trust she may succeed.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. T. FERGUSON,

Indian Agent.

EGMONT BAY, P.E.I., 25th July, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report together with a tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1891.

There was no remarkable change or progress amongst the Indians of Prince Edward Island since my last report.

Those who live on the reserve extend their farming operations every year, but I regret to have to report that the oat crop of last fall was almost a failure; from present appearance, however, the crops this fall will be very good.

I am very happy to be able to report great improvement in both the moral and social condition of the youth of Lennox Island. They have established a temperance society, each member having to pay 25 cents yearly.

Those who took the initiative in the formation of this beautiful society were the first pupils of the school of the island. They already number twenty members.

The school is now well attended ; there were no less than thirty pupils present on the occasion of my last visit. I succeeded in securing the services of a good teacher. He resides on the island and is much esteemed by all the Indians.

There was considerable sickness amongst the Indians during last winter, and several died from inflammation of the lungs and pneumonia, causing a slight decrease in the population this year.

Morell Reserve.

There are only five families on this reserve. Two of these families are well-to-do. They live from the produce of their lands, and from all appearance the crops this year will be good.

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

JEAN O. ARSENAULT,
Indian Superintendent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE INDIAN AGENCY, 22nd August, 1891.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit for your information my annual report, with tabular statement, showing the state of the Indians under my charge, with an inventory of Government property and the approximate value of the same, for the year ended the 30th June, 1891.

The Rosseau River Bands.

In reference to these bands I have very little to add to my report of last year, as far as agricultural pursuits are concerned. These Indians pay very little attention to farming ; the occupation of farming to them seems to be too slow in bringing in the returns which they look for. They prefer working at something for which they can realize every evening the value of their day's labour, such as digging seneca (snake root), &c.

The crops on this reserve were fairly good. The yield of wheat was nearly twenty bushels to the acre. The potatoes were very good, but very few of the Indians remain on the reserve to put in crop. Antoine, one of the Councillors, raised two hundred and fifty bushels of a very fine quality. The hay crop was very good, but for want of a mower they did not put up much themselves. If it were not that I got farmers in the neighbourhood of the reserve to cut the hay on shares, taking two-thirds and leaving one-third in stack for the Indians, it would be difficult for me to get the Indians to cut enough to keep their stock, as they are generally away digging snake root at the time they should be making their hay. When I was at the reserve on the eighth of this month there was only one man on the reserve besides the Chief, who is too sick to leave.

The crops on this reserve this year look very well—there are one hundred and thirty-four acres of wheat, and about twenty-seven acres of wheat at the Rapids. The wheat on the reserve proper looks very well, and there are thirteen acres of barley—the barley is very heavy.

The Long Plain Band.

The Indians of this band are given more to roaming about than formerly ; only a few of them remained on the reserve last spring. I could not get the threshing done on this reserve until this spring. All the machines in this part of the country are run by steam and are very heavy, and while there is anything to be done in other places, it is impossible to get any of them to go there—the distance is fifteen miles, over a pretty rough road.

There were eleven hundred bushels of wheat from the thresher: eighty of this belonged to three of the Indians. The potatoes were a very good crop; there were altogether on the reserve over three hundred bushels. These Indians put up a sufficient quantity of hay to keep their cattle, and had some to spare.

The crops on the reserve this year are not looking very well. With the exception of about sixteen acres of the newest part of the land the soil is very sandy, and has been cropped too long without rest, and the month of May and greater part of June were too dry to bring on the crop on this soil.

The hay lands on this reserve are too wet to allow of cutting until after harvest, and it will be very difficult for them to get enough for their cattle. This band of Indians are getting quite a stock of cattle, there being now about thirty-five head of cattle, young and old, on the reserve, and the Indians of this band have thirty ponies.

The Swan Lake Band.

The Indians of this band are still divided; nine or ten families live on the reserve at Swan Lake and the balance of the band remain at the Gardens at Hamilton's Crossing of the Assiniboine River.

The wheat crop on this reserve was almost a failure owing to the dry spring and the excessive hot winds in the month of June, which brought the growth of crops to a standstill until the rains fell in the beginning of the month of July, and, although the crops revived very much and became a very heavy crop of straw, it was too late for the grain to mature. There were seven hundred and forty bushels as it came from the thresher, but it is only fit for feed.

The Indian Gardens.

There were thirty-four acres of wheat here put down by the Department. The crop was heavy, but did not ripen in time. The quality of the sample was not very good, and the very bad harvest weather injured it still more. There were over eight hundred bushels as it came from the thresher. Five of the Indians had of their own over five hundred bushels. The Chief, Yellow Quill, and son had four hundred bushels, and three others had over over one hundred bushels, but all of inferior quality.

At the time of making the payments this year the Rosseau River Indians disposed of some eight thousand pounds of snake root; the other bands, with the exception of a few of the Swan Lake Band, do not work at it. The Long Plain Indians work a great deal for the farmers and get good wages.

During the time of making the annuity payments this year I do not think that there was any intoxicants brought on the reserves, as I saw no appearance whatever of any Indian being under the influence of liquor.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS OGLETREE,

Indian Agent.

CLANDEBOYE INDIAN AGENCY, TREATY No. 1, 29th August, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit the following report, and tabular statement in triplicate, for the year ending 30th June, 1891.

St. Peter's.

During the year this band has been fairly prosperous. The young men could get plenty of work in the woods during the winter taking out cordwood, ties, etc.

These Indians are advancing in civilization and worldly wealth ; they now own one hundred and twelve waggons and bob-sleighs, sixty-eight mowers and rakes, sixty-eight horses, nine hundred and five head of cattle and seventy-seven pigs. They planted this spring one hundred and two bushels of wheat, one hundred and twenty bushels of barley, one hundred and twenty-four bushels of oats, and eight hundred and ten bushels of potatoes, and a lot of corn, and a garden truck, so that it is remarkable that they are in a worldly sense ahead of many of the old settlements along the Red and Assiniboine Rivers.

The six schools on this reserve are not attended as they might be, for out of three hundred and thirty-eight children of school age, there are only one hundred and sixty-two on the rolls, with a daily average attendance of seventy-one ; and the present Chief and Council have considered the advisability of having a compulsory law of some kind to compel parents to send their children. The Chief and Council, four of whom can read and write, see that education is, and will be, the great factor to elevate their people, and are trying, by precept and example, to encourage the schools in every way, the Chief in particular having three of his children at the Rupert's Land Industrial School ; Councillor Sinclair also has one at that institution.

Statute labour has been done on this reserve. Each member of the band between the age of eighteen and sixty worked for a day and a half, and the condition of the roads is greatly improved.

The Chief, with a number of his band and thirty teams, put up over four miles of fencing at their hay grounds at Devil's Lake, to prevent outside ranche cattle from spoiling this meadow ; and the consequence is that they have hundreds of tons of hay, where, without this fence, they would have had none. This is a beginning, and I hope that in a short time they will have all their hay fields fenced.

This band have also cut thistles ; but it seems almost a hopeless task as there are hundreds of thousands of acres of thistles on Government land to the north, east and west, which are not or never will be cut.

Broken Head.

The Indians on this reserve, are poor farmers, but as they have good hunting and fishing they make a fairly good living. They have one hundred and eleven head of cattle and five horses. They planted eighty-nine bushels of potatoes, eighty of which were supplied by the Department, some of which on my visit had never been hoed.

From some cause sixteen of the calves died on this reserve this spring, in fact every year a number die. I have an idea it is from want of salt, as the Indians never have any to give them, and there are no salt patches there, as there are on the prairies

There are sixty-seven children of school age, and twenty-nine on the roll, with a daily average attendance of eight, but a number of these people never live on the reserve, and those that do are away hunting and fishing so much that the attendance is poor.

Fort Alexander.

The crops on this reserve are not quite up to the average, the potatoes suffered from excessive rains, and from this cause all along the river landslides have occurred, and in some cases gardens and fencing have settled down some ten or fifteen feet, and as this happened when some of the people were away the cattle and pigs have destroyed several gardens.

The Indians now own fifty-seven cows, twenty-three oxen, fifty-nine young cattle, four horses, and twenty-three pigs. They planted six hundred and seventy-five bushels of potatoes, and a few bushels of wheat, oats, barley and corn, besides vegetables. Some of the gardens are beautiful, and a number have been looked after since seeding time.

One of the Government oxen turned out breachy, and did much damage. I exchanged him for a good young three-year-old ox, and the breachy one was killed.

The Indians of this band caught over twenty-five thousand whitefish last fall, which was a little better than the previous year ; but their winter fishing was almost a failure, so that if it had not been for a good fur hunt and their potatoes they might have suffered.

There are three schools on this reserve, two Protestants and one Roman Catholic. There are one hundred and seventy-nine children of school age, with seventy eight on the rolls, and a daily attendance of thirty eight. The attendance is not as good as it should be, and as it used to be, particularly at the lower Protestant and Roman Catholic schools. This is accounted for by the fact that there is no work or money to be made on the reserve since the saw mills were removed; and the men with their families go off to Selkirk, Whitemouth, Rat Portage, and Winnipeg, to work: this has made the difference in the attendance, as for the greater part of the year the children are not on the reserve.

General Remarks.

The catch of whitefish by Indians near the mouth of the Red and Broken Head Rivers last fall was better than for years past, but the fish were small and of rather poor quality. One man with four nets, inside of two weeks, caught over two thousand.

At Fort Alexander those who fished near home had fairly good fishing, but those who went north hardly got any.

A large number of jack or pike were caught near the mouth of the Red River during the winter, but the fishing at that season for pickerel and other fish, in the lake between St. Peter's and Fort Alexander, was almost a failure.

Sturgeon and catfish have been plentiful during the spring, and other fishing fairly good.

While the pound and trap nets were allowed the whole shore of the lake was strewn with dead fish, now, when their use is not allowed, no dead fish are to be seen; still some persons argue that this kind of net is not destructive.

There has been no epidemic amongst the Indians, but there has been a great deal of sickness of the nature of relapse of "la grippe," which they had the winter previous. At the agency there have been daily, almost hourly, calls for medicine on week-days and Sundays during office hours and after; in fact it would take up the time of one man to attend to the Indians of my agency in this respect.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is fairly good. They gathered up the refuse about their houses and burnt it, and almost every house has been whitewashed.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. M. MUCKLE,

Indian Agent.

TREATY No. 2, MANITO-WA-PAW AGENCY,

THE NARROWS, LAKE MANITOBA, 17th August, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1891.

The Indians comprising the different bands inhabiting the nine reserves under my supervision are in a fairly prosperous condition, and by fishing and hunting manage to be self-supporting with few exceptions, as in the case of old and infirm Indians to whom some relief is granted during the winter months.

The potato crops are generally good, but I regret to say that most of the land in some reserves is not adapted for farming purposes; stock-raising could, however, be successfully carried on, as hay is to be had in abundance and of the very best quality.

There are nine schools in operation, with a good average attendance; the progress made by the pupils is encouraging, with few exceptions. The teachers are competent, and those found lacking we hope to have replaced shortly.

A new church was built, solely by the Indians, on the Water Hen River Reserve and was opened for service in January last.

A number of new houses are also in course of erection on the different reserves.

A new schoolhouse is being built at Ebb and Flow Lake and at Pine Creek, and when finished it will be a credit to these reserves.

The cattle are increasing rapidly and get very good care, evidence of which is apparent.

With few exceptions the health of the Indians is fairly good.

In conclusion, I am happy to say that the Indians under me are prosperous, peaceful and contented.

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

A. MARTINEAU,
Indian Agent.

RAT PORTAGE AGENCY—TREATY No. 3,
LAKE OF THE WOODS, 14th August, 1891.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1891. The tabular statement has already been sent in by Mr. McPherson, who paid the annuities to the Indians of this agency.

On 5th September I left this agency to visit the several bands on Shoal Lake and Lake of the Woods, and branded several of their cattle. They had good crops of potatoes, but the crop of wild rice was almost a total failure. Two schoolhouses were built last fall, one at Assabasca Reserve and one at Whitefish Bay. I inspected the buildings, and they are good and substantial. In October I visited the reserve at Islington. The schoolhouse is old, the Indians mucked it; and I have asked for tenders to have it put in repair. The children are improving, but from October till May most of the children are absent with their parents hunting. Several bands lost their seed potatoes by frost and water getting into the pits. They were supplied with two hundred and eighty-six bushels this spring. They had sufficient hay for their cattle, and when I visited the reserves in April their cattle were in good condition. The Assabasca Band lost one cow, and the Indians at Dalles one, both by sickness. The Chief of Rat Portage Reserve, who resides at Dalles, has taken the contract to build a schoolhouse, and it is now almost completed. The Indians of this agency only plant potatoes and corn. In sanitary matters most of these bands are improving, and they are putting up more substantial dwellings. The general health of these Indians has been good (Dr. Hanson visited the several reserves during the winter), nor did they suffer for want of food. They are self-supporting with the exception of a few old and infirm Indians, who have been supplied during the winter, and a small quantity given to some of the bands, who were in want towards spring. The Indians of the Lake of the Woods still complain of the scarcity of fish, and I have heard that on Rainy River, where the sturgeon were always numerous in spring, very few were caught, in fact barely enough for present use.

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

R. J. N. PITHER,
Indian Agent.

COUTCHECHING AGENCY, 30th June, 1891.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my tabular statement and inventory of Government property under my charge in this agency for the year ended 30th June, 1891.

I arrived here on the 1st of November, 1890, having been ordered to take charge of the agency during the late Agent's leave of absence and regret having to report his

death at Rat Portage in the early part of the year, which necessitated my remaining in charge ever since.

The different reserves being so scattered it has taken me some time to get accustomed to my new work, but in the spring of this year I was able to visit all the river reserves and two on the lake during seeding time, and so gave them all the help I could in the way of advice and practical instruction. The Indians on the river have some nice fields, and their potatoes were well put in, with some exceptions. On the Little Forks Reserve the Department assisted in the matter of seed grain; it was well put in and I trust there will be a fair return. At the time of writing it looks promising. The farming on the lake consists almost entirely of small gardens, containing potatoes, corn and other vegetables. I was also able, during this visit, to brand all the Government cattle on the reserves mentioned, and will have to finish on the lake at some future time.

The cattle passed through the winter well and the Indians had put up a sufficiency of hay. There has been some trouble with the Little Forks Indians cutting hay on the American side, but they have promised me that in future they will not repeat the offence.

The winter's hunt was a successful one, and the Indians, when I saw any of them at that time, appeared to have a sufficiency of food and did not complain. Some assistance was given to the very old and destitute.

There are five schools in working order and two in course of erection. The Coutcheching and Little Forks schools are doing well. The one at the Long Sault will improve as the present teacher becomes better acquainted with the Indians. Those at the Manitou and Hungry Hall are backward and show little sign of progress.

The reserves have been visited by Dr. Hanson, and the health of the Indians generally has been good—nothing worse than coughs and colds.

I find these Indians backward in regard to their houses and have taken every opportunity of telling them so. They are too fond of building close together small houses and not enough of them. I want each head of a family to remove on to his own plot of land, and in fact live like white people. There are some better houses being built now on the Coutcheching Reserve, and I trust it will be the case generally before very long.

Mr. Inspector McColl visited this agency on the 23rd of June last.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. C. CORNISH,

Indian Agent.

SAVANNE AGENCY, TREATY No. 3,
FORT WILLIAM, 24th August, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1891.

Lac des Mille Lacs.

I left Fort William on the 3rd July and met my assistant, Mr. Tait, on the following day at Savanne. On the 6th I paid the Indians of the Lac des Mille Lacs Band their annuities, examined all supplies furnished and found them of full quantity, in good order and up to the samples. The Indians were perfectly satisfied with everything supplied. The cattle were in good condition, but the gardens backward. Doctor Hanson accompanied us to this reserve and vaccinated all those Indians who had not been operated upon during the last seven years. He also vaccinated a number of children.

Sturgeon Lake.

I paid this band on the 10th July, after examining supplies and distributing the same. This band has made no improvement since last year. They have no cattle or

gardens, but have a plentiful supply of game and fish. I furnished them with potatoes and seeds. I inspected the goods offered for sale by the Hudson's Bay Company and found them satisfactory.

Wabigoon.

I arrived on this reserve on the 16th, inspected the supplies and paid annuities. The gardens were looking well and the cattle in good condition. I examined the school; there were twenty-five children present. There is a marked improvement since my visit on the 24th March last. They have a better knowledge of the English language, and their writing and arithmetic are particularly good. The parents seem to take greater interest in the education of the children and manifest it by making them attend school more regularly. The Chief and Council were informed that the school teacher wished to build an addition to his house and required their assistance. They were willing to help, also to bring sufficient firewood for the school for the winter.

Eagle Lake.

On the 18th we reached this reserve and after examining and distributing supplies, I paid the annuities. On this reserve the houses are better built and the gardens better laid out and cultivated, and the people themselves neater and better clad than on any of the other reserves. The chief's house in particular will compare favourably with many farm houses in Manitoba.

Lac Seul.

We reached Frenchman's Head on this reserve on the 21st and inspected the school. There were forty-seven children present. They are making good progress in the various studies, and sang the national anthem in the Indian language in a very creditable manner. The gardens and cattle were looking well.

On reaching Lac Seul we found the Indians awaiting us, and were saluted by them. Messrs. Pritchard and Prewer held prayers at night, which were well attended. Rev. Father Allard was also at Lac Seul.

Early the next morning (the 22nd) the Indians assembled for the distribution of provisions, which were examined and found in good order, but owing to rain the greater part of the day the distribution was postponed; about 5 o'clock, p.m., it cleared up, and the flour and the bacon were divided. The goods exposed for sale by the Hudson's Bay Company were examined, and such as were not in accordance with the provisions of the license were ordered to be removed, which was done. In the morning the remainder of the supplies were divided, after which I paid annuities until 9.30, p.m. Next morning I paid the balance of the annuities, finishing by noon; after which a council was held, at which a number of petty grievances were discussed and amicably settled. Mr. Pritchard married three couples here to-day.

I examined the school at Lac Seul on my return from Grassy Narrows; there were thirty-five children present, and I noticed quite an improvement since my visit to this school in March last.

The gardens were looking well, and the cattle are in excellent condition. The dwellings were clean and neat, and a general air of thriftiness prevailed the settlement.

Wabuskang.

We arrived at this reserve on the 27th, examined and distributed supplies, and paid annuities. I examined the school and was much pleased with the progress made by the children, especially in the English language. Mr. Wood has them under perfect control, and his methods of imparting instruction are admirable.

The gardens are well advanced, and we had lettuce, radishes and potatoes furnished from them. We held a council, at which the Indians expressed themselves satisfied with everything furnished them, and had no complaints to make.

Grassy Narrows.

On the 30th we arrived at this reserve, and found supplies in good order and of full quantity; after they were distributed, we paid annuities. The gardens here are

looking well, especially the potatoes, of which there should be a good crop. I inspected the school; the present teacher had only been in charge two weeks. The Rev. Father Cahill is building a new schoolhouse, which will be very comfortable when completed.

In conclusion, I would say that the physical comforts of the Indians under my supervision may be considered assured for the next winter. The crops promise well, the cattle are in good order, and the game and fish may be estimated as being fully up to the standard product.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN MCINTYRE,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,

TOUCHWOOD HILLS, 26th August, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1891, accompanied by the tabular statement and an inventory of all Government property under my charge at that date.

The crops on Poor Man's and George Gordon's Reserves turned out fairly well both as to yield and quality. The following quantities were threshed out:—

Bands.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Total.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Poor Man's.....	1,214	222	100	20	1,556
Day Star's.....	422	148			570
Muscowequan's.....	321	160	362		843
George Gordon's.....	1,134	247	48	58½	1,487½
Totals.....	3,091	777	510	78½	4,456½

The Indians of George Gordon's and Poor Man's Bands kept themselves in flour the most of the winter, having about three hundred and fifty sacks between them. The fact of the distance of the mill from the reserves, viz.: fifty-five and sixty-six miles, is much to be regretted; it is a long way to haul grain during the cold, severe weather. The Indians make their own sleighs for this purpose, carry hay with them, camp out during the coldest weather and undergo considerable hardships, but never complain, so glad are they to see the fruits of their labours in the shape of flour.

Hay was very plentiful; one thousand and seventy tons were stacked on the different reserves, which was more than was required for the cattle. Nearly two hundred and fifty tons were kept over for the following year.

On the whole we have had fair luck with the cattle, the increase since last year was one hundred and twenty-three calves from one hundred and sixty-six cows, and many of our oldest cows went farrow.

During the winter the Indians busy themselves, in addition to feeding and attending to their cattle, in making such articles as rush mats, baskets, brooms, hay fork and axe handles, ox collars, harness, sleighs, besides hand-sawing boards for building purposes. The women dress all the beef hides for leather for moccasins.

The following areas were sown as indicated on the different reserves, and, up to the time I write, the crops, both grain and root, look very promising indeed :—

Bands.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Totals.
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.
Day Star's.....	.....	11	3	.....	5	3	2	24
Poor Man's.....	133	8	6	1½	4	2	2	156½
George Gordon's	99½	19½	13	.....	7½	3	3	144¾
Muscowequan's	30	19	21	.....	6½	4	3	83½
Yellow Quill's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	8
Totals.....	262½	57¼	43	1½	29½	13	10	416¾

This is a smaller aggregate area than last year. The Indians are improving a good deal in their method of farming, and summer-fallow half of their cultivated lands nearly every year.

The Indians burnt a kiln of lime for plastering and sanitary purposes.

A good deal of butter has been made; the Indians are commencing to see what a help this is to them. With any money they get they appear anxious to buy such articles as milk pans, pails and churns.

I am glad to be able to report that since the establishment of schools, and owing to the work of some of the instructresses, a great change for the better has taken place, and is very noticeable in the Indians' houses, also on their persons; they keep themselves and their houses very much cleaner and tidier than before. With the lumber they saw themselves they make some rough furniture and cupboards, all of which make their places look more snug and home-like.

The health of the Indians has only been fairly good. An epidemic of measles broke out last winter amongst the children: medical assistance was procured, and no cases of this terminated fatally. There have been thirty-five births and forty-two deaths during the year. Indians take much more care of themselves than they did, but there is room for a deal of improvement yet. Carelessness still causes many cases of consumption. Cod liver oil has been used pretty freely by such as are suffering from lung trouble, with the best of results.

Treaty payments took place on the 18th July, and passed off in the usual quiet way.

In conclusion let me add that it is pleasing to notice the sure and steady improvement amongst the Indians, who on account of the unfavourable seasons, absence of a market for disposal of farm produce, hay, wood, etc., have many discouraging things to contend with; and I also take pleasure in testifying to the cheerful and earnest manner the employés of this district have fulfilled their respective duties.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HILTON KEITH,
Indian Agent.

TREATY No. 4,

MUSCOWPETUNG'S AGENCY, 29th August, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended 30th June, 1891.

The Indians of this agency are steadily advancing in civilization and becoming more independent every year, thereby reducing the assistance required from the Department. The returns from the harvest were very good, and some Indians are still using their own flour.

Pasquash's Band were almost entirely self-supporting from October to April. During the winter they were kept busy selling firewood at Fort Qu'Appelle. Muscowpetung's and Piapot's Bands also supported themselves for several months, but they have not had the advantage of the sale of wood during the winter on account of the distance from their reserves to the towns.

During the year we sold and delivered at Regina and other points five hundred tons of hay.

The individual earnings of the three bands, viz. :—Piapot's, Muscowpetung's and Pasquash's, for the year, amount to \$6,021, an increase of \$804 over last year.

The general health of the Indians has been very good ; they are visited monthly by Dr. Seymour, the medical officer.

The prejudice against education is fast dying out, as will be seen by the number of children attending the industrial schools : Fort Qu'Appelle, fifty-one, Regina, twenty-six. The Muscowpetung Boarding School, managed by the Presbyterian Church and removed from the old site to the Qu'Appelle Valley, north of Pasquash's Reserve, has not been a success, and the children have been transferred to the Regina Industrial School.

Two churches are in course of erection on Pasquash's Reserve, one by the Roman Catholic Mission and the other by the Presbyterian Church.

The old farmhouse on Pasquash's Reserve has been turned into a storehouse and granary, and a new house has been built for the farmer.

Our Indians made a very good display at the Regina Exhibition last fall, and carried off a number of prizes.

The stock wintered well, and the increase this year is quite satisfactory.

The supply of fish was plentiful, and large quantities of ducks were taken during the season.

The Sioux (Standing Buffalo's Band) continue to support themselves by working off the reserve. This year they have increased the acreage under crop.

The attendance of scholars at the boarding and day school combined has been much larger than in past years.

The crops this year are the best we have ever had ; the harvest commenced on the 22nd instant and it is hoped that the returns will be very large.

My staff have ably assisted me in carrying on the work.

Tabular statement and inventory of all Government property under my charge are enclosed herewith.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. B. LASH,

Indian Agent.

BIRTLE, MAN., 16th August, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June last, together with a tabular statement and inventory of all Government property under my charge.

The Bird Tail Sioux Band, No. 57, have this season two hundred and ninety-one acres of wheat, fifty-three acres of oats, seven acres of rye, nine acres of potatoes, six acres of corn, and about three acres of turnips and garden stuff, all of which at present gives promise of a good return, excepting a field of early sown oats. Moses Bunn has this season the largest individual crop, he having put in about forty-five acres of wheat ; but he is closely followed by Simka-Ho-Dah'on, who has forty acres under wheat. Part of this reserve was, as you know, divided into eighty-acre lots five years ago, since which time I have been gradually getting them to square up their fields to the surveyed lines. Simka-Ho-Dah'on has now about seventy-five acres of his lot broken, the remaining five acres he has retained for his buildings and a pasture field that he has fenced in for his working oxen ; and others are each season improving the appearance of their farms by ploughing up odd corners of new land, thereby squaring their fields. Several progressive ones are this season building storehouses for their grain and sheds for their implements. They have one hundred head of cattle in good order and are now putting up hay for them for next winter.

The Sioux at Oak River Reserve, No. 58, have broken this season over four hundred acres of new land, and have four hundred and seventy-one acres of wheat, four acres of oats, twenty-two acres of potatoes, seven acres of corn, and four acres of turnips and garden stuff. The turnips were a failure in most instances, but all other crops, from present appearances, will turn out well. They have one hundred and fifty head of cattle in good shape, and are putting up sufficient hay for next winter.

The Oak Lake Band of Sioux, No. 59, are each year showing progress. Waoke has this season broken about thirty acres of new land, and did it well. He has twenty acres under wheat and about an acre of potatoes and corn. There is a total of fifty-eight acres of wheat sown on this reserve, and I saw no better grain this season than that of the Indians of this reserve. They have now good stables, and seem to be interested in their cattle.

The Turtle Mountain Sioux Band, No. 60, remain about as they were. No visible progress has been made during the past few years. They have now twenty head of cattle, and have sown about five acres of oats, and have three acres of potatoes, corn and garden stuff.

Kee-see-ko-Wenin's Band, No. 61, Riding Mountain, have this season sown ten acres of wheat, eighteen acres of oats, twenty acres of barley, six acres of potatoes and over an acre of turnips and garden stuff, all of which at present promises a fair return. They have fifty-nine head of cattle in good order, for which they have provided good stables and are now putting up hay for the winter. This band will have some difficulty in getting sufficient hay this season, part of their meadows being low and flat and having been partly flooded by heavy rains. Part of this band yet follow fishing and hunting for a livelihood, and do not seem to favour the idea of settling down to farming.

Way-way-see-cappo Band, No. 62, yet depend too much on the Government for assistance instead of relying on their own exertions for a livelihood. They have some fifty acres of wheat, nine acres of oats, thirty-four acres of barley, nine acres of potatoes, and two acres of turnips and gardens. The soil of this reserve is very strong and is liable, particularly in seasons like the present—with more than an average rainfall—to produce too much straw, and as a consequence is late in ripening, but this season wheat was fully headed out on the twentieth of July, and I hope to see their wheat safely harvested and this band encouraged thereby to do more work for themselves in the future. They now have one hundred and nineteen head of cattle, for which they provide fairly good shelter and sufficient food.

At the Silver Creek Reserve, No. 63,—late Gambler's—there are only four farming heads of families, several having gone over to Way-way-see-cappo's several years ago, and one removed to the Crooked Lake Agency last spring. The others yet reside at Valley River, where they have good buildings and earn a good living by hunting, fishing and the sale of dressed pelts made into clothing, foot wear, etc. Those on the reserve

have about seventy acres under crop this season, which will yield fairly well, and all have good houses and stables.

John Tanner of this reserve has a bank stable sufficiently large to hold thirty head of cattle, with a horse stable partitioned off to hold three horses, a good root cellar, milk house, a large implement shed in which he has his grain binder, ploughs, harrows, harness, mower and rake, all carefully stored and all procured by his own exertions, excepting the plough and harrow which were loaned to him by the Department.

The Rolling River Band, at Reserve No. 67, have remained on this reserve during the past year much better than formerly. Two members of the band have sown eighteen acres of wheat, and besides this they have about five acres of potatoes, turnips and garden stuff.

SCHOOLS.

There are two day schools on reserves within this agency, one at Riding Mountain of the Presbyterian Mission, under the charge of Miss M. S. Cameron, and one at the Oak River Sioux Reserve of the Episcopalian, taught by Mr. H. Hartland. At the former the attendance has been fairly good and regular. A great deal of credit for this is due to the teacher who appears to have the skill to make the school room attractive to the children, and more of a pleasure for them to attend than a duty. The children now appear at school tidy in their dress and personal appearance, and the school room at all my visits was neatly and cleanly kept. I am sorry to report that little or no interest is taken in the school by the parents of the children at Oak River. The attendance has not been regular or as large as it should have been.

The Boarding School at Butte has done good work for a number of children who have attended from Way-way-see-cappo, Riding Mountain, Bird Tail Sioux and Rolling River Reserves. The average attendance has been about twenty. It is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, with Mr. Geo. G. McLaren as Principal and Miss McLaren as Matron.

A number of Sioux children from this agency are attending the Indian Home School at Elkhorn and a number from the Silver Creek Reserve the Industrial School at Qu'Appelle, both of which, I am led to believe, are improving the minds and manners of the Indian youths under their charge.

The general health of all bands has been fairly good during the past year.

I regret I cannot report that the conduct of every individual has been above reproach—such a result can hardly be looked for among nearly one thousand Indians; but I think it is a matter for congratulation that so many of the Indians at this agency have become largely self-supporting, having only issued twenty-one thousand pounds of flour and one thousand and twelve pounds of bacon, being but little more than an average of twenty pounds of flour and one pound of bacon to each Indian in the district.

Before closing my report, I would like to bear testimony to the able assistance rendered me by Mr. Dickinson, of this office, whose services have always been cheerfully at my command, and whose work has been of the most efficient character.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. MARKLE,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE, FILE HILLS, 4th August, 1891.

The Honourable,

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended the 30th June last, with a tabular statement and inventory of Government property under my charge on that date.

I took charge of this agency on the 17th July, 1890, at which time the annuity payments were being made by my predecessor, Mr. Reynolds.

The Indians have done fairly well during the past year. They have received from their crop fifty-four thousand five hundred and fifty-five pounds of flour and eighteen tons of bran and shorts. The Department assisted them to the extent of \$437.86 in paying for threshing and gristing, and they have sufficient flour on hand to last until next November, when I trust they will have this year's crop threshed.

They have also purchased, by the sale of oats, two sets of bob-sleighs, and from the sale of beef three mowers, two horse rakes and one set of bob-sleighs.

The following is a comparative statement of food supplies furnished this agency by the Department during the past two fiscal years, for employés and Indians, viz. :—

	Supplied during 1889-90.	Supplied during 1890-91.	Decrease for 1890-91
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Bacon	15,591	14,856	735
Beef	24,042	13,951	10,091
Flour	60,100	27,500	32,600

And there is every prospect at the present time that the decrease in the expenditure for the fiscal year 1891-92 will be much larger.

The crops on Peepeekeesis Reserve, which were owned in common by Okanees and Peepeekeesis Bands, were fairly good. The hay crop on all the reserves was very heavy. We finished seeding on the 27th April last, being about two weeks earlier than the previous year. All the crops are now looking well, and there is every prospect of a good harvest. Owing to the past two months being very wet, a large number of our best hay sloughs are now covered with water: but I think we will have sufficient even if they do not dry up.

The following is a statement of the crops under cultivation this year viz. :—

Wheat	Acres. 150
Oats	31
Spring Rye	10
Potatoes	29
Turnips	6
Carrots	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Corn	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Onions	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Gardens	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

We have been very fortunate regarding prairie fires, there not having been one on these reserves during last summer and fall. One ran over Peepeekeesis Reserve this spring, but as it was early in the season very little, if any, damage was done.

The stock on the different reserves came through the winter in excellent condition, and the increase of Indian cattle has been very large. The calves dropped this spring numbered one hundred and fourteen, with a number of cows yet to calve. There are now on these reserves four hundred and sixty-eight head of cattle and seventy-seven ponies in charge of Indians, and three cows and two calves in charge of agent.

The following statement gives the description of Indian cattle :—

Oxen	67
Bulls	5
Cows	137
Heifers	41
Steers	104
Bull calves	58
Heifer calves	56

Total

468

As we can get a sale for cream at the creamery at Fort Qu'Appelle, we propose devoting more attention to stock raising and selling cream, than to farming in future; but as it is necessary to have ice and proper milkhouses, I do not expect to do more than make a start this year. But I intend this winter to have everything ready to go into this industry on a large scale next spring, and trust that in my next annual report I shall be able to give satisfactory results regarding this industry.

The general health of the Indians has been fairly good during the year. There have been eleven births, and seventeen deaths, being thirty deaths less than the previous year. The principal cause of death was consumption. It was thought at one time last winter that small pox had broken out in the boarding school here, and every precaution was taken to prevent its spreading, by quarantining the school and premises and vaccinating all the Indians, but fortunately it proved to be only a severe form of chicken pox.

The attendance at the Presbyterian Boarding School here, has been better during the past six months than it has ever been before, and the progress made by the pupils is very encouraging.

There are fifty-five children of school age belonging to these reserves, thirty-five of whom are attending school: Twenty-six at Qu'Appelle Industrial School; one at the Regina Industrial School; and eight at the Presbyterian Boarding School here.

Chief Star Blanket and his Councillors will not allow their children or any children in the band to go to school.

My staff, consisting of R. McConnell, farmer, and Peter Hourie, interpreter and issuer, has given every satisfaction in the performance of their duties and I have always found them very efficient and trustworthy officials.

I have the honour to be, Sir

Your obedient servant,

JNO. P. WRIGHT,

Acting Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY, 12th August, 1891.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, tabular statement and inventory of Government property under my charge, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1891.

The Indians in this agency are doing remarkably well. The progress made since my last report is most encouraging. They worked extremely well in putting in their crops last spring, doing it willingly. All wheat land was prepared last fall and all the work was done by the Indians, as we keep no white labourer on this reserve. I have taught many of the young men to sow wheat by hand. They do the work fairly well. Some of the young Indians are good ploughmen and take pride in competing with each other. They are able to do this kind of work as well as many white men.

The following grain and roots were harvested last fall in good condition and stored for winter use:—Wheat, nine hundred and forty-three bushels; potatoes, one thousand one hundred and fifty bushels; turnips, three thousand one hundred and sixty-eight bushels; beets, seventy-five bushels; carrots, fifty-four bushels; onions, twenty-five bushels. There were also a large quantity of potatoes and other roots consumed during the summer months.

These Indians exhibited farm and garden produce at the Regina Agricultural Show last October, and also at Indian Head. The Indian women sent a quantity of knitting and other domestic work, and were very successful in taking prizes at both exhibitions. This encourages them to cultivate their land and take more interest in their crops, and it encourages the women to renewed effort in acquiring a knowledge of domestic pursuits.

I am pleased to be able to report that these Indians are steadily improving in all their farming operations and in many other industrious habits.

The grain and roots raised were a great help to them last fall and winter, as well as to the Department, as it was found unnecessary to issue rations generally to them for about three months, as well as to old men, widows and orphans who were destitute; there are always a few of this class who must be helped.

All Indians who had wheat threshed, paid for it out of their crop and stored with me a sufficient supply for seed. The remainder was ground into flour. The cost of grinding was paid in wheat. Some took my advice and paid for grinding in firewood. This left them the full benefit of their crop.

The Indians are employed during winter, chopping rails and firewood for their own use. Some chop cordwood, haul it to the mill and take flour in payment. This is a great benefit to such as have no flour of their own. I do all in my power to keep this market for this class of Indians, and make others who have flour lend their oxen to these during winter time, which helps them very much and keeps all employed.

Other Indians are nearly all the time busy attending to cattle and sheep, and keeping stables in proper order. The Indian women knit socks, comforters and mitts, and sell large numbers of those articles to white settlers. The women are kept busy at this work and making moccasins during winter time, while some card and spin wool, and do the work fairly well.

All Indians who have no wheat to harvest of their own, go out to work for white men during harvest time, returning to take up their potatoes and other roots in the fall. This leaves those who have wheat to harvest short-handed in many cases, but we wish each Indian to do his own work and be independent of others. These Indians put up last fall four hundred and twenty-five tons of hay in good condition, and secured it by ploughing a double fire-guard and burning the grass in the centre to protect it from prairie fires. The cattle on this reserve were well wintered, being stabled, watered and fed regularly. The increase last spring of both calves and lambs was most satisfactory. The month of May is early enough for Indian cattle to have their young, and the chances of loss is lessened by a late season.

The health of the Indians has been fairly good during the past year, there having been no contagious diseases among them. Every precaution is taken in the spring time to avoid sickness. All Indians who have tents move out of their houses, and all refuse is then raked up and burnt, and the houses are then whitewashed inside and out. This keeps them healthy to return to in the winter.

I am sorry to have to report the death of Chief Jack, which took place last April. He had been in poor health for some time, but he took influenza last winter and was so weak from other sickness that he never got over it. He will not be easily replaced. He was always ready to give good advice to the young men, and to assist me in carrying out the wishes of the Department.

I have, with the assistance of the Indians, put up two log buildings, one to be used as a carpenter's shop, and the other as a blacksmith's shop. These buildings are to enable the Indians to make sleighs and other things during winter time. A large root house has also been built to keep seed potatoes in during winter for Indians, as it has been found that they cannot be trusted to keep them over winter themselves.

All this work has been done by Indians without any cost to the Department, except the rations issued to them while doing it.

The following crops of grain and roots were planted last spring:—Wheat, one hundred and thirty-six acres; turnips, fifteen acres; oats, fifteen acres; potatoes, fifteen acres; carrots, five acres; onions and other garden seeds, nine acres. All the land was well prepared and the seed put in at the proper time.

These Indians are improving in hoeing and thinning out their root crops. It is a hard matter to make them understand this very necessary work, and much trouble must be taken to compel them to do it properly, as they think it a loss to thin out onions, carrots and turnips to the proper distances; but they will be convinced of this in time.

This spring a thoroughbred polled-Angus bull was purchased by order of the Commissioner for the purpose of improving the cattle on the reserve. The Indians think a great deal of this bull. They will be more likely to take extra care of all next spring's

calves on this account. They say he looks like a buffalo without horns, that his hide would make a good coat.

The Individual earnings of these Indians during the past year was \$833.60. This money was spent in the following manner: Some purchased lumber to floor their houses with, and others purchased blankets, stoves and clothing; a few purchased beef, tea and tobacco. One man paid for a waggon out of his own earnings during last fall and early part of winter.

Some children were sent from this reserve last spring to the Industrial School at Regina; they are doing well. Their parents visited them during the past month, and on their return they expressed themselves as being much pleased with the treatment the children are receiving. There are also a few children from this reserve at the Qu'Appelle Industrial School, who are doing well. They often write to me, stating how they are treated; they seem thankful for the kindness they receive.

The supplies received for the Indians are of good quality and are equal to samples. The behaviour of the Indians during the past year has been very good.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. GRANT,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE—TREATY NO. 4,
Coté, Assa., 24th August, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year 1890-91, with tabular statement and inventory of Government property.

The agency buildings on Coté Reserve were finished last fall, when I removed from Fort Pelly, and have since occupied them; this brings me much closer to the larger part of my outside work.

Potatoes, turnips and carrots gave us a very fair return, and I believe that we will do well to give our whole attention to the growing of root crops and the raising of cattle. The cattle are doing exceedingly well, the increase is good, and, having three thoroughbred bulls, the grade is markedly improved. The hunt has greatly diminished; small game has totally disappeared; still two hundred and twenty-five Indians are supporting themselves, one hundred and fifty of whom live at Lake Winnipegosis, where they get plenty of fish.

The schools, four in number, are doing fairly well. The children are most intelligent and anxious to learn, and their attendance is regular. On Coté Reserve there is a boarding school under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. Rev. Mr. Laird is Principal. The average attendance is forty-five. This includes children from the other reserves. The day schools in operation in this agency are:—On Kisickouse Reserve, Roman Catholic, Mr. Jordens, teacher; average attendance, eight. On Keys Reserve, Church of England, Rev. Mr. Cunliffe, teacher; average attendance, eight. At Shoal River (Lake Winnipegosis), Church of England, Mr. Bassing, teacher; average attendance, fifteen.

The health of the Indians has not been so good as usual. We had an epidemic of influenza last spring. The deaths have been twenty-eight and births seven, a decrease of twenty-one.

Many of the Indians have worked industriously and are trying to help themselves; they fully understand that the Department cannot always continue to help them as it has done.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. JONES,

Indian Agent.

DISTRICT OF ASSINIBOIA, N. W. T.
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY, TREATY No. 4, 12th August, 1891.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you my annual report, with tabular statement, and inventory of all Government property under my charge, up to the 30th June, 1891.

The last year's crop was the best we have had since these Indians commenced farming. We threshed out five thousand nine hundred and thirty-two bushels of wheat, six hundred and thirty-seven of oats, two hundred and eighty-six of rye, ninety-eight of pease and thirty of barley. Of roots we got two thousand four hundred and sixty-one bushels of potatoes, one thousand three hundred and twenty-five of turnips, one hundred and eighty-six of carrots, and four hundred and eighty-three of garden stuff. In addition to this the farmers raised four hundred and sixty bushels of oats for use of farm teams; and I harvested two hundred and twenty for the agency team.

The Indians sold during the winter, four thousand and fifty-eight bushels of wheat, realizing the sum of \$2,000, which was expended in the purchase of provisions, principally flour. One thousand bushels were sown this spring, two hundred are still on hand, a few bushels were gristed at our mill, and the balance, which was tailings, was fed to stock and poultry.

Of the root crop, two hundred and sixty bushels of potatoes were sold, and eight hundred planted this spring, the balance, with garden stuff and carrots, was consumed by the Indians, as well as some of the turnips, which were also fed to stock.

The provision returns show a saving of \$2,124 during this year as compared with the previous one.

The hay crop was much better than last year, but owing to unfavourable weather there was not much made for sale.

The stock got through the winter in good condition. The following is the number of cattle in the hands of the Indians:—

	Under Gov. control.	Private Property.
Oxen	103	7
Cows	109	59
Bulls	2	..
Young cattle	210	83
Total	424	149

In addition to the above private property of the Indians, there are four Canadian horses (two geldings and two brood mares) held by Indians on Reserve No. 73, Cowesses' Band; and throughout the agency there are one hundred and seventy-one native ponies, some improved by crossing with Canadian horses.

The pedigree bull supplied this agency by the Department has already shown, by the calves dropped this spring, a decided improvement in stock.

The individual earnings of each band respectively, amounted to:

Ochapowace's Band, Reserve No. 71	\$ 834 35
Kah-ke-wistahaw Band, Reserve No. 72	1,275 19
Cowesses " " " 73	1,426 33
Sakimay's " " " 74	1,088 57
Total	\$4,624 44

being an increase of \$1,812.18 over last year.

There was very little realized from furs during last winter on account of some of the old trappers being obliged to remain at home and attend to their stock.

Seeding commenced on the 7th of April, one week earlier than last spring, and all the work was finished by the 20th of May.

The area under crop on the several reserves is as follows :—

	Acres.
Ochapowace's Reserve, No. 71.....	145
Kahkewistahaw " " 72.....	120
Cowesess " " 73.....	251
Sakimay's " " 74.....	122
Total.....	<u>638</u>

distributed in the following manner :—

	Acres.
Wheat.....	494
Oats.....	50
Pease.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Potatoes.....	36
Turnips.....	8
Rye.....	22
Corn.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barley.....	4
Chicory.....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Gardens.....	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total.....	<u>638</u>

In addition to the above, thirty acres were put under oats by myself and the farmers for the use of the Government teams, and one acre in potatoes.

The spring work was commenced with spirit and continued so until all the seed was in the ground, immediately after which the Indians turned their attention to the repairing of old and the making of new fences, after which, for two weeks, all those who could spare the time went to collect "seniga," or snake root, realizing the sum of \$600, and benefiting by the change from farm work to camp life.

In the month of June one hundred and sixty-three acres were summer-fallowed, and one hundred and twelve acres of new land were broken.

As I write I am glad to be able to report favourably on the appearance of the crops throughout the agency. It is hoped that the returns of the wheat crop will not be less than twenty bushels to the acre.

The Indians still continue to keep their fences in good order, in proof of which no cattle have broken into their crops.

A marked improvement has also been made in some of their houses; a large amount of their individual earnings has been devoted to the purchase of lumber for flooring, windows, stoves, chairs, etc.

Several Indians have taken up their farms in accordance with the surveys, or subdivisions, made by Mr. Nelson last year, the benefits of which they are commencing to appreciate.

The number of children attending school on the 30th of June was as follows:—Qu'Appelle Industrial School, thirty-three; the Round Lake Indian Boarding School, twenty-five, being eleven less than shown in last report, six having gone to the Qu'Appelle Industrial School, and five to Regina.

Since my last report a grist mill has been erected at this agency, thirty inch burrs, with bolt, smutter, etc., complete. The power in use is the steam engine supplied to this agency, with the separator, four years ago. The buildings are of hewed logs, supplied and put up by the Indians assisted by the farmers. The machinery was put in position by Farmer Sutherland assisted by the other employés. Sutherland attends now to the milling, and Farmer Pollock, whom I got in place of Farmer Nicol

(the latter having been transferred to Muscowpetung's Agency) attends to the engine, by which arrangement there is no extra cost in working the mill. The Indians have to pay in wheat bran or cordwood, at the rate of eight cents a bushel, for grinding, to cover the cost of working expenses, and settlers will be charged twelve and a half cents, if we have time to do their work. The amount expended by the Department on the mill is \$1,301.55, and the labour of Indians and employes amounts to \$300, which makes the value of the mill as it stands, without the engine, \$1,601.55. The advantages the Indians will derive from this mill will be very great should fair crops ensue.

The payments of annuities were held from the 16th to 21st July, both days inclusive. Ochapowaces and Kahkewistahaw's Bands, Reserves Nos. 71 and 72, were paid together. Cowessess' Band, Reserve No. 73, was paid at my office, whilst Yellow Calf's and She Sheep's parties received their annuities on their respective reserves. The number of Indians paid was six hundred and eight, the annuities amounting to \$3,230 and arrears to \$315—total, \$3,545.

The general behaviour of the Indians under my charge has been very good. I have no complaint to make as to the conduct of any individual.

A few of the Indians exhibited cereals and roots at the agricultural shows held at Whitewood, Broadview, Grenfell and Regina, and were very successful, even in competition with settlers.

The health of the Indians was much better than during the previous year. There were thirty-two births and twenty-six deaths, showing an increase of six.

The agency and reserve were thoroughly inspected during the year by Mr. Wadsworth. Whilst inspecting the agency books every assistance was given to him by Mr. Pierce, the agency clerk.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. McDONALD,

Indian Agent.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN INDIAN AGENCY—TREATY No. 4,
28th July, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and accompanying tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1891.

Early in July last the agency headquarters were removed from the Striped Blanket's Reserve to a point thirty-four miles distant, on the south-eastern part of White Bear's Reserve, rendering it possible to give to that band the amount of supervision which it required without an increase of staff and increasing the convenience of the management of the whole agency.

The agency office having been raised on beams attached to the axles of waggons, was drawn safely by the Indians' oxen to its new situation; and the storehouse having been taken down, was removed in waggons and re-erected.

The house occupied by Mr. Farmer Lawford having been turned into a granary for Pheasant Rump's and Striped Blanket's Bands, the old agency house was devoted to his use (its position being very convenient for the oversight of the bands just mentioned), and an agency house was erected at the new headquarters. A house was also built for the agency clerk, for whom there had been previously only makeshift accommodation, and a stable for the agency was built of logs with a shingle roof.

These buildings were all erected by day labour, and the result, as compared with contract work, is entirely satisfactory; better material having been used, more thorough workmanship secured, much more Indian labour employed, and the cost to the Department having been, I believe, some hundreds of dollars less.

The advantages expected from the removal of the agency to its present situation are, I think, being realized, and as one instance, I may mention that, between the seed-

ing and haying seasons this summer, in addition to ploughing summer fallows, fencing pasture and breaking new fields, the Indians have earned by freighting between Moosomin and Cannington Manor over \$500, which employment I would not have obtained and could not have superintended if resident at the old headquarters.

The area of land in crop last season was as follows :—

	Acres.
Wheat	194
Oats	47
Flax	1
Rye	13
Potatoes	6
Turnips	12
Gardens	4
Total	277

The yield was seven hundred and thirty-one bushels of wheat, two hundred and fifteen bushels of oats, three hundred and seventy-one bushels of potatoes, seven hundred and nineteen bushels of turnips and ten bushels of rye.

Pheasant Rump's and Striped Blanket's Indians have under crop this year one hundred and ten acres of wheat, eighteen acres of oats, five acres of potatoes, eight acres of turnips, which are all looking as well as possible, the season having been most favourable. They have ploughed ninety-five acres of summer fallow, and are looking forward hopefully to harvest time.

It having been decided to abandon all the fields under cultivation on White Bear's Reserve, and to break new fields on the south-eastern part of the reserve (near the agency) which was sub-divided by Mr. Nelson last summer, no grain was sown by that band, but eight and a half acres of potatoes and turnips were sown and eight small fields were broken.

Two hundred and ninety tons of hay were put up by the Indians last summer, which provided sufficiently for their own stock and enabled them to earn money by wintering twenty-one cattle for white farmers, and, owing to the mildness of the winter, left a surplus for sale.

The cattle of all the bands are well cared for, and are increasing satisfactorily, there being now one hundred and eighty-three head, of which number thirty-eight are spring calves. Many of the Indians have returned all the loaned cattle to the Government, and were able to sell last fall beef to the value of \$434, in addition to some carcasses retained for their own consumption. The practice of milking the cows is steadily gaining ground, and the quality of the butter made is improving.

The principal industries of the Indians, besides farming, are freighting, tanning cow skins, at which the women are skilful, cutting and drawing firewood, &c., and fishing. The firewood selling industry was only adopted after some years of urging, but, since the removal of the agency it has become the principal means of support during the winter. A number of the women have learned to scrub and to wash clothes so well that they obtain a good deal of employment in the neighbouring settlement. There was an abundance of wild fruit last summer, the gathering and sale of which profitably employed the women and children.

The individual earnings of the Indians during the year aggregated about \$2,200; and they have been better off, have lived more comfortably and with less assistance in provisions from the Government than during any previous year since I have been stationed here.

The fatal after effects of "la grippe" on constitutions weakened by scrofula increased the death rate in Pheasant Rump's and Striped Blanket's Bands, but there has not been much general sickness. A case of measles occurred on White Bear's Reserve last summer, but the spread of this disease, so fatal to the Indians, was prevented by the enforcement of strict quarantine regulations. There are at present a number of cases of whooping

cough among the children, which are receiving medical attention. The Indians were visited on several occasions during the year by Dr. Hardy, who informed me that chronic diseases of scrofulous and syphilitic origin are so common among them that it is strange that more deaths do not occur.

All sanitary precautions, such as the cleanliness of house and premises, the free use of lime wash on buildings and the frequent moving of tents to fresh camping grounds, are attended to, and every effort is made to cultivate cleanly habits, and discourage the use of paint on the persons of the Indians.

Some more children have been sent to the Qu'Appelle Industrial School, and, owing to the small number left on any one of the reserves, it is improbable that a day school will be established.

During last month about one hundred Sioux, who had been living in Manitoba, but who had not been settled on a reserve, were sent to this agency.

They ploughed and fenced a field on White Bear's Reserve, and planted potatoes and and turnips, and have since been engaged in fishing. No definite arrangement has been made regarding them, pending a visit from the Indian Commissioner.

The excitement arising from the "Messiah Craze" troubles in the United States caused no corresponding feeling among these Indians, and the alarm felt by the settlers in the district near to the reserves was caused by rumours either false or exaggerated.

In conclusion, I beg to testify to the industry and efficiency of Mr. Graham, the agency clerk, who also acts as agency storekeeper and ration-issuer to White Bear's Band; of Mr. Lawford, the farmer in charge of Pheasant Rump's and Striped Blanket's Bands, who, now that he has a blacksmith's outfit, does a great deal of repairing; and of Mr. Buchanan, the agency interpreter, who is a handy carpenter. Mrs. Lawford gives the women of the bands under her husband's supervision instruction in knitting, butter-making, etc., and visits the sick.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. CAMPBELL,

Indian Agent.

SONIKUP, THE PAS, TREATY No. 5,
CUMBERLAND, N.W.T., 6th July, 1891.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions, dated the 10th of April last, I have the honour to submit my eighth annual report on Indian affairs in this agency, together with the accompanying tabular statement and list of Government property, for the fiscal year ended the 30th of June, 1891.

In taking a general glance at the various reserves under my charge in this agency, the thought naturally occurs to the mind—would that the Indians advanced in the industries of civilization as they do in years, and as the latter rapidly roll on; but as the sun rises and sets, and the beasts of prey rove through the forests seeking their meat from God, and then when satisfied return to their slumbers, so, in measure, it is to be feared, the established wanderer whiles away the term of life until the silver cord is loosed, and golden opportunities for improvement in the things of this world are things of the past. The natural resources of the country, entirely at his disposal, and the assistance he receives from the Department and others, in various ways and at various times throughout the year, affords the Indian ample means for advancement, and give sufficient reason to his benefactors to look for decided steps in that direction. But to state in this report that one is satisfied with the progress made during the past year would be to give an unfaithful testimony, and calculated to produce a false impression. Still, it is a matter for thankfulness on my part that despite the innate propensities and established modes of living derived from their forefathers, and still generally adhered to,

there are among these sons of the forest some who have evinced, since my last annual report, manifest signs of industry and a tendency to more settled habits in exchange for those of a nomadic character. But that which gives considerable interest and encouragement in seeking to raise these once benighted people is the decided advance made among the rising generation. The schools in operation are doing well, the monthly examinations have had good effect and the teachers are hard at work. But more of this in due course.

I will now review the reserves in order.

Grand Rapids, situated at the mouth of the Saskatchewan, some hundred and thirty-five miles from my office, is well supplied with fish from Lake Winnipeg. Here the Indians earn fair wages by working for the fishing and steamboat companies. The band generally is therefore in fair circumstances. They have done a little farming; but when not hired they appear to prefer hunting to steady working with the grub hoe.

The school on this reserve is, I think, the most important branch of the work. The teacher, Mr. James Settee, jr., has taken the children thoroughly in hand, and they on their part appear to appreciate his services, for the school has the largest average attendance (over thirty) of any in this agency. I cannot speak too highly of Mr. Settee's indefatigable labours on this reserve, not only among the rising generation at the school, but also in giving good advice to the Chief, and in writing his letters, as well as assisting me in any matter on the reserve where his services are valuable. Mr. Settee, knowing thoroughly the Cree language and having a fair knowledge of English, is thus in a position to reach the intellects of his pupils and of the Indians generally. Such teachers do well in a district like this.

The next Reserve, Chemawawin, is situated on the north-western shore of Cedar Lake, and is some eighty miles from the office. The Indians here are now in better circumstances than formerly, owing to the Hudson's Bay Company having removed their fort from Moose Lake to this point. An energetic Hudson's Bay Company officer keeps them employed to some extent both in winter and summer. The number of musk rats killed by this band during the past season has enabled those who worked well to supply themselves and families with the necessaries of life, while they had, in addition, the fine sturgeon, usually plentiful in Cedar Lake. Lack of energy, however, stands much in the way of these Indians. Still there is hope for future prosperity, but it probably lies in Chemawawin School. It is both interesting and encouraging to examine Mr. Robert Bear's orderly pupils. Though young himself, he conducts his school with a decorum and gravity not often found in a man of his age. The children, naturally backward and slow, are nevertheless making fair progress under his tuition, and by the numbers in attendance show their appreciation of his valuable services.

The soil on this reserve, though rocky, is excellent for root crops. Potatoes, are cultivated to some extent, but not sufficiently to meet the requirements. Still, as a whole, I consider this band in better circumstances than formerly.

Moose Lake Reserve comes next, and is situated about east from the office. It can be approached either by the river and Moose Lake proper, a distance of some eighty miles, or *via* Clear Water Lake, where it is probably sixty miles from the office. Moose Lake itself is an excellent water for fish nearly all the year round. The Indians, therefore, at this point do not exert themselves to any great extent to cultivate the soil. During the past year they have been in fair circumstances, as the muskrat has been numerous; but they are tardy in adopting habits of civilization.

The soil on this reserve is good for root crops and some potatoes are cultivated, but not sufficient to meet the actual requirements.

The school at present is not in operation. But of all the bands in this agency who have opportunities for improvement I have no hesitation in saying that the Pas stands first. The Church Missionary Society has its headquarters in this district at this reserve, and much is done by its agency for the spiritual and temporal welfare of these Indians. Again, there are two schools here conducted by Messrs. Hart and Pritchard, the former of whom is noted for his educational abilities and the latter for his indefatigable energy of spirit, carrying him altogether beyond his bodily powers. The attendance at these

schools is fair, but not what might be expected, especially at the Eddy. This is owing to the fact that a number of the parents do not winter on the reserve, owing to the poor fishing thereon during the cold season. No doubt the comparatively limited attendance is very detrimental to the permanent success of the school. Still, notwithstanding all the disadvantages the teachers certainly have to contend with, a fair show of progress is made. I consider that the writing and arithmetic of some of the pupils at the Eddy and the Pas would compare well with some English schools of pupils of the same age. If the parents do not remove their children from the advantages of education I anticipate a fair show of intellect from the rising generation of the Pas Indians.

Again, these Indians have the advantage of an important trading post belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, where they can (but not invariably) obtain the necessaries of life in exchange for furs and work of various kinds.

And, lastly, the Pas Band has the advantage of frequent visits of the agent, so that if they do not profit by all the machinery at work for their benefit the fault probably lies with themselves.

On this reserve agricultural operations are becoming more general and are prosecuted with more fervour than formerly, notwithstanding the many difficulties met with in very stony land.

Another sign of progress is the building of new and better houses by some of the chief ones of the band. It is also so far satisfactory to see a few leaving the low, marshy parts and selecting sites on high and healthy ground. I have noticed, too, of late, that in a few cases small stockade fences have now superseded the former rude protection around the gardens. Perhaps, therefore, it is not in vain that the Pas Band possess advantages for progress beyond any of the other Indians in this agency.

Leaving the Pas, and ascending the Carrot River, we come to the two fragments of this band settled at the foot of the Pas Mountain. Shoal Lake Reserve lies south-west of the office at a distance of some eighty-five miles, while Red Earth is situated about fifteen miles farther up the river. The Indians at these two places are, strange to say, characterized by opposite tendencies; for while the Shoal Lake Band makes but little progress in cultivating the soil or in general improvement, the Red Earth Indians are thrifty, have a good supply of potatoes for food in winter and summer and for seed in spring, and present at the agent's visit of inspection tidy houses and premises generally. It is remarkable what these Indians have done, so far removed from the outside world. There is no school as yet at the Pas Mountain.

The next in order is Birch River Reserve; but it still remains as last year—unoccupied.

The last band visited, and probably the last in advancement on the reserve, is Cumberland. There is, however, an excellent Chief there; but his Indians for the most part are established wanderers, living almost entirely by means of the net, the trap and the gun. This band is much smaller than it was formerly, owing to those who had a desire to farm having been allowed to remove to a more fertile reserve at La Corne. Save the Chief and a few others, those remaining do but little on the reserve, spending most of the year in hunting pursuits. There is, therefore, no school on this reserve.

I am thankful to be able to report that the sick and destitute have been cared for both by the Department and the Missionaries. Medicines have been dispensed by those appointed for that purpose, and there has been no serious calamity throughout the year.

It should also be reported that the visit paid by Dr. Orton last fall to the various bands within easy access was quite an event, and his valuable services were highly appreciated. The operation the doctor performed on one of the school children was successful. Mrs. Hines, who dispenses the medicines at the Pas, carefully attended the child from the time the operation took place until its recovery. The child was also well supplied with nourishing food by the Department, and is now, I am thankful to report, again attending school.

Lastly, it is a matter of encouragement to be able to report that the sanitary instructions of the Department have made themselves felt, and the Indians are gradually awaking to the fact that such measures are for their benefit. But repeated drilling has

been the order of the day ere the bands could be persuaded to adopt the principle that "prevention is better than cure." These Indians are, however, by no means perfect—far from it in fact. But I am persuaded that a beginning has been made. Piles of rubbish have been given to the flames, and premises, generally, are assuming a more tidy appearance. It is much wished that the Indians themselves may become really interested in this matter, perceive that they are the gainers, and that by the observance of cleanly habits they are, in a measure, warding off disease, and thus preventing the too frequent sorrows of bereavement.

Since the summer commenced I have visited all the bands (except Grand Rapids and Cumberland—the two termini) in the agency for the purpose of enforcing the sanitary instructions just referred to, and trust it has not been without good effect.

This brief report which began somewhat discouragingly closes with hope for the future; while it is the writer's earnest wish and prayer that the latent faculties of these sons of the forest may be so aroused and cultivated, at least in the rising generation, that not a few may in the near future rise to fill important positions in this vast Dominion. Above all, may these once benighted people enjoy the light of the gospel of the Grace of God, find Eternal Life in Christ, and eternally enjoy all the fruits of an Eternal Redemption!

This report is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. READER,

Indian Agent.

BERENS RIVER INDIAN AGENCY, 23rd July, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1891.

As circumstances prevented my usual winter visits to some of the bands under my supervision, I took the earliest opportunity of inspecting the schools and reserves as soon as navigation opened.

I am happy to state that notwithstanding the severe winter I found almost all the Indians doing fairly well, some had their gardens planted and others were hard at work when I saw them. Seed had been supplied to a number of the bands, which was much appreciated.

Progress in farming, or even in planting, is kept back very much on account of the wooded and rocky nature of this part of the country as well as by the cold lingering springs. But if the land was once cleared and brought to a state for cultivation, I doubt not that the Indians would take more interest in it, and plant more than they do at present. Although self-supporting—excepting the small supply of provisions allowed to the sick, and destitute widows—some of the bands are, at times, badly off during winter, especially if the fur hunt turns out badly, as it did last winter, and the fishing in the southern part of the agency nearly a failure. The Indians in this agency are much pleased to hear that the Government is likely to exclude certain portions of the lake and rivers from the operations of practical fishermen.

The health of the Indians was generally good during the last winter. Medicines are supplied to almost all the bands.

The increase of the population in this agency during the last year is about two per cent.

Notwithstanding the nomadic habits of the Indians, especially some of the bands, the day schools are doing much good, and progressing favourably; but the Indians object to sending their children to industrial schools situated a great distance from their reserves.

The bands are becoming more observant of the sanitary regulations established by the Department.

The cattle on the different reserves were looking very well. Some of the bands are very anxious to increase their stock.

Although their agricultural implements are now better taken care of, they are, at some of the reserves, becoming worn out and useless.

As the number in each band does not vary much, and as there is little change in building, etc., on the reserves, I do not give statistics in this as I did in my last report.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. MACKAY,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE, TREATY No. 6,

DUCK LAKE, 18th August, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my fourth annual report for the year ended the 30th of June, 1891, with accompanying tabular statement and inventory of Government property under my charge.

The prospects of an abundant harvest, with which the last fiscal year closed, I regret to say, were not realized, yet after threshing, the following returns, in bushels, were produced: wheat, two thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine; oats, seven hundred and eighty-three; pease, ten; barley, nine hundred; turnips, seven hundred and two; and potatoes, one thousand two hundred and sixty-nine bushels: an increase over the previous year of: wheat, one thousand six hundred and sixty-nine; oats, four hundred and fifteen; pease, three; barley, six hundred and thirty; turnips, seven hundred and two; and potatoes, five hundred bushels. The Indians managed to supply themselves with tea, tobacco and a little clothing out of the proceeds, while from the flour made the majority of One Arrow's, Okemassi's, Beardy's and John Smith's bands supported themselves for from four to six months, thereby reducing the rations very materially during the winter months. Hopes of a good harvest this year are entertained.

It is gratifying to be able to report favourably of the condition and increase of the live stock. In spite of the prevalence of anthrax in the early part of the year, which caused considerable loss in this neighbourhood, the increase in this agency amounts to the handsome figure of one hundred and two animals since my last report. The Indians certainly show a great deal of zeal in the raising of cattle, and during the winter, be it said to their credit or otherwise, seem to concern themselves more about the comfort of their stock than of their own. Mild weather favoured them in the early part of the winter, but when severe weather set in and the stock had to be stabled, watering and feeding was regularly attended to, and the condition in which the animals were brought out in the spring reflects great credit both on the Indians and the farmers in charge, it being considerably better than that of the stock of their neighbours.

An ample supply of hay was put up last summer, of which the surplus was sold to white settlers this spring whose supply was exhausted. I may add that the Indians worked hard in putting up hay for themselves as well as for the agency, and the energy they displayed in preserving their stacks from destruction by prairie fires, indicates their desire to preserve what their labour has gained them, and I think shows that considerable progress has been made in this direction, some of the white settlers having lost heavily, while the Indians suffered comparatively little.

The present indication is that we will have a good crop of hay this year, but recently, skunk or spear grass seems to overrun the hay fields, which I am afraid will materially damage the quality as well as lessen the quantity.

Some of the most industrious of the Indians occupied themselves during the winter in getting out building logs and several good houses are in course of erection. The energy shown by two or three is really a pleasure to see and every assistance at my dis-

posal is cheerfully given them. A few hunting Indians had moderate success, while others fared badly.

The health of the Indians is fairly good, there being very little sickness beyond a few cases of consumption and scrofula. Some four hundred and fifty-one persons were vaccinated during treaty payments, the majority proving successful.

Sanitary precautions receive careful attention and the keeping of the houses and surroundings clean is insisted upon.

The practice of painting the face, which I consider is one of the causes of disease and sore eyes, is, I am pleased to say, fast disappearing as well as most of their former habits.

The school at One Arrow's Reserve has not yet proved a success. The majority of the Indians, being pagans, are averse to the school, but I hope soon to succeed in surmounting the difficulty. The school at Beardy's and Okemassi's, I am pleased to say, has made good progress and the Indians are taking much greater interest in it than heretofore.

The school on John Smith's reserve is advancing well and I am pleased to say that the teacher, Miss M. Wilson, takes a great interest in her work and is doing her utmost to make it a success.

The progress of the school on James Smith's reserve is not as satisfactory as could be desired, on account of the Indians of this band being of such an erratic disposition, still Mr. Parker the teacher is very painstaking and hopes ultimately to secure a better attendance.

In January the Rev. Thomas Clark, accompanied by myself, visited John Smith's, James Smith's and the Cumberland Reserves, and were successful in getting seventeen children for the industrial school at Battleford.

Mr. Inspector McGibbon made a thorough inspection of this agency in August and seemed surprised to see how far advanced the Indians of this district were. I may add that I derived much benefit from the Inspector's visit, especially in matters connected with the office and the storehouse.

In January the Indian Commissioner paid the agency a visit, which, though a short one, had its usually good influence, as the Indians are always glad to see him.

In October Mr. School Inspector Betournay and in November Mr. School Inspector Macrae paid their annual visit to the schools. The former I did not see, being absent at Fort à la Corne. The latter I accompanied to John and James Smith's Reserves, and he appeared satisfied with the progress made, more especially at John Smith's.

On the 6th of October our annual harvest home was held at the agency and proved a great success at little expense. Races and other athletic amusements were indulged in and prizes distributed to the amount of \$85, provided by private subscription. Good humor pervaded the whole assembly and the day closed midst evidences of satisfaction from all present.

Treaty payments commenced on the eighth and closed on the eighteenth of October, and passed off quietly.

Mr. Louis Marion, farmer at One Arrow's Reserve, works hard to advance the Indians of that band, and is a man suited to his work. Mr. Lawrence Lovell, farmer at Okemassi's and Beardy's Reserve, is an energetic, hardworking and painstaking man and gets on well with the Indians.

Mr. Justus Wilson, at John Smith's Reserve, deserves credit for the manner in which he has advanced this band since he has been in charge.

My interpreter, Sandy Thomas, although an Indian, deserves special mention as being a good man, both honest and trustworthy.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. S. MCKENZIE,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE, TREATY No. 6,
BATTLEFORD, 17th August, 1891.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report for the year ended 30th of June, 1891, together with tabular statement and inventory of all Government property under my charge.

I am pleased to be able to make, on the whole, a favourable report of the general prosperity of the Indians of this agency, although the crops of the past year did not turn out so well as was expected, but, notwithstanding that, many of the reserves supplied their own flour for half of the year, and the Indians of Moosemin Reserve, which have by far the best grain producing reserve in the district, will supply their own flour until the new crop comes in.

This spring being an exceptionally early one, the Indians set to work with renewed vigor to put in their crops, and by the first of May had finished seeding. The vegetation being rapid the grain, in many cases, covered the ground as early as the tenth of the month.

With the steady increase of cattle, which now number one thousand head, the question of supplying hay for them becomes a serious one.

Last winter being a mild one and hay being plentiful we experienced no difficulty in bringing the stock through in prime condition. I have sent the Indians to the Turtle Lake country where they have put up eight hundred tons of hay, and will build stables in that locality to winter.

The schools, eight in number, are doing fairly well. The trouble heretofore in getting the children to attend has, to a great extent, been overcome, and a regular attendance may be seen on every reserve. Two new schools have been erected lately and some useful repairs done on the school on Sweet Grass Reserve. The new school on Little Pine's is under the auspices of the Episcopalians, and the school on Thunderchild's is under the Roman Catholics. The school on the Stoney Reserve was closed last fall and has not since been opened; the cause was the resignation of the teacher.

The sanitary condition of the Indians on the different reserves has, on the whole, been good, no serious diseases having visited either the children or adult population. "La grippe" carried off a few children but not to any alarming extent.

The desire on the part of the Indians to help themselves and become independent is quite apparent. Last year and the year before, the Indians clubbed together and subscribed sufficient money to pay for a sixteen-horse power engine and separator; and the last crop was threshed and stored for the first time in this agency in proper order.

The staff of employés continue the same as last year, and they vie with each other in striving to show the best results.

A. J. McNeill is the agency clerk, and the value of his services to the Department may be estimated by the correctness of the agency work.

S. T. Macadam, M.D., is still in charge of the sanitary branch of the agency and industrial school, and is a most painstaking and efficient officer.

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

P. J. WILLIAMS.

Indian Agent.

ONION LAKE AGENCY,
SASKATCHEWAN, 1st July, 1891.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement, with inventory of Government property, for the year ended 30th June, 1891.

Onion Lake Reserve

Composed of See-kas-kootch Band, 119 ; Wee-mis-ti-coo-see-ah-wasis Band, 120 ; Oo-nee-pow-hayos Band, 121 ; Pus-kee-ah-kee-wins Band, 122 ; Kee-hee-wins Band, 123.

Since my report of 30th June last the bands of Indians under my charge are making noticeable advancement towards civilization. In no former year have I noticed such an improvement. The blanket of former years has been abandoned, and both men and women make it an object to dress as respectably as their limited means allow.

As I had occasion to mention in my last annual report that none of my Indians attended a thirst dance held by non-treaty Indians in this district a year ago, I have pleasure in again being able to inform you that although they received many invitations from the same quarter this year to attend a similar gathering, none responded to the call or even asked permission to go.

The health of the bands under my charge has been extremely good during the past year. Vital statistics show eleven deaths and thirty-two births recorded during the year. Five deaths were of children from natural causes ; the remainder died from scrofula and consumption of long standing. The Indian women, I am happy to say, take particular pains to keep their dwellings neat and clean ; this, in a great measure, accounts for the good health enjoyed by the Onion Lake Indians.

The services of the medical officer were not required during the year, the simple remedies provided by the Department having proved quite sufficient for the treatment of the maladies prevailing.

At the round-up, a short time ago, of the reserve cattle, the total number of animals was 248. The majority of the Indians take particularly good care of their animals and do not abuse them in any way. During the winter months they feed and water them regularly ; this accounts for the steady increase, and the Indian understands it is to his advantage to care well for his stock.

The Indians are fully alive to the benefit they will derive from the grist and saw mill which has been erected on the Onion Lake Reserve by the Department. Four families saved sufficient barley to make flour enough for their own use for twelve months, and, in addition to this quantity, sold 120 bushels to the Department. I will not particularize any further cases, but would respectfully point out that the contract for flour was reduced from 1,070 sacks in 1889-90 to 600 sacks in 1890-91. There would have been a much greater reduction had the crops been better.

The flour made from the barley is of a dark colour. The Indians at first did not like it, chiefly because they did not understand properly how to cook it ; however, after a few lessons they overcame this difficulty and they now like it very well. Only a few days ago one of the Indians told me he liked the barley bread equally as well as the wheat flour bread. It is certainly a good wholesome article. The grist mill will, I trust, soon repay the sum which was expended on it by the Department.

The Indians are particularly well pleased at having a saw mill, so much so, indeed, that every man turned out last winter and helped to cut and haul to the mill one thousand seven hundred fine logs for lumber. All the families are desirous of improving their dwellings, in fact, one man has already had his house shingled, and I venture to say that in a few years thatched houses will be a thing of the past.

The spirit of competition manifested during the spring, in getting their seeding done, is to be commended. Greater care was taken, and the work was never done so well by the Indians as it was during the spring of 1891, every man being anxious to do better than his neighbour.

The schools on Onion Lake Reserve were fairly well attended during the year, but owing to the innate bashfulness of the Cree children, it is almost impossible to get one of them to speak in the English language even words that they understand.

All the reserve Indians attend their places of worship twice every Sunday.

Owing to the isolated situation of the reserve there is no outside labour for the Indians. Many of the families make butter and sell it to the few surrounding settlers.

Chippewayan, Band 124, Beaver River, Cold Lake.

This band of Indians received very little assistance from the Department during the year, and anything given them was paid for by the recipients in making shingles for the Department. These Indians have now a fine herd of cattle, numbering one hundred and ninety-seven head, also forty-two native horses, all their own property. They purchased several head of cattle during the year and fourteen horses. As this band live chiefly by the chase and cattle raising, they take no interest in farming, and consequently have put down no grain this year. They, however, planted a few acres of turnips and potatoes.

Generally the health of this band is very good, although there are several cases of scrofula and consumption amongst them.

The clean and neat appearance of the dwellings on this reserve show that the Indians have not neglected the many lessons on cleanliness given them. They have also followed the example of the Crees at Onion Lake in having their houses whitewashed inside and out. They dress entirely in civilized costume, bought with their own money. The births are in excess of deaths.

Since this school was opened (almost eight months ago) the progress made by the children in speaking English is extraordinary. They are all anxious to learn and pay great attention to their teacher. They are not at all ashamed. If the present rate of progress continues it will not be long before all the young members of the band will be able to converse in the English language.

All the members of this band belong to the Roman Catholic Church, and all attend the services regularly.

Onion Lake Agency.

During the year the herd was augmented by the purchase of fifty-nine three-year old cows and one bull by the Department. The herd now numbers one hundred and ninety-five animals and eighty-five calves. I will be able to reduce the 1892-93 beef contract to a minimum, and the following year, if everything goes well, no contract beef will be required. The animals are all in good condition.

A grist and saw-mill was erected during the year, also a blacksmiths' and carpenters' workshop, all frame buildings. Various other improvements were made at the agency during the year, all the work being performed by Indians.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MANN,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE, SADDLE LAKE, ALBERTA,

TREATY No. 6, 30th June, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my report for the fiscal year just ended, together with tabular statement and inventory of all Government property under my charge.

As I did not enter into full charge until the month of May, 1890, I was unable, within the limited period that intervened, to become sufficiently conversant with the working and details of this agency, to give, when I had the honour to submit my former report to you, more than a general outline.

Band No. 125, Saddle Lake Reserve.

The Indians of this reserve, as well as those of Blue Quill's and the Whitefish Lake Reserves, appeared to have thought that they should be regularly rationed, not in proportion to their industry, but because they resided on these reserves. On my first arrival here I informed all the Indians that I was authorized to assist—excepting the old, the incapable and the sick—those only who showed a disposition to assist themselves, and that the object of the Department was to raise them to a self-supporting condition similar to the position of the white man, and to which they could only hope to attain by cultivating frugal and industrious habits. When the Indian Commissioner visited this agency in July last, in talking to the bands, he sustained what I had said to them and with happy results, and the majority of them are making creditable efforts in laying a foundation for future independence.

I found that the Indians of this reserve were constantly entertaining a horde of visitors, and in consequence, though the issues were ample, they were continually in want. I remedied this by ordering all strangers off the reserves, and the result is that few demands have since been made for any beyond the normal issues allowed to working Indians.

The acreage under crop on this reserve is in excess of that put in last spring. The yield of barley and roots was very fair. I found the cultivated lands very dirty, and they can be brought to a fit condition to raise crops only by a continued and systematic course of summer fallowing, which I am now endeavouring to carry out.

These Indians are excellent stock men. They take every possible care of their cattle and give them all the attention that white men would do. I have seen them early in the season, wrap the young calves in blankets, take them into their houses and keep them there till they had gained sufficient strength and vitality to withstand the rigor of the weather, and I am of opinion that stock raising will become the principal industry of the Indian bands of this and the other reserves in this agency.

Band No. 126, Wahsatanow.

This reserve lies fifty-seven miles west from Saddle Lake and at present numbers twenty-eight souls. I found this band in no very flourishing condition, as, owing to its limited number, a farmer could not be placed in charge. I regularly visited the reserve fortnightly and issued rations to them at these intervals. During the past year I have been constantly urging them to remove to Saddle Lake but met with continued opposition from Bear's Ears, the Chief and the other old people, who are averse from leaving their old hunting grounds. I have succeeded in partially breaking up the band by the removal of three of its families to Saddle Lake Reserve, and I hope during the autumn to induce the remainder to remove thither, where they can be properly looked after, as the majority of the males are simply cripples and unfit for any hard or sustained labour. These Indians, too, pay particular attention to their cattle.

Band No. 127, Blue Quill's.

This band last year numbered only twenty-seven souls, but by the transfer of several Roman Catholic families from Thos. Hunter's Reserve at Saddle Lake, it gains a considerable increase and now numbers sixty-four souls, fifty-nine of whom belong to the Roman Catholic Church. The area under cultivation will be very much increased next year, and four good new dwelling houses will be completed this summer. The houses and farms formerly occupied, on Saddle Lake Reserve, by the families transferred to this band, I propose to hand over to the families from Wahsatanow when they leave their present reserve.

Band No. 128, Whitefish Lake.

This reserve is forty miles west from Saddle Lake and is the chief one in the agency, as the band numbers three hundred and ten persons and the only chief, Pakan, resides there. This reserve, commencing on the south end of Goodfish Lake, runs along its

easterly shore, thence along Whitefish Lake to its northerly end and has a frontage of about ten miles. Owing to the nature of the land on the reserve, which is both hilly and rocky, the cultivation of the ground is difficult and the area under crop is comprised in a succession of small patches, extending from one end of the reserve to the other. Last autumn both barley and roots were successfully harvested and the yield of both was satisfactory. This year a much larger crop was put in, and on my last visit, a few days ago, I found the crops looking so well that an abundant return may be looked for.

There are excellent workshops on this reserve, and Mr. Farmer Ingram instructs his Indians in blacksmith and carpenter work, and he is making many of them passable mechanics. The livestock on this reserve, of which, including native ponies, there are about three-hundred and seventy-five head, are well attended, and the band has still in stack forty-five tons of hay cut last summer.

Band No. 129, Lake Labiche.

Almost all the members of this band have been discharged from treaty, and it comprises now fourteen souls only, of whom the majority are children.

Band No. 130, Chippewayans.

These Indians reside at Heart Lake, a place about one hundred and twenty miles north-east from Saddle Lake. They are expert hunters and live chiefly by trapping, hunting and fishing. They are industrious, better clothed, and appear much farther advanced than any of the outlying bands. Their farming operations do not extend beyond the cultivation of potatoes and garden seeds. I saw the band twice during the year, once when paying them their annuities, and a second time when they visited the agency in February. They came with their dog-trains for provisions, and, as the fishing during the winter had been a partial failure and the trapping poor, I issued them eighteen sacks of flour and a little ammunition to carry them through the remainder of the winter. These Indians are good cattle men, and they have been increasing their herd by purchase.

Band No. 131, Beaver Lake.

These Indians live at a point about half way between Whitefish Lake and Heart Lake, and, like the Chippewayans, subsist on the product of the chase. They belong in the fullest sense to the hunter class and as such recoil from the restraints of a life passed on a settled reserve. When paying them their annuities, I attempted to induce them to move into Saddle Lake to begin a more settled and industrious life, but to no effect. I visited the band a second time in February. They were in a condition of actual want, as the fishing was poor and trapping, in comparison with previous years, unprofitable. I shipped to P. Pruden, who is employed by the Department every spring to look after these Indians and to see that they plant potatoes and garden seeds, sixteen sacks of flour and ammunition, for weekly issue to the destitute among them until spring opened and the wild fowl arrived. Pruden succeeded not only in tiding them over the winter with this supply but has also sufficient flour over to feed them during the haying season. These Indians will cling to their idle, nomadic life till destitution forces them to begin a more active life.

As the majority of the cattle, when they were handed over to me by the previous agent, were without the Department's brand, as soon after they were stabled for the winter as possible I commenced branding and met with but little opposition from the Indians after I had explained the objects in view, and I induced them to have all their private stock similarly branded, but on the hip opposite to that on which those under the control of the Department were stamped "I. D.," and the Indians now understand that they can neither kill nor trade off even their own private cattle so long as they receive support from the Department, without first obtaining the consent of the agent to do so; and they are aware that before sale the "I. D." on the animal they desire to sell must be vented by the farmer. I have pointed out to the Indians that there is more profit to be derived from raising beef cattle than milch cows. As these Indians possess

quite a large number of private animals, many of them, if restrained from killing off the young stock, ought in a few years to be comparatively well off.

The health of the Indians on the reserves has been fitful. In some months there would be little or no sickness, while in others there would be a great deal, but none at all of a serious nature. A few are suffering from pulmonary complaints and others are affected with the irrepressible scrofula. During the year the death rate has been three per cent., and the births show an increase of 5 per cent.

There are four day schools on this agency, one at Saddle Lake, two at Whitefish Lake and one at Lake Labiche, the latter Roman Catholic and the other three Methodist schools. The average daily attendance at the latter has not been so good as could be desired; but as the Chief and headmen have taken the matter in hand and are forming a local board of education with a view to compulsory attendance of all children of a fit age, better attendance may, in the future, be expected.

Altogether I have every reason to be satisfied with the general conduct of the Indians of this agency. During the winter they got out and prepared the materials for a large warehouse. This is now on the ground, and I purpose to put them to work this winter at its erection. An equal quantity of material was prepared at Whitefish Lake for stables and an implement house. It, too, is on the ground, and these buildings will be erected this winter. I secured for my Indians the contract for bridging Whitemud River, between Saddle Lake and Victoria. The grant was one hundred dollars which was supplemented by forty—twenty dollars from His Lordship Bishop Grandin and twenty dollars from the Hudson's Bay Company. The work was completed this month, and the structure is well built and substantial.

The following changes have, during the year, been made in the staff of agency: Mr. T. O'Brien, clerk, transferred to Onion Lake Agency; Mr. Farmer Grasse, transferred to Sarcee Agency.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN ROSS,

Acting Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,

PEACE HILLS, 28th September, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your consideration my first annual report and tabular statement, together with inventory of all Government property under my charge, and approximate value of same, for the year ended 30th June, 1891.

Although I have only been in charge since December last, I have had an intimate knowledge of the working of the agency during the whole year, as previous to my taking over the entire supervision, I was in charge of the farms at Bears Hills as instructor, and will therefore be able to furnish you with a report of the agency for the whole year; and I am glad to be able to report progress in a few particulars, and furnish you with such information as will prove to you that the Indians are making rapid strides towards becoming self-supporting.

During the year Sampson's, Ermineskin's and Louis Bull's Indians have done a good deal towards supporting themselves, besides engaging in farming operations more extensively than ever before. During the present fiscal year these three bands have used less provisions furnished by the Government than in the previous years by three hundred and eighty-seven sacks of flour, ninety-five hundred and fifty-six pounds of bacon and five thousand and ninety-eight pounds of beef, thus saving the Government \$3,172.60; and from the present appearance of their crops I am satisfied that they will do much better during the succeeding year, so that I confidently hope that, with the same energy displayed by them, in about two years from now to see this agency self-supporting.

Last November the Commissioner closed up farm 18c, Sharphead's Reserve. These Indians (the Stonies) had dwindled down to a mere handful, and as they were doing very little in the way of farming it was much wiser to do so, as it will be a large annual saving to the Department, and a benefit to the Indians themselves. There were not children enough in the band to make it an object to keep a school in operation; this and other advantages they will have when they locate themselves elsewhere. As yet, they have not settled down, but since the reserve has been closed, they have made their own living, fishing and hunting; at times, however, they have received a little aid from this agency.

Sampson's, Ermineskin's and Louis Bull's have each purchased a combined seeder and drill, the three cost \$240 in Calgary, besides this they have purchased three cows and one steer; they also purchased thirty beef hides, nails and shingles for two houses, and still have \$235, which amount they have placed in my hands, asking me to purchase some more machinery for them next year. The hides were tanned and the leather made into moccasins for themselves.

The drills they purchased have done them good service this season, as they planted the grain two or three inches deep, thus enabling it to find moisture enough to keep it growing during the two very dry months of May and June. Had these crops been sown broadcast, they would have been a failure.

A great deal of the land is very dirty; there have been one hundred and fifty-five acres broken and summer fallowed, which will place them in a better position for crops next season than ever before. "La grippe" spread over this agency during the months of April and May, which retarded somewhat the farming operations, two deaths occurred during this time, but both patients were consumptive. Aside from this epidemic, they have been fairly healthy.

During the present year a log building thirty by twenty, formerly attached to the agency house and used as a kitchen, was removed to a more convenient site, and put in order for the agency clerk; it has been boarded throughout on the inside and partitioned at the small cost of \$250.

Chief Sampson's house has been completed, floors, windows and doors having been put in. Two new houses have been erected on Ermineskin's Reserve and covered with good shingle roofs.

There are three Missionaries and two teachers in this agency. Rev. C. E. Somerset is in charge of Louis Bull's Reserve and also teaches the school, which all the children attend. Mr. Somerset has great influence with his Indians, and takes an interest in their temporal as well as in their spiritual welfare; whenever he sees any of them neglecting their work, he at once remonstrates with them, and they look to him as their adviser in all matters.

Rev. Father Gabillon is Missionary to the Indians of Ermineskin's Band, and what I have just said regarding Mr. Somerset is true also in his case. His influence with his Indians, not only makes the work of the instructor easy, but is leading them on to prosperity in temporal as well as spiritual matters.

Rev. E. B. Glass is Missionary to the Indians of Sampson's Band.

Miss LaTulippe is teacher on Ermineskin's Reserve. She is much liked by the children, and a decided improvement in the school has taken place under her management. The attendance is fair.

Miss DeGraff is teacher of Sampson's school. She is much beloved by the children, and I no longer require to speak to them about neglecting to attend; they are learning very fast, especially to speak the English language.

The cattle are not of a good grade, inferior bulls have been used for years past; but this year four pure bred pedigreed bulls have been purchased, which will make an improvement in the stock. There are three hundred and seventy-seven head of cattle in the agency; the crop of calves this season is fairly good, and the cattle are healthy and in good order.

Among the employés there have been some changes. After the Wolf Creek Reserve (Farm 18c) was closed, Farmer Robertson was placed in charge of Farm 18a., but it was

soon thought advisable to make a change, and Gilbert Whitford, the Interpreter, was placed in charge. He is doing well; his wages are \$30 per month, with rations for himself and wife. Previous to this year the wages paid at this farm was \$95 per month, and five and a half rations. The Department thus effects a saving of \$65 and three and a half rations per month.

Donald Whitford, Agency Interpreter, was being paid \$40 per month and rations for five and a half. I reduced his wages and rations, and he resigned. His place has been filled by Alfred Whitford at \$25 per month and rations for two. The Government thus effects a saving by these changes, in wages and rations, of about \$115.50 per month, and the work has in no way suffered or been retarded thereby.

Mr. Sanders, who has been a long time in the service, and is thoroughly master of his work in the office, also issues the rations to Sampson's Band, and assists me in whatever way he can in outside affairs at the agency, so much so, that I am able to spend nearly all my time with the Indians while they are engaged at work on their reserves.

A part of the agency has been sub-divided into forty-acre lots. The Calgary and Edmonton Railway has passed through it.

The Indian Commissioner visited the agency twice during the year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. L. CLINK.

Acting Indian Agent.

EDMONTON AGENCY, 9th August, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my annual report, tabular statement and inventory of Government property, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1891.

There are at the present time five reserves within this agency, which I will proceed to deal with individually, touching on such points as appertain to the progress made by the Indians.

Enoch's Band.

This band harvested close upon five hundred bushels of wheat. The barley crop yielded nearly eight hundred bushels and was very good grain. The potatoes and turnips were also a success. The Indians have broken seventy-one acres since last fall; have fenced thirty acres, and seeded a total acreage this spring of one hundred and ninety-eight acres, which at the present time promises a bountiful harvest. They have also put up nine dwelling houses, five stables, and dug six wells. During the winter months they sawed about five thousand feet of lumber and made five thousand shingles, besides hauling and squaring a number of logs, two hundred and fifty of which were for the agency. It should also be stated that they ploughed sixteen acres of land at the latter place. When it is remembered that this band is mainly made up of women, many of whom are very old and decrepit, I think it will be conceded that the amount of work performed during the year is by no means inconsiderable. There are a few suffering from ill-health, but other than this can hardly be expected, owing to the large percentage of the aged and infirm. The stock of this band are well attended to, and show a good natural increase. The schools continue to have a fair attendance.

Michel's Band.

This band has but few members, all of whom are well advanced in farming. The barley and potatoes both were good crops. The seeding done this spring consists of thirty-six acres of wheat, forty of oats, fifty of barley and seven of garden produce. In the winter they cut and hauled a quantity of logs. The earnings by the sale of furs have been small, owing to the scarcity of the fur-bearing animals in the vicinity of this reserve. The stock belonging to this band are healthy and in good condition.

Alexander's Band.

This band is under the direct supervision of Mr. Farmer O'Donnell and to him no doubt is attributable in a great measure the work performed by it in the past twelve months. The Indians worked energetically at their seeding this spring, putting in fifty acres of wheat, fifteen of oats and one hundred and twenty-three of barley, eight of potatoes, two of turnips and two acres of gardens, which, although not looking so well as the crops on Enoch's Reserve, still will give them a fair reward for their labour under favourable weather. They have also erected seven dwelling houses, six stables, one root-house, and have made three wells, besides cutting and hauling logs and rails and fencing three hundred and twenty-five acres of land. The catch of furs has been about the average, the earnings derived therefrom being for the most part spent in clothing and provisions. The cattle are in good order, and the pigs given by the Government this spring are well looked after, and show a natural increase of twelve. The health of the Indians is, and has been very good. The schools on this reserve are doing satisfactory work.

Alexis' Band.

The old Chief Alexis has been replaced by Yosé, who received his appointment in April last. He makes a very good chief, being intelligent and industrious. This band, although considered a hunting one, has managed to get through a fair amount of work. The acreage put under crop this spring equals twenty-seven acres, consisting of three of wheat, eighteen of barley, three of potatoes and three of garden produce. Several dwelling houses and stables have been erected, and sixty-five acres of land fenced. The cattle in the hands of this band are looking well. A school has been opened on this reserve, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and is a great success. The teacher is an Indian, having been formerly a pupil of the St. Albert Industrial School. This band has suffered but little from ill-health.

Paul's Reserve.

This band, formerly known as Ironhead's, is a detachment of Alexis' Band, and is located at White Whale Lake. Its number of members has been considerably augmented by the reception of some of Sharphead's Band (in the Peace Hills Agency) which is to be done formally as soon as the reserve is surveyed. The barley and potatoes gave a fair yield. Twenty-nine acres of crop were put in this spring, which bids fair to give a good yield. The stock are all in first rate order and are well attended to. The mortality in this band has been very small, very little sickness having visited the reserve.

St. Albert's Industrial School.

This institution deserves special mention, as it is doing most excellent work. It is very well kept by the Sisters of Charity, who are untiring in their efforts to advance the general welfare of the school. The premises are kept scrupulously clean, and would be a credit to any institution. The boys, apart from the ordinary scholastic duties, are taught farming, and the girls sewing and other useful domestic duties.

In connection with the work at the agency, which is by no means inconsiderable, it may be stated that it has all been done by the employment of Indian labour, including the carrying of the mail, thus reducing very materially the cost in connection therewith.

It may also be a matter of interest to the Department to learn that the trees sent last year from the Experimental Farm at Ottawa have proved a success to the extent of about 75 per cent. The maple and ash sown this spring have grown very well, the former being nearly two feet high and the latter one.

In conclusion, I may say that the Indians throughout this agency appear to be happy and contented, and are much more amenable to advice and authority than formerly.

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

CHAS. DE CAZES,

Indian Agent.

CARLTON AGENCY, 1st August, 1891.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report, together with tabular statement and inventory of Government property, for the year ended 30th June, 1891.

The usual contract supplies for the destitute and for the different schools of the agency were rendered here in the course of the summer in good order and condition.

The first treaty payments were made at Green Lake on the 4th September, 1890, and were satisfactorily conducted. The Indians were greatly elated at receiving two years' arrears of annuity.

On my way back from Green Lake I met the Pelican and Stony Lake Indians at the Devil's Lake, where they were paid on the 8th of the same month. Seventy of the former band were not paid. These still make a living by hunting and have not yet availed themselves of any of their privileges under the treaty.

The Sturgeon Lake Band (101) were paid on the 17th, and those of the Mistawasis, Atakakoop and Petequakey on the 9th, 10th and 11th of October.

The wheat when ground produced flour of inferior quality, but by mixing it with good flour it was made eatable, and no complaints were made by the Indians of its fitness for consumption.

Our millwright did a good deal of gristing for the Duck Lake Indians, as well as for several of the settlers in the vicinity of Carlton. The wheat received as toll from these latter was issued to the Indians for seed grain in spring. The millwright was ordered to Onion Lake and took his departure from this agency on the 7th February.

Seeding this spring was completed at a much earlier date than usual. The grain crops are very heavy and regular in growth, and their appearance gives promise of an abundant harvest.

The cattle of this agency were well fed and cared for during the winter, with the result that they were turned out in capital condition in the spring, and the number of calves has been unusually large.

The schools of the agency have been conducted in such a manner as to reflect credit on the teachers. The health of the children, who appear to be happy and contented at their work, has been good, and their attendance regular. The school rooms are kept clean and tidy.

Although the winter was favourable for hunting fur and larger game, none but the Stony Lake Band (106) were successful in killing the latter, the Pelican Lake Band depending mostly on fish for their livelihood.

I have to state that the Indians are becoming more attentive than heretofore to sanitary measures, even Indians living north of the settled reserves show a good deal of improvement in this respect, their houses, such as they are, being clean.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. FINLAYSON,
Indian Agent.

SARCEE AGENCY, TREATY No. 7, 17th August, 1891.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1891, together with tabular statement and inventory of Government property.

I took charge of this agency in February, in compliance with instructions received from the Indian Commissioner, relieving Mr. Swinford, who had been previously in charge.

I found everything connected with the agency in good order, and the Indians healthy and contented.

The spring opened early. Farming commenced in March on the Sarcee Reserve, and in April on the Stony. A good crop was seeded on both reserves. The crop was put in well and in good season, the Indians working willingly. A large acreage of potatoes and turnips was sown. The weather during the spring and summer has been extremely dry, and the crop prospect is not at present encouraging.

The winter was comparatively mild and without snow. Stock on the Sarcee Reserve wintered well. The Stony cattle were poor, but the increase better than usual.

As soon as the seeding was over, the Sarcees left the reserve to visit their relations amongst the Blackfeet, Bloods and Piegans. The Stonys left for their summer hunting grounds; but a sufficient number of Indians were left on both reserves to attend to the growing crops.

The school attendance is not large, and is very irregular, the parents taking their children with them when they go hunting or visiting.

I have not yet visited the McDougall Orphanage; but it is evidently doing good work, as the pupils whom I meet speak English fluently and without hesitation.

The Sarcees earn a considerable amount by their labour among the settlers in the vicinity, but their earnings do not contribute greatly to their support.

The Stonys, whose chief dependence is hunting, did not have as successful a season as usual.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL B. LUCAS,

Indian Agent.

BLOOD AGENCY,

DISTRICT OF ALBERTA, 22nd July, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the following report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1891.

The hay crop was poor, still good work was done by a few Indians. I succeeded in securing a contract to put up forty tons of hay for the Mounted Police detachment at Stand Off, Chief Old Moon, eldest son of Red Crow, undertaking to fill the contract, which he finished in October. Other Indians, notably Eagle Shoe and Heavy Gun, cut hay on shares with white settlers, the latter supplying mowing machines, rakes and, in some instances, horses for the machines. The Indians sold their hay at a fair price. They worked well, this being the first attempt at this industry. As these Indians did so well, I am in hopes that others will follow the good example next season.

The payments, as is the usual custom now, were conducted in an orderly manner, and even though a great reduction was made in the number paid, there was very little grumbling. It has been tedious work getting the Indians down to their present number, occupying several years of close scrutiny. I am satisfied that we have now a correct census. Mr. Assistant Commissioner Forget visited this agency during the payments.

On visiting Macleod the day after the payments were completed, I noticed the Indians were purchasing mostly staple goods, scarcely any money being spent in paint or jewellery.

Thanks to the precautions taken by Major Steele of the Mounted Police, little or no whiskey was sold to the Indians during their annual trade, nor was there a single case of drunkenness brought to my notice.

I am pleased to be able to report that during the "Messiah" craze south of the boundary line these Indians remained quiet, and stated again and again to me that the trouble was in a different country and was none of their business, that the Sioux were their enemies, and that they would have nothing to say to it.

I saw it stated that Sioux visited the Bloods with a view to enlisting their sympathies. I can assure you that there was absolutely no truth in the reports. No Sioux or foreign Indians visited this reserve during the trouble.

These Indians are working out more during the year than formerly, many finding employment with the Mormons and other white settlers, and giving satisfaction.

Until Christmas the weather was fine, enabling Indians to work outside, building houses, repairing and so forth. The new houses built during the last twelve months by the Indians are a great improvement on those of former years, being larger, higher in the walls, and in many cases board or slab roofs are taking the place of poles and mud. Day Chief, White Calf, Mike and Chief Old Moon have each built houses with shingled roofs. Two of them have partitioned their houses into sleeping and living rooms. About thirty new houses were built of pine logs, replacing the old cotton wood log houses.

Red Crow's (Head Chief) house is kept scrupulously clean and neat. I was much surprised to see clean white sheets and pillow cases on his bed on one of my visits last winter. The Department presented him with a bed room set, of which he was inordinately proud.

The early months of the year were stormy, and though we did not experience any extreme cold the winter was severe for several weeks.

Spring being exceptionally late we were unable to commence ploughing until the 9th of April. After that date the reserve presented a busy appearance. The Indians turned to with renewed vigour, ploughing the land deeper and better than at any previous time. They have entirely got over their fear of the oxen, and handle them well. Many of the Indians used their own ponies in putting in the crops. It is very gratifying to be able to report that during the spring work not a rod of land was ploughed by hired help. Indeed the ploughing was as well done as that of the average white settler. The land under crop this season consists of the following: Oats, ninety-six acres; pease, four acres; potatoes, thirty-two acres; carrots, turnips, onions and beets, twenty-three and one-half acres. The rains were plentiful during June, and the prospects of a bountiful harvest are, I hope, assured. The oat crop was somewhat damaged by the cut-worm in the early part of the season, but has, I think, recovered to a great extent. Potatoes will, from present appearances, be the best crop for years.

For the greater part of the year four schools were in operation; two Church of England, respectively at Bull's Horn and Red Cow's villages; Roman Catholic near the Upper Agency, and Methodist at the Lower Agency. The last named finally closed its doors in November for lack of scholars. I am unable to report much progress; this is mainly owing to the very irregular attendance of the scholars. In some instances progress has been notable. The teachers are apparently indefatigable in their efforts to secure regular attendance. The Department supplies beef, biscuits and rice for a midday meal, yet a regular attendance cannot be assured. I have spoken repeatedly to the parents urging them to send their children, they promise to do so but say the children run off. I have noticed on my monthly visits to the school that some of the children are particularly bright and, for a time, industrious, getting on rapidly, then for some inexplicable reason, perhaps some imaginary cause of complaint, they are not seen at school for days and weeks, when they have forgotten all they had been taught.

In July last the coal seam on the St. Mary's River was opened^a up by a practical miner. The coal for use at the agency was procured from that source. Several Indians have moved to this point with a view to getting out coal. One named Heavy Gun mined and delivered a few tons for the Church of England Missionary here, doing his work capitally. I anticipate working this industry considerably this year. The wood on the river is scarce, which will necessitate the use of coal.

Reviewing the conduct of the Indians during the year, it has greatly improved. There have been fewer known cases of cattle killing, and not an instance of a single horse having been stolen from the south. The older Indians have assisted in bringing wrong-doers to justice on more than one occasion. The Mounted Police patrols have

been of the greatest possible assistance in putting down horse stealing and cattle killing. I have received much assistance and courtesy from the officers, non-commissioned officers and men in this and the Lethbridge district. Attached to the Stand Off detachment are some half dozen Indian scouts; these have done good service. To give an instance about barter, an Indian named "Medicine White Horses" had been arrested by scout "Owl Child" for having killed a calf; one "Good Young Man" by name attempted to rescue the prisoner, in which he succeeded, when the scout promptly arrested "Good Young Man," and he now languishes in the guard room at Macleod, undergoing a six months' sentence for interfering with the scout while in the execution of his duty.

Two whiskey runners were captured on the reserve with whiskey in their possession by the Indians, and both were convicted.

I have to report a good deal of sickness during the winter among the children, a mild form of bronchitis being the trouble, also a few cases of influenza, all of which were well cared for by Dr. Girard. During the year there were forty-seven birth and fifty-three deaths.

My staff has given me every assistance in carrying out the work of the agency.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. POCKLINGTON,

Indian Agent.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY, DISTRICT OF ALBERTA, 22nd July, 1891.

The Honourable,

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my tabular statement, and inventory of Government property under my charge in this agency, for the year ending the 30th June, 1891.

Three Bulls, brother of the late Chief Crowfoot, is now head chief of the lower reserve. He seems desirous of carrying out the instructions of the Department. When a minor chief dies, no one is appointed in his place, so eventually there will be only the two head chiefs, which will be sufficient.

A new house has been built by the Department for Chief Old Sun on the north reserve; the work was done by one of the High River Industrial School scholars, who is a fair carpenter, and is now employed by the Department as agency carpenter.

The farmer at the North Reserve has attended to all his duties, assisted only by Indians who help to ration, and any other necessary work. The farmer and issuers are the only white men at the Lower Reserve, they being assisted by Indians, the employment of Indian labour being taken advantage of in all cases as much as possible. All my assistants have given good satisfaction.

We have opened a new drift in the coal mine, and it is now in good working order, having a track and a coal car and coal house covered in. Having received eight yoke of oxen, we are in a position to supply more coal, and of a better quality, to the industrial school, and other points. The Indians receive considerable money for driving oxen and working in the mine, which they expend in clothes, baking powder, tea and sugar, and other useful articles. I find the young Indians more willing to work every year.

The health of the Indians has been generally good, but consumption and scrofula is prevalent amongst them, and cause a decrease in their numbers. They have been attended regularly by Dr. N. J. Lindsay, and seem to have considerable confidence in him.

Last July during the sun dance the Indians were preparing to have some braves made in the usual way by torture. When the Rev. Mr. Tinis and myself arrived on the ground, I explained to the chiefs that it was against the wishes of the Department to have anything of that kind done and asked them to do away with that part of the performance, which they agreed to at once. As this is one of the principal attractions of the

sun dance they will not take much interest in it in the future, and the dance itself will gradually die out.

Treaty payments passed off in an orderly manner, there being a decrease in the number paid.

There are four day schools on the reserve. I cannot notice much improvement in the scholars, as they do not attend regularly during the whole year. The Indians move away from the vicinity of the houses part of the summer for change of feed for their horses. The teachers are all painstaking, and do the best they can. A boarding school is also started at the North Reserve, under the supervision of the Rev. Mr. Tinis, the English Church Missionary, which I have little doubt will be a success in the future. During the year a good number of Blackfoot children have been sent to the High River Industrial School, where they will receive a good useful training.

The reserve was visited at different times during the year by Indian Commissioner Reed, Assistant Commissioner Forget, and by Inspector McGibbon, who made his usual rigorous annual inspection.

The Indians have built two small villages across the river, both at the North and South Reserves, and have new land broken and fenced at those points. All the Indians worked exceedingly well. They have white-washed their houses, which present a neat appearance, and they also keep the premises clean. Altogether they have continued to improve in different ways. Some of them now wish to keep cows, but it will be well for them to purchase them by selling some of their ponies, as by doing so they will better understand their value, and so take more care of them.

The farmers' wives have been teaching the Indian women to knit, make bread, and other useful work, and they are very quick in learning.

A supply of house logs and rails was received from the Stony Reserve. The Indians here are much pleased to get good timber to work with, and it will make a great improvement in the general appearance of the reserve. Any Indian who breaks five or ten acres of land has sufficient logs given to him to build a house on it.

The accompanying tabular statement will give all the necessary information in reference to the number of houses built, land broken and fenced, and other matters in connection with the reserve.

The conduct of the Indians has been good, only a couple of cases requiring the interference of the law, and they were not serious. The Indians are endeavouring to improve, and paying more attention every year to advice from the Commissioner and myself.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MAGNUS BEGG,

Indian Agent.

PIEGAN AGENCY, MACLEOD, 5th July, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1891.

Matters on the reserve generally can again be reported to be in a satisfactory condition. But little crime has occurred during the twelve months among the Indians, who have shewn themselves tractable and in many cases industrious.

It is to be regretted that the crops were not good; oats in the district were almost an entire failure, while potatoes were by no means a full crop. The agency field was worked by an Indian on shares, but unfortunately the growth was so unsatisfactory that the crop was only cut for hay. Undismayed, however, the same Indian again this spring made a similar arrangement and has ploughed and sown the field; he is to have his payment in portion of the crop. Up to the date of writing the growth this spring

has been satisfactory. There have been heavy rains and, with the exception of gardens which were much damaged by cut-worms, all crops look promising. The rain has made the grass on the prairie exceptionally abundant, and there will doubtless be a good hay crop. Considerable summer-fallowing is this season being done by those Indians who take a real interest in their fields.

It is gratifying to be able to say that the Indian herd of cattle has kept in good health. The increase has been most satisfactory; practically no losses occurred during the winter. The increase in calves this spring all through the district is the largest known for several years. The Walrond Rancho Company have supplied the Indians with beef during the year; the beef supplied was of the best quality.

The treaty payments took place during the month of October and passed off quietly and with no disputes. The number paid was ten less than in the previous year.

A new house has been erected on the reserve for the agent, and is a comfortable and well-built residence. Indians hauled the lumber from Macleod, and the Department's own carpenter, with the assistance of one man, did all the work. The site chosen is considerably higher than that of the other agency buildings, and from it a fine view, both east and west, is obtained.

Many new Indian houses have also been erected, all of pine logs cut and hauled from the Porcupine Hills, and the building of stables and hay and stock corrals now give many of the Indian dwellings more of the appearance of farms than they formerly had. I am glad to say that these Indians as a whole keep both the inside and outside of their houses much cleaner than they used to do.

Three Indians last autumn under the supervision of the Department's foreman on the reserve built a lime-kiln as an experiment. There is an abundance of limestone at a convenient distance, and the small kiln burnt proved a success. Each of the Indians took a quarter of the lime burnt as his share and I took a quarter to repay the Government for the foreman's time spent on the work and for other small assistance rendered.

The bridge now being built by the Government over the Old Man's River at Macleod will be of great service to us here on the reserve. At present, during times of high water, in order to cross, it is necessary to go several miles out of the way and then cross on a ferry.

A good deal of hay was put up by Indians last summer, some for themselves and some for sale. One Indian took a contract to supply a livery stable in Macleod and put up seventy tons, while another took a small contract for the police. There will be a greater number of mowers at work this summer. Three waggons, one mower and fifteen heifers were purchased by Indians from the proceeds of killing steers for beef on the reserve during the year, and in addition two heifers and a mower and rake were purchased with money obtained from the sale of ponies.

I regret to say that the Indians at times obtain liquor from white men and half-breeds in Macleod and Pincher Creek, especially at treaty time; and although, several arrests have been made, it has proved very hard to secure evidence sufficient for a conviction.

There are three chiefs on this reserve, one head chief and two minor chiefs. No elections have been held to fill the vacancies caused by the death of North Axe and Morning Plume.

The attendance of children at the schools has not been what could be wished. It was thought, however, that the establishment of a boarding school by the Rev. Mr. Bourne would bring together the children whose homes were too far off to allow them to attend daily. The experiment is too new yet to allow one to speak of its probable success. Two boys, brother and son of the late Chief North Axe, were sent down to the Mohawk Institute at Brantford, and the latest accounts report their doing well. North Axe, who had visited the Institute on his trip to the east some years ago, expressed a wish just before his death that this should be done.

The health of the Indians has been very fair throughout the year, although the deaths outnumber the births. I regret to say that Takes-the-gun-last, our most advanced

Indian, succumbed to consumption in April, and that his loss is much felt, his industry and general conduct having afforded an excellent example to all around him.

In conclusion I may say that the employes on the reserve have worked willingly and well in the Department's interests throughout the year and given satisfaction.

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

A. R. SPRINGETT,
Indian Agent.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY, 26th August, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my sixth annual report of my inspection of Indian Agencies and Reserves in the North-West Territories.

My last report ended with Battleford Agency and Battleford Industrial School. I then proceeded to Onion Lake, arriving there on the 22nd October, 1890. Mr. G. G. Mann is agent, Mr. McFeeters, clerk, and Mr. Baudreau, interpreter. The agency consists of Band No. 119, population, four hundred and forty-six; and Band 124 (Chipe-wayan), population, one hundred and fifty-three.

The following improvements have taken place since last inspection: A very substantial building, 40 by 18, shingled roof, to be used as a carpenter and blacksmith shop. The foundation and logs are laid for an addition to the agent's dwelling. The labour in connection with these buildings has been performed by the Indians under the direction of the agent. A grist and saw-mill was about being completed. The mill proper is 20 x 25, the engine and boiler-room is 20 x 25, and the saw-mill is 30 x 14, solid foundation, frame and shingled roof.

The crop put in this season, 1890, was: Home farm, twenty-one acres, yielding sixty bushels oats, eighteen bushels barley, one hundred bushels potatoes, two hundred bushels turnips, fifty bushels carrots, with the usual variety of other garden produce.

The Indians (Seekaskootch Band, No. 119) had under crop three hundred and eighty-five acres, yielding one hundred and sixty-nine bushels wheat, two thousand three hundred and twelve bushels barley, nine hundred and sixty-four bushels potatoes, six hundred and eighty-seven bushels turnips, besides the garden produce, which was a very good yield. The fields looked clean and neat; fences were good. The cattle were in fine condition. Seekaskootch's Band (No. 119) has a total of two hundred and three head, besides a number of pigs and ponies.

Kinoosayo's Band (No. 124) has a total of seventy-one head. This band has also, in private property, twenty-eight horses, twelve oxen, four bulls, thirty-two cows and thirty-six young cattle. The agency herd consists of one hundred and thirty-seven head, also three horses, sixteen native horses, nine colts and eleven pigs. One thousand four hundred tons of hay has been stacked for winter feed. There was also a good supply of straw. Four large stables and three sheds have been built at Long Lake, where the agency herd will be wintered.

Five new houses and six stables have been built by Band No. 119; and a school-house, three dwellings and two stables by Band No. 124. The houses were all newly whitewashed, and they looked very tidy and comfortable. The houses are of a very good class and are comfortably furnished. There are two churches, one Roman Catholic and one Episcopalian. It is a very pleasing sight to see, on a Sunday morning, the people wending their way from almost every house to their respective churches. There are also two schools.

The grain was threshed at the mill as it was carted from the fields, causing no delay or extra labour. Many of the women make butter, the police being supplied by them with this article. The Indians on this agency are making rapid progress under the able

management of Mr. Mann. They are all good workers. The usual audit of the books was made and an inventory of supplies taken.

The births and deaths since last inspection have been: Seekaskootch's Band, No. 119: Births, twenty-nine; deaths, sixteen. Kinoosayos Band, No. 124: Births, eleven; deaths, twelve—Total, forty births and twenty-eight deaths.

The whole work of this agency is in splendid shape and the Indians are peaceable and contented. The usual detailed report, with statements, were forwarded to the Commissioner, at Regina.

My next point was Saddle Lake, arriving there on the 28th October, Mr. John Ross, acting agent, Mr. O'Brien, clerk.

The agency consists of—

Band No. 125, Saddle Lake; population, one hundred and sixteen.

Band No. 127, Blue Quill; population, thirty-six.

Band No. 128, Whitefish Lake; population, three hundred and eight.

Band No. 126, Wah-sat-a-now; population, forty.

Band No. 130, Heart Lake; population, sixty-six.

Band No. 131, Beaver Lake; population, one hundred and fourteen. Total population, six hundred and eighty.

Saddle Lake and Blue Quill's Reserves are under the charge of Mr. Grasso, farmer. The crop put in on these two reserves was eighty-five and one quarter acres. The grain was not yet threshed. Potatoes and turnips were very good. The Indians had a good supply of vegetables during the season. The fields were tidy and free from weeds. Fences were good. The houses are of a good class, and seemed to be cleanly kept, they had been all newly whitewashed. They are fairly well furnished with bedsteads, tables, stoves, etc. The girls are making good progress in knitting and sewing; and many of them can make their own dresses. It is not uncommon to notice in the houses, cooking stoves, tables, clocks, lamps, dishes, brooms and the usual small things about a kitchen. Some very good bob-sleighs were noticed, made by the Indians. The stables and corrals were very good. Signs of thrift and advancement could be seen all around, especially among the younger men. Five hundred tons of hay were stacked at different points for winter feed.

A new Roman Catholic Church has been built on Blue Quill's Reserve. A new house has been built in connection with the Methodist Mission. Religious services are held every Sunday in the schoolhouse, the Rev. Mr. German, Methodist Missionary, preaching in Cree; the attendance is very good and many of the Indians take part in the services; the singing is hearty. An English service is held every Sunday evening in the Agent's house. Some of the Indians attend this service also.

Saddle Lake Band, No. 125, has thirty-five head of cattle under Government control, and in private stock sixty-four head, nineteen horses and colts.

Blue Quill Band, No. 127, has twenty-two head of cattle, and in private property eight horses and colts. This band purchased a new mower and paid for it out of treaty money and what was earned by carrying the mail.

Band No. 125, contracted to supply hay for the telegraph company to the amount of a hundred dollars. This sum was left in the hands of the agent to purchase a new mower and horse-rake.

White Fish Lake, Chief Pakan, is under the charge of J. E. Ingram, farmer. The reserve is forty miles from the agency. The houses are of a good class, they were newly whitewashed and had a tidy appearance. Some of the women were knitting, others making moccasins. Some make butter and bake bread. Very good hay-racks and bob-sleighs were noticed of their own make, also some sets of harness. They make their own canoes for fishing purposes. The crop put in on this reserve was one hundred and twelve acres. The grain was in stack ready to be threshed, the potato crop was very good. The fields on this reserve are chiefly small. Six hundred tons of hay were stacked ready for winter feed, the stacks were well made and strongly fenced. The cattle were in fine condition. This band have sixty-eight head under Government control, and in private stock eighty-four head and one hundred and twenty-one horses and

colts. There is a blacksmith and carpenter shop in connection with the farm buildings. Everything about the place was exceedingly tidy and neat, and the best possible care seemed to be taken of tools and implements. The Indians on this reserve are advancing rapidly, as a proof, two of the band subscribe for the *Montreal Witness* and the *Edmonton Bulletin*.

A new mission house was built during the year, and regular services are held every Sunday by the Rev. Mr. Steinhaur. The mission is under control of the Methodist Church. I was told that the Indians were very regular in attending the various services. Rev. Mr. Steinhaur is one of the band.

Wah-sat-a-now Reserve, No. 126, is half way between the agency and Edmonton. Only a few families live here. Thirteen and one-quarter acres, were under crop. The band has eighteen head of stock, and in private property ten horses and colts.

The agency and farm books were audited and inventories taken of supplies on hand. Mr. Ross is working hard to get all his Indians interested in the general improvement of the agency, and he is meeting with encouraging success. The Indians on this agency seem to be above the average in intelligence, not an idle man could be noticed. Mr. Ross does not spare himself any labour or trouble whereby he can advance those under him.

The usual detailed report and inventories and statements were forwarded to Regina.

I now proceeded to Edmonton Agency, arriving there on the 18th November. Mr. Charles de Cazes is agent, J. V. Kildahl is clerk, Henry Blanc is interpreter.

The agency consists of :—

Band No. 132, Michel, Sturgeon River ; population thirty-seven.

Band No. 133, Alexis Lac, Ste. Anne ; population one hundred and eighty-five.

Band No. 134, Alexander, Sandy Lake ; population two hundred.

Band No. 135, Enoch, Stony Plain ; population one hundred and sixty.

Total population five hundred and eighty-two.

The agent's house has been repaired during the year, and it is now a very comfortable dwelling. The whole of the agency buildings, excepting the office, were in the best possible order. The agent had a splendid garden in which all kinds of vegetables in abundance were raised. The agent supplied the Indians with cabbage plants, enabling them also to raise a good supply, for their own use. The gardens were kept free from weeds. No. 135, Enoch, is under the immediate care of the agent. There is a Presbyterian Mission and boarding school here. There is also a Roman Catholic Mission and day school.

The Indian houses are of a very good class, and many of them have shingled roofs. A good many new houses and stables have been put up during the year, and most of them were newly whitewashed.

The crop put in on this reserve was one hundred and thirty-one acres, being thirty-three and one-half more than in the previous year. The yield was very fair ; root crops were particularly good. The grain was in stack ready for the thresher. The fields looked as if well cared for.

A number of the old women who usually lived in tepees have now nice little cabins. The agent had these built and he also gave each one a garden and prepared it ready for a crop. So these old women can now raise a few potatoes and vegetables for themselves, and the cabins will be more comfortable than tepees to live in during the winter. Every one has to do something on this agency ; no idlers are assisted in the way of getting rations.

Two hundred and thirty tons of hay have been stacked on this reserve, which, with the straw, will be ample for winter feed. The herd number sixty-four, all in good condition. The band has also in private stock fifty ponies, three cows and three young beasts. It was pleasing to notice in going through the houses that many of the women were making moccasins, mending clothes, and washing could be seen at many of the homesteads hung on the fences and on clothes lines to dry. This shows a tendency

to cleanliness. The Presbyterian Mission distributes a good deal of clothing to the children, which is sent for the purpose by ladies and societies in Ontario.

Reserve No. 132, Michel, was next visited. This band consists of a few families, in all thirty-seven souls. They are well-to-do. They have nice houses and out-buildings, and some had good stack yards well filled with grain, ready to be threshed. Some have milk-houses, hen-houses and piggeries. The women make butter.

I met here some boys and girls who had been at the High River Industrial School, and it could easily be seen that the training the girls got was put to good use in their homes. One boy who had learned carpentry was to follow his trade on the reserve, and to enable him to do this the agent supplied him with the necessary tools; another boy was helping his father on the farm. Both boys and girls spoke English.

Altogether, this band is in a most comfortable position. The crop put in was fifty-seven acres; the yield was very fair. The herd numbers thirty-three, and twelve pigs. In private property they have sixteen horses, seven cows and fifteen young cattle. They make their own hay-racks, bob-sleighs, fork handles and harness. Chief Michel has a mower, horse-rake and a reaper. Two hundred tons of hay were stacked for winter feed. The houses were all whitewashed.

The next reserve visited was Alexander's, No. 134. Mr. O. Donnell being farmer in charge.

The farm buildings here are commodious and were tidy and in good order. A new implement shed had been put up during the year. They had under crop one hundred and ninety-eight acres, fairly good yield. The fields were in good shape and the fences were good. The herd numbers forty-seven. Three hundred tons of hay for Indian cattle and fifty tons for the farm stock were stacked ready for winter use. Sixty acres of new land were broken and seventy-five acres of fall ploughing was done. Four new houses and nine stables were built during the year, also five small store houses for holding implements and tools.

The women were making good progress in knitting and sewing, and some of them make butter. Mrs. O'Donnell, wife of the farmer, gives lessons twice a week to the Indian women and young girls. Mr. O'Donnell has his reserve and his work in splendid shape.

The crop put in at Alexis Reserve, (No. 133) was thirty and one-half acres; yield fair. The herd numbers eighteen. The usual audit of the farm and agency books was made and inventories taken. The warehouse is kept in good order and the goods carefully placed. The flour and bacon were up to the standard.

Mr. DeCazes has entered on his work with great energy, and has an intelligent idea of the work required to be done, namely, to elevate the Indians and bring them as fast as possible to the point of being self-supporting. He is very kind in his dealings with the Indians; at the same time he is very firm and insists on his orders being strictly carried out in every particular. He has already won the confidence and respect of the Indians, and they do not hesitate to go to him for advice when they feel they need it. I have pleasure in informing you that a great improvement is observable in this agency, and that the work is going on systematically and peaceably.

The births and deaths since last inspection have been: Enochs: births, four; deaths, twelve. Alexander: births, twelve; deaths, six. Alexis: births, eleven; deaths, nine. Michel: births, 1; deaths, naught. Total births, twenty-eight. Total deaths, twenty-seven.

The usual detailed report, with inventories and statements, was forwarded to the Indian Commissioner, Regina.

The next Agency reached was Peace Hills, arriving there on the 8th December. S. B. Lucas, agent; C. W. W. Sanders, clerk; Donald Whitford, interpreter.

Since last inspection the horse stable has been roofed and shingled, a new hen-house has been but up, the outbuildings have been whitewashed and the house and kitchen painted, the fence around the buildings has been repaired; the whole place was exceedingly tidy and neat.

No. 141, Sharphead, population eighty-six. Very little crop was put in by this band—seven acres in all. They all have potatoes enough for their own use. The herd numbers thirty-one, all in good order. Forty-five tons of hay were stacked.

No. 140, Louis Bull, population sixty-six, was the next reserve visited, Mr. D. L. Clink being the farmer in charge. This band had thirty-two acres under crop. The yield was satisfactory. One hundred tons of hay were stacked for winter use. Twenty-six acres of new land were broken and most of the fall ploughing had been completed. The herd numbers sixty-three, an increase of nineteen since last inspection. These Indians are making very good progress; they are capital workers.

The next reserve visited was Erminskin's, No. 137, also under the charge of Mr. Clink; population one hundred and twenty-six. The houses are of a good class and were tidily kept. Thirty-seven acres of new land were broken during the season. Some summer fallowing and most of the fall ploughing had been completed. The crop put in was forty-two acres—yield very fair. One hundred and fifty tons of hay were stacked for winter use. The stables were in good order. The herd numbers eighty-one as against sixty-four last inspection. This reserve is in very good shape.

The last reserve inspected was "Sampson's," No. 138, population two hundred and seventy-four. This reserve is under the immediate care of the agent.

The crop put in here is one hundred and sixty-seven acres—yield fair. The temporary stables put up in 1889 have been replaced with very substantial buildings. One stable is one hundred feet long, twenty-two feet wide; it is divided into fine compartments, two wings, each fifty by twenty two, and a square in the centre. The whole will afford accommodation for two hundred head of cattle. A sufficient quantity of hay was stacked near the stables as well as at other points in the reserve. The herd numbers one hundred and forty-nine against one hundred and twenty-one at last inspection. This band has made good progress during the past year. The warehouse is kept in good shape. The bacon was of choice quality and the flour was equal to sample. The usual audit of the farm and agency books was made. The agency books are neatly and correctly kept and reflect credit on the clerk, Mr. Sanders. As Mr. Lucas was being transferred to the Sarcee Agency, I handed the agency over to Mr. Clink, who accepted the inventories and statements as correct. The births since last inspection a year ago were twenty-three, and the deaths during the same period nineteen. The total population is five hundred and fifty-two. Total number of cattle, three hundred and thirty, being an increase of forty-six in the year. Detailed report, with inventories and statements, was sent to the Commissioner, Regina.

I then drove to Calgary and inspected the Sarcee Agency, arriving there on 26th December. Mr. S. Swinford, acting agent; Mr. A. K. Tynte, agency clerk.

The agency premises have been improved during the year by being enclosed with a wire-fence. The old root-house has been re-roofed. The crop put in was seventy-two acres, giving a fair yield. A new schoolhouse has been built at the upper village, and logs were on the ground for two new houses. Two new houses were built at the lower village. The Indians supplied twenty-five tons of hay to the police in Calgary, for which they received \$10 a ton delivered; seventy-five tons of hay were stacked for winter use.

Two of the band are employed as scouts under the control of the police. They receive \$25 a month each, also rations for themselves and oats for their horses. These scouts are doing a good work, and there is less heard now of cattle being killed and stolen by Indians, when the guilty parties were found in every case to be white people.

The total population of this band is two hundred and eighty. The births during the year have been eleven, and the deaths, eighteen. Dr. Lindsay, of Calgary, visits these Indians once a month regularly, and oftener when specially required. The beef supplied by the contractors, Messrs. Hull Brothers, was of good quality.

The total number of animals killed during the year was one hundred and sixty-eight; average weight of the four quarters, after removing the offal, was six hundred and twenty-five pounds; average percentage of offal, 7.41.

Mr. Tynte is doing his best to have things in good shape. Mr. Swinford's experience at the Blood Agency serves him in his present position as acting agent here. He is already well informed, and is familiar with the working of the agency.

I now proceeded to Morley to inspect the Stony Reserve, which forms part of the Sarcee Agency.

Mr. William Graham is farmer in charge here. Everything was found in splendid shape. Since last inspection the ration-house has been completed, excepting the shingling of the roof. A new root house has been put up affording a safe place to store the seed potatoes. The walls of a new house for the former were put up. Twenty acres of new land have been broken. Ten tons of hay were stacked for the farm houses. The crop put in was ninety acres, chiefly oats, potatoes and turnips. The results were fairly satisfactory. Seventy-five tons of hay made from oats cut green and seventy-five tons of grass hay were stacked for winter use. Twenty new houses have been built during the year and some old ones removed and rebuilt. The Indians are spreading over the reserve more and more. The Indians get out logs and rails for the Blackfoot Agency. They were shipping a lot of dry timber to be sold in Calgary as firewood. There was an air of comfort about all the houses which was pleasing.

The total population is five hundred and seventy. The births for the past year were fourteen, and the deaths twenty-seven. The beef supplied by Messrs. Leeson & Scott, contractors, was of good quality and was well butchered. The total number of animals killed from 1st January to 31st December, 1890, was one hundred and fifty-four; average weight of the four quarters, six hundred and ninety-three pounds; average percentage of the offal, 7.43½.

I visited the new McDougall Orphanage. They have now thirty-three head of cattle, besides four Government work oxen. Seventy loads of oat hay, and thirty-one loads of grass hay, were secured for winter feed. The crop put in gave a fair yield. The new building is a very handsome one. It is well built and well laid out; the main portion is thirty-eight by forty-four, with a wing eighteen by twenty-four. This is divided into girls' and boys' dormitories, dining room, school room, sewing room, kitchen, bed rooms for employees, bath-room, cellar and recreation room, stone foundation. It is heated with hot air; the furnaces were working very well at the time of my visit, 2nd and 3rd January, 1891. Good care has been taken in regard to proper ventilation. There is accommodation for forty pupils. The old building is now used as a workshop for the boys.

I audited the farm and agency books, and took inventories of all supplies, which forwarded to Regina, along with detailed reports.

I next drove to the St. Joseph Industrial School, High River, arriving there on the 6th January, 1891. The Rev. Father Naissens is acting Principal, Rev. Father Claude having left for France in November. Mr. Charles Denneky is teacher and attends to the office work, Andrew Pigeon is carpenter, Edward Pigeon is farmer, Sister Superior Cleary is matron, Sister Kelly, teacher for the girls, Sister Sicard is cook, Sister Damitilda, assistant cook, Sister St. Mathurian is seamstress.

The main building has been veneered with brick since last inspection, a neat cottage has been put up as quarters for the men, a new roof has been put on the root-house, and a windmill has been put up to pump water into the house. The tank in the house contains one thousand one hundred gallons. Ten acres of new land were broken during the year. The crop was twenty-five acres, giving a fair yield of oats, wheat, barley, pease, potatoes, turnips and mangold, besides a plentiful supply of vegetables for the use of the house. The herd now numbers thirty head and thirty-nine sheep. Seventy-five tons of hay are stacked on the prairie and will be hauled in as required. The coal used here is from the Blackfoot mine, and it burns very well. The Indians make some money in hauling it. Five of the boys are learning carpentry and are making good progress. Three of the boys were sent to work on the McDougall building at Morley, and they gave great satisfaction. They were good workers and were well behaved. Six are learning harness and shoe-making. The balance, except the very young ones, are learning farming. The total number of pupils on 6th of January, 1891, was fifty-four—thirty-six boys and eighteen girls. There was no sickness at the time of my visit.

Most of the worn-out articles of clothing are used in mending and patching others. This is not only economy in behalf of the house, but it is teaching the girls habits of thrift in housekeeping which will be useful to them in after life when they have houses of their own to look after. An inventory of all supplies on hand was taken, including household effects. The books were carefully audited and were found well kept and very correct. This, with detailed report, was sent to the Commissioner. The acting Principal is taking an active interest in the school and it cannot but succeed under his able management. Sister Superior Cleary continues to oversee the house with her usual ability, and I have great pleasure in stating that the work is going on in a most satisfactory manner.

My next point was the Blackfoot Agency, arriving on the 15th January, 1891. Mr. Magnus Begg, Agent; Mr. W. S. Richardson, Clerk; Mr. J. L'Heureux, Interpreter.

The agency buildings are in the best possible order, everything in and around the premises being tidy and arranged with taste.

The North Reserve was the first visited, Mr. W. M. Baker being the farmer in charge. The buildings here were also in good order, and all the tools, implements and machinery were carefully stored away for the winter.

The crop put in was nine and three-quarter acres, results fair; fifteen acres of new land were broken and twenty acres were summer-fallowed. A new house was under way for chief Old Sun.

The new building for a boarding-school, under the control of the Reverend Mr. Tims, has been completed. It is 20 x 30, but can be enlarged when more room is required. A number of new houses have been put up by the Indians on both sides of the Bow River. A number of new fields were opened last season. The Indians are spreading out over the reserve. One new village, "Many-shot-at," consists of fifteen houses, a very pretty village, and the houses were neat and tidy; another, "Running Martin," has six houses. Piles of wood could be seen at almost every house. A marked improvement is their general tidiness as compared with former years. In some can be noticed tables, chairs, bedsteads (factory-made), box and cooking stoves, cupboards, dishes, and looking-glasses. In some the beds are enclosed in print curtains. Some have almanacs hung up, with the days crossed out as they pass, and pictures on the walls. In one house I noticed a splendid photograph of Sir John A. Macdonald. Some have clocks. Their cellars were well filled with potatoes, and altogether there was an air of comfort and contentedness about the whole of them. Four of the Indians worked mowers for the Canadian Coal, Colonization and Agricultural Company, for which they were paid at the rate of \$2.50 a week each, with partial board. One man saved enough to buy boards and shingles to roof his house. The number of ponies and colts belonging to the Indians is six hundred. The Indians, men, women and children are warmly and comfortably clad. The women were busy making moccasins; they were exceedingly pleasant and friendly, and they had no complaints. The beef supplied by Messrs. MacHugh Bros. was of good quality and delivered in good style. The total number of animals killed here from 1st December, 1889, to 31st December, 1890, was four hundred and twenty-six; average weight of the four quarters, seven hundred and fourteen pounds; average percentage of offal, 8.95. Mr. Baker is a very careful man and he does his work in a business like way.

I now went to the South Reserve; J. H. Wheatly, farmer; T. B. Lander, issuer. The house occupied by Mr. Lander has had a back kitchen added to it. The work was done by the boys from High River School, and could not have been better done by white men. All the buildings had been whitewashed and everything was in apple-pie order. A new root house had been made and it was well filled with potatoes. The crop put in here was one hundred and fifty-four and one-half acres, the results being five hundred and twenty-five bushels oats, three thousand six hundred and ninety-five bushels potatoes, and one hundred and thirty bushels turnips. The fields looked very well, and the ploughing was neatly done, fences were good and straight. Mr. Wheatly allows nothing of a slipshod style to go on. Mrs. Wheatly is teaching the women and girls to knit and sew.

Some new villages have been started up the river, and a number of new houses put up. At Running Rabbit village there are seven new houses. Eagle Ribs is a very pretty village, on the banks of the Bow River; eighteen houses are in this village. The crops were very good at this point. The houses are small but comfortable, not a particle of dust is allowed to lie around the houses, a practice that might with profit be imitated by many white people.

Three Bulls, who succeeded Crowfoot, lives about five miles south-east of the farm buildings. This is where Chief Crowfoot resided; his house is now occupied by Weasel Calf, a very sensible man. He talked very nicely, and said he was doing his best to carry out the orders given him by Chief Crowfoot from his dying bed. There are twenty houses in this village, and I visited every one of them; many of them had just been scrubbed; this was not done for effect either, as none of them knew of my visit until I went there. They expressed themselves as pleased so see that the Government took such an interest in them as to send one to see them. I told them that my duty was to report how they were getting on, and that the Department was always pleased to hear of the welfare of the Indians, and that they were carrying out the instructions of the agents. Piles of wood could be seen at nearly every house. I saw the late Chief Crowfoot's mother, now over ninety-five years of age; the poor old lady wept like a child when speaking of her son. Three Bulls, the present chief and brother of Crowfoot, seems a sensible man; being in mourning for two of his sons, who had lately died, he was very quiet. His wife was on top of a hill near the village, crying for the death of her two sons—the most sorrowful expression of sorrow one could listen to. In going through this village one passes the grave of Chief Crowfoot. It is situated on the top of the highest hill in the place.

Eighty tons of hay have been stacked about eight miles from the farm buildings for winter feed. Thirty acres of land were summer fallowed. The beef supplied by McHugh Bros. was of good quality and was well butchered. The total number of animals killed from 1st December, 1889, to 31st December, 1890, was four hundred and eighty-five; average weight of the four quarters, seven hundred and ninety-six pounds; average percentage of offal, 8.51. The number of ponies on the reserve is nine hundred and thirty.

The births from October, 1889, to October, 1890, were seventy-three. The deaths during the same period were fifty-six.

The agency and farm-books were carefully audited and inventories taken of all supplies, which, with detailed report, were sent to the Commissioner, Regina.

The Agent, Mr. Begg, continues to discharge his duties with care and discretion, and deservedly enjoys the confidence and respect of the Indians, as well as the respect and good will of the settlers and residents in the vicinity generally. I left my team and company outfit here for the winter, and I have to thank Mr. Begg for taking good care of my horses.

I now proceeded to the Blood Agency, going *via* Dunsmore and Lethbridge, arriving at the agency on the 27th January, 1891.

W. S. Pocklington, agent; S. Swinford, clerk (at present acting agent at the Sarcee Agency); F. X. Girard, physician; Dave Mills, interpreter; James Wilson, farmer; F. D. Freeman, issuer; T. B. Watson, cook; C. H. Clarke, labourer; M. Hughes, labourer; Charles Delaney, labourer.

The following improvements have been made since last inspection at the lower agency. The flour store has been renewed, the walls straightened and strengthened with iron bars, and a new shingled roof put on. The building is now a dry and safe place, in which flour or other articles can be stored. A stable has been built in rear of the agent's house.

The crop put in on the home farm was thirty-six acres, oats, barley and garden produce. The Indian crop was two hundred and twenty-two acres, an increase of twenty-four acres over 1889. Owing to exceptionally dry weather in this district the yield was not so satisfactory as usual. One hundred and twenty-five tons of hay have been stacked for winter feed, and forty tons were supplied by the Indians to the Police,

for which they received \$12 a ton delivered. The Indians have also stacked some hay for the use of their ponies. Twenty-eight acres of new land have been broken during the year, and fifty acres have been fenced. Sixteen new fields were started by new beginners during the season.

I attended the slaughtering of cattle on several occasions and the work was well done. The killing, dressing, cutting up and issuing being performed in a business-like manner. The quality of the beef was first class. The total number of animals killed at the lower agency from 1st November, 1889, to 31st January, 1891, was four hundred and forty-eight, two hundred and ninety-seven steers and one hundred and fifty-seven cows. Average weight of the four quarters after being dressed and hung up for thirty minutes is eight hundred and twenty-one pounds; average percentage of offal, 8.90. The total number of the upper agency during the same period was six hundred and eighty-two; one hundred and twenty-nine steers and five hundred and fifty-three cows; average weight of the four quarters, six hundred and fifty-six and one-half pounds; average percentage of offal, 10.26. The greatest care is taken in receiving and in issuing the beef.

Twenty-five new houses have been built during the year and some old ones repaired and enlarged. Many of the new houses are well furnished with beds, stoves, tables, &c., and at nearly every house a good pile of wood could be seen. The surroundings were in the best possible order, no dirt being allowed to accumulate. One man, Dead Sarcee, who earns fifty cents a day when butchering and who works for Mr. Pace, the trader, occasionally, has built himself a very nice house. He has also a nice field neatly fenced. He purchased a stove for \$12, pipes and zinc for \$8, and he has also a black walnut bedstead and bureau which cost \$14. In the house I noticed bracket lamps, looking glasses, pictures, tables, quilts for the bed, the floor had been lately scrubbed and everything was as tidy as possible. Not having any time to whitewash, he paid \$5 for cotton to cover the walls. This is but a sample of many more. The Indians are now putting their earnings to good use, and few of them spend money now on paint and beads. They have good warm blankets, and appear very comfortably situated.

Chief Red Crow has a good house and it was in perfect order, a fine iron bedstead with brass mountings, the sheets, pillows-slips, quilts, as white as snow. The Chief was very friendly. He said he was sorry to hear that the people in the east were talking about them giving trouble. He said many of the Indians on the South Piegans (American side) were friends of theirs and they often visited each other, but that they had no reason to give trouble, as they were well satisfied with the treatment they were receiving. He said in former years they went to war with the Crees, and sometimes fought amongst themselves; but he added "these days are past and we have settled down and wish to do as white men do." Bulls Horn and about fifteen other minor chiefs were present. Bulls Horn said they paid no attention to any bad news from the other side. They expressed themselves well pleased with the quality of the beef and flour. Tea and tobacco were also good, only they did not get enough of them.

A coal mine has been opened on the reserve, it is about twenty miles from the agency. One hundred and forty tons were taken out to supply the agency and the schools.

Thunder Child called and wished to talk; he said the flour was not black nor was it white. I told him the flour they were getting was much more wholesome for them than the very white flour. I asked him what about the beef. He said half of it was good, and the other half was not so good. I told him that the beef they were getting was better than seven-eighths of the people of the country generally were getting, and that the flour was better than many white people used, and that white people had to pay taxes in order to furnish funds to pay the rations for the Indians. He shook hands and said he was quite satisfied. The number of Indian ponies branded by the agent is one thousand five hundred and thirty-seven, and there are still some to be branded.

The register for births and deaths shows the following: Births from 1st November 1889 to 31st January 1891, seventy: Deaths during same period one hundred and thirteen. The total population, as per last pay-sheets, is one thousand seven hundred and three.

The beef registers were carefully checked and everything was found to be in order. The agency and farm books were audited and not an error was detected, reflecting credit on the clerk, Mr. Swinford. An inventory was taken of all supplies, copy of which, with detailed report, was sent to the Commissioner, at Regina.

The agency as a whole is in splendid shape. The Indians are peaceable and contented. The agent, Mr. Pocklington, has the Indians well under control, and he has a watchful eye on all that is going on in the agency generally, the result being that no omissions or errors could be discovered.

My next and last agency to inspect was the Piegans, Mr. Pocklington kindly driving me to that point. I arrived at the agency on the 5th of February—A. R. Springett, agent; G. F. Maxfield, clerk and issuer; J. W. Smith, farmer; E. Larkin, cook and assistant issuer.

The agency buildings have been improved by the addition of a new corral for the cattle, with a shed for shelter on one side, also a new hay corral. The whole of the buildings are fenced in, so that the cattle cannot roam about. All the buildings were tidy and in good order. A new dwelling has been put up for the agent since last inspection. It is on the beach, a little north of the farm buildings. It is frame, and contains a sitting and a dining room, kitchen and pantries down stairs; there is also a good cellar. There are four bed rooms upstairs. The house is well built and is very warm and comfortable, with coal and wood sheds and closets attached. There is a verandah on the front, and a very good well with plenty of water at the foot of the bank in front of the house. One stove heats the whole building, besides the cook stove. The crop put in on the Indian fields was one hundred and sixty and one-half acres; results, owing to dry weather, poor. One hundred and fifty tons of hay were cut and stacked by the Indians, out of which they filled some contracts and otherwise sold to parties in Macleod. Forty-five tons are stacked for the agency stock.

The Indian fields looked clean and neat; fences were good. Some have very good corrals and stables. A large number of new houses have been put up during the year. These are in connection with the small villages along the banks of the river. The Walrond Rancho Company (Dr. McEachren) gives annually \$25 for prize money for the best houses, and the competition for the prizes has had a good effect. First, second and third prizes were given, and this year the competition was so close that the third prize was divided among three or four, who were equal. "Crow Eagle," who is Chief, got first prize this year; "Commodore's" house got second prize. It is a double house, with a covered passage leading from one side to the other. One end was very tidy, it contained two bedsteads (factory made), looking glasses, pictures, clock, tables, on which there were covers, washstands, chairs, lamps, sieve for sifting flour, curtains on the windows, cupboards with curtains hanging on front. The other end is used as a kitchen, in which there is a large double "Three Rivers" stove. He has also a large new stable which will accommodate thirty ponies. He had a good crop of potatoes, and was selling some at \$2 a bag. Piles of wood could be seen at many of the houses. Big Swan has a new house, 22 feet x 25, not yet floored, but it was comfortable. Big Swan had a small hay contract from the police, which yielded him \$40.

The village of "Takes-the-gun-last" was the last inspected. This man has a fine herd of cattle, ninety-five head; he has two stallions and some horses and ponies, thirteen cows give milk regularly, and butter is made and sold in Macleod. He has a very nice milk-house. He cut hay and filled a contract in Macleod which yielded him \$210.

The total number of new houses put up during the year is twenty-five, and a number of stables. General improvement could be noticed all along the line.

The crops, of course, were deficient, but through no fault of the agent or the Indians.

The cattle looked well. The herd in March, 1888, numbered eighty-eight; in December, 1890, the total was one hundred and ninety, or an increase of one hundred and two in three years. This is a favourable showing, and is a proof that cattle-raising is a safe and profitable industry when properly managed.

During the year thirteen head of cattle were killed for beef, and these were replaced by younger beasts, generally heifers, and the difference in value given to the Indians, with which they purchased for themselves two waggons, one stallion colt, one set new harness and a mowing machine, half the cost of the latter to be paid next year.

The beef supplied by the Walrond Ranche Company is of the best quality, and is delivered according to contract. The total number of animals killed from 1st December, 1889, to 31st January, 1891, was five hundred and seventy-seven; three hundred and forty-three steers, two hundred and thirty-four cows; average weight of the four-quarters, seven hundred and five pounds; average percentage of offal, 8.65.

The births during fourteen months ending 31st January, 1891, were twenty-nine, and the deaths during same period were thirty-four. The total population is nine hundred and fourteen. Dr. Girard is regular in his attendance both here and on the Blood Reserve.

A number of the Indians were at the timber limits getting out logs and some whip-sawing boards to fix and build houses. An effort was made to burn lime on the reserve and will be continued on a larger scale. The Indians here have a very good reputation for morality; when they visit Macleod, they seldom stay over night. They are comfortably clad. Their treaty money is spent in purchasing blankets and house utensils such as tin ware, pots, pans, etc.

The usual audit of the books was made, inventories taken and sent to the Commissioner.

I have pleasure in reporting general progress in the whole agency, and Mr. Springett is to be commended for the splendid shape in which the agency stands to-day. He is untiring in his desire to see the Indians advance in general prosperity.

This concluded my inspection of Treaties Six and Seven. Mr. Springett drove me to Macleod and Mr. Packling drove me to Leithbridge, where I took the train for Regina, arriving there on the morning of the 19th February.

On the 7th of March I proceeded to Winnipeg to select standard samples for 1891-92. After returning to Regina, I audited the warehouse books and took an inventory of the contents of the warehouse, balancing all the accounts, etc.

On the 12th of May I left for Calgary to attend to some special matters at Red Deer in connection with the new industrial school about to be built there. I also visited Morley Reserve, Sarcee Agency and High River schools and Blackfoot Agency. Special reports on all these points being sent to the Commissioner.

I returned to Regina on the 5th of June, since which time I have been occupied in receiving and inspecting supplies, which have been very tardy in coming in this season.

On the 22nd of August I left Regina for treaty No. 6, having sent on my team ahead with camping outfit to meet me at Duck Lake.

I inspected Moosewoods Reserve, No. 94, White Caps, on my way out. I visited the reserve on Monday the twenty-fourth instant. The reserve is a small one, about two square miles. The population is about fifty (Sioux). Mr. Tucker is in charge. The Indians have twenty-nine acres under crop. Potatoes were very good, turnips very irregular, wheat on the high land—about five acres—was very good, it was cut and was in stook. The grain was very plump and of good colour. The wheat on the bottom was not so good.

The herd numbered fifty head and the cattle were in good order. The increase in calves is satisfactory, being fifteen calves from sixteen cows. The Indians make good use of the milk and some make butter. I saw some very good. One woman has three head of private stock. The band has about thirty ponies. The men were busy putting up hay. Seventy tons had been stacked, and they were going to increase the quantity to one hundred and twenty tons. The houses are very fair and seemed to be comfortably furnished. I only noticed one with a wooden floor, but nearly all had raised beds, tables, &c. One new house has been built this year. The stables were very good and some new ones were being erected. These Indians have the reputation of being thrifty and well behaved. The children attend school.

very regularly. Mrs. Tucker is the teacher. The band has given up the "Pow-wow" dances, formerly so frequently held. The reserve on the whole is in a satisfactory shape.

I now left for Duck Lake, arriving at the agency on the evening of the twenty-fifth, but my report on this agency will appear in next annual report.

My man, Mr. Martin, continues to give me good satisfaction. He is of the greatest use in taking inventories, and copying statements, besides taking care of the horses and cooking our meals.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. MCGIBBON,

Inspector Indian Agencies.

REGINA, 21st August, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to make my annual report on the inspection of Protestant Indian Schools in the North-West Territories, Manitoba and Keewatin, covering the period between 12th August, 1890, and the present date.

During that period four industrial schools, twelve boarding schools and thirty-four day schools were inspected; six weeks were spent in industrial school organization; progress reports and reports on special subjects were furnished to the Indian Commissioner; and much information was gathered and applied.

No directions were received to visit the schools in Keewatin or Manitoba, excepting seven in the last named province. In this portion of my inspectorate, thirty-one schools were not inspected during the year.

In the North-West Territories, all the schools, numbering forty-five, with exception of three not included in the treaties, were inspected.

In private and spare moments a primer, designed specially for the use of Indian-speaking children, was prepared. It is hoped that this will be but one of a series.

Attached hereto is a statement showing the condition of the schools inspected, which, however, does not represent much that is being done in boarding and industrial schools, or indicate the treatment or training of pupils in such establishments. The aim of institutions of these classes is to remove children from native surroundings and influences, and to develop capacity and inclination for the pursuit of such a life as the white man leads.

No very marked line has yet appeared between the boarding and industrial schools. The latter have not yet assumed the character that their name suggests. Small children of too tender years for industrial training (as such training is coming to be known in the world's schools) and children physically unfit for training that requires strength, have been taken into these institutions. The consequence is that in many instances they continue to be little more than boarding schools, though supplied with instructors and appliances for carrying on industrial work. The Government provides means, directly or indirectly, and expects pupils to be trained as artizans or agriculturalists. But the Churches control the schools and aim often primarily at the formation of religious character, to this end obtaining as pupils children of most tender years. These, fit inmates as they are for boarding, are quite unsuitable for industrial schools. The age at which the mind is most plastic is not the one best suited for manual training which involves physical labour. Observation daily teaches that very young children might be boarded at less expensive schools than the industrial, and that these latter to be effective should be made more exclusively and distinctively of that type which their appellation suggests.

The treatment of pupils in most of the boarding and industrial schools is, so far as their bodily welfare is concerned, good. No instance has been met with in which an insufficiency of food was supplied. Good clothing and warm quarters are found to be

the rule. In some instances neglect of hygienic conditions, more or less serious in extent, has been noticed and made the subject of reports to the Indian Commissioner, who, no doubt, promptly had, or will have, the causes of complaint removed.

A wider idea of education is commencing to permeate teachers' work, but much enlargement of this idea is still needed. Until it is clearly felt that the primary aim is to produce a moral, industrious, white character—even unlettered—with a cultivated antipathy to that which stands against, and sympathy with that which stands for, civilization, rather than a lettered, savage nature with increased capacities for doing, but without desire to do and to do well, education of a true sort is not even conceived. And until good means are found of achieving this aim the methods of Indian education remain imperfect. The teaching that the home and home surroundings give the white child must be given in the schools, if our Indian children are to receive it at all.

Generally it may be said that the year has, in some directions, been one of progress; in others of little advancement; but in none of retrocession.

An increase of school facilities will be needed before all the children of Indian parentage can be brought under training; and to ensure their education, some measure of compulsion will probably be found necessary.

It is my opinion that some better means of determining the qualifications of teachers than those now in use should be adopted.

Religious controversies have continued to effect educational work in greater or less measure, and sectarian control of the schools has become a marked feature of it, making the grants more of the nature of subventions to the religious bodies than they formerly were.

The new buildings that have been erected in the course of the year show a great improvement on those of former times, and mark a change which puts many facilities at the command of teachers that were not before enjoyed.

Altogether as a result of my inspections a feeling of satisfaction exists, and assurance is felt that the wise and liberal policy of the Government will ultimately attain a very marked success.

The action of the Indian Commissioner in bringing, in some districts, unwritten laws of compulsion to bear upon those parents who do not avail themselves of school privileges, shows good results, and has acted without exciting such a sentiment against education as would probably have sprung from putting statutory enactments into force with any strictness. The principle that acts is the same, viz., that the parent shall lose by neglect to have the child educated; but there appears to be less objection to inflicting this loss upon him by withholding gratuities than by fine or imprisonment.

A gradual diminution of the once general sentiment against the education of their children is observable in most of the tribes.

Respectfully submitting this report, and attached statement,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. ANSDALL MACRAE,

*Inspector of Protestant Indian Schools in Manitoba,
Keewatin and the North-West Territories.*

APPENDIX to the Report of Inspection of Protestant Indian Schools.

14-71

SCHOOLS—RESERVES ON WHICH SITUATED. (All are Day Schools save when otherwise noted.)	ESTABLISHMENT.				STATE OF SCHOOL.											REMARKS.	
	*Denomination.	Building.	Furniture.	Material.	Pupils examined and their Standards.					Management.	Cleanliness of Premises.	Cleanliness of Pupils.	Order and Discipline.	Grading.	Course of study, how followed.		Improvement since last inspection.
					I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.								
MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY.																	
St. Peter's, North.....	A	Good...	Bad.....														Closed; no teacher.
do South.....	A	Fair....	do.....	Good...	21	2	2			2	2	4	2	1	1	First.	Where no numeral occurs it is because no statement is possible, not that there is nothing to be stated.
do East.....	A	V. bad..	do.....	do.....	9	5	2			4	4	4	3	4	4	do	
Muckle's Creek.....	A	Good....	Fair....	do.....	7	1				2	3	2	3	1	1	do	
St. Paul's Industrial.....	A	do.....	Good....	Fair....	13	9	10	15	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	do
Portage la Prairie (Boarding).....	P	Poor....	Poor....	Poor....	2		2	1		3	4	4	3	4	3	do	
N. W. TERRITORIES SUPERINTENDENCY.																	
<i>Birtle District.</i>																	
Elkhorn Industrial.....	A	Good....	Good....	Good....													Not in session when visited. do do
Okanase.....	P	Fair....	Poor....	Poor....													
Birtle Boarding School.....	P	do.....	Fair....	Good....	11	1	2			3	2	4	4	3	2	3	
Oak Lake.....	A	Bad....	Poor....	Fair....	8					3	4	2	3	4	4	3	
<i>Fort Pelly District.</i>																	
Côté Boarding.....	P	Good....	Fair....	Good....	22	8	6	6	5	2	2	1	4	3	4	3	Not in session when visited. do do
Key.....	A	Fair....	Good....	do.....	4	4	1			3	4	4	2	3	3	2	
<i>Touchwood Hills District.</i>																	
George Gordon (Day and Boarding).....	A	Good....	Fair....	Good....	5		10	5		2	4	4	3	2	2	2	Not in session when visited. do do
Poor Man's.....	A	do.....	Poor....	do.....			3			3	4	4	3	4	4	4	
Day Star.....	A	do.....	do.....	do.....	1		4			3	3	3	1	4	3	3	
<i>File Hills District.</i>																	
File Hills Day and Boarding.....	P	Good....	Good....	Poor....	3	1				2	2	2	3	2	3	2	

[PART I]

APPENDIX to the Report of Inspection of Protestant Indian Schools—*Concluded.*

SCHOOLS—RESERVES ON WHICH SITUATED. (All are Day Schools save when otherwise noted.)	ESTABLISHMENT.				STATE OF SCHOOL.											REMARKS.	
	*Denomination.	Building.	Furniture.	Material.	Pupils examined and their Standards.					Management.	Cleanliness of Premises.	Cleanliness of Pupils.	Order and Discipline.	Grading.	Course of study, how followed.		Improvement since last inspection.
					I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.								
<i>Muscowpetung District.</i>																	
Muscowpetung Boarding	P	Good															Old school closed ; new one not opened.
<i>Crooked Lakes District.</i>																	
Round Lake Boarding	P	Good	Good	Good	3	2	4	3		3	4	4	3	4	4	3	Visited twice.
<i>Duck Lake District.</i>																	
John Smith	A	Good	Good	Good	7	3	7	1		3	4	4	3	3	3	4	
James Smith	A	do	do	do	5	4				2	3	1	2	3	2	1	
<i>Carlton District.</i>																	
Mistowasis ..	P	Bad	Bad	Bad	18	6	1										
Ata-akakoop	A	Fair	do	Good	11	5		5	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
<i>Battleford District.</i>																	
Battleford Industrial	A	Good	Fair	Good	23	15	10	11	3	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	
Red Pheasant's	A	do	Good	do	2	5	5			3	4	4	2	3	3	3	
Stony	A	Fair	do	Poor	7					1	4				1		
Little Pine	A																
Thunderchild ..	A	Good	Good	Fair	14					2	3		2	2	2	2	
Moosomin	A	do	do	do	2	1		3		3	4	4	3	3	3	3	School just being opened in an Indian hut.
<i>Onion Lake District.</i>																	
Onion Lake	A	Good	Bad	Good	2		1	1		2	4	3	3	2	2	1	
<i>Saddle Lake District.</i>																	
Saddle Lake	M	Good	Fair	Good	6	5				1	3	3	3	2	3		

Goodfish Lake.....	M	Fair	Bad	Bad	10	8				2	2	1	3	2	2	2		
Whitefish Lake.....	M	Bad	Fair	Good	7	6	2	3		4	4	4	4	4	3	4		
<i>Edmonton District.</i>																		
Stony Plain Boarding.....	P	Good	Poor	Bad	9					2	4	3	2	1	1	1		
<i>Peace Hills District.</i>																		
Louis Bull.....	M	Good	Fair	Good														School temporarily closed.
Sampson.....	M	do	Good	do	3	2		2		4	4	3	4	3	4	3		\$3
<i>Sarcee District.</i>																		
Sarcee Reserve No. 1.....	A	Fair	Fair	Good	6					2	3	1	1	2	1			
do No. 2.....	A																	School temporarily closed.
McDougall Orphanage.....	M	Good	Fair	Good	3		4		4	4	4	3	4	3	2			Just being furnished.
Stony No. 1.....	M	do	Poor	do	39	4				3	4	2	2	2	2			
do No. 2.....	M	do	do	Fair	26	10				3	3	2	1	2	2			
<i>Blackfoot District.</i>																		
Old Sun's.....	A	Good	Fair	Fair	30	3				3	3	1	2	2	1			
Big Plumes.....	A																	Attendance falling off through movement of village.
Eagle Ribs.....	A																	School just being started in an Indian house.
Boys' and Girls' Homes.....	A	Good	Fair															Board pupils in connection with Old Sun's school.
<i>Blood District.</i>																		
Girls' Home.....	A																	
Red Crow's.....	A	Good	Fair	Good														
Bull's Horns.....	A	do	Bad	do	6	2				2	3	2	1	3	4			Nearing completion; will soon be opened.
<i>Piegan District.</i>																		
Piegan Boarding.....	A	Fair	Fair	Bad	15	1				3	4	4	2	1	2			

NOTE.—Four is the highest mark of condition. * "A" Anglican, "P" Presbyterian, "M" Methodist. † Making allowance for the state of the building.
‡ In class. § Many pupils absent.

[PART I]

WINNIPEG, MAN., 17th August, 1891.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following, my general report of inspection for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1891.

MANITOWAPOW AGENCY.

I left Winnipeg in the beginning of July in company with Mr. Martineau, Indian Agent for the above agency, to visit the Roman Catholic schools therein situated, whilst he was making the annual treaty payments.

Dog Creek Day School.

This school I inspected on the seventh of July and found eleven pupils present, about two-thirds of the possible attendance. Most of the children were Roman Catholics. The average attendance I found rather small on the register, which appeared to be well kept. Some complaint about the situation of the school interfered with the attendance. The curriculum was followed closely enough, and the examination of the pupils resulted in their gaining about sixty per cent. of the possible number of marks. The stationery supply was about sufficient. Slight defects in the furniture were noticed. The school teacher was found well qualified enough for the position. The building used was found satisfactory.

Dog Creek Boarding School.

This is kept in connection with the above day school. The progress of the pupils was not found very great, and the accommodation rather defective. It has since been closed.

Water Hen Day School.

I reached this school on the 27th of July and inspected it. I found twenty-four children present, including some not belonging to the Treaty. Attendance had been satisfactory for several months and the progress was remarkable. Both the English and French languages were taught. The course of studies had been closely followed. The teacher was found quite competent. The supply of stationery though large, was found somewhat defective. It is difficult to have on hand at all times certain necessary materials, the school being quite a distance from Winnipeg. The furniture is not of the kind that would be desirable. The building is not at all that which could be expected for a school that has existed for some time and been progressing very much.

Water Hen Boarding School.

As in the case of Dog Creek, there is a boarding school in connection with the day school. Five girls have been received as boarders; they have been very well cared for in all respects, and their success both in class-work and household duties has been great. Mr. Adam and wife, in charge here are, deserving of praise.

From Water Hen I proceeded to Pine Creek where I arrived on the 31st of July and proceeded to inspect the school on the same date.

Pine Creek Day School.

I found thirty-nine children present, being treaty and non-treaty children and also some from Water Hen Reserve. The attendance had been averaging eighty-five per cent. of the child population for the last few months. Although the progress was not as marked as at Water Hen it was still very satisfactory. English had been added to the programme of studies, and the children were getting on fairly. A fair attempt had been made to follow the Department's programme of studies. Rev. Father Dupont

was doing his utmost in this respect. There is no school building as yet, and school is taught in the church; steps have been taken towards building a school.

As in the case of Water Hen and Dog Creek, a boarding school is kept in connection with the day school.

Pine Creek Boarding School.

There were twelve boarders kept, and they were doing well, if not quite as well as at Water Hen. The boarders all could speak the French and English languages. The accommodation was satisfactory and was to be put even on a better footing with time.

This last inspection completed my voyage on Lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis. I failed to find water-closets at any of the schools but these have been placed everywhere since. I reached Regina on my return on the 15th of August. I again left towards the beginning of October and proceeded to the Duck Lake Agency.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

One Arrow Day School.

I inspected this school on the 13th of October. There were only three pupils present. The number of children on the reserve was nineteen; only four were enrolled. The average attendance had not been over three for several months. Only the Roman Catholic children, of whom there are only five, attend. The school had only been recently opened. The school house is well situated. School was taught at the time in the farm instructor's residence. On account of the little time since school has been opened, there was no noticeable progress. The stationery supply was sufficient. There was no furniture worth speaking of. Mrs. Lafond, the teacher, appeared competent to fill the position.

Beardy and Okemasis Day School.

On the 15th October I inspected this school. Seven pupils were present. There were only seven Catholic children on the reserve. The approximate number of children on the reserve is forty. The average attendance was ten, and the number of children enrolled, twelve. Some of the parents were opposed to the school. The progress has been very satisfactory. The children were in the three first standards. There was a sufficient supply of stationery. I detected slight defects in furniture. The teacher, Mr. Ladect, is competent enough and has improved in his way of teaching. The building is not very good. There has been some trouble with the Indians on account of the fuel supply.

From here I immediately proceeded to the Carlton Agency.

CARLTON AGENCY.

Petequakey Day School.

This was then the only Roman Catholic day school in this agency. There are thirteen children on the reserve, all Roman Catholics. They were all enrolled and twelve were present for the examination. The attendance is very good and the progress satisfactory. The programme of studies has been followed. The furniture was far from being what it could have been. There was a sufficient supply of school material. The Rev. Father Paquette was teacher, but expected to get somebody to take his place before long. The house used for the school belonged to the Rev. Father, but a new building was in course of erection for school purposes.

Petequakey Boarding School.

This is kept in connection with the day school, and two boys are kept here. They have been progressing very satisfactorily.

I then proceeded to the Battleford Agency.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

There were at that time two Roman Catholic day schools in this agency, one on Poundmaker's, the other on Sweet Grass's Reserve.

Poundmaker's Day School.

I inspected this school on the 28th October. Out of eighteen children on the reserve sixteen were present for examination. All the children on the reserve are Roman Catholics. The average attendance for three months amounted to ten, and might have been better, there being no reason why the children should not attend regularly. The examination was very satisfactory, the children obtaining an average of about seventy per cent. of the whole number of marks that it was possible to gain. The class organization I found very good. The stationery supply was sufficient, and the school is provided with proper school furniture. Mr. Dandelin is a very good teacher and has several times been awarded bonuses given for the best managed schools. The schoolhouse is a good log building.

Sweet-Grass Day School.

I inspected this on the 29th of October. Out of the total number of children on the reserve, twenty-seven, sixteen were present for the examination. They are all Roman Catholics, and are all on the school roll. The average attendance is good, but the progress not so good, probably on account of the teacher having frequently been changed here. There was a good supply of stationery. The furniture was of the proper kind. The stove and pipes were found defective. Mr. Pritchard, the teacher, is not a very brilliant one, but might be used in a new school like this.

I then left for Fort Pitt; arrived there on the 2nd of November, and on the next day inspected the Roman Catholic school of Onion Lake, in the Onion Lake agency.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

Onion Lake School.

Twenty-one children were presented for examination. There are about sixty-five Roman Catholic children of school age on the reserve, of whom thirty-seven were on the school roll. The average for the preceding quarter had been twenty-three. The children were fairly advanced, and were graded in the first four standards, besides eight not graded. The attendance is generally good in winter; in summer, however, on account of the hunting season it is much smaller. The class organization was satisfactory. The furniture is good enough, although some few things are still wanted. The supply of school material is sufficient. The school teacher, Mr. Dodd, does his best, but has not, perhaps, all the energy required for his position. The house is not very good, but at the time of my visit there was an intention of getting Sisters to keep this school, in which case an altogether new building would have to be erected; on that account it was not thought advisable to make any great improvement on the old building. There is another school in this agency, situated at Cold Lake; but the roads were reported so bad by the Indian Agent that I could not inspect it. It is situated about one hundred miles from the seat of the agency. Passing through the Saddle Lake Agency, I expected to find a school opened there, but it was not so on account of various difficulties in the way, and I left immediately for the Edmonton Agency.

Edmonton Agency.

In company with Mr. Indian Agent deCazes I visited the schools of the district, three in number, one on Enoch's Reserve, one on Alexander's Reserve, and the St. Albert Orphanage at St. Albert.

Alexander's Day School.

This school I visited on the 14th of November. Only three pupils were present, out of a possible attendance of twenty-seven children enrolled. There are thirty-nine children on the reserve, of whom seventeen are Roman Catholics. The Indians here are very often away hunting and fishing, and it interferes greatly with the attendance. It was proposed to establish a boarding school here, when, in case of absence of the parents, the children could be kept as boarders. The examination of the pupils present

was satisfactory. The supply of stationery was sufficient. Better furniture was required. The teacher, Mr. Varin, had been there for a short time, and it was expected to have Sisters there before long. The school building is the same as it was at prior visit.

Enoch Lepotac's School.

I inspected this school on the 15th November. Eleven children were present. There are thirty-eight Roman Catholic pupils on this reserve, of whom twenty-five are enrolled. The average attendance was about thirteen. The Department's programme of studies was not followed, and the children were not graded accordingly, although the progress was satisfactory enough. The school material was sufficient, and the furniture about what would be desired. The teacher, Mr. Ridsdale, and Rev. Father Tessier, were doing their best to promote the success of the school. The building used for school purposes is the Roman Catholic Church.

St. Albert Industrial School.

This I inspected on the 17th and 18th of November. The progress of the pupils was very remarkable. Both the French and English languages are taught, and amongst various subjects taught I may mention reading in the fifth reader, and all the elements of grammar in both languages, free translation at sight from English into French and French into English, History of Canada in French and History of England in English, geography, arithmetic, composition, correspondence, elements of physiology, &c. The pupils are graded as follows: seven in first standard, fifteen in second standard, six in third standard, twelve in fourth standard, seven in fifth standard.

The progress of the pupils in hand-labour has also been very satisfactory. The whole of the clothing required at the institution is made there. The absence of necessary sewing machines obliges them to do a good deal by hand, when it could be done at great economy of time by machinery. The girls are kept busy with household work, cleaning, washing, sewing, making butter, etc., whilst the boys are kept on the farm or about the buildings doing chores.

Of the whole number of pupils thirty-four are engaged in class work only, three farming, four sewing, two cooking, one spinning, three spinning, weaving and carding. Two of the pupils were sick.

There are sixty pupils in all at the institution, but only fifty are paid for by the Department. The others are old pupils of the Institution who have not been disposed of yet, and in the meantime help the reverend Sisters a great deal. The boys are not kept here after they are twelve years old, but are transferred to the Roman Catholic Mission and employed on the farm.

The clothes used by the pupils are very good, the diet wholesome and sufficient.

The health was quite satisfactory. At the worst of the influenza epidemic, there was only one case of death.

The various buildings used for this institution are all very good. The various rooms allotted to the pupils, such as dormitories, classes, dining room and recreation rooms are all roomy enough and ventilated sufficiently. A large play ground has been given to the pupils, the same being surrounded by the bakery, icehouse, carpenter's shop, stable, sheds, etc. All the buildings are kept very clean.

This institution, although receiving a smaller appropriation than the larger industrial schools can compare in results very favourably with them.

Returning after this inspection to Edmonton, I shortly afterwards left for the

PEACE HILLS AGENCY,

where there is one Roman Catholic School on Ermine Skin's Reserve.

Ermine Skin's Day School.

At the time of my visit most of the Indians were away from the Reserve, and the school was accordingly closed. This school has never been at any time very successful

on account of the apathy of the Indians. It was hoped that after a certain time Sisters would be procured to take charge of it, and it would then probably give better results.

From this Reserve I drove to Calgary, and from there proceeded to the St. Joseph's Industrial School, which I inspected during the latter part of November.

St. Joseph's Industrial School.

Some improvement had been made on the main building, but it was far from answering the wants of the institution as well as at the Battleford and Qu'Appelle Industrial Schools. The furniture in many instances was found defective. Some of the rooms were large enough for the requirements, but others were very inadequate in some respect or other, such as the dormitories for boys, girls and Sisters, and the girls' class-room. The roof of the building was very bad, leaking during rainy weather. The ventilation was generally defective, and in certain rooms the light supply was altogether insufficient.

A new building was at that time contemplated, and the necessity for this was shown by the crowded rooms of the old one.

Besides the main building there were several buildings in the vicinity. An infirmary had just been completed, of good size, and properly fitted for that, and a house for the tradesmen employed had also been erected, and the men were just then fitting up their quarters. The shops for baker and carpenter were in good condition; the oven in the baker's shop a little damaged. There were besides, a general store, a washing and drying room, coalsheds, etc., all more or less adequate to the needs, also stables, sheds for carriages, etc. Improvements on several of the above were contemplated. The fences about the place were not as good as might have been, and several accidents happened, such as cattle breaking into gardens.

Very little land has been broken for the past year. There had been a satisfactory yield of oats and wheat and of garden roots.

The horses were in poor condition, on the contrary cattle, sheep, pigs, etc., are all doing well.

Fire escapes have been built at several places and the fire protection has been very much improved.

The staff, composed of Reverend Father Naessens, W. M. Pidgeon and Denneby, Reverend Sisters Cleary, Sicard, and others, has been giving much satisfaction, as a rule. There has been a change in the principalship since a prior visit, and it is quite probable that the new principal will be successful.

The health has been very good; no serious case of illness has happened. Excepting a few cases of scrofula, which is a general disease with the Indians, there is nothing in this respect to be complained of.

The examination was very satisfactory. There were separate classes for the boys and girls.

The boys are graded as follows:—Seven in the fifth standard, four in the fourth standard, three in the third standard, eight in the second standard, and five in the first standard. This grading was strictly according to the Department's programme.

The following grading of the girls was also according to the Department's standards:—Seven in the fifth standard, two in the third standard, six in the second standard, three in the first standard.

Both with the girls and boys the progress was marked, although during the preceding season much of the time had to be devoted to outside labour.

Amongst the boys there are some who have become very good carpenters and farmers. The carpenters in the course of the summer were sent to other places, for the purpose of building for the agencies, and they got through their work much to their credit. The farmers are of course kept at home, there being a great deal to do on the school farm, and in the stables and gardens. The boys have also charge of the bakery, having to make the greater part of the bread necessary for the institution, the small number of the girls allowing them to do just enough for the sake of learning how to

do it. The girls have to do a great deal of sewing, knitting, mending, making clothes, besides household work, cooking and cleaning. All water to be carried in and out is attended to by the boys; and it takes a great deal of time on account of the distance where the water is got and the defective system of pipes for the evacuation of foul water.

On the whole the children are doing very well in these various works, but the number is small and class work suffers from the excess of outside work.

The recruiting of pupils up to the time of my visit had not been attended to very extensively by the various agents of the district, and it was coming to a point when the oldest pupils would leave the school without being replaced by others, which would show a small proportion of competent trade-boys after a time.

Owing to circumstances in general, the school is doing much better than could be expected, considering the difficulty of getting pupils, and sometimes the poor class of those that were got.

Being through with the agency I returned to Calgary and from there went to Gleichen, where there is a school on the

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

Blackfoot Roman Catholic School.

This I inspected on the 2nd of December. There were ten children present. Ten children are claimed to be Roman Catholics. There are ninety children living in the vicinity of the school that could attend. But the attendance is very poor, and had averaged twelve for the three previous months. On this account the examination was not very satisfactory. The furniture is very good and there is a sufficient supply of school stationery. Mr. Robbe, the teacher, has been here for some years and is doing very well. A new room had just been added to the Roman Catholic mission house, and it was used as a school house. It was an improvement on the room used in previous years. From Gleichen I returned to Calgary, and from there I took the stage to Fort McLeod to visit the schools of the Peigan and Blood Agencies.

BLOOD AGENCY.

Blood Roman Catholic School.

I visited this school on the 7th of December. There were present twenty-seven pupils. There are at least one hundred Roman Catholic pupils in the vicinity of the school. Only forty are on the roll and the average attendance for the preceding five months was sixteen. The attendance is not regular, but were all the children attending that could attend the school room would likely be too small. Although the children are not very advanced the examination was very satisfactory owing to the great efforts made to instruct the children according to the line set forth in the Department's programme. The furniture is of a good class, although in small quantity. Mr. Jones had been teacher there for some time and had given very much satisfaction. The house recently finished was very good and had a nice appearance.

PEIGAN AGENCY.

Peigan Roman Catholic School.

I visited this school on the 9th of December. Sixteen children were presented for examination. There are about thirty children of school age, of whom twenty-five can attend. Thirty-three children altogether are enrolled, including some living at a great distance from the school. The average attendance for a year was only ten. The attendance was not very regular. The Indian parents do not care to send the children to school, and the children do not care to attend. The examination could not be very satisfactory; enough so, however, under the circumstances. The supply of school material was small. The furniture is of the proper kind. The teacher, Reverend Father Foisy, is quite competent. The house is very good.

This inspection concluded my western tour. The next day I left Fort Macleod for Lethbridge, and from there to Dunmore and Regina, where I arrived on the 11th of December.

In the early part of the spring I came to St. Boniface to inspect the St. Boniface Industrial School for girls and the St. Boniface Industrial School for boys. Although these institutions rank as a single one, they are wholly separated and situated at some distance from each other. Only a few girls are kept at the boys' school for the purpose of helping the reverend Sisters in the household duties and attending an evening class for school work.

The first of these institutions existed some time before the boys' school, and was kept in connection with the St. Boniface Orphanage, where a separate building, not quite detached, was devoted to the Indian girls. This building contained good class rooms, recreation rooms and dormitories for the girls, well ventilated and lighted. This was used temporarily as building funds had not been received from the Department, and there is the intention of having a good building erected later on.

The building for the boys school is one far larger than the one above mentioned, built in solid brick, containing large rooms, dormitories which have no rivals in any of the larger industrial schools under the whole control of the Department, and very good class and recreation rooms. The property had not yet been fenced in, but was shortly after my visit.

Owing to the boys school having been opened some time after the other, the boys were not quite as advanced as the girls.

There were twenty-nine girls and forty-one boys at the time of my visiting these institutions.

The Department's programme of studies had been strictly followed in the classes, and in less than a year some of the pupils were fairly in the fifth standard, and the examination showed perfect equilibrium between the various branches of the programme.

As to manual labour, the boys school not yet being provided with shops, it consisted for them merely in chopping wood, carrying water and few other chores, whilst in the girls school the girls were concerned with all the duties the girls had to do in other schools.

The Government grant for furniture had not been very large at that time, and the school was scantily furnished, with very good furniture however.

As far as the reverend Sisters are concerned, and the school work in its various branches, nothing could be more satisfactory, and my visit was decidedly pleasant to report.

Having, on my return, received no further orders the rest of the fiscal year passed without any other inspections.

Hoping that this report will be found satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. BETOURNAY.

Inspector of Roman Catholic Industrial Schools.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

QU'APPELLE, 28th September, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual reports, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1891.

The full number of pupils, viz., one hundred and sixty, provided for in the estimates, has been attained, which shows that the Indians appreciate the advantages of the education that their children receive here. The decrease in the cost per capita has been

in proportion to the increase in the number of pupils. In no other similar institution, wholly supported by the Government, has the cost per capita been less than here. We certainly aim at economy consistent with efficiency.

The sanitary condition of the establishment has been remarkably good, owing undoubtedly to the good care taken of the pupils by the reverend Sisters, the medical attendance of Doctor Seymour, the suitable site of the school; and the abundance of vegetables given to the pupils is also a factor to the good health.

The attendance has been more regular than heretofore, and means are now being taken with success to prevent children visiting their homes, and more or less losing the habits of cleanliness and industry and the knowledge that we are endeavouring to inculcate in them. The visits of parents are less frequent, and, consequently, pupils are more attentive to their studies and work.

The number of girls is in excess of the number of boys. Many parents prefer to get a little help from their sons rather than send them to school, while they part more willingly with their daughters to procure them a moral education under the reverend Sisters, and to keep them away from the reserves until they are married.

The number of boys being too large, a second teacher was provided for last winter. Although there is more outdoor exercise in the summer, it is not often that a large number can be occupied outside, and they require as much teaching and overseeing as in the school room. Eighty boys, of whom sixty are in the school summer and winter, are too many for one teacher, but some parents complain that the smaller boys in the lower classes are taught by the more advanced pupils. The pupils of the higher class, who have consequently received more teaching from Mr. Dennehy, the teacher, have made good progress under his efficient teaching, and compare favourably with white scholars of the same age. We endeavour to make them all learn and speak English; a few pupils can now write very fair English compositions. During recreation they play cricket and seem to enjoy it thoroughly; it is now their usual game.

The condition of the small boys could be considerably improved if they were separated from the bigger boys and placed under the care of the reverend Sisters. It would be an economy to the Department; and the health, cleanliness and morality of the boys would gain by the change.

The recreation-room has been re-floored with maple, the old pine floor having been completely worn out.

The trade-boys are receiving a thorough training in the shops and on the farm. Each instructor has eight apprentices, but the farmer often takes a larger number of boys. The carpenter and his apprentices have put up the following buildings during the year, grainery, shed, addition to wash-house, milkhouse and shoemaker's shop, besides making furniture and repairs. The blacksmith, besides teaching his apprentices, has been ironing sleighs, wagon-boxes, making verandah railings, bedsteads, and many other articles, as well as doing all repairs for the institution, besides many for the surrounding reserves. A shoemaker's shop has been fitted up above the blacksmith's shop, and a shoemaker was hired last July. The repairing of the boots has proved an economy to the institution, and a knowledge of the trade will be of great use to the pupils hereafter. New boots will also be made here.

Mr. Miles, the furnaceman, during the summer was kept busy kalsomining, repairing and painting buildings, and doing all necessary mason work, and saved the Department much more than his salary.

The farm is kept in good order, under the able management of our farm instructor, Mr. Redmond, and the crop of grain and vegetables is a great credit to the institution, which is now well known for the good farm training given to the pupils. Last year we sold over five hundred bushels of potatoes, and this year we will at least have all the grain and vegetables required for the institution; all the hay required has been put up by the farmer and his boys.

The office work is increasing with the size of the institution, and it takes a skilful man to make the returns and to keep the books and stores in order.

All the employees have faithfully discharged their duties and are an example to the pupils; none are allowed to give less than ten hours' work a day.

The girls are making good progress in class and in all sorts of housework. More than twenty have been hired out during the year. At present fourteen are out at service earning from four to ten dollars a month. I have a few more demands for them. If placed in a good family and properly overseen, their stay in service is very useful to them, as they have every facility for learning English and house work.

The cooking, washing, knitting, making of the clothes, and mending, have become a large undertaking in such an institution, and still it is all done by the girls and reverend Sisters.

We have visitors to the school almost every day; the public seem interested in this institution. The progress of the children and the good order kept in the school and outside seems to satisfy them that the public money is spent to best advantage.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. HUGONNARD.

Principal.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

REGINA, 16th September, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my first official report, together with an inventory of the Government property under my charge.

On the beginning of April of this year I reached Regina to take charge of the school. In the few subsequent months there is no scope for an extended report of work accomplished.

The Staff.

I was fortunate in securing as Assistant Principal the services of Mr. C. D. McKenzie, a man of experience in Indian work, and I would here bear testimony to his valuable services in effecting the organization of the school. There seems a likelihood of Miss Walker, of the Portage la Prairie Indian School, being appointed matron. In the meantime Mrs. McLeod is efficiently discharging the duties of that office.

Pupils.

Our first pupil was registered on the 15th April, and during the remaining days of that month seven more pupils were received. In May we had an addition to our numbers of twenty-one, and in June an addition of three, making a total of seventeen boys and fifteen girls. The largest number (twenty in all) was received from the reserves to the north—Piapot's, Muscowpetung's and Pasquah's. Of the others, seven are Assiniboines, and came to us from the Indian Head Reserve.

The School Room.

No time was lost in organizing the classes and placing the school on a good working basis. We arranged that each pupil, as far as strength permits, should spend at least three hours in the school room, and three hours in one of the industrial classes. In addition to this, an hour in the evening has been set apart as a study hour. The afternoon classes are conducted by Mr. McKenzie, and the forenoon by myself.

Work.

The boys under the carpenter and the farm instructor have not shown any great aptitude or eagerness for hard work, but under patient and competent instructors, such as we now have, we expect to see a steady improvement in all our apprentices.

The material for a laundry has been placed on the ground, and the building is partially constructed.

The boys have shown themselves very useful in the garden, and in cleaning up the grounds of the institutions. The girls have done good work in their special departments. In the laundry, the kitchen, and, under the matron's direction, they have shown cheerfulness and a willingness to learn.

General Remarks.

In spite of all the comforts provided for them, some of the pupils have shown at times an inclination to forego the advantages they here enjoy, and return to the uncivilized life of the tepee. In every case these runaways have been brought back to us. We anticipate no serious trouble from this cause when the children have become a little better acquainted with us and with each other.

The moral and religious training of the pupils is not forgotten, but will receive greater prominence when English has become the common speech of the school.

On the whole we consider the outlook for the coming year full of promise.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. J. McLEOD,

Principal.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

DUNBOW, ALBERTA, 30th September, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report on the affairs of the above institution for year ended 30th June, 1891, together with inventory of all Government property in my care.

The Principal, Father Claude, having resigned, I took charge of the institution towards the end of October, 1890, and found the inmates to number sixty-two, ten officers and fifty-two pupils.

During the year we received thirty-three new pupils. Of this number, twenty-four were full blooded Indians of the Blackfoot and Blood tribes, seven half-breed Bloods and two Crees.

Twelve children left the school since last report was made. Four of these were here only for a few days when they deserted, and as they were somewhat too old to make promising recruits, no efforts were made to recover them. Three boys were returned to their parents; one was partly blind, and his father, who had also lost the use of his eyes, needed his help. The parents of the other two had left treaty. Two of the others discharged are doing remarkably well; one died shortly after leaving the school; another is in very poor health; and one has returned to his Indian habits.

The health of the pupils has been very good. Speaking generally, they have suffered from nothing more serious than colds. This happy state of affairs is due, in a great measure, to the care taken of them by Dr. Lindsay, and the matron, the Rev. Sister Cleary.

In January the shoemaker's shop, which was closed in July, 1890, was reopened. The apprentices in this shop are progressing favourably under the present instructor, Mr. Compain. The following articles were manufactured by the shoemaker and apprentices from January to the end of June: Boots, boys, 67 pairs; boots, girls, 26 pairs; moccasins, 29 pairs; leather laces, 1 gross; bridles, 2; halter shanks, 3; halters, 25; martingales, 1; pole straps, 6; surcingles, 6; breeching straps, 6; tie straps, 12; tugs for ox collars, 32; hames straps, 20; ox back straps, 5; hobbles, 24; calf muzzles, 3; 20 sets of ox cart harness were doubled in thickness, and average of about 35 pairs of boots were repaired each month. The value of the above work is estimated at \$360, exclusive of material.

The carpenter instructor employed when I arrived remained here until beginning of May, when Mr. Thibault took his place. The boys in this shop have made good progress at their trade, especially the older ones. Three of these boys worked at Blackfoot Crossing, and at Morley last year. They now have nice tool chests, sets of tools, and an account in the Dominion Post Office Savings Bank. The tools were purchased out of their own earnings, of which they also spent a share, and the balance was banked for them. The following shows the work performed by apprentices and instructor. The new building erected for employees was finished and painted, all the doors and window sashes being made here. The carpenters then worked with the plumbers, casing up pipes, sheathing closets, &c. Two tables, 2 bedsteads, 2 benches, 1 wash stand, 2 large cupboards and one small one were made. Fifteen hundred pickets for garden fence were sawn out, and a neat fence valued at \$200 built. Twelve combination benches and desks were made for the MacDougal Orphanage. The roof of the main building was stripped off and resingled, and addition built to girls' apartments and the whole roof painted. The work on the addition and resingling of roof is estimated at \$600, exclusive of material. Besides this, all the necessary repairs were made to tools, furniture and buildings.

Mr. G. Lacombe, farm instructor, resigned and had left the institution before my arrival. His place was taken by Mr. E. Pedgeon, who is a good instructor and a very handy man around an institution like this, as he has a slight knowledge of blacksmithing, &c. Five hundred bushels of potatoes, five hundred and eighteen of turnips and one thousand four hundred and twenty-eight pounds of vegetables were put by for winter.

The following quantities of grain and roots were sown this spring: Twenty-six acres of oats, half-an-acre of wheat, six acres of potatoes, five acres of other roots, such as turnips, beets, mangolds, carrots, etc., and one acre of garden seeds. There was no growth up to July. We had little or no rain, and high winds prevailed most of the time, and the outlook for a fair harvest is poor. Only about one-third of the potatoes sown have come up. The seed rotted in the ground. The farmer and boys broke fifteen acres of new land, built a quarter of a mile of new fencing and put up one hundred tons of hay. The boys did all the mowing.

The live stock at the institution consists of the following, which are in good condition: four horses, one mare and three geldings, one bull, ten cows, two oxen, and nineteen head of young stock ranging from three years old down. The sheep were transferred to Morley, as they could not be raised with advantage here.

The girls continue to improve and give satisfaction. In the sewing room, with the seamstress, they have made during the year ninety-one pairs of trowsers, eighty-four coats, fifty-one aprons, thirty-seven dresses, ninety-six shirts, eleven chemises, sixty night dresses, thirty-six pairs mitts, sixty pairs socks, fifty-eight pairs stockings, forty-eight towels, twenty-five garters, thirteen mattresses, eleven pillows, sixteen pairs of drawers, fourteen petticoats, two blouses and two cassocks. The making of these articles, and the repairing of their own and the boys' clothing, is estimated at \$500, exclusive of material. They are also employed at, and receive instruction in cooking, baking, dairy and laundry work and all other household duties. In the schoolroom they have advanced well under the able tuition of the Reverend Sister Kelly.

The boys have not had as much schooling as heretofore, as more of the assistants' time has been occupied with the officework, stores, and overseeing. Four boys do the baking for the institution alone, and for boys they do their work creditably. The boys not employed in the shops, bakery, or on the farm, work in the fields, weeding and hoeing. They also perform all fatigue duties, such as cutting wood, carrying coal, cleaning up around the premises, picking stones off fields and watering garden.

The main building has been veneered since the last annual report, and a system of waterworks has been placed therein. The water is pumped by windmill to a large tank in top of house. These improvements have added greatly to the comfort and value of the building.

The infirmary has been raised, a stone foundation placed underneath it, and brick veneered. It is now a very comfortable building.

In conclusion, allow me to express my thanks to the Agents, Missionaries, and others, who have helped us to obtain children, and to the Commissioner and Inspectors who take such an interest in our work and who have helped us by their kind advice.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALB. NAESSENS,

Principal.

RUPERT'S LAND INDIAN SCHOOL,

MIDDLECHURCH, Man., June 30th, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows on the work of this school for the year ended June 30th, 1891.

When I reported last year, we had been at work barely six months, and it was uncertain how far the Indians would be ready to avail themselves of the advantages of the school. I am glad to be able to report that any misgivings as regards this have been proved groundless. There have been many applications for vacancies, and the school could have been filled to its utmost capacity, had we been ready to receive all who applied. We have been obliged to reject some because of physical unfitness, or as being either under or above school age. We have also kept some vacancies for children to come in from distant and rather inaccessible points, as it is desired to make the school as widely beneficial as possible.

At the present date we have 28 boys and 32 girls, ranging between the ages of 9 and 17 years. In class work and industrial employment they are arranged as shown in the accompanying schedule.

The school was inspected, as to class work especially, by Mr. Ansdell Macrae on August 29th and 30th, and his report is no doubt in your hands. At that time we had just promoted the pupils to new work as a result of our examination in June. Since then the work has gone on in a fairly satisfactory way, and the results of our June examination just ended are on the whole encouraging. The study of English has received special attention, but I have felt, with, I have no doubt, all others engaged in such work, the need of readers specially adapted to the use of these children. There is much in those now in use, to discourage the pupils in their efforts to overcome the difficulties of the English tongue. Many of the subjects treated of in these books cannot be understood without a wider knowledge of the world than Indians of any age are likely to have.

The industrial side of the work has been much extended since last June. All the boys strong enough for such work have taken turns on the farm. Last year we had 28 acres of crop, yielding 450 bushels of oats and barley, 700 bushels of potatoes and 416 bushels of other vegetables. The meadow yielded 50 tons of hay. The dairy supplied almost all milk required and 150 lbs. of butter. This season we have 55 acres under crop and are breaking up new land. Owing to the ravages of local grasshoppers the yield is likely to be very light.

Considerable labour has been spent in making the grounds attractive, and we have again to thank the Director of the Central Experimental Farm for parcels of trees, plants and tree seeds.

The carpenters have been under a skilled instructor since November. They have erected the following buildings. A new laundry 18 by 25, an icehouse and refrigerator, a fowl house, a set of dry earth closets, a girls' playroom 18 by 20, a barn and implement shed, a printing shop with staff rooms combined, and have in addition done a great amount of work in finishing and equipping the main building.

In addition to the above improvements the Department has by contract erected a windmill for pumping and other purposes, and an outside tank for various purposes.

A large tank with hose on each flat has been put in the main building as a safeguard against fire, and an artesian well has given an additional supply of water for drinking and house use.

A printing shop was opened in January, which has proved a success in every way. A challenge foot press is used and every effort made to send out only first class work. We are now printing the *Rupert's Land Gleaner*, a monthly paper of eight quarto pages, and do a considerable amount of job work, comprising letter heads, bill heads, circulars, municipal returns, legal forms and pamphlets. Mr. Lawler, the very efficient instructor in this branch, reports as follows on the boys' progress in this work :

"All begin on plain newspaper composition from printed copy, and as soon as possible are given manuscript. After this they do composition work on circulars, notices, etc., and next such small job work as their stage of progress warrants. The large boys being the only ones physically able to do press work have received some instruction in this branch, while the juniors are being taught to wash type, rollers, etc. It is difficult to compare the progress of these pupils with those in regular printing offices, owing to their imperfect knowledge of English, but there is no doubt that, taking the average pupil in both cases, the progress of our pupils is quite as rapid as that of ordinary printer-apprentices."

The blacksmith shop was opened in May, under the efficient management of Wm. Ozard. Four boys are engaged in the shop, and have assisted in the construction of an excellent land roller, and many necessary tools, and in the repairing of agricultural implements, horse-shoeing and general work. Considerable aptitude is shown for this branch of work.

A small but useful amount of work has been done by the younger boys in the repair of shoes.

The domestic work has afforded ample instruction for the girls, the seniors doing the cooking, laundry and heavier house-work, the juniors taking lighter work, and all alike receiving instruction in sewing. On the whole the work has been well done, though at times those in charge of it are far from satisfied with it. It is not always easy to remember that a true estimate of the girls' progress can only be made by remembering what they were when they came to us and the character of the surroundings amid which they have been reared. Giving these things due consideration, there is much to encourage the Department and ourselves in this important work.

I have only to add that the health of the children has been exceptionally good. Excepting two cases of pneumonia and one of cystitis, the few cases of sickness have been attributable to hereditary scrofula.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. A. BURMAN,

Principal.

RUPERT'S LAND INDIAN SCHOOL,
MIDDLECHURCH, 30th June, 1891.

STANDARD OF EDUCATION.

	CLASS WORK.				
	Standard v.	Standard iv.	Standard iii.	Standard ii.	Standard i.
Boys.....	5	11	5	6	1
Girls.....	3	7	7	4	11
Total.....	8	18	12	10	12

INDUSTRIAL WORK OF BOYS.

Farm.....	10
Printing.....	5
Blacksmith.....	4
Carpenter.....	5
General work.....	4
Total.....	<u>28</u>

HEALTH RECORD 1891.

Number of cases in year.....	17
Scrofula.....	10
Pneumonia.....	2
Elbow dislocated.....	1
Ophthahnia.....	4
Discharged for ill health.....	2
Leave of absence on medical certificate.....	1
Total.....	<u>37</u>

WM. A. BURMAN,
Principal.

COWICHAN AGENCY, INDIAN OFFICE,
QUAMICHAN, B.C., 5th September, 1891.

To the Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose my annual report, together with tabular statement, the list of Government property under my charge having been already sent in.

The death rate has been rather large during the year. Out of a population of 2,047 Indians the deaths were 78. With the exception of "la grippe" there has been no particular epidemic. Several young men have died from the effects of severe colds contracted by exposure at the Canneries and Hop Fields. Several also have been accidentally drowned, and many children die annually from mesenteric disease. The young men between the age of sixteen and thirty seem particularly liable to lung diseases, and from the want of proper nursing it often proves fatal with them.

The census of the agency as a whole shows a decided increase of population, and this year the census is a reliable one, having been taken carefully and at once, not on occasional visits as formerly. One village shows a decrease of seventy-two, another an increase of seventy. But this must not be taken as a proof that deaths exceeded the births by seventy-two in the one case, or that births exceeded the deaths by seventy in the other. This is not actually the case, but at the time the census was taken the Indians were residing at the villages named. Many families own a share in the large ranches in different villages, some from the father's side, some from the mother's, and their movable effects not being many, they reside at either place occasionally as the fishing, mill work or agricultural pursuits may offer the best inducements, hence the difficulty of classing many of the families to a particular band.

The number of blind people in the agency is large. Medical men account for it by the way they have of squatting over pinewood fires, the constant smoke causing ulceration of the cornea, ending in total blindness. And in favour of this theory is the fact that no new cases occur amongst those who live in houses provided with good chimneys.

The crops last year were in excess of any previous year. The Cowichan and Saanich Bands sold between nine and ten thousand bushels of oats. The former bands

own two threshing machines, and besides threshing their own grain they earn considerable in threshing for neighbouring farmers. Many still, however, lose all their crops by being absent at the time the harvesting ought to be done.

The small Band at Tooke have made quite a start at the improvement of their reserve. Two very good frame houses have been erected during the year, and other improvements made on the land. When I was there in April I found four of the older children attending the provincial public school, and making good progress.

The Indians at Ché-erno are compelled to be fishermen. Their reserve, though large, is rocky and only suitable for pasture, hence there is very little attempt at cultivation.

The Songhees at Victoria and Discovery Island continue to build houses and fence in garden patches. Many of the young men find work in the city, and the women compete with the Chinese in washing and charwork, but forming part of the city it is impossible to prevent the introduction of liquor into the village.

The five Bands on the Saanic Peninsula are as a rule well off, growing a good many fruits and grains for sale, and labouring on other farms. Several own spring waggons and take their fruit twice a week to Victoria. In May I saw an acre of strawberries splendidly cultivated from which the owner expected to realize several hundred dollars. There are, of course, many exceptions to the rule, and some young men are idle and worthless, while others are destitute through ill-health.

The different Bands in the Cowichan Valley continue to cultivate a large area, but many suffered greatly last winter by the floods, and the running of saw logs down the river at that time, by which a large area of beautiful land was carried away, besides barns, houses and fencing, for which there appears to be no redress. One man who had sown eight hundred pounds of grain lost the result in a few hours by the banks of the river and the barn being carried away before the grain was threshed. Many others lost in smaller proportion, especially in fences. And I have experienced great difficulty in persuading the Indians not to retaliate by appropriating the stranded saw-logs and converting them into fence-rails and firewood. At present there are some fourteen million feet of saw-logs awaiting the rise of the river to be sent down; and, as no attempt has yet been made to protect the banks of the river from damage or to prevent large jams forming, it is highly probable that very serious loss of property on the reserve will take place.

On the night of the 11th of July, during a high wind, a fire broke out in the Lomenos village by which all the large ranches were swept away. Very few Indians were at home, and the fire was so fierce that, although many white men were soon at the place to give assistance, scarcely anything could be saved. Houses, barns, waggons, buggies, tools, blankets, rifles, food and cooking utensils were destroyed in an hour, leaving the band, which had been possessed of several thousands worth of property, entirely destitute and without shelter. The old chief was severely burnt and it is doubtful if he will recover. Several little children also were slightly injured but have all recovered. There is little doubt that it was the work of an incendiary, and the general belief is that it was started by some Chinese living near the reserve who had recently had some trouble with the Indians. Several parties have kindly sent in assistance to the sufferers in the form of clothing, and one gentleman generously sent \$50 towards a fund to assist them in rebuilding.

Owing to the saw-mills at Chemainus being closed for rebuilding these bands have found no regular work near home, which has had the effect of making some of them think more seriously of cultivating their land.

In February and March I spent some days in surveying allotments for different families in Oyster Harbour, on some of which considerable cleaning has been done.

The Kuper Industrial Schools, which were opened last year, have so far been successful, and under the Rev. Father Douckele's management all seem happy and contented. At first there was a tendency to run away on the part of the boys, and to make complaints on the part of parents, but at present there are more applications for admission than we have room for. The girls' branch of the school has just been opened, and as soon as the necessary furniture arrives the vacancies will be filled. At my last visit I found twenty-four boys and three girls looking healthy and happy, (ages from eight to fourteen

years). I was surprised at the advancement in reading and arithmetic, while the writing on slate and copy-book is remarkably good.

The Rev. Principal has generously provided fourteen expensive instruments for a brass band, and a competent instructor, and their progress has been such that the Cowichan Agricultural Society paid all expenses to get them to play at their Horticultural Exhibition in July, and all conceded that they did great credit to their instructors.

Their appearance in public as musicians will have a good effect on the other Indians. The buildings on the island have been kept clean, and great care is being taken as to the health of the pupils. At present no trades are being taught, and the outside work consists chiefly in garden work and in clearing the land near the buildings. They have however regular fire drill with the hose supplied, and there being a plentiful supply of water there is little fear of a serious fire. The stock of clothing and provisions is in good order and well attended to, a regular account of all receipts and issues being kept.

The young men of the Penelakut, Lyacksun and Comeakin Bands have raised two other brass bands by subscription and pay an instructor; but some of the old people are very much opposed to them, as they think it will interfere with their dances.

There is very little change in the Nanaimo Indians. Three or four have since my last report enlarged and improved their houses and lots. In several houses sewing machines are to be seen; in one I saw an organ and the girls taking lessons.

Those who have worked hard on the River Reserve have good crops and will have at least fifty tons of hay to dispose of, besides grain, to thresh which they have just purchased a machine. On the 4th August a fire broke out in the Wesleyan Church school and dwelling-house (which was unoccupied at the time); the buildings were entirely destroyed, and but for the assistance of the neighbours the fine house belonging to the Chief, Louis Good, would also have been burned. Since then the village has been set on fire in three different places, and there can be no doubt that in each case it has been the work of an incendiary, but up to the present time the guilty party has not been discovered.

Under the auspices of the English Church, and with assistance from the Government, a school is now nearly completed; and it remains to be seen if they will have more success in securing a regular attendance than their predecessors have.

The few Indians at the Qualicum River continue to improve their reserve and have quite a number of fruit trees looking well. Their stock of cattle also is on the increase, but at present their only communication with the outside world is by boat and canoe and very often it is impossible for them to go out to the weekly coasting steamer.

The Como Bands have made no improvements; they own no cattle, and cultivate very little land. Two years ago they seemed to be making a start in improving and clearing their allotments, ordering fruit trees, etc., but when there in May last half finished fences seemed to be the rule. They live chiefly by hunting and fishing, the young men occasionally working on farms and steamboats, but their relationship and proximity to the Euclataws (who are the most depraved on the coast) make it very difficult for them to improve.

With the exception of the last named bands the morality of the Indians of this agency is good, and were it not for the liquor traffic the name of an Indian would scarcely ever appear in the police court records.

There are some few Indians who have never tasted an intoxicant; some who never take it unless pressed to do so by their friends; some who will have a bottle in their possession for weeks, never taking to excess; others again who constantly crave after it; but in nine cases out of ten I am inclined to think that this is because "stolen fruit is sweet." In the towns, with their cosmopolitan inhabitants, Indians wishing liquor can obtain all they can pay for, and the fines daily imposed on them, and on the purveyors of the intoxicant form no small item in the Provincial and Municipal revenues. In almost every village on the coast there are some halfbreeds deserted by their fathers, and the law allows these to take what liquor they wish. The result is of course that they are made a kind of middlemen to procure liquor; but, though there are occasional cases of drunkenness in the village, we never hear now of the drunken orgies which used so often

to occur. It is a problem often discussed by men who take an interest in Indians, and who have been on the Pacific coast, whether it would not be better to place white men and Indians on the same footing in respect to liquor, punishing more severely drunkenness.

At the Fraser Canneries the Indians have not earned as much as usual, and to make up for this, large numbers have gone to the hop-fields in Washington, but as many of these are proving an entire failure this season, the amount of ready money in the hands of the Indians will this year be very small.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. H. LOMAS,

Indian Agent.

WEST COAST AGENCY, VICTORIA, B.C., 11th August, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report and tabular statement, also list of Government property in my possession on the 30th of June.

I am sorry to be obliged to report that these tribes are steadily decreasing in numbers, the decrease in the last ten years being more than one-sixth of the whole population. The average number of children, in proportion to adults, is also considerably less in most tribes than formerly, when the Indians lived more at home; the Heshquiahts are the only exception, they do not travel so much as the other tribes, and have given up Indian doctoring and its accompanying superstitions.

The schooner catch, on the coast, of fur-seals was small this season, but the Tseshaht Tribe particularly, and other Indians on Barclay Sound, did well sealing from shore, as the seals came close inland. Probably 1,500 skins secured in or near the mouth of this sound by Indians were taken to Victoria, and realized \$12 apiece. Some of the young men bought lumber with the money so earned, and are putting up frame buildings on the reserve at Alberni.

The Rev. Father Verbeke has built a new church, residence, and school-house at the summer village of the Oiahts, but, as elsewhere on this coast, it is very up-hill work trying to teach, as what the children learn in the winter months' or when they are at home, is forgotten by the time they return from the salmon fisheries and hop fields. Three boys from Heshquiaht are at the Industrial School at Kuper Island, and are making good progress.

The Rev. Father Brabant has just completed the erection of a pretty and commodious church at Heshquiaht. The young men of the tribe have now a row of twelve neat frame cottages on the frontage of the mission land. The Rev. Father hopes to build a school-house and hall shortly, where the Christian part of the tribe may hold meetings and the boys may play in bad weather. He proposes to have evening classes for the young people during the coming winter.

At the Claoquaht, Ahousaht, and Kyukaht Villages, the Indians are improving in the style and number of houses they are building. The Claoquaht Village at Opitsat is now entirely deserted, owing partly to the death of Chief Shewish, which happened last March. The gold medal given to him by the American Government some years back for saving the crew of a wrecked barque, was buried with him. The late Chief left no son; so his brother takes his place, and as he is a Christian it may be hoped that he will help both Church and school in his tribe. A resident priest is again at Kyukaht Mission, and the school will be opened as soon as the tribe returns to the village.

The death rate has been high for the present year. A severe form of influenza was prevalent in the spring, from which some old people and young children died. A canoe, with a family of five, was lost in a gale of wind crossing from the American side last spring; and a man was shot and killed at Port Gamble, W.T., by a white man, because

he refused his wife for purposes of prostitution. A canoe with two men was lost in Behring Sea, and one man committed suicide.

The closing of the Behring Sea to British sealing vessels will be a loss to the Indians in my agency. The tribe of Heshquiahts alone made \$9,000 by sealing in Behring Sea last year, and many of the young men depend on this as a means of support, neglecting dogfish oil and canoe making.

Some liquor is brought from Victoria to this coast by canoes, returning in the fall, a few bottles at a time; and at Pacheena, Port San Juan, where the Nitinats congregate at sealing time, a few Indians fetch liquor from Victoria for sale; but the west coast is fortunately free from any white whiskey traders. There was a little trouble at Claouaht between Indians and whites, the result of liquor having been brought on one of the schooners this spring; but I went there at once and fined a man for giving liquor to Indians and for assault, and there has been no repetition of the offence. Gambling with cards is also an evil indulged in by some of these tribes, owing to a few Indians who make a business of it and sometimes gain several hundred dollars in the winter months. And I am told that gambling is carried on to a great extent at the Fraser River canneries. It is a difficult thing to stop, as the young men have little to engage their attention in the way of amusement, and nearly all seem fond of gambling, and when I have tried to stop it by imposing fines, they go away and hide in the bush to carry on their favourite game.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HARRY GULLOD,

Agent.

KWAW-KEWLTH INDIAN AGENCY,

ALERT BAY, 27th August, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report with tabular statement and list of property under my charge on 30th June.

The health of the Indians has been generally good, but the influenza, so prevalent last year, still lingers among them, but with few fatal results.

I am glad to be able to report the good conduct of all the tribes in this agency during the last twelve months. There is a better feeling among the Indians and a desire for improvement. They still obtain small quantities of liquor, and will do so till a more stringent law is in force regarding the sale of intoxicants to Indians; but no disturbance has taken place even where they have managed to obtain it.

This year has not been a very prosperous one for the Indians, owing chiefly to the light catch of salmon at most of the canneries where they go for work. Here, at Alert Bay, where a good deal of employment is generally given, the salmon catch was almost a total failure. Numbers of them have gone to the hop fields, where they will, no doubt, earn large sums of money, of which a great deal is usually spent in liquor and some in merchandise, which is very cheap on the American side. The old people fare badly during this emigration to the hop fields, as they are left to take care of themselves.

A school was built last winter by the Rev. A. J. Hall, Church Missionary Society, at Gwayas-dumo, the winter village of the Tsa-waw-te-neuh Indians, Mr. A. W. Corker being in charge. During the winter I stayed a week with Mr. Corker while visiting the village. The attendance at the school was all that could be desired, as many as fifty children often attending in the morning, all seeming eager to learn. The discipline was very good, considering the short time the school has been in operation. Mr. Corker seems to have gained the confidence of the people, who send their children to school and come themselves on the Sunday to church. It is unfortunate that this tribe only remains about five months at their winter village. In the spring they, with the

Ta-nak-teuk Indians, go in a body to their summer villages at the head of Kingcomb and Knight Inlets, respectively, for the oolachan fishing, which is a source of considerable revenue to both these tribes—more so now than formerly, as few Indians fish themselves, but buy from these tribes all the oolachan oil they need. Mr. Corker has followed the tribe this year to Kingcomb Inlet, but having no school house there, he is labouring under great difficulties. The reserve for the industrial school at Alert Bay has been, I am glad to say, satisfactorily settled, and the erection of the school is anxiously looked forward to. One young man has already built a very good house, and another is clearing the ground to build, and I am in hopes more will soon follow their example. It will be a great thing if some of the young men will break away from the old people and make a start for themselves.

The mission saw-mill still affords plenty of work for those who want it, but the young men do not sufficiently appreciate this endeavour for their welfare; they might earn large wages by getting logs, but only a few avail themselves of the opportunity.

The school at Alert Bay is not as well attended as it ought to be. The Nimkeesh Indians, who live here, have been absent at different times for more than five months during the past year, but even when at home, few children attend the school. In this respect they are behind nearly all the other tribes, who, when they get the opportunity, seem desirous that their children should learn.

Our Visiting Superintendent, Mr. Vowell, paid a visit to this agency during the latter part of June, and I accompanied him on his tour through the agency, travelling over three hundred miles during the first ten days by canoe. Unfortunately the weather was very wet during nearly the whole of our journey. The Indians seemed very pleased to see Mr. Vowell, and expressed a hope that it would not be long before he paid them another visit.

The census returns show considerable decrease, almost all, however, being old people, who died of influenza during the winter months.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. H. PIDCOCK,

Indian Agent.

KAMLOOPS AND OKANAGON AGENCY,

KAMLOOPS, B.C., 18th August, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with the regulations of your Department I have the honour to submit, for your information and consideration, the following, my report on the affairs of the Indians belonging to this agency.

Since I sent in my last annual report there has been a slight increase in the usual death rate amongst the Indians of this agency, owing mainly to the effects of "la grippe." There is a decided improvement in the material condition of these Indians, they having enlarged their fields and added to their domestic properties and comforts.

The following is a detailed statement of their present condition:—

KAMLOOPS DIVISION.

NHLAKAPMUH TRIBE—SPUZZUM GROUP.

Spuzzum Band.

These Indians have taken to fruit culture; and some of their apple trees are beginning to bear. Most of their land is too rocky to be ploughed, but by irrigation they can raise fruit trees and root crops to great advantage. Those who have not taken regularly to gardening find constant employment as section hands on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and in cutting firewood for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. They secure an

ample supply of salmon. Their Chief is old, and is in his dotage; his band is much exercised at his very eccentric behaviour, as he occasionally exhibits symptoms of insanity.

Kekalus Band.

Although these Indians have but a small area of arable land, they maintain themselves in fairly comfortable circumstances. They work for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and are preparing their land for planting fruit trees.

Skuhwak Band.

This small band continues to progress favourably as far as its individual members are concerned. Only one family holds the small patch of arable land belonging to the reserve. The other members spend most of their time at Spuzzum and work for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Chataway Band,

These people cultivate very little land, only one family residing permanently on the reserve. It is, however, during the salmon season, the resort of numbers of families from the Cold Water region of the Nicola.

BOSTON BAR GROUP.

Skuzzy Band.

The Skuzzy Indians secured an abundant supply of salmon, and provided well for themselves during the past year.

T-ka-a-yam Band.

These Indians have added to the extent of their cultivated lands and are cultivating fruit trees successfully. Their live stock is increasing. The band is now divided; about half its members live on the Cold Water River at Kuin Saatin, where they have a grass reserve, the other members reside at Boston Bar and at North Bend Station where they work for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. They keep themselves in good circumstances.

Kapatsitsan Band.

These Indians are gradually replacing their old log dwellings by comfortable frame cottages. They are improving in cleanliness and personal comforts, and provide themselves abundantly with good food.

M-pak-tam Band.

Only one family belonging to this band now resides permanently on the reserve. The others live at Sheyam and work for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. They are well provided for.

BOOTHROYD GROUP.

Chomok Band.

These Indians have some small patches of gold diggings on the foreshore of their reserve, which, after the recessions of the annual freshets of the Fraser, appear to yield about the same return of gold yearly. They have a very small extent of flat land, but make the best of what they have. They were well provided with the means of subsistence during the past year.

Speyam Band.

The Canadian Pacific Railway passes through the Speyam Reserve. There are some good hydraulic diggings on the reserve, which, if skilfully worked, could be made to yield good returns. The Speyam Indians added to the extent of their gardens during the past year, but a very small area of their reserve is fit for cultivation. Two small streams flow through the reserve, along the bank of which fruit trees might be grown to

advantage. These Indians had ample supplies of food and clothing during the past year.

Kamus Band.

The Kamus Indians are badly provided with cultivable lands. I have arranged for some of them to take up plots of land of the Suuk Reserve, where there happens to be some land to spare. These Indians are industrious and energetic, and provided well for themselves during the past year.

Suuk Band.

This small band does not improve much. It is not, however, retrograding, and is well provided with the necessaries of life. Some vacant land belonging to this band is being occupied by members of the Kamus Band.

Nkatsam Band.

These Indians have extended their fields and are steadily improving. Some of their fruit trees are bearing, and besides the crops enumerated in the tabular statement they last year raised good crops of melons, cucumbers, tomatoes, currants and gooseberries. They washed out the usual quantity of gold and are well provided with the necessaries of life. One family will this year have apples for sale.

SKAPPA GROUP.

Skappa Band.

These Indians form a thriving little community on the Stickanny Reserve at the base of Jack-ass Mountain, where they are providing themselves successfully with the necessaries of life.

The reserve at Skappa proper is being settled by Lytton Indians.

Hlak-hlak-tan Band.

These Indians have added to the area of their fields. They are at present somewhat stinted in their water supply, and they contemplate the construction of a new ditch before the opening of next farming season. They took a large quantity of salmon last year and are well provided for.

Siska Band.

Most of these Indians earn their livelihood as common carriers and by working on the Canadian Pacific Railroad and on the Provincial Government wagon roads. They also wash successfully for gold. They provide well for themselves.

Halaha Band.

The remnant of this band is represented by one family, the patriarch of which is an industrious, enterprising Indian, who supports his family, keeping them well provided with the necessaries of life.

LYTTON GROUP.

Kittawat Band.

This small band has added a little to the area of its cultivated lands, and having provided themselves with a large stock of good salmon, these Indians had abundant means during the past year.

N-ky-a Band.

The N-ky-a Indians are steadily enlarging their fields. They had good crops last year, and are very successful in growing beans, for which they find a steady market at Lytton. They are well provided for.

Tl-kam-cheen Band.

These Indians are highly gratified at the assistance given them by the Department in supplying them with lumber for fluming the water of their irrigation ditches, and

thus affording them the opportunity of watering their fields at the Tako-zap benches. They have not as yet built the flume above mentioned, but will do so as soon as the dry season is over. They this year took advantage of the waste water which escapes from the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company's water tank at the Lytton station, and by judiciously leading this water over the reserve at Lytton they have surrounded their dwellings with neat gardens bearing vegetables of luxuriant growth. There was no falling off in their gold returns during the past year. They cut a large crop of hay at the Bitany Reserve. They laid in a large stock of salmon, partly sun-dried and partly salted. Of the latter they had thirty-three barrels. A large number of the young men found employment on the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

Spapiam Band.

These Indians increased the area of their fields to a small extent. They have, however, nearly reached the limits of the land they can plough. They had some trouble with their Chief, who having absented himself from them for five years, during which time he led the life of a vagrant in the Similkameen and Nicola Valleys, returned last summer to his band and assumed possession of the best ground which his people had cleared and brought under tillage during his absence. I explained to the contending parties the sections of the Indian Act which refer to the lawful possession of reserve lands by Indians. They had fair crops, made the usual return of gold by mining, and secured a good winter's stock of salmon. They make the growing of beans a speciality.

N-kuakin Band.

The lands of the N-kuakin Reserve are poor, the cultivable portions being very limited in extent. Game is, however, abundant with them. They collected some gold by mining, and had an ample supply of salmon for their winter's consumption. Although by no means progressive, these Indians are happy and contented.

Stryne Band.

These Indians have brought in a large ditch and have added a little to the size of their ploughed land. They had good crops; fair returns of gold; a good catch of salmon; and plenty of employment on the Canadian Pacific Railroad. They are steadily improving in their circumstances.

N-kaih and Yeot Bands.

These two small bands have good crops; they collected some gold; they secured an ample supply of salmon; their fruit trees yielded a fair crop of good fruit.

N-kl-palm Band.

These Indians have not as yet repaired, in a proper manner, their irrigation ditch which broke away two years ago. Their crops suffered from want of water and were very deficient, excepting in the item of beans, of which they had fair returns. They caught a large number of salmon and were well supplied with food.

Nesykep Band.

This has been somewhat broken up owing to the death of two chiefs in two years. Thus being left without leaders, the band scattered for over a year, leaving only about one half of its members on the reserve. They are however again mustering at their old home and added a few acres to their cultivated lands. Their fields are productive; they have an ample supply of water; and they took a full supply of salmon. They take annually a large number of trout at the La Fontaine lakes, and keep themselves well provided with the means of subsistence.

NIKAOMIN GROUP.

Nikaomin Band.

The Nikaomin Indians have not materially altered their circumstances since my last report. An application was made to me for the right to mine for iron ore on the

Nikaomin Reserve, and I was in hopes that a mine would there be successfully worked and would afford constant employment to industrious young Indians at their homes. The mine has not proved a success. The young Indians are consequently obliged to take service at more distant places. These Indians collected about the usual return of gold; they had good crops of potatoes, and had throughout the year sufficient means for their support.

Sh-ha-ha-nih Band.

These Indians are industrious and energetic and fast increasing the value of their reserve and of their moveable effects. They have extended the acreage of their fields. They took a large quantity of salmon and sold their surplus stock to good advantage. Their live stock is multiplying. They are in a prosperous condition.

SPENCE BRIDGE GROUP.

N-kamcheen Band.

This band is also doing well. They brought under cultivation a large plot of new land this spring, which will be accounted for in next year's report. They got the use of an abandoned ditch from Mr. John Murray, a trader residing at Spence Bridge. The crops on the new ground took well. They took out the usual quantity of gold from the foreshore along the Thompson's River, and largely increased their returns of hay. The Chief has a flock of twenty head of sheep, in good condition.

Piminos and Pakeist Band.

The lands which these Indians have on the bank of the Thompson's River are very difficult to improve; the Indians are, however, making the best use they can of them. A reserve which was lately allotted to them by Mr. Reserve Commissioner O'Reilly at Rolintin in Highland valley has proved a great boon to them, as it has given them meadow lands, without which they could not winter their live stock.

OREGON JACK CREEK GROUP.

Paska Band.

The want of irrigating water prevents these Indians from extending their farming operations; the supply of water in their neighborhood is very limited. Their live stock however thrives well, and they are able to sell of the yearly increase a number of sufficient value to furnish the means with which to buy all the food and clothing they require.

Nepa Band.

The Nepa Indians are still short of water. There has been delay in arranging for their water supply, owing to irregularities in the early water records of some of the settlers. These difficulties are likely to be satisfactorily adjusted, before the end of the present year.

BONAPARTE GROUP.

Stahl Band.

These Indians are still restricted in their farming operations by the scarcity of water. As, however, the neighboring settlers are inclined to lend their assistance to bringing in a large supply of water on a comprehensive system, there appears a fair prospect of their being furnished with the water they so much require, at an early period. The Chief of this band is old and useless.

Tluh-taus Band.

This band is also hampered by the want of water. The same system which will furnish the Stahl Indians, will also increase the present water supply of the Tluh-taus Indians. Notwithstanding the water difficulty they have increased their acreage under cultivation and maintain themselves by their industry in comparatively comfortable circumstances.

KAMLOOPS GROUP.

Skichistan Band.

These Indians did not increase their acreage under cultivation. Their crops were a little under the average owing to drought. They supplied themselves well with provisions and clothing, and have had nothing to complain of.

Kamloops Band.

The Kamloops Indians having a good market at their doors for all kinds of farm produce are steadily improving their lands and dwellings. Their water supply is deficient ; but this may be doubled in volume by storing the water at the sources of supply and at convenient places along the water courses. The only Indian school in this agency is established on the Kamloops Reserve. The pupils, twenty-four in number, are making good progress. The school is a boarding school of the industrial class. Its establishment is a convincing proof of the good-will of the white people towards the Indians, and has had a good effect on the minds of the Indians of this agency. The Kamloops Indians provide well for themselves there being only one case of real destitution on the reserve, that of an Okanagan woman who spent the best part of her lifetime under the protection of a whiteman, who is now dead. She is blind and cannot do any work.

There has been a large expenditure for medicines and medical attendance, which I have entered under the heading of the Kamloops Band. Much of this expenditure is, however, on account of Indians from various distant bands who come here when ill to be attended to, and to be cured of their ailments.

Chuk-chu-kualk Band.

This band continues to support its members on the products of the chase; and until the wild animals be destroyed they are not likely to take steadily to farming. They are peaceable, well provided for, happy and contented.

SHUSWAP GROUP.

Halaut Band.

These Indians have nothing of which to complain. They are improving their houses and fields. They must add to their water supply before they can extend their farming operations. They are clearing their lands at the Salmon Arm for the purpose of growing more hay.

Halt-kam Band.

The Halt-kam Indians have extended their acreage under cultivation and have increased the number of their livestock. They are clearing their lands at the Salmon Arm in order to enlarge their hay grounds.

Kuaut Band.

These Indians are not so advanced as their neighbours at Halaut and Halt-kam. They are, however, progressing favourably. They cleaned and seeded four acres of ground, took a large supply of salmon, and were well provided with food and clothing.

OKANAGON DIVISION.

SIMILKAMEEN GROUP.

Chu-chu-way-ha Band.

These Indians wintered their live stock well. They had fair average crops for that locality: most of their land is too sandy to be productive. Game is, however, plentiful. They make enough money in the carrying trade, during the summer, to provide themselves with an ample winter's stock of flour and other groceries.

Kcremeus Band.

These Indians are well provided with live stock, which wintered well. They do not farm much. Their land is highly impregnated with alkaline compounds, which, in dry

weather, cake on the surface of the ground and check the growth of cultivated plants. These salts may be eliminated from the soil by systematic rotations of certain root crops; but the Indian will not undertake a new plan on advice only; he must see the work successfully performed before he will believe in its efficiency.

Shennoskuankin Band.

These Indians failed to produce sufficient winter forage for their live stock, and lost some of their horses in consequence. They do not attend so well to their farms as they should. They waste much of their time in visiting their friends of the American side and in receiving their visits; and as is usual with people who over-indulge in hospitality, the Chief is the poorest man in the community. They have means enough to live without want.

OKANAGON GROUP.

N-kam-ip Band.

These Indians continue to decrease in number. They have plenty of means, and appear happy and contented.

N-kam-ap-lix Band.

These Indians had large crops of grain, hay and roots, the surplus of which they sold to good advantage. They have as many live stock as their reserve can feed until it be fenced in. They are at present too much divided in sentiment on questions of precedence, and this division prevents them from uniting and organizing to work out a system of fencing and of making other requisite improvements within their reserve. They are energetic and industrious, each for himself, and have made striking advances since their reserve was allotted to them.

Penticton Band.

The Penticton Indians continue to progress favourably. Their Chief was very ill last spring. He was treated by Doctor John Chipp and is recovering his health. Many of these Indians' horses have become wild. Their fruit trees are thriving. A steamer now plies regularly on Okanagon Lake, giving them cheap means for carrying their surplus products to market.

Spahamin Band.

These Indians are enclosing their lands, and have built over six miles of fencing. They have comparatively little land adapted for tillage. Their live stock thrives well; and they have a good market for their surplus animals. The young men earn good wages as herders.

NICOLA GROUP.

Kwinsaatan Band.

These Indians had good crops, and they are arranging to extend their fields. Their live stock passed through the winter without loss. They secured a sufficient stock of salmon for their winter provision at Boston Bar, and sold their wheat at good prices.

Kwiskanahb Band.

The crops belonging to these Indians were very indifferent, having suffered from want of water. When their arrangements for getting water out of the Nicola prove successful, they will be in a position for farming on a large scale. They secured their winter's provision of salmon at Skappa.

Naaik Band.

The Indians of this band had good crops. They wintered their live stock successfully. They had a good carrying trade. Their religious animosities are cooling down, and they appear to be in a fair way towards increased prosperity. The Nicola valley

coal measures appear to extend under the Naaik Reserve, and two applications have been made for licenses to search for coal therein.

Nziskat Band.

This band is much reduced in number and is not making much forward progress. Two applications have been made for the right to search for and mine coal on this reserve.

Zoht Band.

This band made fair progress. Their crops were good, and the Indians appear to be comfortable and contented.

Spellamcheen Band.

These Indians are Sushwaps, the remnants of a band that were driven northward from the Mission Valley by the Okanagon Indians. They continue to extend and improve their fields. They had good crops of wheat, oats and roots, the surplus of which they sold for good prices. They have increased the number of their agricultural implements. They have improved the interiors of their dwellings, and are learning to enjoy privacy and comfort at home.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. MACKAY,

Indian Agent.

FORT STEELE, KOOTENAY, B.C., 28th July, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward you the tabular statement for the past year, showing census and other statistics of the several bands of Indians occupying the reserves of the Upper and Lower Kootenay Valleys.

The year 1890 was by no means a pleasant one, the uneasiness amongst the Indians south of the international boundary communicating itself to the young men amongst these Indians. Fortunately the prompt action of the United States civil authorities (aided by a force of volunteers and a small body of regular troops) in arresting the American Indian Chief Eneas, and a large number of the Indians south of the boundary, and the execution of four of their number, had a very quieting effect on both sides of the line. Since that time there has been little to complain of in the behaviour of the Indians on either side.

The construction of the Great Northern Railway, and the influx of a large white population south of our border, will stop these almost annual Indian alarms and excitements at the Flathead, which had such a bad and disquieting effect upon our own Indians.

During the winter and spring of the present year much distress occurred amongst a large number of the Indians, not only at the mission, but amongst those belonging to the Columbia Lakes and at the Tobacco Plains, owing to the prevalence of influenza and a long period of distressing illness.

I have had the Indian cabins at the Mission whitewashed inside and out and disinfected. At this moment the general health of the tribe is good, though still some lingering illness remains in a few of the families.

The crops of the past year were more than usually good at the Columbia Lakes and the Tobacco Plains. The St. Mary's Band had but little seed grain, and consequently a smaller area under cultivation. The summer frost and the unfavourable weather this spring have also much injured the present year's crop.

In August last Sister Pacificque and three Sisters as assistants arrived to take charge of the Indian Industrial School. The school was opened by them in October. The Indians are very anxious to have their children taught reading and writing. It was necessary for the Missionary, Father Cocola, to refuse many children, as

under the present arrangement provision has been made for only a limited number. The school buildings are large enough to accommodate twice the present number of children.

It is impossible to speak too highly of the kindness and care the Sister Superior and her assistants take of the Indian children under their charge. The improvement, both in the appearance and manners of the children, has been very great. They have already made some progress in reading, writing and spelling; fully as much as could be expected, considering that they were quite ignorant of the English language at the opening of the school. The school did not escape the influenza this spring; it appeared everywhere throughout this section of the country.

An effort was made this spring to encourage the Lower Kootenay Indians in planting a crop. The swampy nature of their reserve, which, like nearly all the valley land in the Lower Kootenay country, is subject to an overflow from the Kootenay River, makes it impossible at present to cultivate more than a small acreage.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MICHAEL PHILLIPPS,

Indian Agent.

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY, B.C.,

LESSER DOG CREEK, 31st August, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the following report of the various bands in this agency, together with tabular statement and list of Government property in my charge on the 30th of June, 1891.

Quesnelle Band

numbers fifty-six, the births and deaths since last report being equal. These Indians are the most worthless in the agency. There is plenty of good land on the reserve; but, as it is situate three miles from the village, they are too indolent to cultivate it. The Town of Quesnell is distant three miles from the village, and they seem to make a living by wandering about the Chinese quarter and begging for food. This reserve unfortunately has four half-breeds belonging to it; and, as these are allowed by law to purchase whiskey, it stands to reason that some is conveyed to the village and given to the rest of the band, thereby giving a taste for intoxicants. This reserve was visited by me twice since last year.

Alexandria Band

numbers fifty-one, being a decrease of four since last report. This band has never adopted the village mode of life. Their houses are scattered according to where their patches of land are situated, and each family is quite independent of all tribal rules or interference of chiefs. The Chief himself is always absent, trapping or hunting, and cares as little for his subjects as they do for him. They are all industrious, and are always working, either as farm hands for the whites or at trapping and hunting. They also cultivated fifty-five acres of grain and roots. Unfortunately they have all a liking for intoxicating liquor, and, by means of half-breeds living on the reserve, are able to obtain all they want. I visited this reserve twice during the year.

Soda Creek Band

numbers sixty-six, being the same number as last report. This band continues to preserve its name for industry and good behaviour. They are much pleased that their reserve is to be surveyed this summer. A new church has been built this year, and the scattering houses are to be pulled down and rebuilt in one street. I paid two visits to this reserve since last report.

Williams Lake Band

numbers one hundred and thirty-seven, being a decrease of two since last report. An Industrial Indian School is to be opened immediately at the Roman Catholic Mission three miles from this reserve. This band has a good reserve, both as regards agricultural and hay land; and they are able to maintain themselves well. The young men get plenty of work at good wages from the farmers around. I visited this reserve twice during the year.

Alkali Lake Band

numbers one hundred and fifty-four, a decrease of twelve since last report. These Indians are by no means industrious and often refuse to work on the farms when asked. Their delight is to ride about on horseback, and they are always ready to work at driving cattle or horses when they would refuse other work even at higher wages.

Dog Creek Band

numbers ten, no increase or decrease. This small band is amply provided with agricultural and hay land.

Canoe Creek Band

numbers one hundred and thirty-nine, a decrease of five since last year. This band is fairly industrious, and they work the most of the small extent of agricultural land which belongs to the reserve. The young men obtain employment occasionally as cattle herders. They are all good hunters and by that means chiefly make a living.

High Bar Band

numbers thirty-nine, a decrease of two since last year. There is very little water for irrigation on this reserve, and consequently not much land is cultivated. They have not finished their church yet. They are fairly industrious, and it is a pity that the large tract of good land which belongs to the reserve has not more water for irrigation. I visited this reserve twice since my last report.

Clinton Band

numbers thirty-seven, being the same number as last year. The village and part of this reserve adjoins the town of Clinton; and it is surprising how well these Indians behave themselves. It is seldom any of them are seen in the street, and hardly ever any of them get drunk.

Pavillon Band

numbers fifty-eight, a decrease of two since last report. This reserve has plenty of good agricultural land for the wants of the Indians. They are good workers; and many of them are hired out on the farms of the whites during ploughing and harvest.

Fountain Band

numbers two hundred and four, a decrease of seven since last year. At the request of the band, the Indian Department furnished the lumber and nails necessary to flume a mining ditch which passes through the village, and the leakage from which rendered many of the houses unhealthy from dampness. The lumber used was three thousand four hundred feet, and twenty-five pounds of nails. This band is industrious and well-behaved; but the scarcity of water for their crops is a drawback to their being well off.

Lillooet Band

numbers ninety-three, a decrease of three since last year. The land of this reserve is of the poorest quality, and the supply of water very small; but these Indians leave no means untried by which to make a living. The village is close to the town of Lillooet and as there are several Half-breeds on the reserve, there is occasionally some drunkenness amongst the Indians. Very few, however, escape being taken and punished, through the vigilance of the chief.

Bridge River Band

numbers eighty-four, a decrease of two since last report. This reserve extends up Bridge River for a distance of thirteen miles on both sides. The agricultural land is in patches of two or three acres each all along the reserve. The rest of the reserve is all placer mining ground, which has been worked only in spots, and which the Indians will some day be able to surrender for mining purposes for valuable consideration. These Indians do a great deal of mining with pan and rocker, but they seem to have no ambition to undertake heavy work where sluicing is necessary. They are blessed with having no Half-breeds on their reserve.

Cayoosh Band

numbers thirty-five, a decrease of one since last year. This reserve has a plentiful supply of water for the lower part of the land, but little for the rest. Although the soil is almost pure sand, yet, with abundance of water, fairly good crops are raised. There are no young men in this band, infants and elderly people forming the male population. They mine a great deal along the banks of the Fraser, and make about from 25 cents to \$1 a day.

Pacelqua Band.

numbers forty, the same as last report. Having been allowed the use of a small stream of water—belonging to a neighbouring farm—this reserve was enabled to raise a fairly good crop on its small patch of agricultural land. These Indians maintain themselves chiefly by mining along the Fraser River.

Chuack Band

numbers nine, the same as last year. They are provided with plenty of good land and with sufficient water.

Mission Band,

situate on Seton Lake, numbers sixty, an increase of three since last year. No crop was put in at this reserve. These Indians leave their reserve during the summer, and try to make a living as best they can. Were it not for the large Mission Church here, this reserve would have been abandoned many years ago. This is where the Lillooet Bands assemble for religious instruction under the Roman Catholic Missionaries twice a year, during a week or ten days each time. I reported last year on the poverty of the land of this reserve.

Elias Band,

situate four miles from the last reserve, and also on the lake shore, numbers nine, the same as last year. Chief Eneas and his family are the only permanent residents of this reserve. They have land and water enough to raise vegetables for their support.

Schloss Band,

situate at the head of Seton lake, numbers twenty-nine, a decrease of five since last year. The land here is good, and there is plenty of water for irrigation. There are many very old people on this reserve who are not able to work, and the chief supports them from what he raises.

Necwit Band,

situate only two miles from the last reserve, numbers forty-five, a decrease of seven since last year. The land here is almost worthless and the water supply small.

The Chief of Schloss, two miles distant, has often proposed that this band should join his and form one village, as he says that there is enough land for both of them, if some work were done in clearing off bush. But the Indian love of birthplace is too strong, and I really believe they would rather starve than leave the home of their ancestors.

Nequatqua Band

is situated at the head of Anderson Lake, and numbers sixty, a decrease of two since last year. The land here is good, and potatoes, corn and other vegetables of excellent quality are raised in abundance. Some of this band proceed every summer to New Westminster to work in the salmon canneries, and earn enough to keep themselves and families in comfort during the winter. Mountain goats are plentiful in this neighbourhood, and at certain seasons form the chief food of these Indians.

Kunim Lake Band

numbers forty-five, a decrease of one since last year's report. The Chief of this band died during the summer, much to the regret of his tribe. These Indians have an excellent reserve, both as regards agricultural and hay lands. It is, however, subject to summer frosts, and some years their wheat is badly frozen. They are great trappers and hunters, and the value of their yearly catch of furs is considerable. The reserve is situate fifteen miles from the waggon-road, and consequently whiskey is not introduced there.

Toosey Band, Chilcotin,

numbers fifty-five, a decrease of four during the past year. They own three good waggon, two mowing machines and two horse rakes, together with good harness; also a threshing machine which cost \$600, but which, I am sorry to say, is a disgrace to the firm which made it. Each of these articles is the property of one Indian, not of several combined. These Chilcotins are quite different from the other bands in the agency in this respect, viz., that they invest their money in useful articles, instead of in articles of show. This reserve will be surveyed immediately, much to the satisfaction of the band, as it is just four years since it was laid out by the Reserve Commissioner.

Anahem Band—Chilcotin.

This band is situate fifty miles west from the last, and numbers one hundred and eighty-eight—the same as last year. These Indians do not trap as much as formerly. They devote most of their time to cultivating and improving their land. There is a good flour mill within ten miles of the reserve, which is able to grind during the winter as well as the summer, a great convenience, as the winter is the season when every one has more spare time for hauling his wheat to mill. This band owns five waggon with good harness, and will soon purchase mowers and rakes. When it is remembered that ten years ago this band was little better than wild, living in the mountains, in detached bands, during all the year, it may be said with truth that they are progressing rapidly towards civilization.

Stone Band—Chilcotin,

is situated ten miles from the last, but on the other side of the Chilcotin river, and numbers one hundred, the same as in last year's report. This band has good land on their reserve, and their fencing and cultivation are a credit to them. They have a good Chief, who by his example induces them to work. This reserve, as well as the last, will be surveyed this summer. There being no seed potatoes for this spring's planting, Indian Superintendent, Mr. A. W. Vowell, kindly authorised the purchase of two thousand pounds, for which the band was most thankful.

The total decrease by death in all the bands in this agency has been fifty-six, since last report. In nearly all cases, except those of old age, of adults, the cause of death has been consumption. With Indians this disease carries them off in a few months after it has developed. There is no doubt that the Indians were far more healthy when they did not live in houses; and I attribute the cause of pulmonary affections to the excessive heat of their houses in winter, and the sudden chill caught when going outside. In cases of broken limbs and fractures, an Indian will recover sooner than a white man, though often crippled for life by the bad setting of the limb; but when the former once takes to his bed from serious internal illness, the chances are that he will never recover.

They seem in such cases to wish to die, and their friends never try to encourage them to have heart to battle with the disease.

A great injury has been done to the Indians in some reserves by the large credits allowed to them by the store-keepers in the vicinity. I have known Indians to owe from one to two hundred dollars each to one store—not for necessaries but for luxuries such as many a white settler would think too extravagant to indulge in. As an example: I was present in a store when an Indian—already fifty dollars in debt to the same store—bought, on credit, the following bill of goods, viz.: Syrup, sugar, tea, coffee, rice, peaches (dried), lard and candy. As long as an Indian, and in many cases a white man, can get credit, he will not be much inclined to work, and even were he so inclined, how could he ever save enough to pay even fifty dollars? But a worse feature is that they get accustomed to such luxuries and are ever hankering after them. I know two store-keepers who used to have each about \$3,000 of Indian debts on their books, and, I have no doubt, they have not very much less to-day. Had all the luxuries been required to be paid for in cash, the Indian would not have acquired the taste for them as he now has. But, although during his life the Indian does not trouble himself about his debts, yet when he dies his wife or children immediately find out what amount, and to whom he was owing, and they sacrifice even their last horse to pay the debts. It is probable that the Missionaries have taught them that the soul must be in a solvent state both temporal as well as spiritual, in order to obtain admittance at the gates of St. Peter.

The salmon run has been fairly good this summer and consequently there will be no want during the coming winter.

There has been no crime of a serious nature in this agency the past year, and the general conduct of the Indians has been good.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. LAING MEASON, *Indian Agent.*

BABINE AGENCY, HAZELTON, B.C., 30th June, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on Indian affairs, together with tabular statement and list of Government property in my charge on 30th June, 1891.

THE KIT-KHSUNS.

Kit-wau-rah Band

numbers one hundred and forty-one. There are forty-two houses and some under construction. There is an Anglican church, Missionary Society's church and the building of a school under contemplation. The people find employment in the canneries of the coast, do some boating, chopping cord wood and trapping. There are about seventeen acres of land under cultivation and about eleven cleared.

Kit-wau-cool Band

numbers sixty-five. There are twenty-three houses. This band, with the exception of a few of the oldest people, generally abandon the village during the salmon canning season to find employment at the different canneries of the coast. During the winter they hunt and trap.

Kitse-gukla Band

numbers eighty-three. There are twenty-two houses, seven of which belong to New Kitse-gukla. This village contains those following the Methodist doctrine. The surrounding land is especially adapted for cultivation. The people as a whole follow various occupations during the summer; hunt and trap in winter.

Got-ai-max Band (Hazelton)

numbers two hundred and thirty-seven. This population is swelled by the conflux of members of other bands, who, through the inducements of the facilities in finding employment, settled. This band proper counts only sixty-three. There are sixty-two houses, of which three are frame and were built since last year. Hazelton is the head centre of all communication and trade. Indians of the remotest parts of this agency are to be met there. The Indians here have twenty-eight acres of land under cultivation and about fourteen under clearing. They follow packing into the interior, boating, mining, sawing lumber, getting out cord wood, and some are employed in the canneries of the coast during the season.

Kits-pioux Band

numbers two hundred and thirty-five. There are thirty-four houses. This band depends mostly on fishing, hunting and trapping. They cultivated nineteen acres of land and are breaking up some more.

Kits-go-gaas Band

numbers two hundred and ninety-five. There are thirty-eight houses. This band depends mostly on fishing, hunting and trapping. They cultivated eleven acres of land and are clearing more.

Gal-Doe Band

numbers thirty-six. There are seven houses. This band fishes hunts and traps. They cultivated three acres of land, breaking up some more. The population is given upon careful count, showing an increase.

All the bands of Kit-khsuns have improved their condition since last year. They are of progressive tendencies and anxious to learn. For the first time they abstained from tearing and eating live dogs during the festivities of last winter. There has been an abundance of salmon this year. The potato and wild berry crop gave a plentiful yield. The winter was mild. The Indians enjoyed excellent health. Their conduct was admirable.

The Hoquel-gots.

The habitations and hunting grounds of these Indians range about the lakes of the interior. They as a whole belong to the Roman Catholic faith. They entirely depend on hunting and trapping and fishing for subsistence.

The Indians of Fraser's and Stuart's Lakes, Stony Creek and Fort George own horses and cattle, but the numbers of these are not easily ascertained.

The enumeration of the Hoquel-gots of the interior is given according to the best information and approximately correct.

The general health of the Indians was excellent; their conduct very good.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. C. LORING,

Indian Agent.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

KAMLOOPS, B. C., July 27, 1891.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report of the Kamloops Industrial School, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891, with an inventory of Government property in my care.

The attendance for the year has been twenty-four pupils, eleven girls and thirteen boys, with a few omissions from illness or absence at home, caused by deaths in the families of pupils. Such occasions of grief are honored, having all children at home. The fact that this school is located on Kamloops Reserve and along the highway to Shuswap Reserve, with frequent visits to the pupils by relatives, has caused considerable uneasiness to the girls and boys and inconvenience to the officers in charge. Experience proves that pupils coming from localities away from towns or fronting upon the railway, are much easier managed than those who are familiar with scenes in white settlements. Hence preference to get pupils from rural districts, not likely to be often heard from; such are more settled in their habits and more apt to profit by instruction.

The female pupils reported heretofore have continued during the year, except short absence, and a week at home by Shuswap girls. Two of the Shuswap boys, Martial and Daniel, brothers, ran away and after a time were brought back by parents; same boys left again and no effort was made to have them return. In their places are Allan and John McLean, aged 12 and 9 years, Nicola tribe, father Halfbreed and mother native, both dead. June 18, Louis and Francis ran away, having acted as jockies at races they became excited as Dominion Day races approached. They are still absent from the school. The former is nephew to Chief Louis, who said he would send after the boy.

The Sisters in charge of females at last report finding that a clergyman could not attend as often as the rules of their Order required gave notice of withdrawal. Accordingly they left the school the last week in February, and Mrs. Mary Ann Richardson, of Lytton, was secured (having formerly been an applicant) for the position of matron, and her daughter, Nellie Richardson, engaged as cook. The female pupils now attend the same classes with the male pupils, under the teacher, Mr. McMillan. The arrangement is satisfactory, being to the advantage of both the female and male pupils, and necessitating less help than before the change.

The working hours, half time, of the female pupils are turned to the best account in household work, sewing, knitting, etc., and the conscientious discharge of duty by the matron is noticeable in the improvement of those under her instructions, and their general appearance in dress.

The outdoor work by the male pupils has been attended to by the Principal, and the amount of useful improvements during the year attracts attention. There are in use five acres fenced for gardening, twenty-five acres for pasture under fence, and underbrush cut away leaving twelve acres ready for meadow, to be fenced as soon as convenient. Other improvements have also been made during the year, such as a lumber fence around girls' building, temporary stable, outbuildings, etc. Considerable garden work has been done, but expectations not realized, owing to, perhaps, inferior seed, want of irrigation and too much alkali in the ground. However, a quantity of vegetables were raised for use of the school, which, with the liberal supply of milk enjoyed, prove very acceptable to officers and pupils. This being the first year for gardening, better results may be looked for another season.

The greater part of the wood used for the past year was procured by the Principal and boys, cut at the timber limits of the school property, and made ready for stoves when drawn to the buildings.

During the week of the mission at the Reserve near the school, Bishop Durien visited the school twice and expressed his pleasure at what he witnessed.

Mr. Mackay, Indian Agent, has made frequent visits of inspection since last report and rendered important service to the school. Numerous visitors have called from time to time and spoken in friendly terms of what came under their notice, not unfrequently giving high praise for the liberality of the Government for the good work of the Industrial School.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

MICHAEL HAGAN,

Principal.

KUPER ISLAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
CHEMAINUS, B. C., 21st July, 1891.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your consideration my first report on the work of this institution, with an inventory of Government property in my charge on 30th June, 1891.

On the 11th July, 1890, the day on which Mr. Inspector J. Ansdell Macrae installed me as Principal, there were 13 boys at the school. Considerable dissatisfaction concerning the school seemed to exist amongst the pupils as well as amongst the Indians in general. It is difficult to say whether their uneasiness was grounded on any real cause, but due allowance must, of course, be made for the many difficulties incidental to the organization of an institution of this kind amongst various tribes of Indians unaccustomed to school life and discipline.

In order to overcome some of the difficulties I thought it advisable to combine pleasure with duty, and to make the school a happy and pleasant home for the children. For that reason I purchased an organ, procured a fine set of brass instruments and organized a band. Gradually the number of complaints diminished, the Indians, seeing their children contented, began to gain confidence in the school, and as a natural result became anxious to take advantage of the opportunities offered for the education of their children.

In the month of November, as soon as the Indians had returned from the hop fields the number of pupils increased to 25, and had we not been limited to that number we might have got many more pupils.

The health of the children was very good until the beginning of the summer, when the epidemic commonly called "la grippe" made its appearance at the school. Thirteen children suffered from that disease; happily all have recovered under the careful treatment of the matron, Sister Mary Joachim.

The children have made considerable progress at school and there is already a marked improvement in their deportment and general appearance, especially when they don their uniform. The rapid knowledge of vocal and instrumental music which they acquired in such a short period has elicited many favourable comments from our white neighbors. There are 16 boys in our brass band, and every one displays a deep interest in it and seems to have a natural talent for that kind of music.

Our greatest difficulty at present consists in making the children speak English. Although they understand a good deal of it, they are always inclined to speak the Indian dialect amongst themselves.

For want of shops no attempt has yet been made to teach particular trades. The outside work was confined to cutting down the bush around the premises, building fences, levelling the ground, and making a reservoir for the water supplied to the hydraulic ram. Of the 30 acres of land connected with the school, there are now two used for a vegetable garden and three for pasture. Besides the work on the land, the pupils have also helped the foreman in building a barn, a chicken-home, a pigsty and boathouse.

Several applications for admission have been made by female pupils, but, as we were not fully prepared to receive them, their admission had to be postponed for a few weeks.

I have the honour to be, sir

Your obedient servant,

G. DONCKELE,

Principal.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, KOOTENAY, 11th July, 1891.

The Superintendent of Indian Affairs,
Victoria.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the industrial school opened here in the beginning of October last, under the charge of four Sisters of Charity.

It is a matter of gratification to state that the twenty-seven Indian pupils, twelve boys and fifteen girls, have given full satisfaction to those in charge of them, as much by their good conduct as by their application in learning whatever has been taught them.

The girls have been taught housework, cooking, baking, washing, ironing, sewing, mending clothes, dairy work and gardening. Five of the largest girls have become able to bake good bread, also to cook ordinary victuals. Their progress in sewing is no less worthy of mention. Three of them, apart from the cutting out, can make their clothes well, whilst the others are trying to improve in that branch of education. The boys have been taught sawing and splitting firewood, clearing land, gardening, and housework in their own apartments. Their attempts in gardening give them credit. They have been taught neither trade nor farming work, for want of tools and farming implements. The latter can be rented here only at a very high price, expense which the income of the school does not permit us to sustain.

Their progress in the study of the English language is also very satisfactory. They are happy and contented at school; not one wishes to leave. The parents, who at the opening of the school were on the eve of breaking out into war with the whites, objected to send their children at first, but seem now highly pleased, and come and offer their children, more than we are allowed by the Government at present to take.

The "grippe" has severely affected several pupils, although the best care has been taken by the Sisters to avoid all fatal results; still one boy became a victim of it.

The cleanliness of the school would be greatly promoted by having the interior of the houses painted and having boardwalks between the different buildings.

The children should have such games as gymnastics. The laundry lately built is suitable, but it has not been furnished, except with a stove and caldron.

On account of the difficulty of transportation, all goods and provisions are valued very high when reaching this place, thus the Government allowance for the schools, after trial made, is found inadequate to pay the expenses, as the following account of three quarters will plainly prove:—

Food	\$1,632 80
Clothing	775 00
House furniture, for which Indian Department could not provide at the time	188 35
Foreman's wages	375 00
Light, school books, &c., &c.	217 50
Travelling expenses	125 00

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

N. COCCOLA, O. M. I.,

Principal.

STOBART, SASKATCHEWAN, 11th September, 1891.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended 30th June last.

A report has already been submitted to the 4th of November last, covering my last season's work.

During November and the early part of December I remained at headquarters preparing accounts and report of the summer's work, and at general draughting.

In December I made a trip to the Prince Albert district with the object of selecting a suitable reserve for the Lac la Ronge band of Indians and also a small reserve for the Sioux refugees living about the town of Prince Albert. Certain lands were recommended as suitable for these bands and a report submitted.

On my return to Regina I resumed office work, preparing my returns of plans and field notes for the summer of 1890.

I left Regina 7th January, 1891, for Morley, where I inspected the industrial school there, nearing completion, and after a consultation with the Rev. John McDougall with reference to the proposed industrial school at the Red Deer River Crossing, I proceeded by stage to that point. On my arrival at the Red Deer Crossing I proceeded to establish the boundaries of the land selected for the school, located hay lands, let contract for digging the well and inspected the sandstone found on the school site, with a view of its being utilized in the building, a report on which was submitted.

I reached Calgary on my return the 26th January.

At Calgary I received instructions to proceed to Blackfoot Crossing and investigate the alleged trespass on the coal seams of the reserve, a report on which was submitted.

From Blackfoot Crossing I returned to Calgary with the object of ascertaining the cost of quarrying sandstone at Red Deer Crossing, and after interviewing contractors returned to Regina on the 1st February.

From 2nd February to 7th April I was engaged in the preparation of plans and field notes of the various surveys made during the summer of 1890, and other general draughting as occasions required.

On the 8th April I accompanied the Commissioner to Calgary and the Peace Hills agency, stopping *en route* to inspect work done in connection with the Red Deer school.

Remaining at the Peace Hills agency, I was engaged for the remainder of the month and the early part of May sub-dividing Sampson's and Ermine Skin's reserves.

Receiving instructions desiring my return to headquarters, the Department requiring my plans of surveys made in Treaty No. 3 during the summer of 1890, I made arrangements for my assistant to complete some mounding remaining to be done, and proceeded at once to Regina.

I may mention my intention of having sub-divided a much larger area than was done, had not circumstances required my recall to Regina, however, more than sufficient for present purposes has been completed.

From 11th May to 12th June I was engaged in the completion of plans and field notes of reserves in Treaty No. 3.

From 12th to 21st June, preparing various accounts, reports and general draughting occupied my attention.

Having applied for and obtained leave of absence from the 21st June, nothing further occurred to report on until the fiscal year expired.

Respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. W. PONTON,

Indian Reserve Surveyor.

MOOSOOMIN, N. W. T., 26th September, 1891.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present for your information, my thirteenth Annual Report of my inspection of the Indian Agencies and Reserves in the North-Western Territories of Canada.

Starting from the point at which I left off last year ; I arrived on 17th November at the

Moose Mountain Agency—White Bear Reserve No. 70.

These people are of the Salteaux Tribe, and the full strength of the Band is one hundred and eighteen souls, of whom about ninety-three are at present on the Reserve, the remainder are reported to be in the vicinity of Turtle Mountain, U.S., and they return here from time to time.

Their total acreage in crop this year was about fifty acres, forty-five being in wheat, the remainder in potatoes and turnips. The wheat is not as yet threshed. I examined the stacks and found the samples of some of them excellent, while others are damaged by rain, the harvest having been very wet.

The crop is estimated to yield four hundred and fifty bushels ; the yield of potatoes and turnips was only moderate ; they have been carefully stored away for the winter.

On account of the rainy season it was with difficulty that sufficient hay was secured, they have about seventy tons, the stacks are fenced and fire guards ploughed around them.

Thirteen Indians—heads of families—farm, one man having nine acres in crop, four men have seven acres each, two men five acres each, one man three acres, and four men only one acre or less each.

They have thirteen houses, and eleven stables, the timber in this part of the country being only poplar their buildings are not much to look at from the exterior, although they are all neatly whitewashed : upon closer inspection, and going into them, I found most of them fairly comfortable. As yet many families are still living in their tents, where they dwell during the summer.

They have thirty-four head of cattle, fourteen oxen and nine cows. The cattle are in the hands of eleven of the above Indian farmers ; one having seven head ; one six head ; one five head ; two three head each ; and six men have two head each ; the cattle are all on loan from the Department,

During the past year there have been six deaths in this band, two children and four adults, the latter being the result of la grippe. There were three births recorded, two boys and a girl.

Striped Blanket Reserve No. 69.

This is a Band of Assiniboines and have a total strength of ninety-one souls, of whom some sixty-seven only live on the Reserve permanently, the others, I am informed, visit with their friends south of the line.

They had one hundred and six acres in crop, seventy-nine acres being wheat, fourteen acres oats, six acres rye, two acres potatoes, four acres turnips, and the remainder gardens. A hail storm passed over this reserve when the grain had just formed, and almost totally destroyed the whole crop, out of the wreck some was saved and is in stack.

I examined the stacks the sample of both the wheat and the oats is good, and when threshed there will be, probably, one hundred and fifty bushels of the former, and two hundred bushels of the latter grain ; the rye was entirely destroyed.

The yield of potatoes was something over one hundred bushels they were safely stored away.

The above crops were put in by thirteen Indians, one of them Lone Child—having eighteen acres, two sixteen acres each ; one twelve acres ; one ten acres ; one eight acres ; two seven acres each ; one six acres, two five acres each ; one three acres and one less than an acre.

They have summer fallowed thirty acres, part having been plowed twice and part three times ; this summer fallowing is as creditable work of the kind as can be seen in this country.

The band have eighteen houses, fourteen stables, and three root houses, I visited each house and examined the stables, I found them put in thorough order for the winter ; the dwellings are much similar in appearance outside to those of the Salteaux, but more

commodious; inside some taste was shewn in decoration; their few ornaments, each as beaded bags, belts, head dresses, fire bags, bridles, guns, bows and arrows were hung artistically upon the walls, and made the most of; the floors were clean, a few had cooking stoves which were freshly black leaded, and white wash had been freely used, both outside and in.

The stables also had been put in complete order, the walls freshly mudded, the roofs repaired and doors rehung, stalls cleaned out, the manure hauled away, stack yards have been made and a good sized stack is near every stable.

The band have fifty-two head of cattle, fifteen being oxen and twelve cows, the oxen are somewhat thin from their severe summers work, for in addition to the large summer fallow, they have done a great deal of freighting in connection with the Agency.

The cattle are owned by ten men: They received their first cattle under the loan system; having repaid all loaned them, these are now their own property.

One man owns twelve head, one ten head, one eight head, one seven head, two four head each, one three head, two have two head each, and one one head; they have in stack ninety tons of hay.

The recorded deaths in this band during the past year are eight, four adults and four children, the former all from consumption; the births were only one boy and two girls.

PHEASANT RUMP RESERVE NO. 68.

This is also a band of Assinniboines; their full strength is eighty-nine souls, fifty only living on the Reserve, the remainder going south to Turtle Mountain, U.S.

Fifteen men have farms, four of them having thirteen acres each: one eleven acres; three eight acres each; two seven acres each; two two acres each; and three less than an acre each.

Their crops aggregated seventy acres wheat, nineteen acres oats, two acres rye, three and a half acres potatoes, five acres turnips and two acres gardens.

These crops were almost totally destroyed by the same hail storm that destroyed Striped Blanket's; that which was spared has been carefully harvested, the grain stacked and the roots stored away. There may be one hundred bushels wheat when threshed, and there was about the same quantity of potatoes.

The band put up one hundred tons of hay, all saved in good shape and well stacked; they summer fallowed in a workmanlike manner twenty-five acres.

They have twenty-two houses, sixteen stables, and three root-houses. The houses are similar in design to Striped Blanket's, and as with that band, lime has been freely used outside as well as inside. They are fairly comfortable, the floors clean, stoves freshly black leaded and door-yards neatly swept; the stables also are freshly mudded cleaned up, and put in good order for the winter, stack-yards built and filled with hay.

Live Stock.—This band own two horses and seventy-seven head of cattle, all free of Department lien (but under the Agent's control), they are in the hands of twelve Indians, one man owning eleven head; one, ten head; two, eight head each; one, six head; one, five head; one, four head; one, three head; and one, one head. The work-oxen here are also rather thin for similar reasons as those of Striped Blanket.

The animals not at work herd with Striped Blanket's, and I have seldom seen finer cattle or cattle in better condition; they show high breeding. Two year old steers will weigh up to fourteen hundred pounds live weight.

The registered deaths during the past year are two adults, one from consumption and one from the result of an accident; only one birth is recorded—a boy.

The farm work of this agency is under the immediate supervision of Charles Lawford, and his wife instructs the women in housewifery. As they live on Striped Blanket's reserve, which directly adjoins Pheasant Rump, these two bands come in for a greater share of their personal attention than the White Bear Band, forty miles away; for this reason primarily these Indians are in better condition than the latter.

Farmer Lawford has thirty-five tons of hay in stack, and he had fourteen acres of oats, five acres of rye, and an acre of flax, but these suffered the same fate as the Indians' crops.

There is a Farmer's dwelling house, storehouse, three stables, and a blacksmith's shop. The Farmer was engaged repairing the Indians' waggons.

The Indian women on these reserves are great knitters, making mitts, socks, stockings, toques, mufflers and petticoats, they also manufacture a rough willow basket, but are not skilful enough to make the finer and more salable qualities.

This Farmer keeps no separate stores from those of the agency. I went over his list of articles in use ; after examination I condemned and wrote off the list such as are of no further use.

These Indians are commencing to reap substantial benefits from their farming operations. They sold the Department or killed for their own use (under permit), during the past year, twenty head of cattle, and gristed their own wheat to the extent of fifty-five sacks of flour.

Agency Buildings.

The headquarters of this agency have recently been removed from Striped Blanket's Reserve to White Bear's. Such of the buildings as it was convenient to remove, have been brought away, namely, the office and the storehouse. New houses have been built for the Agent, the Clerk and the Interpreter, also a new stable and root-house. The buildings are all well built and suitable, particularly the Agents house, which is a very commodious, well arranged, self-contained, and well finished building.

Agency Storehouse and Office.

I took stock of the goods in the store and compared the same with the balances shewn in the books, and went over the list of goods in use in the Agency, striking off such as are worn out and of no further use in the service.

I made an audit of the books in the office, and found the same well kept and written up to date, and the general work had been performed in a satisfactory manner.

The agent, Mr. J. J. Campbell, is an undefatigable worker in the interests of his Indians, and has their progress at heart, he was being ably assisted by the clerk, Mr. Graham, and Farmer Lawford.

CROOKED LAKES AGENCY.

I arrived at this Agency on the 4th of December, and immediately commenced my inspection.

O'Chap-pa-wace Band, No. 71—E. McNeil Farmer—Farm 3a.

There were paid on this reserve last annuity payment, one hundred and forty-six Indians ; in addition to those then paid it is reported that twenty-three members of this band are living south of the line in the vicinity of Turtle Mountain, and thirty-two others have opposite their names, "Gone South with Chuckachasse," the Farmer returns one hundred and thirty-six as living on the reserve, forty being by him classed as working Indians.

They have twenty-eight houses and fifteen stables, these were all freshly mudded and in good order for the winter.

They had one hundred and twenty-seven acres in crop, and one hundred and nine acres being grain, the balance—eighteen and one-half acres—potatoes, turnips, carrots and gardens, of the ninety-five acres wheat, about fifteen acres were a total failure, the remainder yielded thirteen hundred bushels, they also harvested seven hundred and sixty bushels potatoes.

This farming was performed by twenty-one heads of families, fifteen of whom grow both grain and roots, and six of them, roots only ; the most land was sown by Pierre Belanger—seventeen acres—but his yield was very light on account of his land being very dirty, the best crop was grown by "Little Assinniboina," who from eight acres harvested nearly two hundred bushels wheat. The potatoes of the band yielded an average of less than one hundred bushels to the acre.

The Farmer himself had a few acres of oats, and half an acre of potatoes for his own use; the oats yielded sixty bushels only, and the potatoes seventy-five bushels, he also put up twelve tons of hay.

A few improvements have been made since the last inspection, the more noticeable are Pierre Belanger's new house and Ochapp-pa-wace, Mrs. Loud Voice and O-sow-wasten each a new stable. Pierre Belanger has been working on the new road running through to Whitewood.

The band sold about seventy loads wood in Broadview, at from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents a load, fifty tons of hay at an average price of six dollars a ton, also nine hundred and thirty dollars worth of Seneca root; they had done very little fall ploughing.

Live Stock.—This band have eighty-four head of cattle under Government control and twenty-eight head of private cattle, also twenty-five horses. The cattle under Departmental control are in the hands of eighteen Indians, which is a more even division than I usually find, the largest number—ten—being held by Kee-hen-amango, Mrs. Loudvoice coming next with nine head, the cattle are all in fine order, the band have in stock two hundred and sixty tons hay.

I inspected the farmers books, and examined into the receipts and issues. I found the same to be correct and regular. I also examined the goods in use and struck off the list all articles worn out and of no further use.

The records show there were nine births and eleven deaths in the band since October, 1889; the deaths were, all but five, infants, from consumption.

Ka-ka-wis-ta-haw Band, Reserve No. 72,—J. Nicol, Farmer—Farm 3b.

There were paid on this Reserve at the last annuity payments one hundred and twenty-four souls. With the exception of those at the Industrial and Boarding Schools, these are all living on the Reserve, thirty-four families occupying thirty-one houses.

Seventeen men farm, and had one hundred and eighteen acres in crop, one hundred and five acres being grain; eighty-seven acres wheat yielding fifteen hundred bushels.

The crop was more evenly divided among the families than is usual, the largest farmer Wah-sa-case having only fourteen and a half acres, the next in size of farms came Alexander and Cas-su-was-a-mat with eleven acres each, and from these growing gradually smaller until Ka-na-now-oo-way-oo with two acres wheat and half an acre potatoes is reached.

Live Stock.—This Band have one hundred and ten head of cattle under Departmental control, they have no private cattle, but have twenty-five horses; the cattle are held by twenty-one different Indians—Wah-sa-pase having fifteen head, Alexander ten head, Francis seven head and so on, until the lowest number of one cow is held by Te-tic-hay.

They have nineteen stables, and they put up over two hundred tons of hay—the cattle are all in the finest condition.

Since the last inspection there have been four houses and three stables built, and the houses and stables have been freshly mudded and put in order for the winter; they are not a very good description of house on account of there being no good building timber on the Reserve.

They own of private farming implements one waggon, two mowers, two horse rakes and one binder, having purchased the waggon, one mower and rake this year.

They have a few resources for making a living besides farming. During the past year they sold forty-tons hay at an average price of three dollars per ton, and forty loads of wood averaging one dollar and a quarter a load, also one hundred and twenty-five dollars worth of Seneca root.

Since October, 1889, there have been six births and seventeen deaths on this Reserve—cause of death consumption and effect of la-grippe, nine were adults.

I audited the farm books, and confirmed the balances therein brought down, examined the ration sheets, and checked the same, also the receipts. I checked the list of goods in use, and have written off articles worn out and useless.

Cow-e-ssess Reserve, No. 73,

J. A. Sutherland, Farmer and blacksmith; Mrs. Sutherland, Instructress—Farm 3a.

This band has a strength of one hundred and fifty souls on the pay-sheet, while the farm roll contains but thirty working heads of families, and one hundred and eight souls.

The absentees are accounted for by a few at Turtle Mountain, U.S., and a good many children away at the Industrial School at Fort Qu'Appelle, and at the Presbyterian Boarding School at Round Lake.

It differs somewhat from other bands from the fact that within it are found the opposite sides of life, riches and poverty (both viewed from an Indian standpoint). The former state is unique in Indian life now-a-days, while the latter is generally chronic. O'Soup, Gaddie, Ne-pa-pa-ness, and Andrew Delorme represent the former class. In this generation of Indians few of them will ever be any better off than the above-named men now are, but their riches are of a fleeting and casual nature, consisting as they do of horses and cattle, agricultural implements and annual crops, for they have no improvements on their land of a very permanent character, the timber on the reserve not being very good for building purposes, consequently their buildings are not very good, O'Soup's being somewhat better than any of the others.

The band had two hundred and twenty-two acres in crop, two hundred and six being grain. The yield of wheat was very fair, averaging seventeen bushels to the acre, or a total of nearly three thousand bushels. Their oats yielded eight hundred bushels, or only thirty-four bushels to the acre, and their potatoes eleven hundred bushels, or the very moderate yield of one hundred bushels to the acre, while peas, barley, rye, turnips and carrots were comparative failures.

They cut and stacked over two hundred tons of hay. The fields are well fenced, and their farming is conducted upon modern principles. Threshing is over, straw stacks are fenced in and the grain stored away.

With the exception of O'Soup not any of them have proper granaries. Fortunately the grain will be all disposed of before the rainy season sets in or damage would occur to it.

They have thirty-seven dwellings, thirty-three stables and as many stores and root-houses. I visited them at their homes. I found the richer ones living very comfortably, being well supplied with the necessaries of life, having in store vegetables, wheat, flour, and meat. The poorer ones were being cared for and looked after by the farmer.

Sixteen heads of families have farms ranging in size from forty acres down to five acres, the largest farmer being Alexander Gaddie; O'Soup farms twenty-one acres; Ne-pa-pa-ness has nineteen and one-half acres; and Ambrose Delorme has over nineteen acres, and so on down to the smallest farmer of five acres.

The band have a few other resources of livelihood besides farming. They sold the past year one hundred and twenty-five dollars worth of seneca root; also some horses and cattle and about fifty tons of hay.

They have purchased farming implements with their private means to the extent of one light waggon, three buckboards, eight farm waggons, five mowers, five horse rakes and four binders. O'Soup owns a span of Canadian horses.

Their private stock consists of eighty-three head of cattle, forty-three horses and eighteen pigs.

They have ninety-one head of cattle under Government control. These are in the hands of fifteen different Indians: Aswecan having eleven head; H. Peltier, ten head; Jacob Bear and Nepapaness, nine head each; Joseph LeRat and Edward Peltier, seven head each; Ambrose Delorme and Wah-pee-see-coose, six head each; O'Soup and Augustus Peltier, five head each; M. LeVallée, four head; Esquequnuap three-head the balance are held in trust by the farmers; Alex Geddie is only charged with one head cattle under Government control, but he is the largest owner of private cattle, on this reserve.

I audited the farm books, checked the receipts and examined into issues and rations sheets, the work was performed in a regular manner. I also checked the list of goods in use and wrote therefrom those worn out.

The farm buildings present a neat appearance, and are kept in good order.

In addition to a strict supervision of his work, Farmer Sutherland performs all the blacksmithing for the agency and is engineer of the steam thresher; he is also superintending the erection of and placing the machinery in the new grist mill which is now in course of being built. The farmer did a little gardening upon his own account growing potatoes for his family, and some oats for the farm horses; of the latter he reaped about one hundred and sixty bushels; and he puts up fourteen tons hay.

There were four births and nine deaths on this Reserve since October 1889, the deaths were seven adults and two infants.

Sakimay Reserve, No. 74.—A. J. Coburn, Farmer; Mrs. Coburn, Instructress, Farm 3d.

I visited this reserve on 10th December, the Indians were all in their winter quarters, having abandoned their teepees until warm weather comes again.

Several of the men were away from home, with their teams, hauling coal from Broadview to the Agency.

The houses and stables were freshly mudded and repaired. Akoose has finished his new house and is living in it, it is quite a pretentious building and is neatly white-washed and decorated; a peeled pole fence surrounds it. This band had in crop this year ninety-nine acres, eighty-five being wheat; six, rye and peas; and eight, corn, potatoes and turnips; they have threshed out their crop, and the yield of wheat is very good, being over fourteen hundred bushels, and the sample is fair, the yield of roots, corn and potatoes was small. They are taking good care of the latter for seed which will be greatly supplemented by a quantity grown by the farmer. The rye did not yield worth mentioning.

The numerical strength of the band is one hundred and ninety-seven, with forty-one heads of families; an average of one hundred and fifty souls live on the reserve, farm, and receive more or less assistance from the Department, while a number of them under a head-man called She-sheep are practically self-supporting, seldom applying for any thing.

Fifteen men have land under cultivation, the largest number of acres belongs to Acoose, he having this year twenty-five acres of wheat. Ten other men had from two to nine acres each in crop, and four growing roots only.

They have thirty dwellings and twenty-three stables, I visited them at their homes and observed great improvements since my last visit six years ago, at which time they lived nearly all in teepees; the scarcity of building timber is given as a reason for the rather poor class of houses and stables, however they have made them fairly comfortable.

They have done a good deal of fall ploughing, and have one hundred and fifty tons hay in stack.

The farmer cultivated a small crop upon his own account namely, nine acres oats, which yielded only one hundred and twenty bushels; one and a-half acres potatoes yielded one hundred and fifty bushels, and ten and a-half acres rye yielded only thirty bushels; he also stacked fourteen tons of hay for the farm horses.

The band have eighty-six head of cattle under Departmental control, also eighteen head of private cattle and fifty horses; the cattle under control are held by thirteen Indians, two of them having thirteen head each, one ten head, one eight head, three seven head each, one six head, two five head each, two two head each, and one man has one head only; the cattle are all in good order, and this year there were twenty-two calves from twenty-three cows.

The most noticeable improvements during the year are: Acoose, a new house and stable, and the following named parties built new stables, Muskago, Insacompetung, Penepkeesick and Yellow Calf.

These Indians are building a bridge over the Qu'Appelle River (on the Reserve) and are grading the hill.

They have some other slight resources for making a living besides farming; they trade in dry cord wood with the town of Grenfell, having sold last year five hundred

loads at one dollar and fifty cents each load ; they burn lime, and they sold and traded in 1889-90 about twelve hundred bushels at thirty-five cents a bushel ; they take a few furs, principally fox, lynx, musk-rat, a few black-tailed deer, also two bears ; they also trade in seneca root, having sold during the past year to the extent of eighty-eight dollars.

They spend their money in agricultural implements, provisions, clothing and household necessities ; they purchased during the past year four lumber wagons and a mower ; they now have in this line, of private property, a binder, five lumber wagons, five mowers, and three horse rakes.

The Farmer had no stock in his storehouse of any kind, I examined his books and compared them with those of the Agency, they have been kept accurately ; the ration lists supported the issues of provisions and agreed therewith.

I examined the articles in use about the farm and struck off the list those worn out.

The farm-house and buildings are in good order and repair.

Since July 1889 the births have been eight and deaths eleven.

Indian Agency.

There are four bands of Indians and four Farming Instructors in this Agency ; six hundred and twelve Indians were paid their annuities at the last payment.

To report generally of the work of the agency, considerable advancement has been made in the civilization of the Indians since my former visit in 1885. At that time many of them had but returned from the plains, and those longer settled were still restive under the restraint of reserve limits.

That this generation of Indians will become self-supporting, as understood by a white man, is not my belief, but if each son and daughter can be advanced a stage—made a little more civilized than their parents—time will overcome all difficulties, old traditions will die out and they will get to live as white people do.

The grist mill in course of erection will prove a boon to the Indians, for although Wolseley, where there is a department subsidized mill, is not very far distant, the charge of sixteen cents a bushel for grinding is more than an Indian can afford to pay.

The mill building, now nearly completed, appears to be very suitable for the class of machinery to go into it,

The agency buildings are kept in order. A small and very necessary addition was made to the agent's house this year.

I took an inventory of the goods in store. Upon comparing it with the balances of each account shown on the books, I found discrepancies in only four accounts and these very slight ones.

I examined the goods in use and struck off the list those worn out.

I made a thorough audit of the books, comparing them with the receipts at the farms, way-bills, etc. I also checked the additions and balances brought down from month to month. I also examined and checked the cattle registers of the different bands and found them well kept.

The system of bookkeeping is well conducted, and the work of the office is promptly performed. The following books are kept in the office : Order-book, containing receipts and issues ; agency ledger, beef receipt book, letter book, contract book, invoice book, voucher register, record of individual issues, cattle record, letter register, standing orders, vital statistics, cash book, receipt book, Indian passes, record of religious denomination of Indians, accounts of agricultural implements purchased by Indians, earnings of individual Indians, reports of Indian Councils, record of vaccination, permits to sell wood, hay, etc., and to purchase ammunition ; copies of farm returns, way bills, vouchers, agency store returns, ration lists from instructors ; letters and circulars received were all docketted and filed.

The storehouse was kept in good order, and the goods are arranged in such a manner as to facilitate stock taking.

With regard to the individual earnings of the Indians, an unusually close account has been kept. The gross amount earned by all the bands during the past fiscal year amounts to \$2,812. This amount also includes sales of cattle, horses, fish, lime, grain, potatoes, seneca root, firewood, and freighting performed.

There are no day schools in operation in this agency, most of the children attending either the industrial school at Fort Qu'Appelle, or the boarding school at Round Lake.

Divine service is held every Sabbath day at one or more Indian houses in the agency, and the regular attendance of the Indians thereat is highly commended by the missionaries.

Colonel McDonald, the Indian agent, speaks most favourably of all the members of his staff, both for the great interest they take in their work and their ability for performing the same.

INDIAN HEAD AGENCY.

I arrived at this agency on Saturday evening, 20th December, and on the following Monday morning proceeded with my work.

Mr. W. S. Grant has been in charge here, first as farming instructor and then agent, since 1884, and James C. Halford, acts as farmer, clerk and interpreter.

There were paid at the last annuity payments two hundred and thirteen souls.

These Indians have fairly good houses, several of which are floored, and all of them were clean.

Each house contained a good supply of flour, some had also meat; the flour had been earned by them delivering firewood at the Wolseley grist mill.

In a few houses there were stoves; in two cases the women were engaged knitting socks and mitts. A few were thinly clad, but on the whole they appeared very contented.

Chief Jack (since deceased) had a good modern style house, which the Department gave him assistance to build. He also had a large and comfortable stable, sheep and pig pen, and a poultry house.

These Indians continue to live in groups of houses, and instead of there being but one group, as they were at my last visit, the agent has induced them to divide, and they now form six groups, at long distances from one another.

One hundred and ninety-three acres were under crop this year, and seventy acres have been summer fallowed.

This crop was owned by forty-nine persons, sixteen of them having grain and root crops and the remainder roots only. As there are only forty-six men and four women on the pay-sheets who can be classed as heads of families, it shows that the agent has nearly every one of them at work providing for his or her family. This general distribution of farm work and ownership is to be greatly commended.

The largest farmer was Chief Jack, who had fifteen acres of wheat, five acres of oats, half an acre each of potatoes and turnips, one-eighth of an acre each of carrots and onions, besides a garden. Wee-see-con came next, with fifteen acres of general crop; E-chas-ho-pah next, with over fourteen acres, but he was so unfortunate as to have his whole grain crop destroyed by a hail storm; Big Darkness next, with about thirteen acres in crop—and he has made good provision for next year, by having twelve acres summer-fallowed and eight acres fall-ploughed; Rabbit Skin next, with twelve acres in crop, and a summer-fallow of ten acres.

The one hundred and thirty-one acres wheat yielded nine hundred and forty-three bushels grain—threshers' measure. The ten acres oats failed entirely, also the five acres barley. From the fifteen acres potatoes eleven hundred and fifty-four bushels were gathered and put away for winter use and seed. Twenty acres turnips yielded over three thousand bushels, which were stored for winter use.

There are eighty-four dwellings, thirty-eight stables and three root houses on the reserve. A good many of the dwellings are poor, and barely habitable in winter. I found thirty-eight of them were occupied, sixteen of which are floored, and twenty-two have earthen floors.

I visited every one of these houses, and left them with the general impression that the circumstances of the Indians are very good; that they are living in a fairly comfortable manner (for Indians), and that they are contented.

I could see that the agent, who accompanied me, was no infrequent visitor, and that he was intimately acquainted with them, their families and their condition. Fuel was plentiful, and each family had made stacks of it close to their doors. They had roaring fires on, which gave cheerfulness to their homes.

After the chief, the following named Indians were also in good circumstances, having houses, made as comfortable as their condition will permit, built after one pattern, namely, one room, low ceiling, fire places, mud roof, but with floor, windows and door:—Charlie, house, two stables and stack yard; Big Darkness, house, with cooking stove, three large stables, stack yard and pig pen; he owns, by private purchase, one waggon, one sleigh, one mower and a set of double harness. E-ches-ko-pah and Pretty Man have each a house, stable and stack yard; Moon Face, ditto; Arrow Head has house, two stables and stack yard; Wa-see-can is similarly provided, and, in addition, has a mower of his own; Crooked Arm has a house, sheep pen and stack yard; Gee-gus has a comfortable house, a cooking stove, stable and stack yard; Rabbit Skin has a house, three stables, stack yard, corral, pig and sheep pens, and the following agricultural implements, namely, horse rake, sleigh and waggon; Dry Walker has a house, with a cooking stove, three stables, stack yard and a waggon; Pretty Shield has a house, with cooking stove, a stable and stack yards; Carry-the-Kettle has a house with two rooms, both floored, cooking stove, rocking chair, lamps and two stables; The Runner and Crooked Legs live together in a good house, with two rooms, both floored; they have two stables and a stack yard. Little Wolf has a house, stable, stack yard and a farm waggon.

These Indians were competitors at the agricultural shows held at Regina and Indian Head last fall, and were successful in winning many prizes. At the former place they carried off thirty-one, namely, seven first prizes in the classes of wheat, bread, knitting &c.; nine second prizes; eight third prizes; four fourth prizes, and three extra prizes. In wheat the competition was with white settlers.

At Indian Head they won sixteen first prizes, in wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, turnips, onions, butter, bread, knitting; also fifteen second prizes, and one third prize.

The ordinary industrial pursuits at this season of the year are: attending to their stock, chopping cordwood, and hauling the same to Wolseley, for which they receive \$2 a cord. Part of the payment for the same is made in flour and part in cash. Also getting out logs, which they sell at the same price; making moccasins for the Industrial Schools, for which they receive twenty cents a pair; tanning hides for white settlers, at \$2.50 each; knitting mitts, socks and comforters for their own use, and also some for sale. There are no game, pelts, furs or fish to be had in this vicinity; there are a few rabbits.

Live Stock.

The band have at present ninety-four head of cattle, namely twenty-one work oxen, two bulls, seventeen cows, twenty six steers, eleven heifers and seventeen calves. Four years ago they had but thirty-nine head, which have been increased by direct purchases of twenty head. Twenty head have been killed for beef and six died thus making a natural increase of sixty-one head.

The present cattle are owned by twenty different Indians, namely: Dry Walker owns eleven head; Big Darkness owns thirteen head; Jack owns nine head; Carry-the-Kettle owns seven head; We-see-can and Rabbit Skin own six head each; Mrs. Long Lodge and Moon Face five head each; Black foot, Pretty Shield, We-a-gos-han four head each; Crooked Legs also owns four head; Gee-gus owns three head; Little Wolf, E-chas-no-pah, Come First, Wee-sa-han, Hy-oh-ke, and Charlie, two head each; and the Runner one head.

They have had a fine year for stock, for until just now the animals have run out. In one respect the want of snow has been a drawback, as the cattle had to be watered daily at the different wells, and it is very difficult to keep the Indians sufficiently atten-

tive in such matters. The lack of natural springs and lakes in this agency is a great drawback to stock-raising by the Indians:

They put up an estimated quantity of three hundred and forty tons of hay. I am pleased to say they had all large stacks of hay in the yards adjoining their stables.

Their sheep are held in four hands, namely, Jack, Rabbit Skin, Wa-se-can, and Crooked Arm. The original number given them was twenty; these were agumented by seventeen sent from File Hills. They have now fifty seven, and as three died and five have been killed for mutton the natural increase is shown here to be twenty-eight.

There are eleven sheep in addition to the above, held by Rabbit Skin, in trust or on shares for the Industrial School, Qu'Appelle.

The pigs owned are the Indians' private property; Chief Jack has a boar and two breeding sows, and rears several every year; Rabbit Skin has four, Big Darkness has six and Carry-the-Kettle has two.

I took stock of the goods in the storehouse, and of those unused I found everything in good shape; there were neither shortages nor discrepancies; they were in order and care was taken of them.

I made a careful audit of the agency books; the clerical work was accurately performed. I struck off a few articles from the goods in use, as they were worn out and useless.

The usual books are kept in the office; the work had been promptly done, and all written up to date.

There is no religious instruction or missionary work of any kind being done among these Indians. At the time of this inspection three of the children were attending the Catholic Industrial School. The Indians themselves, excepting seven, are classed as pagans. A school was kept under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church from 1887 to 1889—nearly two years—but the last teacher left about fifteen months ago and has not been replaced.

Qu'Appelle Industrial School.

I commenced my inspection of this school on 13th January. The previous inspection was up to the 31st August, 1891; therefore, this one covered a period of sixteen months.

I made an inventory of the goods in store and in use, and checked the items of each account, both as regards the receipts (as they are entered in the books) and the issues.

The goods in store were carefully kept, and appeared to have been issued with system, and there were but few discrepancies between the stock and the books.

I closed each account in the ledger, and brought down the balance—if any—and initialed the same, to 1st February.

I checked the copies fyled here of the monthly store return, comparing them with the books, also the material made up into garments, since the last inspection.

The clerical work of this institution has been performed by Mr. J. A. Farrell, who has also charge of the stores. The business details are numerous; the storehouse, as well as the store-room, was kept in proper order. Beef and flour are issued daily, and groceries in the original packages; clothing and material as requisitioned for by the Matron.

The following is a list of the account and record books in the office:—Order book for receipts and issues, journal, ledger, voucher register, letter book, register of letters received, register of receipts, invoice books, cash book. The following were regularly placed on fyle: Letters and circulars received, quadruplicates of vouchers, monthly pay-sheets, ration lists, list of manufactured goods, blacksmith's work, farm and store returns.

The office work had been regularly performed, and was in a satisfactory condition.

I also made an inspection of the industries connected with the institution.

Farming.

This work is under the supervision of Thomas Redmond, who was appointed to the position in 1884. He is assisted by a regular staff of eight boys, four of whom work every forenoon and the other four every afternoon.

He has one span of horses and one yoke of oxen for the work. The crops harvested in 1890 were two hundred and forty-seven bushels wheat, eight hundred and forty bushels oats, two thousand two hundred bushels potatoes, eleven hundred and fifty bushels turnips, nine hundred bushels mangolds, and some pease, which, as yet, are not threshed. Besides the above, they cultivated Indian corn, beets, onions, and a large vegetable garden; they also cut and stacked fifty tons of hay.

The live stock under the Farmer's charge consists of six horses, thirteen milch cows, one bull, two steers, three heifers, five spring calves and seven pigs, a total of thirty-six.

At the season of the year when my inspection was made the farm work of each day commenced with milking, then watering and feeding stock, cleaning stables; then, as the day advanced, they took out the teams to haul stone from across the lake; also saw wood, take out ice, then in the evening milking and attending to stock.

Carpenters' Shop.

This trade is under the direction of Robert Mehan, a first-class mechanic, who was appointed to the position fourteen months ago. He has six boys learning the business; three of whom work in the forenoon and three in the afternoon.

During the past year they have done a great deal of work, much that is not visible to the casual observer.

They refitted the inside of the large stable, sixty feet by thirty-two feet, with stalls, staunchions, &c., in such a manner that the cattle can stand head to head, with a passage between; they also fitted up the cellar of the same building with root bins; they built a granary twenty-four feet square, fitting it up with bins; built an implement shed, fourteen feet by twenty; converted the old milk-house into an Indian waiting-room; built a new dairy twelve by fourteen feet; an addition to the wash-house or laundry eighteen by twenty-two feet; an addition to the poultry-house twelve by fourteen feet; a large meat safe in the corner of the ice house; a porch over the back entrance; a summer house in the garden; an arch over the entrance to the garden; a high, close board fence around the stable, stack and cattle yards; inside sash for green-house; cased the inside of the green-house; eight new desks and seats for the school room; three checker tables with fixed seats on each side, ten feet long; new maple floor in recreation room, thirty-two by fifty feet; cupboards, nine by twenty-four feet, with twenty panelled doors and eighty shelves (partitioned) for girls' clothing; cupboards with fifteen panelled doors, and eighty partitioned shelves for boys' clothing; cupboards for boys' lamp room; closets for boys attached to the house for winter use; made and cased fire tanks and connections; made benches attached to walls in school and recreation rooms; made sixteen tables, four of them being thirteen feet long; made hot bed frames and sash for same; extended the verandah platform; made a large cupboard for File Hills agency; a bread safe; shelving and open cupboards in the bakery, also in recreation room for the boys' caps; cupboards, with doors, in the carpenter's shop for keeping tools and working supplies in; made six storm sashes; thirty benches, seven to sixteen feet long; clothes hangers around the garret, twenty by eighty feet; playing tables, with seats; fitted up the gymnasium; curbed two wells, and covered cess-pools and wells; wainscotted several rooms; repaired fences, doors, wheelbarrows, vehicles, farming implements, windows, benches, stools, stands, sidewalks, tools, bucksaws, floors, partitions, roofs, hayracks, furniture, shelves, slates; made pigeonholes, writing desks, shelves in storehouse and storeroom; floored storeroom; made woodwork for boys' and girls' skates, and laid down a sidewalk.

Blacksmith's Shop.

This is in charge of D. McDonald, a skilful workman, who was appointed to the position nearly two years ago. He also has six boys learning the business. They work the same hours as the carpenters' boys do.

Their work performed during the past year is less conspicuous than that of the other trades, as it consists so much of repairing.

They have made seventy-five iron bedsteads, fitting them up with springs; also iron railing for two verandah's. They iron-braced all the tables and benches; kept in order all the stoves, furnaces and ranges, all iron-work and plumbing, and all the tin-smith's work; repaired all vehicles and farming implements; shoeing horses; covered the stairs with sheet lead. They made bread-cutters, hinges, and twenty pairs skates for the other Industrial Schools. Also for the agencies in Treaty 4, they have repaired the Indians' vehicles, sharpened plough points, harrows, and shod horses.

Bakery.

This is in charge of G. Goff. He is assisted by two boys, who are learning the business. Besides doing all the baking, they cut the meat for the kitchen, and in summer time their spare hours are spent working in the gardens.

Furnace and Night-watchman.

This position has been held by C. Miles since October, 1888. Besides performing his regular duties, attending the furnaces and stoves and patrolling the buildings and premises during the night, being a stone-mason and plasterer by trade he does all such work connected therewith that requires to be done. He has repaired the plastering and kalsomined the whole of the boys' school building, sixty by ninety feet, three stories. He built the stone foundation under the stable and the stone wall around the stable cellar; the stone foundation under the granary; the chimney for the pig-house; put down two cement floors; and built a soft-water cistern of brick and cement. He does all the painting of furniture, all new articles and repairs done by the carpenter. He built an additional coal-bin in the cellar. He attends to the green-house, and has repaired several chimneys, and all breaks in the plastering in the boys' and girls' schools. He attends to the supply of water in the fire tanks; sees that the hose and fire buckets are always in order and fit for emergencies.

Those boys not in the work-shops or with the farmer are worked on fatigues, under the supervision of the teacher, Mr. H. Denehy. They saw wood, carry wood and coal; do the sweeping, shovelling snow from the paths and roads, and in summer time keep the walks and grounds in order; do weeding and hoeing, and assist in gathering the root crops.

Matron's Department.

The Matron has furnished me with the following information regarding her department:—

She has a staff of two teachers, two tailoresses and two cooks, all under salary.

Twelve girls have been taught, and know how to use the sewing machine, four only working each week.

Eleven can use the knitting machines, making mufflers, socks, stockings, mitts, &c.

Eighty-five can do hand-knitting, and do all the darning of stockings; besides, each one can make a complete pair of stockings.

Thirty-one have been taught cooking and work in the kitchen by turns. They do all the washing, excepting boys' underclothes.

All the clothing, dresses, etc., are made in the Matron's department, except a brown duck suit for each boy and a coat for each girl, which are sent in ready-made. They also do all the mending.

I have much pleasure in stating that the interior of both the boys' and girls' schools are marvels of cleanliness and order, commencing with the reception rooms, the several class rooms, dining rooms, dormitories, kitchens, pantries, &c.

The children present a well-dressed, clean and healthy appearance, and are evidently well contented to be where they are. The doctor (Seymour) reports most favourably of their state of health.

The farmer, carpenter, blacksmith and baker have families, and do not live in the institution, but receive one daily ration each in monthly issues.

The several workshops have a business-like appearance. All engaged therein appeared to be kept busy. The yards, stables and other farm buildings were kept in good order, and the live stock were in good condition.

The grounds surrounding the schools are tastefully laid out, and are enclosed by neat fences. The roads and walks are kept clean.

The reverend Principal has a good word to say of each member of his staff, and speaks hopefully of the future progress of the institution and its greatly-increased favour among the Indians of the reserves; and says that so far as the Indians themselves are concerned, he now meets with little or no difficulty whatever in gaining their consent to take their children into the school as soon as they are old enough.

TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection of this agency on 7th February.

The officials and employes engaged within this agency number fourteen, and the five bands within its jurisdiction numbered at the last annuity payments seven hundred and seventy souls, as follows:—Poor Man Band, one hundred and three; Day Star, seventy-eight; Muscowequahn, one hundred and fifty-four; Gordon, one hundred and fifty-one; Yellow Quill, two hundred and eighty-four.

The Yellow Quill band do not engage much in agricultural pursuits as yet, and may be called hunting Indians.

Day Star Band, No. 78.

This band of seventy-eight souls are under the supervision of Farmer Gooderham; labourer Charles Favel lives on the reserve and works with the Indians; and Catherine Slater, wife of the school-teacher, instructs the women in household duties.

They have made considerable progress since it was my lot to inspect their work in 1884. I was happy to find the old chief hale and hearty, and in his old age enjoying a comfortable home.

With the exception of a few individuals who have private gardens, this band farms in community, all working in the same fields and sharing the crops. Seventeen families share in this way.

Their principal crops were forty-three acres wheat, which yielded four hundred and twenty-two bushels, machine measure; six acres barley, yielding one hundred and forty-eight bushels; five and a-half acres potatoes, yielding three hundred bushels; three acres turnips, yielding six hundred bushels. Some pease and rye sown did not come to anything. The band put up three hundred tons hay.

In addition to the regular routine of farm work, this band have, since the last inspection, fenced forty-three acres new land, built seven new stables and three new dwellings, and have taken out logs for two other houses; also, made five sets of bobsleighs.

With their own means they have purchased a mower and horse-rake.

Seventeen families inhabit fifteen houses. I visited each one of them.

The houses were fairly comfortable, but considerable sickness prevailed among the inmates. Four elderly persons and two children were seriously ill; bed clothing appeared to be scanty among them, but they were well supplied with both flour and beef.

There were seven births and four deaths on the reserve during the past fiscal year.

The day school is kept by J. Slater. There were nine children present; they looked clean and healthy, and the teacher informed me that the attendance of the children was very regular.

They have one hundred and thirty-two head of cattle under Government control, namely, fifteen oxen, fifty cows, thirty-two steers, twenty-nine heifers, two bulls and four calves. These are held by nineteen persons, with the exception of twenty heifers, and two bulls, which as yet are kept together for the benefit of the whole band; they have also fifteen private horses.

I inspected the byres and stables. I found them to be in good order, clean and comfortable; the animals were all in good condition.

Poor Man's Band, No. 88.

At the time of my inspection there were twenty-six families, or one hundred souls, on the ration list, but as the Indians were using their own beef and flour the list was not in practical use.

Farmer Gooderham resides on this reserve, and they receive more of his personal attention than Day Star's band. They farm almost entirely in severalty, and the families live at a considerable distance from each other.

They had a total of one hundred and thirty-eight acres in crop, divided among twenty-four persons. It consisted of one hundred and two acres wheat, fourteen acres of barley, five acres potatoes, ten acres rye and seven acres turnips and carrots, and smaller vegetables.

The yield was twelve hundred and fourteen bushels wheat, two hundred and twenty-two bushels barley, twenty bushels rye, three hundred and thirty bushels potatoes, and seven hundred bushels turnips, carrots and other vegetables. They had already gristed a large quantity of their wheat; consequently, each family had a good stock of flour on hand.

There are eighteen houses on the reserve. I went from house to house and observed the condition of the inmates.

There are fourteen stables on the reserve these, with hay corrals at each, formed perfect farm yards. I cannot praise too highly the clean and comfortable condition in which I found all of these to be, which shows plainly that the men attend to their part of the business.

The cattle were fat. They have, all told, one hundred and one head of cattle distributed among twenty Indians; they are pretty evenly divided; eleven head being the largest number held by any one, and three the smallest number; they consist of twenty work oxen, forty-two cows, twenty steers, fourteen heifers and three calves. They had abundance of hay, having had two hundred tons when the winter set in.

As I before remarked, the men are diligent at their work, and the more noticeable improvements since the last inspection are: the brothers Fox have built two new houses, newly fenced six acres, and summer fallowed four acres; Stonis has built a new house, a new stable, broken five acres, and newly fenced eleven acres; Mackegoness has taken out timber for a new house, built a new stable, fenced twenty-three acres, and fall ploughed twenty acres; Widow Mary's son built a small house, a new stable, and fenced eight acres; Bill See-wee-tecken has taken out timber for a new house and stable, built a new stable and fenced ten acres; Uwestack newly fenced ten acres; Chief Tuh-wee-kee-see-quake and Tobacco's son built a granary and an addition to their stable, newly fenced twenty-five acres, and summer fallowed ten acres; William Favel fenced eight acres, and summer fallowed eight acres; Worm has built a new stable, fenced eight acres and summer fallowed four acres; E-wee-nin has built a small dwelling and fenced three and a-half acres; E-nin-oo-wiss has built a house and stable and fenced one and a-half acres.

The band have purchased with their own money one binder, two mowers and two horse rakes, and one lumber waggon; seven men have made themselves very excellent bob-sleighs.

The farmhouse, stable and storehouse, are in excellent order. The farmer has built a new granary and raised four acres oats for his horses, and cultivated a large vegetable garden, which, besides being profitable to his own family, was a good example to set before the Indians. I checked his inventory of Government property in his hands, and wrote off the list such articles as are of no further use, being broken or worn out.

I examined and audited his several account books, checking the cattle returns and stock registers, looking closely into the manner in which these have been kept. I checked his receipts and issues of all classes of goods, comparing his receipts with the charges against his farm (6a) in the agency books. His ration lists were regularly kept and forwarded to the agency along with his monthly provision return.

Mrs. Gooderham is Instructress in housewifery to the women of the band. She is exceedingly faithful in performing her duties, but her greatest drawback in accomplishing much is the extreme poverty of the Indians, their lack of almost everything apper-

taining to domestic comfort in their houses, and with little or no material to work upon.

During the past fiscal year the births were seven and the deaths four on this reserve.

Gordon Reserve, Farm 6c.

T. J. Fleetham, Farmer ; Mrs. Fleetham, Instructress.

This band numbers one hundred and fifty-one souls, under thirty-two heads of families, twenty-three of whom cultivate more or less land. Twenty-four are owners of cattle, and twenty-seven are householders.

They had nearly two hundred acres in crop, the larger proportion being of wheat, which yielded (threshers' measurement) eleven hundred and thirty-four bushels ; of barley they threshed two hundred and forty-seven bushels ; of rye, fifty-eight bushels ; they lifted three hundred and eighty-five bushels of potatoes, and of carrots and turnips they had five hundred and seventy bushels.

They gristed a larger quantity of their wheat (three hundred and fifty bushels), and in consequence every family had, at the time of my visit, a good supply of flour on hand.

This band is made up of plain Indians and a large proportion of Half-breeds. Among the latter are many intelligent men, who are fairly successful farmers. Their houses are comfortably furnished, their wives and families are well clothed and their houses tidy and bright.

Among the pure Indians (and with them I must include one of the sons of Chief Gordon and another Half-breed) the case is very different. This class is very short of bed-clothes, and their sleeping places (I cannot call them beds) are but a bundle of rags on the floor in the corner of their one room.

Their farming has been carried on with system, and considerable success ; their fields are well laid out and well fenced ; their stables were clean and comfortable ; hay was plentiful, and carefully fenced stack-yards protected it from being wasted. Water holes were open on the different lakes where the cattle were accustomed to drink.

In addition to the routine of farm work, a good many permanent improvements have been made by different Indians during the past year. Alex. McNab has built a new stable, broken seven acres of land, and summer fallowed four acres. Widow Sears built an addition to her house, summer fallowed five acres, and purchased with her private means a new mower and a horse-rake. White Bear has built a new stable. Henry Bird has built a new house and new stables, and broken two acres of land. Fisher, or Coojack, has broken five acres and taken out rails to fence the same. Alfred McNab has broken four acres of land. Josiah Pratt has built a new stable ; it is an excellent building, having a thatched roof ; also, he has built a new milk-house and an addition to his house, and broken five acres of land. Tom McNab has taken out logs for a new stable, broken five acres, and taken out rails to fence the same. John Cochraine has built a large new stable and a new milk house, and broken three acres. David Anderson has built a new milk-house. John Anderson has built a new house and a new stable, and broken seven acres of land.

Individual members of the band are now owners of a number of farming implements, purchased with their private means. These are in addition to those received by them from the Department. The following is a list :—Eight, farm waggons, seven buckboards, six sets of double harness, three bob-sleighs, seven cooking stoves. In addition to the above, each farming Indian has a set or more of home-made bob-sleighs.

This band has one hundred and thirty-one head of cattle under Government control, namely, twenty-eight oxen, one bull, thirty-six cows, eighteen steers, fifteen heifers and thirty-three calves, and one not issued.

As I remarked before, these animals are owned by twenty-four Indians—two having twelve head each ; the balance are distributed in numbers from eight to one head each.

Their cattle are domesticated ; they are let out of the stables every morning to water and range during the day, returning at night to their own stables, where they

are again tied up and fed hay. Some of the cows were still giving milk, and eight families make butter regularly.

The farm house and other farm buildings on this reserve are in good order, and are both suitable and very comfortable. They consist of a dwelling, one and a-half stories, eighteen by twenty-two feet, with kitchen attachment sixteen by twenty-two feet; an office, storehouse, stable, implement shed, cow stables, extra stable, and a new granary built this year. The farmer cultivates an excellent vegetable garden.

The Indians here have no other resources but farming, and there is no sale for their surplus products, neither is there any demand for manual labour. Fur-bearing animals are almost extinct; an occasional fox is killed, and Asson killed about \$20 worth of fur before Christmas. There are no fishing lakes near. Rabbits are plentiful.

I audited the farmer's books and checked them with those of the agency. I found them regularly kept, and the balances correct. Ration sheets were used and sent in with the monthly provision returns.

I carefully examined the live stock register, and found that the quarterly stock return agreed with it.

I checked the list of articles in use on the farm, and condemned any that were worn out and useless.

During the past fiscal year the births were five and the deaths ten on this reserve.

There is a boarding and day school on this reserve, conducted by the Rev. Owen Owens and his wife. It is under the auspices of the Church of England in the Episcopal Diocese of Assiniboia. I was greatly interested in going through the school building; there were twenty-six children present, looking bright and clean, and becomingly dressed; the dormitories were comfortable and wholesome. Mr. Owens informed me that his allowance from the Department was not sufficient to properly feed and clothe the children, but he was enabled to do so through the assistance he received from churches and kind friends in the east.

A deaf mute on this reserve is a subject for any charitably disposed person of sufficient means. He is a bright, intelligent boy, ten years old, and perfectly healthy. If he could be entered as a pupil in some deaf and dumb institute, and educated, he would probably become an intelligent Christian man and a good Indian.

Muscowequan Band—Farm 6c—Louis Couture, Farmer.

In 1885 two hundred and eighty-two souls received their annuities as members of this band, while in 1890 one hundred and fifty-four only were paid, nearly all the half-breed families belonging to it having taken their discharge from treaty.

In 1890 the births were eight, and the number of deaths twelve.

There are nineteen houses on the reserve and sixteen stables, but only twelve of each are used this winter, as several families live together in the same houses. Fourteen heads of families farm.

The crops of 1890 were seventy-four acres wheat, seven acres oats, nine acres barley, seven acres potatoes, and seven and one-half acres turnips, carrots, onions and smaller vegetables. The wheat threshed out was three hundred and twenty bushels, but the sample was inferior, and only fit to feed stock. Of oats and barley, the thresher's measurement returned two hundred and sixty-two bushels and one hundred and sixty bushels, respectively. These were good and merchantable.

The yield of potatoes was three hundred and fifty bushels, and of carrots and turnips they had eight hundred and thirty-five bushels.

Some new work has been done, and new buildings erected since the last inspection. The most noticeable are Little Wolf's two new stables, and he has taken out logs for a new house, and newly fenced twelve acres. Henry Bear has newly fenced ten acres and built a new milk house. Pierre Desjarlais has built a new stable. Michael has built an addition to his house and fenced six acres. Inquanope has built a small house and taken out a large number of rails. Moyese has fenced ten acres. Old Hunter has built a new house. Muscowequan and Moyese have broken three acres of new land, and summer fallowed five acres. Little Wolf and son have broken four

acres. Que-que-zance has broken five acres. Pierre Desjarlais has broken three acres, and last summer fallowed four acres. Peeyaces has summer-fallowed ten acres, and Inquenohe has broken two acres.

These Indians, like the other bands of this agency, have very few opportunities of earning money to help them in being self-sustaining. Henry Bear makes jumper sleighs, and occasionally sells one. He also does carpenter's work when he gets the chance. Mrs. Old Hunter makes very good mats, but the demand for the same is not very great.

The band has seventy-seven head of stock. Seventeen work oxen are on loan during the good behaviour of those Indians holding them. Fourteen Indians have cows—four having two each. Three cows and one steer are not as yet distributed.

They have eleven head of private cattle, namely, four cows, one ox and six head of young cattle. They have also fifteen horses.

I inspected the stables and byres, they were very well attended to. They had in stock at the beginning of the winter two hundred and twenty-five tons of hay.

I visited the Indians at their homes. I did not receive the impression that they are well off, but I consider them more comfortable than the poorer families on the three other reserves, the women and children were badly clad, and they are also very destitute of bed clothes.

I visited the boarding school under Mr. Denehy: there was a good attendance of children, they were well and cleanly clad, and appeared to be in good health; the dormitories were fresh and clean, and the children appeared to be contented and happy; this school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

I audited the farmer's books and checked them with those of the Agency, and with a few exceptions they agreed therewith.

I checked the list of articles in use on the farm and struck therefrom such as are worn out and of no further use.

The farm buildings were in good repair and were kept in a very creditable manner.

The farmer raised for feed for the farm stock, one hundred bushels oats, twenty bushels barley, sixty bushels potatoes and one hundred bushels turnips and carrots; he put up twenty-five tons hay and built a new fence around the farm premises.

Yellow Quill's Band.

The Indians of this band live almost entirely by hunting and fishing, and although the issues of food and other supplies appear on Farmer Couture's returns, his supervision of them is entirely nominal, and as a matter of fact he does not handle such supplies at all.

The annuity pay sheet of 1890 for this band contains two hundred and eighty-four souls, with forty-five returned as absent, being reported "up north hunting." By reference to earlier pay sheets these do not appear to have been on their reserve since 1886 when three hundred and twenty-seven souls were entered as paid.

The births in 1890 are set down as thirteen, and the deaths at eleven; there are forty-eight men, sixty-five women, eighty-five boys, seventy-eight girls and eight not classified; of the men forty three are heads of families; also seven women.

Of the one hundred and sixty-three boys and girls, it is to be regretted that none of them as yet attend school.

They have six habitable houses at Fishing Lake and two stables, and at Nut Lake three habitable houses; they planted eight acres potatoes in two fields from which they had the very moderate yield of three hundred bushels.

They have twenty-three head of cattle, of which two oxen, four cows and four calves are at Fishing Lake; they have thirty private horses, they cut and stacked sixty tons hay. During the year at Fishing Lake they broke four acres of new land and fenced it; they built three new houses and three new stables.

At Fishing Lake the Indians were exchanging their surplus fish for flour.

At Nut Lake they were taking large numbers of fur-bearing animals, among them a good many bears.

Agency Office.

I checked all the inventories with the stock on hand, both of the articles in use and those in store ; I also made a close audit of the books and checked the monthly returns with the same.

I found the following books kept in the office in connection with the business therein transacted : Daybook, journal, ledger, register of vouchers, letters received, births and deaths, contractors' receipts, earnings of Indians, daily shipping book, circular book, invoice book, agricultural implements to Indians, letter book, official diary. They were kept with regularity ; all letters received were fyled, also quadruplicates of vouchers ; farmer's ration sheets ; also copies of agency and farm returns.

The agency buildings were in good order and in proper state of repair.

Since the last inspection the following new buildings have been erected : a clerk's house, blacksmith's shop, and ice house ; the root house was rebuilt and a new roof put on it.

FILE HILLS AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection of the File Hills Agency on 28th February.

The staff there consists of Acting Agent Wright, Interpreter Hourie and Farmer McConnell.

This Agency has under its supervision the following bands : Pee-pee-kee-sis, No. 81 ; O-kee-neese, No. 82 ; Star Blanket, No. 83 ; and Little Black Bear, No. 84.

Pee-pee-kee-sis and O-kee-neese bands, farm as one band in community, and were most successful with their crops the past year.

Pee-pee-kee-sis band has a population of eighty-seven souls, namely : nineteen men, thirty-three women, seventeen boys and eighteen girls. The O-kee-neese band numbers fifty-nine souls, namely : sixteen men, twenty-six women, eight boys, and nine girls ; of the above thirty-five men, only twenty-two are strong enough to do farming work ; in this they are assisted by seventeen women and boys ; by these all the work is performed, and the fruits of their labour goes to support the others as well as themselves.

They had in crop last year fifty acres wheat, which yielded sixteen hundred and sixty-seven bushels (thresher's measure) ; twenty acres oats yielded six hundred and nine bushels ; six acres potatoes yielded about one thousand bushels ; eight hundred bushels being placed in the farm root house, and two hundred bushels in their private cellars, for consumption during the winter.

The quantity of hay put in stack by these two bands was estimated at three hundred tons.

In addition to the above crops raised in community, nearly every householder had a private garden, in which he raised a few potatoes and smaller vegetables.

There are twenty-one houses occupied on these Reserves, I visited each one of them, some of the houses are quite new, and a few families are in very fair circumstances, while the greater number are very destitute of wearing apparel and bed clothes.

In the O-kee-neese band, Mustooseco is the most comfortable in a domestic way of any on the reserve, his one and a half story house is well floored, up stairs as well as down, it was clean and well ordered he has cooking and a box stove, chairs, table, bedsteads, lamp, dishes, &c. This year he built an addition to his stables, also cattle corrals, he owns a mower and horse rake ; his wife makes bread and can knit.

Es-cu-e-han has a very good story and a half house, neatly whitewashed outside as well as inside, floored upstairs as well as down, cooking stove and a box stove, bedsteads, table, chairs, lamp and dishes. Had this house been orderly I would have considered it as comfortable as Mustooseco's, but it was not. This man owns a pair of bob-sleighs. His wife is said to be an excellent housekeeper, she makes bread and butter and can knit.

Kewatin has a fairly comfortable house, this year he built a new cattle corral, he also owns a mower ; his wife makes butter and knits.

Kah-ke-ka-as-se-me has a very good, but small, house, it contained a bedstead. He put a new roof on his stable, and built a new cattle corral this year.

As-sin-a-wa-sis has built an addition to his stable and a cattle corral. His house is fairly comfortable, being floored, in it are table, cooking stove and lamp. His wife can make butter, and she knows how to knit.

Tuck-wah-now has a comfortable house, floored, with windows, and bedstead ; he has a new stable and corral.

Pis-quat-ah-pew has a new house, and stable and corrals. The house has windows, bedstead, tables, and lantern. This man's wife makes butter and knits.

Day Walker has a new house ; it is floored, but only with flattened logs.

PEE-PEE-KEE-SIS BAND.

Nah-tah-toose has in his house table, bedstead, chairs ; he owns a pair of bob-sleighs.

Kee-wish has a cooking stove, bedstead, table and lamp.

Os-ky-sis has built a new stable and cattle corral ; he owns a mower, he has also a pair of bob-sleighs of his own make.

Ah-toose has built an addition to his stable, a new corral, and owns a pair of bob-sleighs. His house is comfortable, and contains a cooking stove, table, bedstead and dishes.

The Stony has built a new stable.

Red Bird has repaired his house.

Mrs. Buffalo Bow makes butter and knits.

Widow Pee-pee-kee-sis has a fairly good, but small, house, it contains a cooking stove, bedstead and table.

The houses were all floored, mostly with flatted logs, and were fairly comfortable, but there was a striking deficiency of bed-clothes in some of them, and some had too many occupants for their size.

Live Stock.

The O-kee-neese Band have eighty-nine head of cattle, namely, fifteen oxen, twenty-eight cows, twenty-six steers, five heifers, ten bulls and five heifer calves ; they have also fourteen private horses. The cattle are owned by eleven persons, divided as follows : one has seventeen head, one has sixteen head, one fourteen head, one thirteen head, one eleven head, one ten head, one four head, and two have two head each.

The Pee-pee-kee-sis Band own eighty-one head of cattle, which consists of fifteen work oxen, one bull, twenty-eight cows, twenty-five steers, two heifers, thirteen bull and six heifer calves ; they have also fifteen private horses. The cattle are owned by thirteen persons, and are divided as follows ; one person owns eighteen head, another has seventeen head, two have seven head each, three have six head each, one has five head, two have four head each, one has two head, and the bull is owned in common by the whole band.

I made a close inspection of the stables, byres and corrals, and found them all in a most satisfactory condition of order and comfort.

Star Blanket Band, No. 83.

This band numbers forty-seven souls, namely, eight men, seventeen women, ten boys, and twelve girls ; seven men, and three women are heads of families ; the eight men are reported able bodied, while only seven women and boys are able to do field work ; they occupy nine houses.

This year they had thirty-one acres in crops, consisting of twenty acres wheat, six acres rye, three acres potatoes, one acre in beets, turnips, carrots, and onions, and one acre in gardens.

The wheat was badly frozen and yielded only one hundred and forty-eight bushels, thresher's measure, this when properly cleaned was reduced to sixty bushels of rather poor sample, the rye sown did not yield anything, they placed one hundred bushels potatoes in the farm root house, and the Indians stored a similar quantity in the cellars of their houses for winter consumption ; they had in stock at commencement of winter one hundred and twenty-five tons of hay.

I visited the Indians at their homes. The Chief—Star Blanket's—house is comfortable, it is large and airy with both a cooking-stove and fire-place, the house is in good repair; one of his wives is a butter maker. O-hoo has a new house and stable, the house is floored and it has a bedstead. Stern Child has a new house and new stable, the house is floored and has a bedstead. See-Coose, lately from Little Black Bear's Band, has a new house and stable, the house is not floored, no bedsteads or any furniture whatever. Pow-ason's house is comfortable, it is floored with slabs, he has built a new stable.

The band has five stables, occupied by thirty-five head of cattle, namely, seven oxen, one bull, eight cows, nine steers, two heifers, one bull calf, and seven heifer calves, they are owned by five persons, one owning eleven head, two seven head each, two five head each; they also own ten horses.

The cattle were in good condition and there was abundance of hay.

Little Black Bear Band. No. 84.

This band numbers eighty souls, namely, twenty-four men, twenty-eight women, fifteen boys and thirteen girls; of the men, fifteen only are able bodied, and ten women and boys only are able to work in the fields; seventeen men, and one woman, are heads of families, and they occupy twelve houses.

I visited each house, in some houses there appeared to be too many occupants for their size and for health, but as Indians visit each other a great deal in winter, that may account for the overcrowding.

Pee-cutch is the leading man of the Band, since the death of the Chief; he has built a fairly comfortable house with floors and windows, it contains a cooking-stove, chairs, table and lamp; he has turned his old house into a stable; his wife makes butter; together with his Band he newly fenced one hundred acres of land this year; he purchased a new binder this year. Nock-a-we-na has built a new stable and floored his house. Bellegarde, has a comfortable house, large, airy, clean and neatly ranged inside, containing most of the necessary articles of furniture; he has built new stables and has a new house in course of erection; he owns a mower and horse-rake, his wife knits and makes butter, also bread. O-na-pen has built a new house and stable; he also purchased a mower. Oh-kee-mah built a new house and stable; the house is floored, and contains a cooking-stove. Chee-wee-in built a new house and stable, the house is floored, his wife can knit and make butter. Peet-wa-ke-sa-in has a story and a half house, neatly whitewashed outside and inside, it contains a cooking-stove, chairs, table, bedsteads and lamp, altogether it is very comfortable; he has good stables. Old Rook has a new house, it is floored. Blood, this woman has a new house and stable. Pierre has a new house, it is quite small, but it is floored, and contains a cooking-stove, chairs, table, and bedstead; he owns a pair of bob-sleighs, he does not farm much, preferring to freight and hunt, he built a new stable and cattle corrall. Big Sky built his house two years ago, but he has made some additions and improvements, it is now floored, it contains a table, bedstead and a lantern; his daughter can knit. Chee-mah-kase has a new house, it is floored.

All of the above named householders have a small garden adjacent to their houses, in which they raise a few potatoes and the smaller vegetables; their farm work is done in community in the large one hundred acre field.

Live Stock.

The band owns one hundred and twelve head of cattle, namely, twelve work oxen, two bulls, thirty-four cows, twenty-six steers, fifteen heifers, eleven bull and twelve heifer calves; of private animals they have thirty horses, two cows and three head of young cattle.

The cattle under Departmental control are owned by fifteen persons; one having fifteen head, another thirteen head, two have twelve head each, two have eight head each, three have six head each, one has five head, three have four head each, one has three head and one two head and two cows; and two bulls are undistributed.

The above animals are being wintered in eleven stables; these stables were clean and comfortable.

Farm Work.

The band had under crop the past year sixty-eight acres of land, this was farmed in one field, excepting gardens, by all the band working together, it consisted of fifty acres wheat, which yielded five hundred and two bushels, thresher's measure; three acres potatoes yielded three hundred and fifty bushels, of which one hundred have been placed in the agency root-house for seed, and the remainder in the cellars of the Indians' houses for winter consumption; twelve acres of rye did not yield anything; half an acre each of beets, turnips, carrots, onions, and an acre of garden stuff was consumed by the Indians as it grew.

In addition to the farming of the Indians, the agency had an excellent garden. From it was taken two hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes, which were stored for seed.

I made a careful audit of the books, and found such as are in use written up to date and balanced. I examined into the receipts and issues, and took an inventory of the goods in store. I inspected the goods in use, and wrote off the list those worn out and useless.

The Indians were being fed with their own flour—product of their grists. It was issued to them in the usual manner from the storehouse. They were also using their own beef. During last autumn they killed twelve of their own animals for keep.

There is a boarding and day school at this agency. It is kept by Mr. and Mrs. Skene, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. There are ten Indian children, inmates of the school. Some others attending are not classed in this list. The children were clean, becomingly dressed, and looked intelligent. Some were still rather delicate, having but recently recovered from the chicken pox; one pupil having died from the same complaint. I was taken into the dormitories, and was pleased to note their cleanliness, and comfortable as well as airy condition. The building is large, two and a-half stories, built of solid stone, and well plastered on studding and lath inside. It is quite comfortable, and must have been erected at considerable outlay by the church, and it could very well accommodate double as many children as the present attendance.

Muscowpetung Agency.

On 18th March, I commenced my inspection of this agency. Agent Lash being away "on leave," I received every assistance during my inspection from the clerk, Mr. H. R. Halpin, who appeared to be efficiently performing the duties of agent, together with those of his own position.

The agency is composed of four bands of Indians, namely, Piapot No. 75, called Farm 9a; Muscowpetung No. 80, called Farm 4b; Pasqua No. 79, and Standing Buffalo (Sioux) No. 78, called Farm 4a. These farms are respectively under the direction of farmers McKinnon, Stewart and Hockley.

In population the agency numbers seven hundred and eleven souls; one hundred and seventy-five being non-treaty Sioux.

Piapot's Band.

This band numbered at the last annuity payments, two hundred and thirty-five souls, namely, sixty-four men, one hundred women, thirty-six boys and thirty-five girls. The average number living on the reserve during the past six months, two hundred and twenty-four. There are fifty-eight men and eight women heads of families, who occupy thirty houses.

Since July 1890, there have been eighteen deaths among them, (fourteen adults and four infants), and nine births in the same period.

In former years Piapot had a great number of followers, nearly fifteen hundred having been fed and paid their annuities under his standard at one time; they dwindled away, through desertions and disease, and in 1887 his band numbered two hundred and ninety-six only, then each year has shown a steady decrease in its numbers.

Farm Work.

The band had one hundred and twenty-six acres under crop the past year, namely, seventy-one acres wheat, nine acres rye, seventeen acres potatoes, five acres turnips, and four acres gardens, from which they harvested eight hundred and five bushels wheat, no rye, one thousand bushels potatoes, and five hundred and thirty bushels turnips.

The above crops were grown on sixty-three acres fall plowing, eight acres summer fallow, and fifty-five acres spring plowing; all the crops were light in yield, and there was little if any difference between the systems of farming; the potatoes could almost be counted a failure, as those harvested were small and immature.

The crops were owned by thirty-eight Indians only, who may be called Master Farmers, and they were assisted by eighteen others who worked for them as farm laborers.

The acreage of crop was pretty evenly divided among these thirty-eight; the largest farmers being *Lame Fox* and partner, they have twelve acres wheat, one and a-half acres potatoes and half an acre turnips, total fourteen acres. *George Howe*, as an individual farming alone, came next with six and a-half acres wheat, half an acre potatoes and garden, and a quarter of an acre of turnips, total seven and a quarter acres.

During the winter they have taken two grists of wheat to the *Qu'Appelle Valley Mills*, two hundred bushels and one hundred bushels respectively, receiving total returns of fifty-four sacks flour or eighteen pounds of flour per bushel.

I made a house to house visit, the women have yet a great deal to learn in the way of housekeeping; there were a good many down sick but the Doctor was visiting them.

Of the thirty dwellings, twenty-four are floored, and all have mud roofs, and are low, one story, one roomed structures; some families are accumulating a few domestic utensils, I counted five cooking stoves, and five box stoves, in as many different houses. Some have coal-oil lamps, most of them have their beds raised on bunks from the floor, and some have tables. I did not observe any destitution, the sick ones and their inability to properly nurse and feed them, was the most conspicuous black spot in their surrounding at the time of my visit.

Through their large trade in hay, for which they have ready sale in *Regina*, individual members of this band have acquired a number of farming implements, vehicles, harness, &c. *Chief Piapot* owns two lumber wagons, two buckboards and a set of harness; *Rock Chief* owns a lumber wagon, a buckboard and a bob-sleigh; *Thunder Rock* owns a wagon and a bob-sleigh; *Naked Widow* owns a wagon; *Charles Fox* owns a wagon; *Big Sky* owns two wagons, a mower and horse rake and bob-sleighs; *Lame Fox* owns a wagon, mower and horse rake and bob-sleighs; *Two Horns* owns a wagon, a mower and horse rake and bob-sleighs; *Ka-moot-ah-hen* owns a wagon and bob-sleighs. The following own a farm wagon only: *Sitting Back*, *Pee-ay-soo*, *Suranip*, *Archir Rock*, and *Spy Glass*, *Na-ah-tre*; *Young Headman* owns a wagon and mower.

The earnings of this band by the sale of hay is a remarkable feature of their industry, but as I intend to treat of the agency as a whole in this matter, I will make no further allusion to it here.

Live Stock.

They have one hundred and five head of cattle, namely: Forty-three work oxen, one bull, eighteen cows, eight steers, nineteen heifers, nine bull and seven heifer calves. These animals are in the hands of twenty-four Indians, seven of whom have oxen only. Among them they own one hundred and five horses.

This having been rather a mild winter, most of their cattle ran out, they look pretty well, some oxen are thin, having been hauling hay to *Regina* nearly all winter. The stables here have not the farmer-like appearance of those of the *Wood-Crees*, and are more used for their horses, than for their cattle; if a storm is brewing the Indians immediately hunt up their horses and drive them into shelter, leaving their cattle to remain out.

I audited the books and examined into the issues, I found them quite correct. I examined the tools and implements in use, and condemned and wrote off the books such of them as are worn out.

The farmer keeps a horse and a cow, he also has in his charge two steers and a bull calf. He is living in a house which was built for the purpose of a boarding and day school, by the Presbyterian Church; it is admirably suited for a farm house, being commodious and comfortable; the other buildings are in a good state of repair, and are kept in an orderly manner.

The farmer had a crop for the use of his establishment, namely, eight acres oats, one acre potatoes; quarter acre garden, yielding seventy bushels oats, and sixty bushels potatoes; he put up twenty-five tons of hay for his animals.

Pasquah Band, No. 79, Farm 4a.

Farmer Hockley has been in charge of this band since 1882; he was assistant to Farming Instructor Newlove in 1881, and upon his being retired from the position Mr. Hockley was allowed to take his place, and he has managed the work very creditably, and with more or less success, according to the season being favourable for farming or not, ever since.

The band has not been so easily managed, as it was composed of a chief (Pasqua now dead two years) who had a mind of his own, and who, when prosperous, would have his own way, and when a year of adversity arose, wished to dictate the management. A good many of his band are Halfbreeds, and partly civilized Indians, who are naturally improvident, and trust to luck, but since the death of the chief, they are doing better, and with a good crop this year, and a ready sale for dry cordwood in the town of Fort Qu'Appelle, they have got along very well.

They numbered at the last annuity payments, one hundred and seventy-six souls, one hundred and twenty-four of whom are now on the reserve. The absentees are, in a measure, accounted for by a family living at Skunk Bluff, and another family at Turtle Mountain, United States. Nineteen of the children are at the Qu'Appelle Industrial School, and ten are at the Presbyterian Boarding School.

Since 30th June last, the births are entered eleven, and the deaths six.

Farm Work.

The band had ninety-five acres in crop last year, namely: seventy-seven acres wheat, two acres oats, six acres rye, six acres potatoes, two acres turnips, and two acres gardens. The yield was one thousand four hundred and seventy-five bushels wheat, one hundred and two bushels oats, forty-five bushels rye, six hundred and eighty-four bushels of potatoes, two hundred and forty-two bushels turnips. The produce of the gardens was eaten as it grew.

They have gristed a good deal of their wheat, the result being a yield of flour from fifteen to twenty-four pounds to each bushel.

The crops are owned by thirty-six different Indians, the largest farmer being George Asham, who had eighteen acres wheat, one acre oats, quarter acre potatoes, and an eighth of an acre turnips. Coming next to him is Tom Stevenson and Wah-chaw, who had twelve acres wheat and a quarter acre of potatoes. Following these are nineteen with four acres wheat or less, and potatoes, and some turnips, and fourteen raised roots only. The crops were grown upon thirty-seven acres summer fallow, three acres back-setting, and the balance spring plowing, the back-setting proved to be the cleanest and best crop.

There are twenty-nine men on the reserve fit to do a day's work; in this number are included some boys over seventeen years old.

The forty families live in thirty-one houses. Some of the houses may be called comfortable dwellings, while others of them are by comparison mere huts. Tom Stevenson's new house is the best Indian house in the agency, being a story and a half, floored upstairs and down, and comfortably furnished. He has also good stables and a good granary. Although he is "treaty," he is an intelligent half-breed. His wife is a daughter of deceased Chief Pasquah, and owes her domestic knowledge to Mrs. Hockley, who taught her to be a civilized woman.

The following Indians have built new houses since the last inspection : E-chu-was-ce-qua-poo, Wah-chau, Josiah Matoney, Tom Stevenson. These houses are finished with floors, windows, &c., and two of them are story and a-half with thatched roofs. Peter Dubois, James Dubois, Au-ta-pah have new houses, but they are not floored, and have only the ordinary mud roof.

If these Indians had good building timber available, I have no doubt but their buildings would assume a more substantial appearance : as it is, they do pretty well in this way under the circumstances.

Most of them are accumulating useful farming implements, which they have purchased from the proceeds of the sale of farm produce, animals, wood and hay. Tom Le Mack has a waggon and two sets of bob-sleighs. Assinacappo has a waggon. John Asham has a waggon, a share in a mower, a bob-sleigh, and a good set of harness. Go-to-wess has a waggon and bob-sleighs. Ka-kee-ke-sick has a mower, horse rake and bob-sleighs. William Dubois has a waggon. Peter Dubois has a waggon. Albert Asham has a waggon and bob-sleighs. E-cha-was-com-e-qua-poo has a waggon and bob-sleighs. Josiah Matoney has a waggon. Sam Seers has a waggon and bob-sleighs. Antoine Seers has a waggon, bob-sleighs, mower, horse rake. and a light waggon. George Asham has a waggon and bob-sleighs. Tom Stevenson has a waggon, bob-sleighs, cutter, light waggon, plow, harrows, double harness, mower and horse rake. Charley Asham has a share in a mower along with his brother John.

Most of the men of this band are handy about making bob-sleighs, wooden ox collars, &c., and some of them are fair rough carpenters.

The following women of this band have profited by the domestic instruction of Mrs. Hockley, to the extent that they can knit, cut and make dresses, men's clothing, make butter and bread, and perform general housework satisfactorily : Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Echias, Maggie Le Mack, Mary Pasqua, Mrs. Tom Le Mack, Mrs. Sam Seers, Mrs. Antoine Seers, Mrs. Thomas Daniels, Mrs. John Le Mack. Nearly all the other women can do rough housework with more or less expertness.

Live Stock.

This band has one hundred and seventeen head of cattle under departmental control, and Tom Stevenson has five head, his own private property. They own seventy horses.

The cattle are in the hands of thirty individuals and are pretty evenly divided. Tom Le Mack has seven head. Wah-chan (Pasquah's son) coming next with six head. The cattle consist of forty-one oxen, twenty-six cows, twenty-two steers, twelve heifers, eight bull and eight heifer calves.

The animals are all domesticated and stabled during the winter, each owner of cattle having a stable which I found to be in good repair, clean, and well provided with hay.

Individual Indians were allowed to kill twelve animals for their own use during the winter, and three were killed and taken into store for general issue.

Standing Buffalo Band, No. 78 (Sioux).

Farmer Hockley has charge of this band also.

It is eight years since I visited this band. They still continue to live in a village in the gulch running up from the lake. Some of the houses have had additions built to them, others have been entirely rebuilt ; a good many of them are now floored ; some contain cooking stoves, chairs, tables, lamps and sleeping bunks. The houses generally were clean. The women and children were fairly well dressed, and appear to be in easy circumstances.

Some eighteen or twenty of the men were at home ; those away were chopping and hauling firewood to the town of Fort Qu'Appelle. They are all strong looking fellows, and look well able to do a good day's work.

When all are at home, there are about one hundred and seventy-five souls in this band, but as they are not paid annuities, and hold their national objection to being

counted, it is difficult to arrive at their exact numbers. Some families visit about a great deal, going away for a week, a month, a year at a time. The working Indians are about one-sixth of the population on the reserve, and number from fifteen to twenty-five.

There are forty dwellings, ten of these have no floors, twenty have the ordinary mud roof, and twenty have thatched roofs; three contain cooking stoves, and four have box stoves.

Some improvements of a permanent nature have been made since the last inspection. Chas-che-cha has built a new house, it has a mud roof, but it is floored. James's son-in-law has a new house; mud roof, no floor. Although this house has no floor, it was particularly clean, and neatly arranged. Chands-pah-wah-tah has a new house and a new stable, the house has a thatched roof and is floored. Pah-dah-nah has a new house; mud roof and a kind of floor. Wee-ah-mah-tappe has a new stable with a ridge pole roof. E-ne-tah-do-tah, a new stable and corrall. Moses rebuilt his house; it has a thatched roof, is floored, and very clean. U-ze-che rebuilt his house; it has an ordinary mud roof, and is floored. O-cow-o-pah rebuilt his house; it has a thatched roof, and is floored.

All the fences have been rebuilt, and nearly all the stables. A number of the stables are furnished with staunchions, which is the most convenient and economical manner for confining catttle in their stables.

The band sold large quantities of dry cord wood to the flour mills in Fort Qu'Appelle, the price received was \$2 a cord in trade, or \$1.75 in cash.

There are several Indians who have already commenced to purchase useful articles to assist them in farming. Susie Patrice owns a farm waggon and bob-sleighs and a buggy. My-cam-e-how and Doctor each own a farm waggon. Frank and Moses have each bob-sleighs, and nearly every family has a light waggon.

Farm Work.

They had in crop last year twenty-seven acres of wheat, four acres oats, five acres potatoes, two acres turnips, one acre gardens; total, thirty-nine acres.

Six acres of this wheat was on breaking, and the balance spring plowing. The wheat yielded six hundred bushels, one hundred bushels is being saved for seed, the oats yielded two hundred bushels, twenty are being kept for seed and the balance has either been sold or fed. Turnips yielded seven hundred bushels, and the potatoes a like quantity, of the latter one hundred and fifty bushels have been stored for seed, and the balance are being used by the band.

They have made some preparation for the spring seeding, having thirteen acres summer fallowed. Susie Patrice has six acres, Luswiss six acres, Chunk-how one acre, and four acres fall ploughed.

Thirteen of these Indians farm in severalty, and fifteen others (men and boys) had a common field, containing two acres potatoes, and one and a-half acres turnips. Potatoes and turnips were grown in the gulch, the wheat on the high bench land. The frost came about the same time in both situations.

The births entered since July, 1890, are four, and the deaths eleven. The deaths were principally among children, there being nine between the ages of one and three years.

They have forty-seven head of cattle, under Departmental control, namely, nineteen oxen, eight cows, seven steers, six heifers, three bull and four heifer calves. They are in the hands of fourteen persons, ten having a yoke of oxen and one cow each, the others are distributed in numbers of two, three, four, five and six animals each.

Although the oxen have been worked hard, hauling cordwood to Fort Qu'Appelle all winter (the band's principal source of sustenance), they were in fair condition. The cows and young stock also looked well. They had abundance of hay, having stacked one hundred and twenty-two tons.

Each farmer has a stable and some of them corralls also, they were clean and had the appearance of being well looked after.

They have forty-five private horses. They killed, by permission, six head of their cattle during the winter, for beef.

There is a boarding and day school here, under the supervision of the Roman Catholic Church, it is directed and taught by Mr. and Mrs. Norman Leslie. I visited the schoolroom, there were eighteen pupils present, ten of them were boarders.

Home Farm.

Farmer Hockley raised three hundred bushels oats and twenty bushels potatoes for the use of his farm. He has two horses, two calves and a native mare and colt in his charge, and he put up twenty tons of hay.

He has been living in his new house only a short time. It is a very suitable house for a farmer, being of moderate size, frame, on a stone foundation, having a good cellar. It is situated on a living stream or creek, but he has also a good well with a pump in it.

I audited the farmer's books and checked them with those of the agency. I found both the receipts and issues entered regularly and accurately.

I examined the goods in use and condemned those worn and useless. I also examined the cattle registers, and found them kept according to form, and to agree with the quarterly returns sent in to the commissioner's office.

Instructress Mrs. Hockley makes regular weekly visits to the Indian houses, and encourages the women and girls to come to her for instruction in housewifery. It is well known how difficult they are to deal with being so generally indolent, improvident and naturally of dirty habits, but she has done much to ameliorate their condition. Her influence would be greater had the Indians means to build better houses, for it is hard for them to be neat and tidy housewives in a seven by nine log hut without a floor, and where the whole family live, cook, eat, sleep and use it as a nursery.

Divine service is held every second Sunday by the Presbyterian clergyman at the house of Tom Stevenson. The attendance of Indians is very good; and every second Sunday service is held at the Presbyterian boarding school, where they attend in large numbers.

Muscowpetung Band, No. 80.

E. C. Stewart, farmer, Farm 4b,—This band numbered 125 at the last annuity payment, namely 34 men, 53 women, 16 boys and 22 girls; the number resident on the reserve 96, the absentees being reported at Long Lake; 20 men are classed able-bodied, and able to do a day's work.

They live in 16 houses. These houses are low buildings of logs, with mud roofs, containing one room only. Some of these houses are of fair size, clean, and exhibit an appearance of comparative comfort, while others are small, dirty and overcrowded.

Since 30th June the vital record shows: Births six, and deaths seven (four of them children).

Farm Work.

The band had 63 acres in crop, namely, 52 acres wheat, 7 acres potatoes and 4 acres gardens; yielding 440 bushels wheat and 250 bushels potatoes; 100 bushels of wheat and fifty bushels of potatoes are being kept for seed.

There is a great drawback to farming operations on this reserve on account of the failure to get water on the bench land at a reasonable depth. For this reason it becomes necessary for the Indians to have their houses and stables in the valley. They did not do any fall plowing.

The band had 274 tons hay in stack in October. From this quantity they supplied 76 tons to the Department for the Government herd of cattle, and 71 tons on contract to the Mounted Police. They have not fed much to their own cattle as they regularly stabled only their working oxen.

The farmer planted a small crop, but the yield was insignificant; seven acres oats yielding only seventy bushels, and seven acres rye and half an acre potatoes were a total failure. He put up twenty-five tons of hay for his horse and cow.

The band have ninety head of cattle, namely twenty-five oxen, twenty-three cows, seventeen steers, eleven heifers, six bull and eleven heifer calves, they are on the hands of eighteen Indians. Every ox was worked more or less all winter hauling hay to Regina. They have thirteen stables, which are badly constructed, few of the Indians stable more of their cattle than the working oxen and they do this more to have them handy, than for any kindness towards them. Their ponies receive all their attention of this kind. They have thirty-two horses.

The farmer has a comfortable residence, the premises are kept in a neat and orderly manner. I audited his books, and checked them with those of the agency, I found all goods entered regularly, and the issues agreed with the ration sheets. I examined the goods in use, and struck from the list those worn out.

I checked the cattle registers, and observed that it will take a "round up" to reconcile them with the returns.

Indian Office and Agency Buildings.

The agency buildings consist of agent's house, clerk's house, office storehouse, carpenter and blacksmith's shop, stables &c., they were all freshly painted last summer, and are in good repair. They are kept in a manner creditable to the department.

I audited the books, and after taking stock compared the same with the balances of the different accounts.

I also examined the goods in use and condemned those worn out.

The office work had been performed in a regular manner, and systematically. Letters and circulars received, copies of farm returns and agency returns were properly filed.

Vital Statistics.

The records for the fiscal year 1890-91 shows total births twenty-four, total deaths seventy-seven.

An account is kept of the individual earnings of the Indians of this agency; from 30th June 1890 to 31st March 1891, the gross earnings of all the bands are entered, and amount to \$5,527, this amount is made up as follows, for sales of fire wood, \$1,081, for sales of hay, \$3,407, for sales of beef, \$228, miscellaneous earnings \$810.

In reviewing the work performed in this agency, I would wish to give honour where honour is due. Mr. Lash is a most efficient Indian Agent, and the Instructors are experienced men in the management of Indians. The present standing of the Indians has been reached by years of patient teaching and good example. The families of the officials have not been without their good influence, upon the women of the bands, kind measures have been at work in that direction, and their good effects can be seen in every Indian household.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. P. WADSWORTH,

Inspector Indian Agencies.

SCUGOG RESERVE.

SCUGOG, ONT., 26th, October 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th, June 1891.

I have no material changes to note in the affairs of the Scugog Band since my last report. Farming operations have been carried on as usual, and have proved fairly successful, some of the Indians raising large crops of wheat, oats and peas, the crops turned out much better than last season. I have never seen their garden crops looking as well

as this year, large quantities of potatoes and corn were raised by several of the Indians, the result of care and industry. I also report with pleasure, that the use of liquor among the band is becoming less every year only a very few of the Indians are addicted at all to drink, and I yet hope to see this degrading and injurious habit thoroughly and completely stamped out. The hotel keepers and dealers will not sell any Indian intoxicants, but a few besotted wrecks of white men still run the risk of procuring them whiskey occasionally, but I will sooner or later convict these parties, and when caught I intend punishing them so severely, it will prove a lesson to others.

The good fishing still proves a source of considerable profit to this band, not only during the summer months, but all through the winter as well. They succeeded in taking with hook and line through the ice large numbers of fine bass, all they wanted for home consumption, besides shipping every week quantities to Toronto and other points, getting for them eight and nine cents per lb. (whole) for all they could ship, fully supplying the Toronto market. I have tried to make as careful an estimate of fish taken, as possible, but owing to the large quantities used for home consumption, it is hard to arrive at an exact estimate.

I am glad to report, that most of the Scugog Indians are almost free from debt, and with a very few exceptions are comfortable, contented and happy.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. B. McDERMOT,

Agent.

RIVER BOURGEOIS, N.S., 1st October, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In forwarding my annual report, with tabular statement, on the state of the Indians of this district, I regret to have to say that the Indians suffered severely the last winter and spring from the ravages of "la grippe," which has been epidemic among the Indians, as well as among the white people, in this part of the country. The services of two physicians were required for a time to render needed medical aid to the plague-stricken people; and, notwithstanding the best efforts of these gentlemen to save life, a number of children and three or four adults succumbed to the disease. At present all are well, and no traces of the sickness are to be found among them.

In regard to their circumstances, I do not know that any improvement can be reported; and there is no indication, at far as I can see, of any increased interest being taken in the work of cultivating the land. I find these Indians more inclined to the occupation of fishing than that of farming. They own a few large boats, which they built themselves, and those who are able to get the necessary outfit make a fairly successful fishing.

The school on the reserve continues in operation. Those children who are regular in attendance make fair progress. A number of families move away during the summer months into neighbouring towns and villages, and their children are on this account deprived of the benefits of the school for a considerable portion of the year.

The new church on Indian Island has been opened this year for divine service. It is a neat and commodious edifice, well built and comfortably furnished—a lasting credit to the faith and religious zeal of the Indian population and to all others who contributed towards the good work. The Indians of the whole island are sincerely grateful for the substantial aid granted by the Department—at this time so much needed. And I also beg to take this opportunity of thanking the Government for the timely assistance thus afforded the poor Micmacs of Cape Breton.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. McKENZIE,

Indian Agent.

NORTH-EASTERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
CHATHAM HEAD, N.B., 17th October, 1891.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended 30th June, 1891, and tabular statement of Indian matters in connection with the lands under my superintendency.

Eel River Reserve, Restigouche County.

There is little to report different, from my last, in connection with this band; they follow the usual avocations—fishing, labouring for white men, and a little farming, the latter not receiving as much attention as it might, although the chances for farming are not very good.

They have been cut off from their fishing by changes in the local fishing regulations, but are fairly comfortable.

Papineau Reserve, Gloucester County.

The Indians who remain on this reserve and exert themselves are very comfortable; they can earn a great deal acting as guides, the Nepisiguit being famous for its salmon and trout fishing. Their land is good, and they are able to cultivate it. Some of them hunt in the winter, and do well with the pelts they have to sell. The Indians who have left the reserve are not doing well.

Red Bank Reserve, Northumberland County.

This settlement, on the Miramichi, lies at the mouth of the Little South-West River, on the Main North-West, both fine rivers for fish, but the laws are so stringent the Indians derive little benefit from fishing.

Their land is good, and any of them who give it their attention can make themselves comfortable.

There is quite a village near, with saw and grist mills, and they have good opportunities of helping themselves if so disposed. They have also a neat chapel and resident priest.

Eel Ground, Northumberland County.

This reserve has a large population. It is nicely situated on the Main North-West branch of the Miramichi; the land is very fair and yields good crops. There are a number of comfortable houses, a neat church and school-house. The priest of the district visits them at stated times, and the school teacher, Mr. Michael Flinn, endeavours to impress upon the children the necessity of attention to their studies. A number of the men work in the ships and mills during the summer, earning a good deal, but they suffer from the use of liquor, which it seems impossible to keep from them.

Burnt Church, Northumberland County.

This band is not as comfortable as it ought to be, considering its many advantages. This land is fair, and they have fishing nearly all the year round. They have an old church, which is kept in good repair, and a very good school-house, under the charge of a young lady.

This reserve has the largest population of any in my superintendency, and at their great festival of Ste. Anne they have a number of visitors, and all work is suspended for a week for its celebration.

Big Cove, Kent County.

This is a fine reserve, and the Indians are in good circumstances; their land is very good, and they give a good deal of attention to fishing, and to the manufacturing of rustic furniture, for which they are well paid. They also work in the mills in summer and in the lumber camps in winter. There is a nice church in good repair, and they are determined to keep it so.

Indian Island, Kent County.

This band depends chiefly on fishing. The reserve is small, and the land not very good, but they raise more or less crop every year. They have a nice church, and deserve credit for the use they have made of their opportunities.

Buctouche, Kent County.

This is as good a reserve for farming purposes as any in the superintendency, but it is now partly settled by white men. Many of the Indians have left, but those who remain are fairly comfortable, and can do very well by fishing and farming.

Shediac, Westmoreland County.

This band is not improving. The Indians as a rule do not try to improve, and their roving propensities are fostered by the ease with which they can move about by rail, and the bad effects are seen in their condition. A few of them living on the Abonshagan, below Shediac, try to farm a little, and were more comfortable than the majority.

Fort Folly, Westmoreland County.

This band has a poor chance, the land being poor and no firewood on it. The Indians manufacture their wares, and fish a little. They also have a church on the reserve. There is a stone quarry quite near, but that is work which they do not appear to try.

I cannot say that this band is improving. There is little or no change; they move along in the usual way, and will always do so. There appears to be a little ambition and a desire to improve in some sections, but the majority are careless, thinking only of the present, and feel as if the Government should give them whatever they want.

Notwithstanding the stringency of the regulations regarding the sale of spirituous liquor to the Indians they do procure it, and are made miserable by its use. I trust we may by some means be able to put a stop to it.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. SARGEANT,

Indian Agent.

BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

BATTLEFORD, 29th September, 1891.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my eighth annual report of the Battleford Industrial School, also inventory of all Government property under my charge.

It is most gratifying to report that the instruction imparted to the Indian youth in all departments during the past year has been attended with excellent results.

In the class-rooms the pupils continue to make good progress under the able tuition of Mr. and Mrs. Ashby, who have worked faithfully in the discharge of their respective duties. The half-time system has worked admirably, thereby giving all the pupils half a day in the class-room and half a day at industrial training, thus making the best possible use of the time.

Attendance.

We commenced the year with fifty-six pupils on the roll and closed with one hundred and twenty, thus materially augmenting the number in a few months. A number of these children were procured from the Duck Lake and Carlton agencies by the Commissioner and myself during the winter.

No objections were raised by the Indians on account of the long distance, as they were willing to send their children in the coldest season of the year.

The fact that the Indians are becoming more and more civilized and christianized is very evident, together with the fact that they have an ardent desire to acquire knowledge, and to have their children trained to become useful citizens. This system of industrial schools appears to be the best channel through which to convey this knowledge.

TRADE INSTRUCTION.

Carpenter's Shop.—Mr. Gatley continues to be in charge of this department. During the past year the total earnings amount to \$630, that is for work done for the institution, reserves and agency. The pupils worked well, were obedient, and exhibited their skill in the work accomplished by them, our main object being to give them a thorough practical training.

Blacksmith's Shop.—During the early part of the year our blacksmith, Mr. McKinnon, was suffering from consumption, and could not devote full time to his work. He was a faithful, skilled and energetic man. He expired in the month of January. Since then the shop has been kept regularly open, and the pupils made good progress. As in previous years, all blacksmithing for the reserves and agency has been performed by our boys and smith.

You will be pleased to know that several pupils have left the school during the year, and are now termed "out-students."

From reports received from their guardians or masters, I have much pleasure in stating that they are giving general satisfaction. One main object before us is to keep a watchful care over those who leave the institution, and follow them through life, to be able to judge of the results of this training.

Two boys are running the grist and saw-mill at Onion Lake. Another has been transferred to Emmanuel College, Prince Albert, to be further instructed as a teacher.

Those who were trained as farmers have taken up land on the reserves and are retaining the civilizing influences and doing well.

Female Department.

The female pupils have made excellent progress in sewing, cooking, washing, ironing, general housework, etc., under their respective teachers, performing their duties cheerfully and satisfactorily; those in service are doing remarkably well and are highly spoken off by their guardians.

With increased accommodation, a greater number of girls could be advantageously trained, as there would be no difficulty in procuring them from the Duck Lake and Carlton agencies, and a great many more could be found in this district. An addition of forty by fifty feet would meet our requirements.

Improvements.

During the year the following improvements have been made:

A new laundry, with drying-room upstairs, properly fitted up.

Principal's residence, thirty-four by twenty-two feet, two stories and a kitchen twenty by sixteen feet. This was built by our carpenter and boys, with the assistance of one man for a short time. The work was performed in a neat and workmanlike manner. The building is warm and comfortable.

The windmill also was completed and works admirably.

A first-class system of fire protection was also laid throughout the whole building, a large tank being placed in the attic of the main building, with over-flow pipes to fill other tanks, thus enabling us always to have a good supply of water on hand.

The boys' and girls' lavatories have also been fitted up with baths, wash basins and a good supply of water. The attic of the new addition has been lathed and plastered, and made into a comfortable sewing and knitting room. The basement has also been lathed and plastered, and is now a comfortable play-room for the girls.

The drain which was laid last fall seven hundred feet in length has been a great boon to the institution, and rendered it much more healthy.

All the improvements have been made in the right direction, and show the good judgment of the Commissioner in expending the money to the best possible advantage, and the results are very marked.

The sanitary condition of the children has been generally good. There has been only one death during the year and that from consumption.

To complete the requirements of the institution we need a new hospital, blacksmith's shop and recreation room for the boys.

The pupils have made good progress in speaking the English language, and still continue to improve in this respect.

I cannot close without expressing my appreciation of the great interest taken in the institution by the Commissioner, and for the valuable aid rendered by Agents Williams and McKenzie in obtaining pupils for the school.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. CLARKE,

Principal.

METLAKAHTLA, B.C., 28th October, 1891.

To the Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward to your Department my annual report and tabular statement for the North-West Coast Indian Agency for the year ended 30th June, 1891.

The Indians of this district are as quiet and peaceable as they can be after such a turbulent time as existed for many years amongst them.

Those of the northern portion of the district have not earned quite as much money at the salmon canneries this year as formerly, owing to a partial failure of the salmon run on the Skeena and Naas Rivers.

Many of these Indians went to the hop fields of Puget Sound for employment, where they also failed to obtain much labour, and realized but little profit.

The high price of furs, however, and the many new employments furnished for Indians by white settlers, and new salmon canneries being constantly built, together with the ease with which Indians can procure abundance of shell fish and venison, renders their subsistence practically safe at all times.

Of course there are always a few destitute helpless ones requiring slight assistance by the Department.

The reservation of Indian lands in this district having been completed this year by the Reserve Commissioner, the land agitation and consequent hostile feelings will gradually vanish.

These Indians are amply provided with land.

The little steamer *Vigilant*, belonging to the Department here, has been very useful this year, not only to your agent, but also in otherwise assisting Government work on the coast.

The steamer has been greatly improved this year by the addition of a new brass propeller and some alterations which were made to the machinery.

The Metlakahtla Industrial School has been most successfully conducted this year also, the Principal Mr. Scott having secured the entire confidence of even the educated agitators amongst the Indians, who at first proclaimed aloud that the "Government school would prove an additional snare to the poor Indian."

There were many deaths amongst the Indians of some bands last spring by influenza, notably the Hydah, the Kitkahtlas and the Kitek-shaus.

The missionary doctors and teachers deserve great credit for their enthusiastic work among and attention to sick Indians, one doctor having had no less than eighty patients daily for about three weeks, and attending to them at their different cabins. The missionary teachers provided many necessaries and comforts for the sick people.

The principal place of sickness was at the Skeena River canneries.

The completion of a new hospital at Metlakahtla for Indian and white patients has already been a great blessing to many sick Indians.

The deaths caused by "la grippe" are, partly, the cause of a decrease in the numbers of some of the bands.

The notable increase to the populations of Bella Bella and China Hat is caused principally by the absorption of the entire band of Coquettes, whose village was destroyed by fire last year.

Several buildings at Metlakahtla were unfortunately destroyed by fire last May, causing the destruction also of the agency building and office, together with some Government property of small value.

Another new and commodious agent's residence and office is being constructed at Metlakahtla.

The Indians of this district have been supplied this year with the usual amount of free medicines from the Indian Department through the missionaries and medical men here, also with such garden seeds as they require, and they have no reasonable grounds for complaint in any respect, either against the white settlers and traders in the district or against the Government.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. TODD,

Indian Agent.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

METLAKAHTLA, B.C., 2nd November, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith an inventory of the Government property under my charge, and also to submit the following as my report for the fiscal year ended the 30th June last.

At the commencement of the year twenty-two pupils were in the school. Three more were shortly afterwards admitted, and the increased number, twenty-five, was maintained until about the end of the year, when it was reduced to nineteen.

In the beginning of April the epidemic influenza known as "la grippe" visited the Indian village here, and shortly afterwards extended to this institution, attacking all officers and pupils, except the trades instructor and two of the boys. Charles Wesley, a bright little Hydah, the first attacked, although tended with much care, died after a month's illness. Trade and class instruction was suspended for three weeks. The want of sufficient accommodation was much felt. My office and sitting-room had for three weeks to be set apart for the treatment of the worst cases. Bishop Ridley, the Rev. R. W. Gurd, Mr. Agent Todd and Miss Dickenson kindly extended to the school their sympathy and assistance.

Under class instruction the progress of pupils, with two or three exceptions, has been satisfactory. The elder boys, who were admitted during the first year of the school's existence, understand and speak English fairly well.

Thirteen boys received some instruction in carpentry—the trade likely to be of the greatest service to them on leaving—and the most of these exhibit an aptitude for the work. The instructor with their help, built a work-shop, drying-room, fowl-house and wood-shed, besides making clothes-presses and other articles of furniture; and with the

help of the pupils generally, kept our roads, etc., in repair, and attended to the fatigues work of of the institution.

Such changes as have been made in the *personnel* of the staff have much improved the working efficiency of the school, besides effecting a saving in payments under "salaries and wages."

Dr. Ardagh, on many occasions during the year, kindly visited and prescribed for the pupils without making any charge.

The conduct of the boys continues good, and a spirit of contentment prevails in the school.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. R. SCOTT,

Principal.

VICTORIA, B.C., 16th November, 1891.

P. O'REILLY, Esq.,
Indian Reserve Commissioner,
Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the following report, covering the past season's work.

In obedience to your instructions of the 3rd of April, I organized a party and left Victoria on the 15th of that month for Nass River, for the purpose of completing the surveys of the Kincolith, Stony Point and Grenville reserves, arriving there on the 20th.

Having finished the above mentioned work, I proceeded to Observatory Inlet on the 2nd of May, and there continued the surveys which were begun by me last season.

On the 21st of May I started for the head of Portland Canal, and surveyed the three reserves in that locality. This completed the survey of all the allotments which had been made to the Nass River Indians.

On the 6th June I took passage per steamer "Danube" for the Skeena River, where I surveyed three small reserves for the Tsimpsean Indians.

I was greatly detained through stormy weather, both on the Skeena River and while *en route* to Lowe Inlet, and did not arrive at that place until the 19th of June. Here I surveyed the Kumowa reserve for the Kitkahtla Indians.

I then moved camp to Hartly Bay, and surveyed the Kul-ka-yu reserve belonging to the Kitkahta Indians, and thence to Kitkahtla Bay, where I surveyed all the reserves which had been allotted to this tribe.

On the 15th of July I moved camp to Kitimat, and completed the survey of the reserves for that tribe.

From Kitimat I moved to the head of Gardner Inlet, where I surveyed three reserves for the Kitlope Indians, and then returned to Hartly Bay, where I arrived on the 18th of August.

While at Hartly Bay, I received instructions from you regarding the survey of additional reserves allotted to the Kitkahtla Indians, and I decided first to survey all those which were in exposed positions on the coast, and on the 19th of August I left Hartly Bay with this end in view and surveyed Pa-aat, Klap-thlon, Kul and Key-ar-ka reserves, returning to Dolphin Island on the 3rd of September.

I had great difficulty in carrying out my work on this island, owing to the continuous stormy weather and the roughness of the coast line, which I found greater in extent of mileage than I anticipated. I also surveyed Grassy and Sand Islands for this tribe.

Owing to the inclement state of the weather I deemed it advisable to strike camp and move to Hartly Bay, but while *en route* for that place I was picked up by the steamer "Princess Louise," where I met you, and having explained how inadvisable it would be to retain the party in the field longer, I received your instructions to report at Victoria, after completing the survey of the Alert Bay industrial school reserve.

This I did, and arrived in Victoria on the 1st of November, where I paid off my party, having first carefully stored the camp equipment.

I have enclosed a schedule showing the reserves surveyed and the number of miles run. This return is not very large, owing to the great distance which the reserves are apart, the total distance covered by canoe for the season being 825 miles.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. A. DEVEREUX,

Indian Reserve Surveyor.

SCHEDULE of Reserves Surveyed by F. A. Devereux, 1891.

Date.	Tribe.	Chains.	Miles.	Remarks.
<i>Nass River Indians.</i>				
April	Reserve No. 14	366		
do	do 9	280		
do	do 10	340		
May	do 28	130		
do	do 25	398		
do	do 27	150		
do	do 26	396		
do	do 17	80		
do	do 18	285		
do	do 19	65	31.12	
<i>Tsimpsean Indians.</i>				
June	Reserve No. 23	32		
do	do 22	38		
do	do 24	40		
do	Connections 22 and 23	100	2.63	
<i>Kitkahltla Indians.</i>				
June	Reserve No. 3	356		
August	do 6	54		
do	do 5	142		
do	do 18	185		
do	do 17	59		
September	do 1	2420		
October	do 2	12		
do	do 4	38	40.82	
<i>Kitkahltla Indians.</i>				
June	Reserve No. 4	240		
July	do 1	345		
do	do 2	8		
do	do 3	94		
do	Connections 1, 2 and 3	156	10.54	
<i>Kitimat Indians.</i>				
July	Reserve No. 2	285		
do	do 3	90		
do	do 1	331		
do	do 4	52		
do	Connections 2 to 3	100	10.73	
<i>Kitlope Indians.</i>				
August	Reserve No. 3	95		
do	do 2	233		
do	do 1	360	8.60	
October	Alert Bay "Indian Industrial School Reserve"	380	4.75	
Total distance run			109.19	
do travelled by canoe			825.00	

VICTORIA, B. C., November 16th, 1891.

HON. P. O'REILLY,

Indian Reserve Commissioner, Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—In obedience to your instructions of the 8th May last I left Victoria on the 13th of the same month with a party of five men via Canadian Pacific railway for Ashcroft where I took the British Columbia Express company's stage and travelled over one hundred and fifty miles north to Soda creek on the Fraser river, and surveyed the reserves at Soda creek and Deep creek.

On the 15th June I crossed the Fraser river and proceeded to the Toosey Indian Reserve in the Chilcotin District forty-five miles from Soda creek. Here I surveyed the reserve and hay meadow for these Indians, and also examined the ditch at the head waters of Mackin river to report on the practicability of diverting the head waters of said creek into the north fork of Riskie creek.

On 3rd July I left Riskie creek and travelled forty-five miles west to the Anahan Reserve on the Upper Chilcotin river. I surveyed the main reserve of these Indians, and as they strongly objected to the survey of their hay meadow, claiming that they should get it all, I deemed it advisable to defer this survey until I received further instructions.

On 20th July I crossed the Chilcotin river to the west side a few miles above Hanceville. The river at that time of the year being very high I experienced great difficulty in crossing my outfit which I managed however without accident. I then surveyed the reserves for the Stone Indians, and recrossed the Chilcotin river, where with my party I proceeded in accordance with your instructions recently received to the hay meadow of the Anahan Indians and surveyed this reserve.

On 14th August I left the Anahan Reserve in Upper Chilcotin and started for Canim lake in Lillooet District. On my way there I laid over one day (18th August) to survey the Toosey Indian Fishery situate on the Fraser river a few miles below the mouth of the Chilcotin. Then continued via Chimney creek and the Cariboo road, reaching Canim lake, over one hundred and sixty miles from the Anahan Reserve, on 18th August. I there surveyed the reserves for the Canim Lake Indians.

On 15th September I started with my party by the Cariboo waggon road, and travelled eighty miles to the Bonaparte river a few miles above Cache creek, where I surveyed an addition to the old reserve for the Bonaparte Indians.

On 28th September I left the Bonaparte Reserve and travelled by team and the Canadian Pacific railway, via Ashcroft to Spatsum. Here I also surveyed an addition to the old reserve, and made some alterations in the old surveys, then proceeded with pack horses eighteen miles east to Highland Valley, where I surveyed the hay meadows for the Cook's Ferry Indians.

On 17th October I left Highland Valley and travelled by pack horses to Spence's Bridge, where I surveyed an addition to the old reserve of the Cook's Ferry Indians, situate about one mile south of Spence's Bridge on the Canadian Pacific railway, and completed my season's work on 2nd November.

Leaving Spences' Bridge the same day with my party, I arrived in Victoria the following night and stored my outfit as instructed.

During the season the weather was favourable throughout, as we did not lose more than five days altogether. We had frequent summer frosts in the high lands, but nothing occurred during the trip to delay the progress of the survey.

Appended hereto is a schedule showing the reserves surveyed and mileage chained by me during the season.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

O. FLETCHER, *D.L.S.*

RETURN of Indian Reserves, showing mileage during season of 1891, as surveyed by
O. Fletcher, D.L.S.

Date Commenced.	Tribes and Reserves.	Chains.	Miles.	Remarks.
	<i>Soda Creek Indians.</i>			
May 30	Reserve No. 1	448·50		
	do 3	1120·00	19·66	
	<i>Toosey Indians.</i>			
June 18	Connection	90·00		Includes offset, 10 chains.
	Reserve No. 1	960·00		
	do 2	300·00		
	do 3	44·35	17·43	
	<i>Anahan Indians.</i>			
July 7	Reserve No. 1	1330·29		Includes offset, 9·78 chains.
Aug. 8	do 2	537·36	22·60	
	do 27·50 do			
	<i>Stone Indians.</i>			
July 21	Reserve No. 1	929·60		
	Connection	83·57		
	Reserve No. 2	340·00	16·91	
	<i>Canim Lake Indians.</i>			
Aug. 27	Reserve No. 1	1020·00		
	Connections	40·72		
	Reserve No. 2	160·00	15·26	
	<i>Bonaparte Indians.</i>			
Sept. 21	Reserve No. 3a	524·28	6·55	
	<i>Cook's Ferry Indians.</i>			
	Spatsum Reserve, No. 11a	205·67		
	do Reserves (alterations)	69·12		
	Highland Valley Reserve, No. 12	389·79		Includes offset, 22 chains.
	do Connection	140·80		
	do Reserve, No. 13	360·46		
	do Connection	187·15		
	do Reserve, No. 14	300·00		
	do Connection	43·75		
	do Reserve, No. 15	340·00		
	Spencer's Bridge Reserve, No. 4a	173·17	27·62	
	Total	10138·58	126·03	

O. FLETCHER,
D.L.S.

VICTORIA, 9th November, 1891.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., November 17th, 1891.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, for your information, my report of the work performed during the past year by the Reserve Commission and by the two parties employed in the survey of Indian Reserves in British Columbia.

As previously reported to you, Mr. Devereux and party, acting under my instructions, on the 5th April proceeded to the north coast to complete the survey of reserves for the Nishgar tribe of Indians which were left unfinished last year. Mr. Devereux commenced his work on the Nass River, and from thence proceeded to Observatory Inlet and Portland Canal. He was afterwards employed in a similar manner at the mouth of the Skeena River and at Douglas and Gardner Inlets, where he completed the work entrusted to him. I had intended that Mr. Devereux should survey the several allotments for the Kitkahtla Indians, in which case the work on the entire coast of the mainland would have been completed, but owing to the boisterous weather prevalent at the time he was unable to visit some of the outlying fishing stations, and the rainy season having evidently set in, the party could no longer be worked to advantage. I therefore directed him to return to winter quarters. It is to be regretted that this course was necessary, as it will entail the expense of sending a party to that district next season for work that will occupy only a month or six weeks, should the weather prove favourable.

Taking into consideration that the weather during the whole summer has been so unpropitious to surveying operations, Mr. Devereux's returns show that he accomplished a fair average of work, and I have reason to be satisfied with him in every respect.

As directed in your letter of 13th April last, I informed Mr. O. Fletcher, D.L.S., that he had been appointed surveyor to the Indian Reserve Commission, and that gentleman reported himself for duty on the 1st May. With as little delay as possible I furnished him with the necessary instructions to enable him to commence operations, and having formed his party he proceeded to the interior of the mainland. He subsequently took the field, and surveyed the various reserves for the bands of Indians resident at Chilcotin, Soda Creek, Canim Lake, Bonaparte and Cook's Ferry, returning to Victoria on the 3rd November.

Your telegram of 13th June having conveyed to me your approval of my suggestions with regard to defining reserves for the Kitkahtla tribe of Indians on the various islands situated in Queen Charlotte Sound, I proceeded to Lowe Inlet in the steamer "Sir James Douglas," and having taken on board Mr. Agent Todd and an interpreter, I visited the island situated in the archipelago between the coast of the mainland and the Queen Charlotte group of islands, and I set apart fourteen reserves for the use of the above named tribe, in addition to those previously defined by me in 1882.

The allotment of reserves for Indians on the entire coasts of the mainland and of Vancouver Island is now finished.

To further carry out the arrangement approved by you, I again left Victoria on the 17th August in the steamer "Islander" and went in her to the mouth of the Skeena, and ascended that river in canoes to Hazleton, a distance of 190 miles. At this place I was joined by the local agent, Mr. Loring, who accompanied me during my stay in his district.

I visited and completed the allotment of reserves for the several bands of Indians resident at Babine Lake and on the Howgwilget River, and I also made reserves on the Skeena River at Hazleton, Kitseguecla, Kitsclas and Kitsumkaylum. I found the distances to be travelled far greater than I had been led to expect, and the trails in many places were almost impassible, which is to be accounted for by the fact that this part of the country is very little travelled by white men. These unforeseen difficulties, and the absence of the Indians from some of the villages, rendered it impossible for me to accomplish all that I had intended to do.

While a few of the Indians objected to reserves being made at all, on the ground that the whole country was virtually theirs, by far the greater number appeared glad that the land question was about to be finally settled, and expressed themselves well satisfied with the extent of the reserves I defined for them.

I append the reports of the surveyors, Messrs. Devereux and Fletcher, together with schedules showing the reserves surveyed and mileage run.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant:

P. O'REILLY,

Indian Reserve Commissioner.

PENETANGUISHENE AGENCY, 23rd November, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement of the Chippewa Indians of Beausoleil Band, for the year ended 30th June, 1891.

The population is now three hundred and fifty-seven, an increase of nine since last year. The increase by birth was thirteen, by immigration eight; decrease by death six, by emigration six. The deaths were all from natural causes, there being no epidemic of any sort on the reserve.

Their farm products are a little in advance of last year, and I believe they will now give more attention to farming than heretofore, being so much encouraged by the good returns they got and the excellent quality of the grain and potatoes.

The school on the reserve is still conducted by the same Indian teacher, Alfred McCue, and he takes great pains, and is certainly bringing the children on well who attend regularly.

Chief Samuel Assance has been elected for another term, and I must say I approve of the choice. I have always found him to be most honourable and painstaking, and of good moral character.

From the appearance of this year's crop, together with the fish they usually take, I think they will be amply provided for during the coming winter.

I am much pleased to find, from year to year, that there is much less intemperance, and during the past year only two cases of intoxication by Indians of this band came under my observation.

I think in every respect they are becoming more prosperous and comfortable.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. H. THOMPSON,

Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY, OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR,
WINNIPEG, 28th November, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herewith my fourteenth annual report of inspection of the different Indian agencies and reserves under my supervision in Treaties 1, 2, 3 and 5.

I am pleased to inform you that the advancement in civilization of the Indians within this superintendency is reasonably satisfactory, considering their inflexible adherence to the wandering and improvident habits inherited for generations unknown

from their untutored ancestors, who followed a roaming life over boundless prairies and through interminable forests in pursuit of a precarious subsistence. It is therefore evident from their nomadic habits that they had neither gardens nor dwelling-houses until the advent of fur-traders and missionaries among them two centuries ago, when the first glimmering rays of civilization penetrated through the clouds of ignorance and superstition which overshadowed their mental horizon for countless ages. Those intrepid English and French pioneers endured untold privations in establishing trading posts, missions and schools among these hostile savages, who attributed any calamity befalling them to those enthusiastic adventurers, and therefore frequently cruelly massacred them. Under those unfavourable and discouraging circumstances, these wild hunters and implacable warriors were gradually instructed in cultivating the ground for their livelihood, and in building rudely-constructed log-cabins, thatched with native grass or covered with cedar bark, for their protection from the severity of their hyperborean winters. Hence, when the Government negotiated with them, about twenty years ago, for the surrender of their lands, many of them were domiciled in the vicinities of the principal trading posts established throughout the country, and were annually raising considerable quantities of potatoes and corn, especially at St. Peters, Fort Alexander, Norway House, The Pas, Fairford, Islington, Lac Seul, and at some other trading centres ; but their transition from barbarism to civilization has been materially accelerated since the Government assumed the management of their affairs, in allotting them valuable reservations, giving them a stipulated amount of annuity money, supplying them with cattle, seed-grain, carpenters' tools, agricultural implements, dispensaries and schools ; and appointing teachers, physicians, agents, inspectors and superintendents to provide for their mental and physical requirements. The progress made by them under this intelligent policy resulted in their possessing at present three hundred and nineteen horses, two thousand six hundred and thirty head of cattle, six thousand five hundred and forty-seven bushels of wheat, seven hundred and sixteen of corn, two thousand eight hundred and fifty-two of oats, two thousand three hundred and forty of barley, fifty-one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight of potatoes, six thousand four hundred and fifty-nine tons of hay, one thousand four hundred and fifty-seven dwelling houses, seven hundred stables, fifty school houses, two industrial institutions, some mowers, reapers, threshing machines, and a large number of tools, implements, boats and canoes. There is no authentic history nor reliable tradition to enable us to determine the origin of the Indian race, but it is evident from the grammatical construction of their language and the perfection of its conjugations and declensions that they, at some remote period, had been a highly-cultivated and enlightened people, but subsequently degenerated to barbarism, and all their literature was ruthlessly obliterated by the waves of time. It is therefore difficult for them to regain the social and intellectual position once happily occupied by them, and consequently the utmost patience and perseverance are absolutely necessary in developing their dormant faculties and in elevating them to the moral, physical and intellectual plain of an independent, enlightened and prosperous community. The sudden disappearance of the buffalo and the fast-approaching extermination of game and fur-bearing animals are accomplishing a wonderful revolution in compelling them reluctantly to abandon the unprofitable pursuits of the chase and follow the example of those enterprising settlers who are beginning to extensively cultivate these fertile, undulating prairies, destined before many years to supply the markets of the world with their magnificent productions of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, fowls, cereals, roots and vegetables.

The opportune and judicious restrictions placed upon fishermen by recent regulations of the Fishery Department, in limiting their operations for commercial purposes, to the northern port of Lake Winnipeg, where they can carry on immense traffic in the finest white-fish in the Dominion, without interfering with the fisheries of the Indians in other parts of the lake, have largely protected the interests of the Indians without diminishing those of fishermen, who I am credibly informed have exported more white-fish during the present season, than in any previous one, and the Government is to be congratulated on having so admirably succeeded in effecting an amicable solution of

this intricate question which seriously threatened the most disastrous consequences to our impoverished Indian population who were apprehensive of starvation if this unrestricted traffic continued much longer, unless they were supported out of the public treasury, like their dependent kindred in the North-West Territories inasmuch as the lakes and rivers of the north lands from which they obtained their principal supply of food would, before many years elapsed, be utterly depleted of their choicest fish. I consider that not only the Indian agents are deserving of the everlasting gratitude of the Indians for their faithfulness in reporting to the Department the improvident destruction of their fisheries by American fishermen, or their accredited agents, but also his honour, Governor Schultz for the profound and uncompromising interest he manifested in the protection of their valuable fisheries from depletion, before they would be irretrievably ruined, and towards everything pertaining to their temporal welfare. Mr. Superintendent Wilnot likewise deserves a passing allusion for the invaluable services rendered by him in ably reporting to his minister the actual condition of the fisheries here, and in suggesting practical remedies for their better protection.

The position of the Indian agents in the superintendency had formerly been only a sinecure in comparison to what it recently has been, as the various duties incumbent upon them are annually increasing, such as visiting schools, examining quarterly returns from teachers, dispensing medicines to the sick, issuing rations to the destitute, giving instruction in agriculture, preventing trespasses on fishing and other reserves, making payments of annuities, obtaining statistical information preparing estimates for the next ensuing year, attending to the general correspondence of their respective agencies, etc., but notwithstanding these accumulated responsibilities, I am happy to inform you that those disciplined officers are performing these multifarious and laborious duties in so commendable and satisfactory a manner, that it is very exceptional now when any irregularity is discovered in all their transactions. I cannot omit in this connection to pay a passing tribute to the sterling worth and uncompromising integrity of the late lamented Indian Agents, Messrs. George McPherson, sen., of Assabaskasing, Lake-of-the-Woods and James McCracken of Coucheching, Rainy Lake, who laid within the present year, their unsullied official garments aside in death.

Since the appointment of Drs. Orton and Hanson as medical superintendents for the Claudeboye, Rat Portage, Contcheching and Savanne Agencies, they have been periodically visiting the different Indian bands immediately under their charge, and occasionally those of other agencies; prescribing treatment to those requiring it, and performing surgical operations when considered necessary. It is certainly due to Dr. Orton that I should mention a remarkable instance of a successful operation he performed at the Pas, in 1890, on a little Indian girl who was suffering from increase of the knee-joint and of the entire femoral bone, which he carefully removed without injuring the periosteum in which, he assured me, another bone was forming, but I doubted his judgment in attempting such an undertaking considering the surroundings unfavourable to the recovery of his patient, until I visited the Indian school there last summer and observed her standing in her class apparently in excellent health.

Messrs. Macrae and Betourney, the Inspectors of Protestant and Roman Catholic Indian schools, report that the majority of the teachers employed are incompetent; that the schoolhouses are generally inferior structures; and that many of them are provided with unsuitable furniture; and therefore recommend that more capable and enthusiastic educators be secured, and that better, more attractive and commodious buildings, supplied with patent seats, desks and other modern improvements, be substituted in place of those now in use. Now, although these representations are mainly correct, yet it must be remembered, that it is utterly impossible to secure, at the present salary of three hundred dollars per annum offered for a daily average attendance of up to twenty-five pupils, the services of efficient teachers to isolate themselves from congenial surroundings and live on remote reserves, with nothing except their own wandering thoughts to entertain them and while away the dismal hours, and with only that blessed hope for better days which springs eternal in the human breast to reconcile them to these solitudes, when they can easily obtain double the remuneration for conducting pro-

vincial schools where the enjoyment of kindred society, and all the advantages of civilization are accessible to them. I beg respectfully to submit in vindication of the inferiority of the schoolhouses and furniture complained of, that I venture the assertion without the slightest apprehension of any successful contradiction, that no public money has ever been expended more economically and advantageously by any Government of the Dominion, than in constructing and furnishing these buildings for the small amount of one hundred dollars appropriated by Parliament for the purpose, and I consider, that they were admirably adapted for the temporary purposes for which originally they were intended in opening schools on the reserves in compliance with the obligations in the conditions of the treaty made with the Indians. It would, in my opinion, be most unwarrantable for the Department to incur enormous expenses in supplying every reserve in this Superintendency with elegant and elaborate schoolhouses before it had any reasonable assurance of a sufficient attendance of pupils to justify such an outlay, more especially as the Indians were generally scattered all over the country fishing and hunting and would not, therefore, in all probability permanently settle on their reserves to any extent until many of these buildings would be rotten. It is a recognized physical law that it is necessary for children to creep, before they are capable of walking, so likewise it is equally absolutely essential in the intellectual development of the Indians, that primitive log schoolhouses should precede elegant structures with modern improvements and conveniences, but as the usefulness of many of these schoolhouses is gone, I respectfully would recommend that more substantial buildings, furnished with all modern conveniences be substituted in their places wherever the attendance will justify the Department in incurring the necessary expenses in connection therewith.

The number of Indians within my inspectorate receiving annuity at present is nine thousand one hundred and forty-six, of whom three thousand four hundred and sixteen are heathens ; three thousand one hundred and eighty-six are Episcopalians ; one thousand four hundred and ninety-two Methodists ; one thousand and thirty-eight Roman Catholics ; and fourteen Brethren. The number of children in the sixty-seven bands under my supervision is four thousand eight hundred and forty-six ; of legal age to be admitted to school, two thousand five hundred and twenty-two ; attending school, one thousand one hundred and ninety-eight ; of daily average attendance, five hundred and ninety-eight ; of schools established on the different reserves, fifty ; of schools in operation now, forty-six ; of acres under cultivation, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five ; of acres of new land broken, one hundred and eight ; of agricultural implements in possession of the Indians, two hundred and thirty-five plows, two hundred and fifty-seven harrows, two hundred and five waggons and carts, ten fanning mills, twenty-five mowers and seven thousand four hundred and three other implements. The number of official letters received during the year, is three thousand six hundred and twenty-three ; of letters dispatched, three thousand four hundred and ninety-four ; of vouchers forwarded for payment, seven hundred and fifty-four ; of annuity pay-sheets checked, eight ; and of school returns examined, one hundred and fifty.

The estimated value of land improvements on the reserves is twenty-eight thousand, three hundred and seven dollars ; of personal property, one hundred and sixty-six thousand, four hundred and fifty-eight ; of real and personal property, nine hundred and sixty-four thousand, three hundred and seventy-two ; of fish taken during the year, forty thousand nine hundred and thirty-five ; and of fur caught, ninety-six thousand one hundred and forty eight dollars.

The Industrial School established in the Parish of St. Paul under the management of the Bishop and Synod of the diocese of Rupert's Land is ably conducted by the Rev. W. A. Burman, the principal of the institution. The number of Indian children in attendance is sixty-three who are thoroughly instructed in theoretical and practical knowledge by an efficient staff of teachers. The principal industries taught are mixed farming, printing, blacksmithing and carpentering. The result of the labour performed in these various industries amounts to several thousand dollars.

The Industrial school at St. Boniface, under the patronage of His Grace Archbishop Taché is efficiently conducted by the Sisters of Charity, who, in addition to the

ordinary curriculum, impart instruction to the Indian girls in washing, ironing, sewing, knitting and cooking. The building is most comfortable and commodious, and admirably furnished with all modern improvements, for the convenience of teachers and pupils. The ground around the building was plowed in the fall in order to be ready for extensive gardening in the spring. It is highly creditable to the authorities of the institution the excellent discipline maintained in it, and the tidy and attractive appearance of everything in connection therewith. The children are elegantly clad in warm comfortable suits made in the school.

For further particulars in reference to the condition of Indian affairs in this Superintendency, I would respectfully refer you to the enclosed tabular statement, and to the annual reports of the different Indian agents already forwarded to you.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. McCALL,

Superintendent and Inspector of Agencies and Reserves.

INDIAN OFFICE,

VICTORIA, B. C., 2nd December, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my report upon Indian Affairs for the year ended 30th of June, 1891, which should have been sent in at an earlier date had I received the returns from the Indian Agents in time to admit of my doing so.

Throughout the Province of British Columbia the Indians have been peaceably inclined and well conducted; and with a few trifling exceptions seem contented with their condition which is, to a satisfactory extent, improving steadily under the directing power of an increased enlightenment, and the consequent better knowledge of such industries as are common to civilization and conducive to the advancement of all communities.

When engaged upon my official visitations to the following agencies viz:—North West Coast, Babine, Williams Lake, Cowichan, Kamloops and Okanagan, Kwaw-kewlth, Fraser and Kootenay I was much pleased with the many signs of progressiveness observable and with the nature of my reception on every occasion; the different bands expressing their appreciation of my visit, which they considered a practical indication of the kindly interest taken in their well-being by the Government.

With the exception of "la grippe" which during the winter continued to hang round certain localities, the sanitary condition of the various bands has been satisfactory.

The Indian Industrial schools, of which separate reports have been forwarded, are doing good work, and are having a highly beneficial effect upon the Indians generally. Some of these schools have not as yet had a fair trial, as they are still, to a certain extent, "in the rough," being built in some instances upon uncleared and unreclaimed land, which cannot be put in order and made fit for cultivation at once. The separation of the children from their parents and friends is also a "new departure" in the experience of the aborigines, to which time alone and a proper understanding of the benefits bestowed upon their offspring by such training, can reconcile them.

The reserve for the Indian industrial school at Alert Bay has been laid off, but owing to circumstances; construction has not yet been commenced.

The Kootenay Indians have been less discontented and apparently better satisfied with their circumstances than they have been for years; and the uneasiness noticeable during the winter, which arose from intercourse with their connections and friends south of the line, who were at one time very troublesome, has almost entirely disappeared.

The rapid increase of white settlers south of the border, brought about by the construction of the Great Northern Railway, will, it is thought, put a stop to the Indian

alarms and disturbances hitherto of frequent occurrence along the boundary line, and proving so injurious to the welfare and quiet of our own Indians.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that the hostile feeling which has for several years been exhibited towards the Government on account of land troubles in the North-West Coast agency seems to be dying out, and that the Indians, to an encouraging degree, are progressive in the pursuit of such objects as tend to their permanent advancement.

In the vicinity of the Canadian Pacific Railway many of the natives in the Kamloops agency find employment as section hands on that road, and on the occasion of my visit I learned that they gave every satisfaction to their employers.

Freighting by waggons and teams in the Nicola country is mostly carried on by the Indians, who, out of their earnings, have purchased excellent outfits.

At Metlakahltla a new hospital has been built and opened to the public. The building is a great improvement upon that used for the purpose of harbouring and tending the sick in former years, and will be of inestimable service to such of the whites and Indians as may haply require its healing shelter.

Several buildings, including that occupied by the Indian agent, were destroyed by fire last May at that village. Fortunately there was no loss of life.

The closing of Behring Sea will be a serious loss to the natives on the West Coast who have for many years past derived annually a large income from the fur-seal taken by them.

The Indians throughout the Province continue to be supplied from time to time with intoxicants in greater or less quantity, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts made by the Indian agents and others to check that nefarious traffic. It is well known that half-breeds are to a great extent the medium through which the liquor is procured, but there being no acknowledged law prohibiting the sale of liquor to them, it is impossible to stay the practice to any extent.

Were the law so framed as to preclude the half-breeds from purchasing intoxicants in quantities greater than that which may be consumed on the premises of the vendor, there would be some hope of keeping the evil within reasonable bounds, and the half-breeds would also be benefited.

Several attempts have been made to induce the Indians of Victoria to consent to the sale of the Songhees reserve for their benefit, but without avail; and although they have been fully informed of the advantages which would accrue to them by such an arrangement, they still persist in their determination not to acquiesce in any such change.

The day school opened upon that reserve is doing well; the children are diligent in their studies and regular in their attendance, which is partly owing to the interest taken in their progress by their teacher, Mr. Raynes.

The department steamer "Vigilant" has proved very serviceable in navigating the inland waters in the North West Coast agency, and has been much improved by the new propeller supplied, as well as by some slight alterations that have been made in her machinery.

The reports and statistical returns of the Indian agents have been duly forwarded to the Department.

NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY.

The salmon run has been a partial failure this year, which has caused a falling off in the amount of wages earned at the canneries. As a compensation, however, for such losses, high prices have been obtained for furs, and the advent of white settlers to the neighbourhood has afforded additional employment. There is also an abundance of shell and other fish, and of venison and other game, to be had without much labour.

During the winter months there was much suffering from the attacks of an aggravated type of influenza.

The missionary doctors and teachers, while the epidemic lasted, were untiring in their attention and kindness to the sick who, in many cases, owed their recovery to the careful tending thus bestowed upon them. The usual consideration has been shown these Indians by the liberal supply of medicines and garden seeds granted by the Department for their use.

I append the statistics:—

Value of personal property.....	\$204,770
Acres under cultivation.....	86
New land broken, in (acres).....	5½
Total value of real and personal property—(Indian reserves not yet apportioned to the different bands).	
Number of implements.....	287
Horses.....	14
Pigs.....	10
Number of young stock.....	4
Value of fish taken.....	\$ 80,110
Value of furs taken.....	41,640
Other industries.....	194,780
Potatoes, bushels.....	3,600
Turnips, bushels.....	100
Vegetables, bushels.....	950
Hay, tons.....	6

COWICHAN AGENCY.

In this agency the Indians are comparatively well off; they are for the most part industrious and intelligent, well-conducted, and moral in their habits.

The agent reports that the death rate has been in excess of other years, although they have been visited by no particular epidemic. He also states that the census, which has been most carefully taken, shows a decided increase. The above statement seems somewhat paradoxical, but may be accounted for by the greater number of children, which, if so, is the best indication that can be given of an improvement in the moral status of the aborigines.

During the winter of 1890-91 many Indian families sustained heavy losses by the floods which then visited the valley. Saw-logs, which had been collected at Cowichan Lake, were swept down the river in large numbers, and in their passage quite an extensive area of cultivated land was washed away, as were also houses, fencing and, in some instances, the crops raised during the previous summer. At the present time I am informed that logs aggregating several millions of feet of lumber are collected at the lake awaiting a rise in the river, and as no steps have been taken, as far as I can learn, to protect the land during the passage of these logs down stream, it is difficult to estimate what damage may yet be done. Several efforts have been made by the Indian agent to induce the owners of the logs to take measures for the prevention of future damage, but I believe no such measures have been attempted, and it appears that no redress can be had regarding such injuries.

The statistics show a considerable increase in the products of the soil, viz., wheat, oats, pease and potatoes, and are appended.

Value of personal property.....	\$78,600
Acres under cultivation.....	2,158
New land broken in, (acres).....	32
Value of real and personal property.....	\$519,020
Ploughs.....	102
Harrows.....	56
Waggons and carts.....	109
Fanning mills.....	1
Threshing machines.....	4
Number of other implements.....	3
Horses.....	381
Cows.....	313
Sheep.....	404
Pigs.....	198
Oxen.....	106

Number of young stock.....	462
Value of fish taken and value of furs taken and other industries (not enumerated by agent, he stating that it was impossible to obtain the same).	
Wheat, bushels.....	500
Oats do	9,280
Pease do	500
Potatoes do	5,000
Hay, tons.....	700

KOOTENAY AGENCY.

The crops in the Kootenay country have been exceptionally good at the Columbia Lakes and at Tobacco Plains. The St. Mary's band, not being prepared with sufficient seed grain for their wants, had but a small yield. Considerable effort has been made by the Indian agent to induce the Lower Kootenais to cultivate their land but owing to the swampy nature of the reserve it was found that there was very little capable of cultivation.

The prevalence of an aggravated form of influenza caused much suffering during the winter. With the coming of summer, however, that trouble had almost entirely disappeared.

The statistics, which, among other things, show an encouraging increase in stock, are given below:—

Value of personal property.....	\$56,600
Acres under cultivation	180
New land broken in (acres).....	34
Value of real and personal property (not given).	
Ploughs	29
Harrows.....	9
Waggons and carts	4
Horses.....	2,068
Cows	455
Pigs	3
Oxen	127
Number of young stock.....	542
Value of fish taken (not given).	
Value of furs taken.....	\$1,100
Wheat, bushels.....	235
Oats, do	1,700
Pease, do	140
Potatoes, do	1,230
Hay, tons.....	68

BABINE AGENCY.

The native people of this agency mostly make a living by fishing, trapping and hunting, by packing in the interior, by boating on the Skeena River, by earnings at the mines and by working at the canneries on the coast.

These people are advancing in the knowledge of agricultural pursuits and the benefits arising therefrom, the result being a considerable increase in the number of their garden patches, and in the quantity of land being cleared and prepared for cultivation.

There is also an improvement in the class of houses erected during the year, and the Indians are becoming more settled and industrious in their habits.

The general health throughout the agency has been good and the conduct of the Indians satisfactory.

The Statistics are given beneath:—

Value of personal property.....	\$15,500
Acres under cultivation.....	107

New land broken in, acres	53
Horses	14
No. of young stock	2
Value of fish taken	\$31,730
Value of furs taken	58,800
Other industries	8,550
No account of agricultural operations given.	

KAMLOOPS AND OKANAGON AGENCY.

Within the year embraced in this report a decided advance has taken place in the condition of the Indians, who have been industrious in the cultivation of their land, and in such pursuits as add generally to their welfare.

They have had an abundant supply of salmon; have been fairly successful in those sections where placer mining for gold has been carried on: have had average crops and have with few exceptions wintered their stock without loss.

The Il-kum-cheen Band, as well as others assisted in a like direction, have been largely benefitted by the aid given them by the Department towards the construction of flumes for the transport of water for irrigating purposes: the kindness thus extended to them has been much appreciated and has helped to supply a long felt want and enabled them to cultivate to advantage land hitherto almost worthless.

Following will be found the statistics:—

KAMLOOPS AGENCY.

Value of personal property	\$46,134
Acres under cultivation	828 $\frac{1}{2}$
New land broken in	158 $\frac{1}{6}$
Value of real and personal property	\$188,708
Plows	87
Harrows	40
Waggons and carts	19
Fanning mills	2
Mowers	7
Number of other implements	1,293
Horses	2,202
Cows	234
Sheep	20
Pigs	251
Oxen	92
Number of young stock	283
Value of fish taken	\$8,093
Value of furs taken	\$11,330
Other industries	\$47,600
Corn, bushels	528
Wheat "	953
Oats "	1,831
Peas "	350
Beans "	1,752
Potatoes "	16,144
Onions "	287
Fruit trees each	116
Hay tons	563

OKANAGON AGENCY.

Value of personal property	\$64,274
Acres under cultivation	1,384

New land broken in, acres.....	90
Value of real and personal property.....	\$183,030
Plows.....	93
Harrows.....	33
Waggon and carts.....	21
Fanning mills.....	4
Mowers.....	10
Number of other implements.....	602
Horses.....	3,316
Cows.....	788
Pigs.....	382
Oxen.....	216
Number of young stock.....	369
Value of fish taken.....	\$1,185
Value of furs taken.....	\$3,070
Others industries.....	\$20,200
Corn, bushels.....	869
Wheat, do.....	12,210
Oats, do.....	2,450
Pease, do.....	1,049
Beans, do.....	495
Onions, do.....	253
Potatoes, do.....	11,854
Fruit trees, each.....	60
Hay, tons.....	657

WEST COAST AGENCY.

In this agency the Indians, especially the children, are reported to be decreasing. Of late years many of these Indians have got into the way of visiting distant places in search of employment at the canneries and hop-fields, which has resulted in irregular habits, to which may be attributed, to a great extent, the decrease in the number of children, and the dying out of the older Indians.

The change in their manner of living has also much to do with the increasing mortality among them.

The catch of fur seal during the year has, on the whole, been large and of considerable value.

In the dwelling houses erected lately a great improvement has taken place, and there are many signs of an ameliorated condition noticeable. The statistics are given below :

Value of personal property.....	\$75,000
Plows.....	1
Horses.....	18
Cows.....	4
Sheep.....	30
Pigs.....	76
Oxen.....	2
Number of young stock.....	5
Value of furs taken.....	\$62,310
Other industries.....	\$13,950
Potatoes raised (bushels).....	1,500

WILLIAM'S LAKE AGENCY.

During the year these Indians have been well conducted and free from the commission of any serious offences.

The death rate has been higher than usual. Amongst all the bands only one showed an increase for the twelve months reported upon, in that one case the increase was three only.

The chief cause of death, except in cases of extreme old age, has been consumption, which is supposed to be brought on by change in mode of living. In winter their dwellings, mostly overheated, expose them to the extremes of heat and cold; and their food is now different altogether from that to which for generations they had been accustomed.

With the exception of the Chilcotins, these Indians have very poor reserves, and but little water for irrigating purposes. They mostly maintain themselves by trapping and hunting, by desultory mining, and wages earned by working on whitemen's ranches.

The salmon run has been good, and such limited patches as they had cultivated yielded fairly. The Chilcotin Bands are industrious, have good reserves, and are well provided for.

The statistics are given herewith:

Value of personal property	\$ 53,900
Acres under cultivation	1,155
New land broken in (acres)	40
Value of real and personal property	\$145,882
Plows	51
Harrows	42
Wagons and carts	13
Fanning mills	6
Threshing machines	1
Number of other implements	276
Number of horses	3,244
Cows	531
Pigs	1,020
Number of young stock	203
Value of fish taken	Not given.
Value of Furs taken	\$12,550
Other industries (wages and mining)	\$13,150
Wheat, bushels	9,725
Oats, do	3,130
Barley, do	1,585
Potatoes, do	5,955
Pease, do	1,125
Hay, tons	966

KWAW-KEWLTH AGENCY.

The Indians in this Agency have been noted for their tardiness in availing themselves of the means placed within their reach by the Government and the Missionaries for their advancement.

Within the year now reported upon, however, a pleasing change has taken place which is evidenced by more exemplary conduct and by a general improvement in their condition.

A school has been built at Gwa-yas-dams village by the Reverend A. J. Hall which has, under the able management of the teacher, Mr. A. W. Corker, given the greatest satisfaction and encouragement to those interested; the attendance of pupils has been large, the children obedient and anxious to learn, and the parents most desirous for the education of their offspring.

"La grippe" which prevailed with such disastrous results during the winter has almost entirely disappeared, and very little sickness in any other form has visited them. To such of the natives as are willing to work the Mission saw-mill continues to offer remunerative employment.

The Alert Bay salmon cannery owned and managed by Mr. S. A. Spencer, has been a source of considerable revenue to the Indians for several years, the average payments disbursed among the native employees amounting to about four thousand dollars per annum.

The salmon catch has been very light, but fortunately from other sources the food supply has been sufficient to meet the wants of the people.

The statistics are as follows :—

Value of personal property.....	\$85,430
Acres under cultivation.....	7½
Value of real and personal property.....	\$95,730
Value of fish taken.....	\$3,150
“ furs taken.....	\$4,450
Other industries.....	\$500
Potatoes harvested, bushels.....	460
Hay harvested, tons.....	2

The following schools have received the Government grant during the past fiscal year, viz. :—

Kamloops, Industrial.	Alert Bay, Anglican,	Coqualeetza, Methodist.
Kuper Island, “	Yale, “	Port Simpson, “
Kootenay, “	Hazelton, “	Lakalsap “
Metlakahtla “	St. Mary's, Roman Catholic,	Bella Bella, “
Masset, Anglican.	Clayoqaht, “	Port Essington, “
Kincolith, “		

These Schools are paid through the Methodist Society at Toronto.

MEDICINES.

The various Agents and Missionaries in the Province who have made application for medicines have been liberally supplied and much suffering has been alleviated thereby.

FISH AND FURS.

The following are the statistics of fish and furs passed through the Custom House at Victoria for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1891, viz. —

Furs, marine, value.....	\$513,471
Furs, land “.....	\$198,563
Salmon, canned, 12,391,046 lbs.....	\$1,347,490
“ pickled, 1,158 brls.....	\$9,134
Other fish.....	\$525

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. W. VOWELL,

Visiting Indian Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE INDIAN COMMISSIONER,

REGINA, N.W.T., 1st December, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year 1890-91, and am glad to be able to present a considerably more favourable showing than for last year, which, owing to causes beyond control, was, as reported, in some respect, far from a prosperous one.

This year has been marked by decided progress, but I will not further anticipate what will be described in detail as the various matters affecting the Indians in these Territories are considered in succession.

Loyalty of our Indians.

There is no desire to make invidious comparison between the condition of Indian affairs on this and the other side of the line which separates us from our neighbours in

the United States, and allusion to the trouble caused by the Messiah craze would gladly be omitted were it not necessary in vindication of the policy pursued by our Government, which has often been much misrepresented, and in justice to our Indians, who are not infrequently maligned, to point out how admirably they behaved during the exciting events which took place at no great distance from them, and with the progress of which many of them were well acquainted. There was good reason to suspect that emissaries from the revolting bands were sent to some of our reserves, but, while a strict, although unobtrusive watch was kept, there was at no time during the progress of the stirring events referred to, the slightest apprehension felt by those in charge that our Indians would swerve from their accustomed loyalty, of which in several cases they voluntarily proffered fresh assurance when made aware that unfounded, although perhaps not unnatural, apprehension existed among some of the settlers.

Government's Influence not Dependent upon Chiefs.

When it is remembered that by the death of Crowfoot last year, the Government was deprived of a powerful auxiliary in controlling the warlike tribes of the Blackfoot nation, and by the loss of North Axe, the chief of the Peigan bands, of another staunch supporter, and that these Indians were, by position and ties of kindred, most susceptible to influences from across the line, it must be conceded that the Government has gained the confidence of the bands most recently taken under its guardianship and naturally most impatient of control.

General Progress—How Estimated.

In my last year's report mention was made of the many matters requiring to be taken into account in endeavouring to estimate the progress made by our Indians, and of the various aspects under which it had to be considered. It was asserted that probably the fairest criterion by which to gauge advancement was to be afforded by examination of the extent to which Indians have succeeded in providing for their own support.

Individual Earnings Increased.

It is therefore gratifying to be able to direct attention to the following summary of results, which will be found given in greater detail in the statement of individual earnings, attached to this report, and it should be noticed that earnings of hunting Indians, from whom such returns cannot be obtained, and which would considerably increase the aggregate, are necessarily excluded.

Sale of cattle, sheep and ponies.....	\$ 4,886 12
“ grain and roots.....	4,619 22
“ fish.....	143 50
“ furs.....	6,667 02
“ wood and hay.....	9,729 24
“ lime, bones and charcoal.....	424 50
“ seneca root.....	500 00
By labour, freighting, &c.....	11,225 44
Sale of berries and small manufactures.....	609 13
“ beef.....	2,071 18
	<hr/>
	\$40,875 35

Comparison of this with the amount earned last year, viz. : \$24,075.55, shows an increase of \$16,799.80, or of about two-thirds.

Encouraging Features of Increased Earnings.

A very encouraging feature connected with this progress is that it has been more marked with regard to the industries of preparing and selling hay and firewood, than in directions which might depend to a greater extent upon more favourable natural con-

ditions, and the proceeds from the two sources mentioned have increased by very nearly one hundred per cent.

Another special feature in connection with these earnings, which is of too great significance to be passed over without notice, is the new departure made by Indians in Treaty 7, in the direction of taking, for the first time, some small contracts for the supply of hay, which they completed creditably.

Coal Mining begins in Treaty 7.

Another industry has been opened up in this Treaty, afforded by the coal deposits on the reserves. The mine at the Blackfoot Reserve has been worked by these Indians, who have supplied the Department's requirements for agencies and industrial schools, within a radius which permits of this being profitably done. The Bloods have made a beginning in the same direction, and it is hoped that what has been described, is but the beginning of greater things.

Indians produce more of their Food Supplies.

It will not be supposed that what is included in the table just referred to, represents, by any means, the whole contribution of the Indians towards their own support. For various reasons it was considered advisable to sanction the sales of farm produce (as shown in the statement), and to allow the investment in food and other necessaries, but the bulk of such produce has been directly consumed, and the Government relieved to a corresponding extent, of the burden of providing food-supplies.

Assistance in Food Reduced.

The amount of such assistance is being steadily, and, all considered, rapidly reduced. The following table will, at a glance, make clear the extent to which assistance of the staple articles of food, viz: flour, beef and bacon, had decreased during the year under review, as compared with the preceeding one. It deals with what are known as destitute supplies, and does not include rations for employees, which are foreign to the comparison being instituted.

	1890-91.			1889-90.		
	Flour, Sacks.	Bacon, Lbs.	Beef, Lbs.	Flour, Sacks.	Bacon, Lbs.	Beef, Lbs.
Birtle.....	180	772	.....	232	1,009	.....
Moose Mountain.....	136	2,113	5,740	271	4,167	10,135
Pelly.....	616	7,716	4,497	671	8,090	3,925
Crooked Lakes.....	474	7,178	23,205	798	13,460	23,341
Assiniboine.....	167	5,529	16,955	431	6,688	18,347
File Hills.....	221	13,956	10,900	547	15,131	22,915
Muscowpetung's.....	425	6,095	30,000	944	13,642	38,806
Touchwood Hills.....	813	9,032	32,500	1,078	13,126	38,413
Duck Lake.....	677	17,646	29,200	924	23,424	27,562
Carlton.....	1,059	24,693	18,000	993	22,046	22,714
Battleford.....	1,286	44,405	45,200	1,671	45,308	59,312
Onion Lake.....	557	19,300	4,400	131	24,700	18,979
Saddle Lake.....	1,125	15,842	30,000	1,535	23,471	39,929
Edmonton.....	995	22,697	40,800	1,374	38,577	45,809
Peace Hills.....	819	21,075	20,800	1,193	32,018	35,852
Sarcee.....	1,100	7,981	188,500	1,171	7,717	221,075
Blackfoot.....	2,641	.....	623,000	2,491	.....	616,633
Bloods.....	2,391	.....	632,000	2,279	.....	693,908
Peigans.....	1,046	.....	332,400	1,027	43	349,068
	16,728	226,030	2,090,197	20,661	290,567	2,286,743

From the above it is seen that the reduction aggregates 3933 sacks of flour, 64537 lbs of bacon, 196546 lbs. of beef. The certainty expressed a year ago that, should the harvest give as good results as then anticipated, the end of another fiscal year would show a saving effected of several thousand bags of flour, with a proportionate quantity of beef and bacon, has thus been vindicated; and what is more gratifying still is that the saving has been effected independently of the fulfilment of the condition premised.

It was pointed out last year, when making a forecast of the then existing prospects that over sanguineness required to be guarded against. The wisdom of this caution has been proved by the event, for, although root crops were, on the whole, a fair success, and wheat, in one or two districts, did unusually well, in other parts of the country it fell far short of its promise, whole fields having been destroyed by hail storms in some localities, and by drought in others.

Indians become more Provident.

Under these circumstances, the possibility of the decrease of assistance shown, may surely be, to some extent at any rate, attributed to greater providence upon the part of the Indians themselves, which habit is one of the most difficult to inculcate.

Game Disappears.

This will be the more readily conceded when it is remembered that game has continued to steadily disappear, and that as cattle increase in the hands of farming Indians, the necessity of tending them through the winter, compels many, who heretofore have been in the habit of going in quest of such game as may yet be found, to stay at home.

Where the conditions are favourable, the Indians, in proportion to the length of time they have been under tuition, are providing for themselves to quite as great an extent as can reasonably be expected.

Many Bands largely Self-Supporting.

In the Birtle Agency, the average per capita assistance given, during the past year, has been about 20 lbs. of flour and one lb. of bacon, and probably there exist but few communities of whites of equal numbers, where relief to the destitute has been on a less liberal scale.

Space permits of mention of but a few reserves, and I will pass on to Indians in another stage of progress, and notice that, for a period extending over three months, no rations were issued on the Assiniboine Reserve, excepting to a few aged and infirm.

Again, the bands of the Muscowpetung Agency were self-supporting during several months of the year, and Pasquah's almost entirely so, for rather more than half the year.

To take another district, it has been found that George Gordon's and Poor Man's Bands, in the Touchwood Hills Agency, provided their own flour for the greater part of the winter, and the File Hills Indians did the same thing for a considerable part of the year.

In the vicinity of Battleford, Moosomin's Indians found themselves in flour for the whole year, and even at Onion Lake, where the effects of drought were so disastrous, some few families managed to do the same.

The Policy pursued proves Successful.

In the face of facts which have just been recorded, it must surely be clear to any but deliberately prejudiced minds, that the policy pursued by the Government, is rapidly attaining its intention, and turning out what not so very long ago were hordes of savages, into communities of industry, whose members promise, at no far distant date, not only to cease to be a burden upon, but to become a source of strength to the commonwealth.

Limit of Economy Reached.

It is however out of the question to expect, for some time to come, that any very marked reduction, save in food supplies, can be made in the annual expenditure upon the

Indians of these territories. The limit of economy possible for some time to come has been nearly if not quite reached.

Aged and Infirm Must be Fed.

No doubt if matters continue to progress as there is every reason to expect, further and considerable saving will be made in so far as assistance in food supplies is concerned, but even with regard to this it must be borne in mind that, until those of the generation originally taken into treaty, who, through infirmity or age, can not be made to do anything for their own support shall have disappeared, it will be impossible to discontinue the calls upon the country, which have to be made for their relief.

More Indians Being Reclaimed.

It has to be remembered furthermore, in the same connection, that Indians who have heretofore maintained themselves by hunting, are gradually being forced, by the disappearance of the game, to come in and settle down to farming, and to these there must of necessity be given the same assistance as has been required to enable those who are now becoming self-sustaining to arrive at that condition. In five years, between 1885 and 1890, there have been added some 1,400 to the number of Indians resident on the reserves. The largely increased facilities for education necessarily consume a large proportion of what would otherwise constitute no small reduction of the aggregate expenditure.

Danger of further Reducing Staff.

To impair the machinery by which the transformation of savages into citizens is being affected would have a most disastrous result. The day will doubtless come, as it has elsewhere, when, with comparatively little supervision or assistance, the Indians will be able to hold the ground they have gained, but before that can be done they must be brought a considerable step further on their road to individuality and self-reliance. To leave them to themselves now would result in a sure and speedy relapse into comparative barbarism, and be ruinous to them and to the country at large.

Difficulty in advancing a stage further.

To get them beyond their present stage is a task fraught with as much if not more difficulty than has been experienced in landing them where they are.

To do this is taxing to the utmost the energies of those engaged in carrying out the Government's policy. Constant watchfulness to discover where a step in the desired direction may be made, has to be exercised, and every effort concentrated to have the advance made, when the opening has been found. Length of service, which gives experience to the Department's employees, invaluable in the work of handling Indians, carries with it an element of danger when it comes to forcing Indians off the ground already gained, and compelling them to further progression. Human nature is conservative and employees as well as Indians are naturally prone to "rest on their oars", and remain satisfied with the long strides already made, instead of being encouraged to fresh efforts by success.

White Employees already much Reduced.

The staff of white employees now engaged under our agents in the Territories, has, between 1885 and 1890, been gradually reduced from 159 to 58, but no further material reduction can apparently be made at present, without incurring consequences which have been indicated.

Department acts as Police Force.

It must be remembered that the Department officers and employees not only perform the duties of guardians and instructors, but practically act in the additional capacity of a police force, and that they admirably perform the preventive functions of the latter, is proved by the comparative absence of crime among the Indian population,

and the immunity from danger to person and property enjoyed by the settlers, whose environment renders them so open to attack in these respects.

Agricultural Operations.

Farming operations were vigorously entered upon when the Spring opened. Seed had, wherever possible, been kept over the winter, and, as a consequence, the quantity contributed by the Department cost but a trifling sum, about one-fourth of the provision made the year before, and that went to supply Indians farming for the first time, and those who either had no grain to save, or none worth preserving for seed.

Area of Cultivation Extended.

Last year the area under cultivation was shown to have increased by something over a thousand acres and that under crop by rather more than four hundred acres. During the year now under review, the area under cultivation has been extended by about half as much again, or fifteen hundred acres, while that under crop has been added to, by something in the neighbourhood of one thousand acres.

Policy Relative to Extending Cultivation.

This extension is fully as large as is consistent with the policy laid down, which may be described in the following extract from a letter of instructions addressed two years ago to our Agents, written to serve as a reminder to old, and for the guidance of new officers and employees in the service.

"No doubt however, the mainstay of the great majority of Indians must be farming, and it is therefore most important to teach this industry in the manner best calculated to render them self-supporting when left to their own resources, as well as at the present moment. Suppose, therefore, that an Indian confine his operation to a single acre. From this he should, in an ordinary year raise, at a moderate computation, some eighteen bushels of wheat (where this can be successfully grown) which, after making all necessary deductions, will give him nearly, if not quite, five bags of flour."

"Assisted by his family there is nothing to prevent his planting a portion of a second acre, with roots and vegetables, sufficient to supplement his flour to the degree of making it last for a good portion of the year."

"Add to this the product of a cow or two, and the man has made a long stride towards independence."

Use of Labour-saving Implements Discouraged.

"Yet this is commonly accomplished by peasants of various countries, with no better implements than the hoe, the rake, cradle, sickle and flail."

"The necessary use of these instruments can never be acquired if Indians be encouraged to contemplate the performance of their work by such labour saving machinery as can rarely be obtained and kept in repair entirely from their own resources."

Although it would seem that the policy here outlined should at once commend itself to common sense, no small amount of difficulty is encountered in having it carried into effect, for it is only natural that Indians should infinitely prefer to have their work done for them by machinery, and that their overseers should be disposed to give way to this desire, rather than subject themselves to the labour of overcoming it.

However, despite all obstacles, and without straining the policy too far, it is being carried out, although there are individual Indians who have arrived at the stage of being so far independent of the Government's assistance, that they can not well be restrained from purchasing machinery out of their own earnings.

At the date of writing I am glad to be able to state that it has now become an assured fact that, with few exceptions, the bands have had their full share of the bountiful return which has this year crowned the efforts of agriculturists in the territories, but as this falls, strictly speaking, outside of the limits of the year now under consideration, nothing further will be said about it, beyond an expression of confidence that the effects will be marked in the direction of enabling a still larger reduction to be made in the

distribution of food supplies, and in giving the Indians the encouragement to persevere in their agricultural efforts, which they so greatly stand in need of.

Stock.

In no direction has the progress made been more marked and satisfactory than with regard to stock.

Difficulty in Teaching Indians to Care for Cattle.

The extent to which Indians derived their support from the slaughter of the buffalo naturally and strongly predisposed them to kill their cattle, nor could they be easily taught to recognize any wrong in thus disposing of animals which they considered their own property, to be dealt with as might seem well in their own eyes. When this tendency had been overcome, there yet remained the difficulty of instilling the economy and humanity of carefully tending stock into natures, the brutality of which continues to manifest itself towards the dumb creation long after some adequate conception of the value of human life has been acquired.

Difficulties Overcome.

Bearing these facts in mind it will be admitted that there is ample ground for satisfaction in regarding the care bestowed upon their stock by the majority of Indians, some of whom actually take more pains to secure the comfort of their cattle during the winter, than of themselves and families.

Increase of Stock.

In the face of the drawbacks indicated, the cattle in the hands of Indians, under Government control, increased between the years 1885 and 1890 from 2,225 head to 5,617 or by 3,492. In addition to these the Indians possess a by no means inconsiderable number of stock, classed under the head of private property, and held independently of the Government. During the past year the increase has been more marked than ever before, and the introduction of several well-bred bulls, has had the best effect upon the herds with which they have been placed.

Effect of Loan System.

In bringing about this satisfactory state of affairs, the loan system has worked wonders.

Sales Allowed for Encouragement.

Some of the Indians who have, by means of this system, acquired a fair amount of stock, have, as an encouragement to themselves, and to stimulate their fellows, been allowed to dispose of some steers, but when this is done, the stipulation is generally made that a portion of the proceeds shall be invested in the purchase of a heifer, so that an ultimate advantage in the increase of stock accrues. No doubt had such sales or the home consumption of stock been allowed on a larger scale, the burden of supplying food might have been materially decreased for the last few years, but this would have been a very short-sighted effort at economy.

As it is, from small beginnings, the cattle have so increased that, in the near future, their stock will have reached the limit, at which it will be desirable to keep it stationary, and they will be able to do this, and yet supply themselves with beef, and, to some extent, procure other necessities through the sale of it.

Success of Government Herds.

The success which has attended the experiment made some three years ago, when some cattle were sent out to the Muscowpetung's and Onion Lake Agencies, as nuclei for the formation of Government herds, has been such as to produce the conviction that the plan could be greatly extended with much profit. The object had in view was to make the Agencies produce their own beef, and to furnish economical means of dis-

tributing more cattle among Indians. So successful has the result been, that the two Agencies referred to are confidently expected next year to be off the assisted list, so far, at any rate, as beef is concerned.

Stock-Raising the Future Mainstay in Treaty 7.

In no direction could this system be more profitably extended than with regard to Treaty 7, and there exists the following cogent reasons why this should be the case:—

In the first place the quantity of beef consumed is proportionately much greater in that Treaty than in any other.

Again, while the self-maintenance of all farming Indians must depend upon stock-raising to some extent, in Treaty 7 it must do so almost, if not entirely.

Situated as they are, little, if any, dependence can be placed in agriculture, even supposing the strong disinclination of these Indians to such a pursuit, could be overcome.

This was foreseen when the Treaty was made with them, and to meet their peculiar circumstances additional cattle, in lieu of other things given in other Treaties, were promised them.

That stock-raising can be made a success by these Indians has been proved experimentally on the Peigan Reserve, since the institution of a system of close-herding.

Naturally enough these Indians would prefer being fed, to undertaking the care of stock, but it is manifestly impossible to continue to maintain them in idleness, not only on account of the cost to the country, but because to do so will surely be followed by the loss of the finer traits of Indian character which they possess. Able-bodied men, if treated as paupers, will, before long, become demoralized, and a continuation of such treatment would ensure a yet worse condition for the rising generation. The time would therefore seem to have arrived to compel them to take over and tend their cattle.

Many of them would be perfectly willing to do this now. The Peigans, who have learned in the manner just referred to, the value of stock, agreed to my suggestion to sell some of their ponies and purchase more stock, but unless some one from the east can be found with capital to purchase the ponies, the idea cannot be carried out. By the furnishing of cattle, this Treaty would before long supply its own beef, have animals to sell, the proceeds of which would be applied to the maintenance of Indians, and contingent industries would spring up, such as the establishment of cheese and butter factories in the neighbourhood.

Failing this, little result can be expected from the necessarily limited and uncertain agricultural operations possible, including the sale of hay, or the only other industry so far discovered, coal mining, which, as already stated, has been commenced on a small scale.

Agricultural Exhibitions.

The agricultural exhibition held here this year excited the usual interest among the Indians of the district. The Crooked Lakes, Assiniboine, Touchwood Hills and Muscowpetung's Agencies were all well represented.

Regina Exhibits.

Lest I may be suspected of speaking too highly of their exhibits, I may quote the opening and closing sentences of the local press report of the Indian exhibit. The report begins. "To report what has now become almost a time worn saying, the Indian exhibit was the best part of the show," and concludes with "there was not a poor specimen in the whole exhibit." The wheat grown by an Indian at Crooked Lakes was pronounced by the judges to be the best in the show, although, through a misunderstanding, he failed to exhibit a sufficient quantity of it to entitle him to the prize. The potatoes shown were described as superb, onions ranged about two to the pound, butter was good, bread of excellent quality, especially some sent all the way from Moose Mountain Agency. Mitts, socks, gloves, comforters, shirts, dresses and so forth elicited much praise, one of the judges remarking that the workmanship would not disgrace any white woman in Ontario.

The Touchwood Hills Indians while not behind in other industries seemed to have made a speciality of work in mats, baskets and straw hats.

A significant departure in the direction of the ornamental, as exhibited in the manufacture of some few articles such as lamp stands and table mats was observed with pleasure.

A Touchwood Hills Indian, to his surprise and pleasure, found that he had carried off the first prize against all competitors, for a yoke of work oxen.

Battleford Exhibition.

At the Battleford Exhibition this fall, an Indian took the first prize for the best yoke of oxen, another secured second prize for a pair of fat cattle, while a third secured the first and second prizes for sheep. Here too, as at Regina, the best wheat at the show was exhibited by Indians.

Winnipeg Exhibition.

Some few exhibits, hurriedly got up, were sent to the Winnipeg Exhibition from Birtle, Crooked Lakes and Assiniboine Reserves, and from the Qu'Appelle Industrial School.

Had competition at this show been contemplated before the last moment, a much better showing could have been made, but even as it was, the Indian exhibits proved a revelation to the visitors, the majority of whom had, until then, but little idea of the progress attained by our Indians in the territories.

The greatest interest centered in the children from the Industrial school, and visitors thronged round the little girls to watch them sewing, knitting by hand and by machine, carding and spinning wool, and doing crochet work. Specimens of the boys' carpentering and blacksmithing work were greatly and universally admired. The *Winnipeg Free Press*, referring to a first prize for vegetables taken by the school, remarked "such a prize is a credit to any one, but more so to an Indian Industrial institution, specially when it is in competition with all the gardeners of Winnipeg and Manitoba."

It occurs to me that I have omitted to mention that at the Regina Exhibition this school, in open competition, carried off for vegetables three first prizes, two second and one special.

The effect of these exhibitions upon the Indians is a most excellent one, because members of bands are not only stimulated to a healthy competition among each other, but one reserve is excited to try and surpass another, and to find that they can hold their own with the settlers has a most encouraging effect, and strongly tends to mitigate any disappointment arising from poor crops: it would greatly discourage them did they feel that poor crops were an evidence of their inferiority to the white race.

Industries.

Great stress is laid upon the duty devolving upon farming instructors and their wives, to teach the Indians of both sexes to employ their spare time in some useful manner. If nothing more than the prevention of idleness and of the mischief which surely emanates from that condition were thus secured, unquestionably a great deal would have been gained.

However the articles which the men are encouraged to manufacture are of practical benefit to them, and would otherwise have to be purchased. They comprise handles of axes and hay forks, brooms, sleighs, ox-collars, harness and so forth, and if somewhat crude, they answer the purpose sufficiently well and the making of them for themselves teaches the Indians to depend upon their own resources.

The women are taught to cut out and sew plain garments, and some of them can make dresses, shirts and other articles of clothing in a way which would not disgrace a white woman.

They are particularly quick at knitting such articles as mitts, socks and comforters, and some of them are quite expert in the manufacture of baskets, mats and hats. Butter making and tanning cow hides are also among the useful occupations of the women.

It is not intended to convey the impression that the skill in the various directions indicated is very generally possessed, but every year some addition is made to the number of Indians who occupy thus usefully time which would otherwise be passed in idleness, if nothing worse.

Dress, etc.

In dress and habits of personal cleanliness improvement continues to be noticed. The women are encouraged to practice tidiness in their houses, and in washing their clothes and dishes and other kindred details of domestic economy, but inculcation of habits or personal cleanliness is uphill work.

Buildings.

Every year sees some advancement with regard to the erection of new buildings or the improvement of old ones. The progress in this direction naturally depends, to a considerable extent, upon the facilities for getting logs and lumber, but the Indians are not slow to avail themselves of such facilities when afforded them. The Blackfoot Indians have perhaps been under greater disadvantages in these respects than any other, but owing to arrangements made to supply them with logs, which have been given as a reward and encouragement for the cultivation of a certain quantity of land, a number of good houses have been put up.

Among the Peigans many new buildings have been erected, and marked improvements have taken place, in the way of shingling roofs and partitioning into rooms the houses of the Bloods.

The production of lumber by the saw mills established at the Carlton and Onion Lake Agencies respectively is creating a transformation in the buildings.

Throughout it is found that a not inconsiderable proportion of earnings is expended in the purchase of doors and windows, and of lumber for the improvement of houses or manufacture of furniture.

Nor are these effects by any means confined to increasing their own personal comfort, but are extended to securing that of their stock.

Health.

With regard to health, a much more satisfactory report can be given than was possible for last year. The effects of the epidemic of "la grippe," which invaded every reserve last year, with hardly an exception, were felt during a part of the year now under review, particularly upon those of consumptive constitutions; however, they may be said now to have ceased. On some reserves measles and whooping cough made their appearance, but were attended with but few fatalities. At File Hills, chicken pox of so virulent a character as to have at first been mistaken for small pox broke out. Until the true character of the disease was ascertained, a good deal of apprehension was felt, and a detachment of Mounted Police was promptly put at our disposal by the Commissioner of that force, with a view to the establishment of a strict quarantine. One effect, which need not be regretted, was the opportunity afforded, during the prevalence of the alarm, for vaccinating a number of Indians, who, so long as they thought the danger of that scourge remote, had obstinately resisted efforts to have them submit to that operation.

As usual, at the time of making treaty payments, great attention was given to the vaccination of Indians not already operated upon, and no relaxation has been allowed with regard to other sanitary precautions about the dwelling houses. Excepting a mild form of bronchitis among the Bloods, and a skin disease in the Battleford District, little sickness, beyond what has already been described, has prevailed, but scrofula and consumption continue only too successfully to resist all efforts made to eradicate them.

Conduct.

The conduct of the Indians has been, generally speaking, most exemplary. In fact, unless in Treaty 7, little or nothing in the way of crime has required cognizance on the

part of the police ; active measures adopted by them to put a stop to the raids over the border, which used to be too common among the Bloods, have been crowned with success, and few, if any, stolen horses have been brought into the country by these Indians.

Comparatively little has been heard of the slaughter of cattle on the ranches, and there is no doubt that the employment of some Indian constables, by the Mounted Police force, has not only resulted in putting a stop to this practice on the part of the Indians, but has served to prove the truth of what has all along been contended, that much of the cattle killing attributed to them, has in fact been perpetrated by white criminals.

Agency and Farm Buildings.

With regard to agency and farm buildings not much has been done, because the requirements in these directions have already been fairly well provided for. At Moose Mountain, the agency headquarters have been removed from Striped Blanket's to White Bear's Reserve. The agency house at the former reserve is now occupied by the farmer, a new one having been erected at White Bear's for the agent. This arrangement permits much better supervision of the agency, and is in every way much more convenient than the old one.

The agency buildings for the Fort Pelly District have been completed at Coté's Reserve, and the agent finds that he can handle his work in consequence with greater ease to himself and benefit to his reserves. A comfortable dwelling house has been built for the agent on the Peigan Reserve.

Blacksmith and carpenter shops have been built at the Onion Lake and Assiniboine Agencies, respectively, and a much needed new dwelling for the farmer at Pasquah's Reserve put up.

Mills.

The mills at Onion Lake and Carleton, the erection of which was noticed in my report for last year, have proved the utmost benefit in the production of lumber, and in providing the means of gristing grain, the want of which was so severely felt by the Indians in both these districts.

The plan of giving bonuses for mills, although probably the best that existing circumstances admitted of, in the cases where it has been tried, cannot be said to have proved so successful as to invite any extension of its adoption. The opposite has been the experience with regard to the establishment of mills on agencies, and during the past year one has been erected at Crooked Lakes. That at Saddle Lake, referred to last year as unfinished, is now on the point of completion and will be ready in time to grind the recently gathered harvest.

By the establishment of these mills the excessive toll which is taken in the Territories is avoided, the Indians get the full benefit of their industry, are saved the loss of time consumed in going to the mills and hanging about them waiting for their grists, and a feeling of pride and independence is engendered.

Surveys.

The assistant surveyor was engaged during the summer and autumn in Manitoba in making alterations in certain reserves as originally defined, in changing the location of others, and in the establishment of their boundaries by means of iron posts.

Subdivision of Reserves.

In the spring he was occupied with the subdivision, into forty-acre lots, of parts of Erminekin's and Sampson's Reserves, in the Peace Hills Agencies. Another surveyor, temporarily engaged, made similar subdivisions of reserves at Moose Mountain and Indian Head.

The Indians now begin to recognize for themselves the advantage of thus having their improvements secured to themselves and their heirs, and feel much more interested

in making permanent improvements than when there was nothing to distinguish between lots farmed in severalty and the lands held in common by the band.

The chief surveyor subdivided the Paspaschase Reserve at Edmonton, with a view to its being offered for sale. This, as you are aware, was subsequently done, but after a few lots had been disposed of the remainder were withdrawn from auction, because the prices realized failed to reach the value which the lands are expected to attain to before long.

Contract Supplies.

Full value has been received for the contracts let for supplies, and, as a rule, they have been obtained without trouble or dispute, although contractors sometimes feel disposed to accuse us of being a little too exacting with regard to the fulfilment of agreements in minute details.

The successful working of the plan by which deliveries are made by contractors at Regina, and thence distributed to the agencies, tried for the first time last year, has now become assured, and not only have the advantages then pointed out been realized, but a very considerable saving in quantities formerly consigned to agencies has been rendered possible.

Education.

During the fiscal year now under review, there has been a large increase in the number of children who have been brought directly under the educational influences of the several classes of Indian Schools.

In 1889-90 the number who attended school for some portion of the year was two thousand and eighty-eight; during 1890-91, two thousand seven hundred and forty-six, showing the large increase of six hundred and fifty-eight. The aggregate average attendance has been one thousand six hundred and fifty-three, as against one thousand one hundred and eighty the year before, the increase of four hundred and seventy-three proving that, in no direction, has the general progress been more marked than with regard to education, upon which rests the hope of the rising generation.

The grading of the two thousand seven hundred and forty-six pupils was as follows:—

Standard 1	1,635	as against	1,165	in 1889-90,	gain	470
do 2	501	do	425	do	do	76
do 3	316	do	271	do	do	45
do 4	213	do	160	do	do	53
do 5	81	do	67	do	do	14

It will be seen from this that progress has not been in numerical attendance only.

Schools Opened and Closed.

Schools closed during the year are as follows:—

At Big Plume's village in the Blackfoot Agency, at Blood Reserve, at Stony Reserve, Battleford, or three schools in all.

On the other hand there have been opened the Presbyterian Industrial School at Regina, day schools at Eagle Rib's village in the Blackfoot Agency, Cold Lake in the Onion Lake Agency, Joseph's (late Alexis') Reserve in the Edmonton Agency, Little Pine's Reserve in the Battleford Agency, Meadow Lake in the Carlton Agency, One Arrow's Reserve in the Duck Lake Agency, (Boarding School) at the Peigan Reserve, Sturgeon Lake in the Carlton Agency, for the Sioux at Prince Albert, Thunderchild's Reserve in the Battleford Agency. A grant has also been given to the school at Lac la Ronge, and allowance made for the reception of a number of Indian pupils into Emmanuel College at Prince Albert.

Thus it is seen that thirteen schools have been added to our number, against three closed, making a total gain of ten.

Industrial Schools.

It may be remarked with regard to the three Industrial Schools (for that recently opened in Regina may be left out of consideration in this connection) established in the Territories, that, although in a very satisfactory condition, and making quite as much progress as could, from their age and the circumstances of the Territories, be reasonably expected, it is too soon to look for any considerable results.

Premature to Expect much Result.

The St. Joseph's Institution has only been in operation since 1884, and it has been a most tedious and labourious process to try and overcome the prejudice so strongly felt by the Indians of Treaty 7, for whose benefit it was established, to parting with their children and sending them to the Institution. In so far, however, as the Blackfoot Indians are concerned patience and perseverance have at length been crowned with a large measure of success and the school is now filled to the extreme limit of its accommodation.

The Battleford Industrial School, although founded in 1883, to all intents and purposes only dates from after the Rebellion in 1885, for by the disturbance caused by that unfortunate event, the labour expended prior to that date was thrown away, and a fresh start had to be made. This school, however, is to-day filled to its utmost capacity.

It must be remembered too that at all these schools, in order to get them established and set in operation at all, it was necessary to take pupils without regard to their suitability in respect of age and health, which, under other circumstances would have been carefully considered. Many of those originally received have died from the effects of hereditary disease. Some who were admitted were too old to be influenced, and consequently had to be allowed to go without having received any marked permanent benefit. On the other hand the great majority have been received at a considerably younger age than is desirable for industrial training, and consequently it is only recently that any number of them have begun to receive distinct instruction of that nature.

Results Already Appearing.

From Qu'Appelle School, which has been more favourably situated than the St. Joseph's and was not so greatly disturbed by the Rebellion as the Battleford Institution, better results might be expected, and in this we are not disappointed, for despite the difficulty—which it shared in common with the others—of getting suitable children at the outset, it is beginning to turn out no small number of pupils prepared to make their own way in life. From the Qu'Appelle School there are now fourteen girls out at service in neighbouring settlements, and they are all doing well. Battleford has made a start in the same direction having sent out three girls to service, and this is the beginning of a movement which, in the near future, will be much extended. Comparatively few boys have gone out to service or to work at trades. The majority of those who have left the Institution have returned to their reserves, no doubt more or less benefitted from such training as they had, although for reasons already stated it was necessarily far short of what the present inmates are gaining. Such boys, however, as have gone into service or worked at trades have been doing well. I may instance a lad from the St. Joseph's School, who works as a carpenter at the Blackfoot Reserve, two from the Battleford Institution who have been doing excellent work as assistant millwrights at various points in the Territories, one from Qu'Appelle who is employed as a blacksmith at the Muscowpetung Agency and another from the same institution who is engaged in the Department's warehouse here.

Danger of Letting Pupils Return to Reserves.

As already stated however, the majority of the boys have returned to their reserves, and if this is to be the case with lads now undergoing the more extended course

of training, which the firm establishment of the schools now renders possible, it is much to be regretted because the benefits of their training will necessarily be to a considerable extent lost.

Of course the case is very different in parts of Canada and the United States, which have been settled up for many years, and where the Indians are pretty well on a par with their white brethren in respect to civilization. There no difficulty exists about finding employment for lads turned out by the Industrial Schools, for in fact their services are in no small demand.

Colonies for Pupils after Leaving School Proposed.

Years must necessarily elapse before even under the most favourable conditions, that can become the case in a new country of such extent as this, and consequently it is difficult to see how their return to the reserves, with the attendant waste of benefits can be avoided, unless lands can be set apart at a distance from the Reserves, and the pupils established on them in colonies, after leaving the institutions.

No doubt, if necessary, it could be arranged to return to the Government an area of the existing reservations to compensate for what would be required for the establishment of such colonies as suggested, and while without doubt the eventual gain to the commonwealth would be comparatively great, the first cost of giving the discharged pupils a start in life would be no more than that of providing them with the means to become self-supporting as farmers on their reserves.

In this connection it may be remarked that by banking the annuities of pupils, when parents will consent to this course, and encouraging them to deposit at any rate a share of what they may make in work outside of the school, provision is being made to furnish them with an outfit to enable them to prosecute their trades or otherwise start in life when they leave the institutions.

Accounts have thus been opened with seventy-eight pupils, and the amounts deposited by them already aggregate \$918.98.

Parents Unsettling Pupils.

Before passing from the subject of these Industrial Schools wholly supported by the Government, I must not forget to notice the success attained in preventing Indian visitors hanging about the schools, and so unsettling the minds of the children, as well as too often insisting upon carrying them off for visits to their homes, from which they would only be recovered with much difficulty if at all. It was constantly represented to me by those in charge of the institutions that to prevent such visits and to refuse to let parents take away their children as the whim might seize them, would bring the schools into bad repute, and render it impossible to secure new pupils.

I felt convinced, however, that the Qu'Appelle and Battleford Institutions have now been so firmly established that such risk might well be incurred in view of the advantages to be derived from putting a stop to the practices referred to, and I am glad to say that the measures taken to that end have been attended with considerable success, without the direful consequences anticipated in some quarters.

Industrial Schools receiving a \$100 per capita Grant from the Government.

These are at Elkhorn, St. Paul's, Winnipeg and St. Boniface respectively, and the assistance given to Emmanuel College, Prince Albert, on account of Indian boarders, is on the same scale. It is perhaps unnecessary to particularize with regard to these schools, and it may suffice to say that they are doing excellent work, and are in a flourishing condition.

Boarding Schools.

The McDougall and St. Albert Orphanages, the boarding schools at Round Lake, Birtle and Crowstand continue the good work done by them in the past years.

The Muscowpetung boarding school moved last year to Lake's End has been largely drawn upon for pupils who have been transferred in order to afford them the necessarily superior advantages to be obtained at the Regina Industrial Institution.

A marked improvement has taken place with respect to the boarding school at File Hills. The Indians at that agency have, as a rule, evinced a strong dislike to having their children educated, but in so far as securing pupils for the boarding schools is concerned, this has been overcome, and the means available could now be more than utilized.

Conclusion.

In conclusion I beg to inform you that the several statements accompany this report.

Mr. Inspector McColl will make his customary annual report on Indian Affairs within the Manitoba Superintendency.

The work in the territories which has necessarily kept increasing as more Indians have settled on the reserves, more agencies been sub-divided and more schools opened has rendered it at times difficult to keep abreast of the press of business at head quarters with the staff available, but extra exertions demanded by the strain have always cheerfully been responded to by my assistant and others of my staff, and so the work has been kept from going behind.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HAYTER REED,

Commissioner.

LOWER FRASER AGENCY, B.C.,

NEW WESTMINSTER, 1st December, 1891.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1891, with tabular statement and list of Government property under my charge at that date.

I am glad to say that the Indians belonging to this agency are progressing very favourably. They have during the past year made many and substantial improvements, not only in building houses, but in clearing new land, fencing and planting fruit trees, as well as road making. At Chehalis village fourteen new houses have been built since my last report.

The Indians of To-yle have built a bridge across the Chilliwack River, and a road from this bridge to their reserve, at an expenditure of fifteen hundred dollars. This band has also purchased a threshing machine, which cost them six hundred and fifty dollars.

The Ohamelle Band have also made very satisfactory progress during the past year, more especially in planting fruit trees. The different bands in Chilliwack and Sumas districts have also made considerable improvements in clearing, fencing and ditching. The Matsqui, Sangley and Towassen, as well as the Musquim bands, are all doing well; so are the Yale, Hope, Ewa-hoose and Skowall bands.

The above-mentioned bands I have called special attention to as being the most progressive.

Other bands are making some slight progress, but nothing compared to those specially mentioned. I have to report (with a feeling of regret) that there are a few bands making very little progress in any shape on their reserves.

The Keitsey, Capitaou Creek, Seymour Creek, False Creek, Popcum and Squattetts, are neither building, fencing nor clearing.

A considerable number of Indians have been employed at the canneries during the fishing season. They did well, and purchased a good supply of provisions for the winter, so that there is nothing to be apprehended on the score of scarcity of food.

They have plenty of fish, potatoes and other articles for their comfort, and there is apparently no element of discontent amongst them.

The prompt manner in which the white squatters on Sea Bird Island reserve were removed, and the visit of Superintendent Vowell seems to have given general satisfaction.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. McTIERNAN,

Indian Agent.

WHITE WHALE LAKE, N.W.T., 16th December, 1891.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit the following report on the surveys of Indian Reserves in Manitoba and the North-West Territories this season.

In pursuance of instructions from the Department, I left Ottawa on the 18th July, for Regina, where I arrived on the 23rd, and consulted with Mr. Reed, Indian Commissioner, in reference to contemplated surveys.

In order to save the expense of obtaining a new outfit, consisting of camp equipage and transport, for Mr. Assistant Surveyor Ponton, who was detailed for sub-division work on the reserves north of Carleton, it was thought desirable to hand over to that gentleman the outfit I had been using myself for some years back in making surveys of reserves; seeing that the work under my own immediate supervision, lay for the most part near the railways, which now make remote parts of the country easy of access it was found to be less expensive and more expeditious to hire transport when necessary, than to take an outfit from Regina to the various points where work had to be done. In consequence of this I remained at Regina until Mr. Ponton's return from Saskatoon and Prince Albert, where he had been examining some land, in order to give him instructions, and to hand over to him the outfit.

On the 1st of August I proceeded to the Rockies for the purpose of selecting a timber limit for the Blackfoot Indians. I was accompanied by Mr. Begg, the Indian Agent, who met me at Calgary. We went to Castle Mountain, where I had seen much timber, suitable for building and fencing purposes, some years ago. An inspection of the country was made and we found that, although a great deal of timber had been taken off, there is still enough for the Indians on the tract selected on this occasion. An objection, which I have already pointed out, is that this limit is far from the reserve, and there would be a considerable expenditure involved in transporting the timber. It was thought some years ago that a limit might be acquired for these Indians at the gap or entrance to the Rockies, beyond the Stoney Reserves at Morley, on the ground covered by Major Walker's license, in the event of its being abandoned; but that gentleman informed me last summer that he had timber enough yet on these limits for three years' lumbering operations. A report accompanied by a sketch of the timber lands selected has been already submitted.

I returned to Regina on the 6th August and left for Oak River the following day to define the limits of the Sioux Indians' Reserve, and to sub-divide it into forty-acre

lots. The boundaries of this reserve were originally surveyed in 1876, by Mr. William Wagner, D.L.S. I found that a discrepancy in plotting Mr. Wagner's survey of the Assiniboine River, which forms its westerly boundary, made the area of the reserve appear on the plan much smaller than it really is, as will be seen by comparing the plan of the original survey with the re-survey of the boundaries made this season; or with the plan now on file in the Department, prepared for the purpose of being lithographed. I also found that a re-survey of the westerly boundary was made in 1884, by which a triangular piece of land, the whole length of that boundary and adjacent thereto, was improperly added to the reserve. The line of mounds of the last mentioned survey, together with the marks placed on the westerly limit of the road allowance, left along the west side of the reserve by the contract surveyor who sub-divided the adjoining lands, made the matter perplexing to the Indians. As a consequence the Indians have encroached upon this road allowance, and some of the white settlers, not only upon the road allowance but also upon the reserve. Mr. Wagner's original lines are now defined by posts and mounds and the complications no longer exist.

Indians only were employed on the survey.

These Indians have large fields of grain. Some of them harvested six hundred to one thousand bushels this year.

I found that it would probably be unsatisfactory to the Indians to proceed with the subdivision whilst the grain was standing, as we would necessarily have to chain through the fields. I therefore considered it better to postpone the work until after the harvest, and I proceeded to Regina to report the state of affairs to the Indian Commissioner.

On the 30th August, at the request of the Indian Commissioner, I went to the Industrial School at High River for the purpose of laying out a new road towards Calgary, as it was feared by the principal of the school that the ascent from the river bottom or flat on which the buildings stand to the plains, would be difficult by the surveyed trail, and that an easier grade and a safer road could be found by way of a certain *coulée*. At my request I was accompanied by Mr. Dennis, Inspector of Dominion Land surveys. We carefully examined the surveyed trail and the *coulée*. A better road might be made *via* the *coulée* than the one proposed, but the grade of the surveyed trail is comparatively easy, and if the road were properly constructed there would be no danger of vehicles tumbling over the bank, as feared by the principle of the school.

After being hospitably entertained we were shown over the institution by Père Merens, the principal. Everything seemed in splendid condition and the children remarkably well.

I returned to Regina on the 4th September, and received further instructions from the Indian Commissioner in reference to the survey of a strip of land along the Qu'Appelle River (on Indian Reserve No. 71, Chief "Ochapawace") in order to ascertain the exact extent of such land as will be affected by damming the river a mile and a half below Round Lake for milling purposes by Mr. Alfonse Beason, of White-wood. I left Regina on the 7th September, and on my arrival at the place selected by M. Beason for a mill site. I found that the dam was nearly completed. I examined the lands indicated and duly reported on the matter when I returned to Regina. A grist mill at this point would be a boon to some Indians, as well as to the neighbouring settlers; and the lands bordering the river would be improved by the increased volume of water.

In accordance with instructions from the Indian Commissioner, I proceeded to Brandon on the 19th September and conferred with Mr. A. M. Patterson, barrister-at-law, in regard to a half-section of land adjoining the Experimental Farm there, which has been selected for the location of an Indian industrial institution, under the auspices of the methodist church. Mr. Patterson informed me that the half-section indicated had been purchased from the owner by the municipal corporation of Brandon, and that it would be transferred to the Department in exchange for the section in Southern Manitoba, set aside by order in council for industrial school purposes. Mr. Patterson and I carefully examined the land and fixed upon a site for the main building. This

site has the approval of the Indian Commissioner; and, I am told, the same spot was also chosen by Dr. Sutherland, of the methodist church. A survey was made to ascertain the differences of level between the Assiniboine River and the site selected for the several buildings, as well as the springs for water supply, and various other points about which information will be useful. A report and original plan of the above survey were prepared and forwarded to the Indian Commissioner at Ottawa by his request.

I left Brandon on the 28th September and went to Oak River where, after engaging a party of Indians, I resumed the sub-division of the Sioux Reserve. A few days of snow and rain retarded surveying operations by rendering the work difficult and unpleasant. Mr. Green, D.L.S., who had been sent by the department to assist me, arrived shortly after, but his theodolite was delayed on the way from Ottawa, and did not come to hand until the 10th October. In the meantime I carried on the work assisted by Mr. Green.

On the arrival of the instrument I proceeded to Regina, to which point I had been ordered to report myself to receive instructions then on the way from Ottawa in reference to certain surveys in the Edmonton district. Before proceeding to Edmonton, it was thought desirable to fulfil instructions already given to me to visit the Blood Indian Agency, and re-define the boundaries of the timber limit on Belly River, as it had been reported by the North-West Mounted Police that the lines could not be found by them, and that trespass was being committed. On my arrival at the timber limit I pointed out the boundary lines to Corporal Alexander, who, in accordance with my request, was sent with me by Major Steele. Mr. Interpreter Mills also formed one of the party. These boundary lines were run four years ago, and do not require to be re-surveyed. The country is much burnt and grown over with young poplar and spruce, yet the lines are easily recognizable. I did not see any trespass.

On my return to the Blood Agency, I visited the coal banks on the St. Mary's River, where some Indians are mining. I located the position of these mines and pointed out to Mr. Agent Pocklington the method of staking off claims for individual Indians, on which subject he had received instructions from the Department.

Having concluded what I had to do in the Macleod District, I left for Edmonton. Whilst at Calgary I made arrangements with Mr. Donald McLeod, of Edmonton, for transport for the work in that district. On my arrival at Edmonton I organized a party and purchased the necessary supplies from the Hudson's Bay Company. Final instructions were received on the 20th November in regard to the surveys already referred to, and in consequence of severe weather and recent snow storms. Sleighs were procured, after some delay, from Mr. McLeod, instead of the waggons with which I was already supplied for the expedition, and we started for White Whale Lake on Monday the 23rd. The road, although heavy, was fairly good as far as the agency, which is situated on Sand Lake, near the centre of La Potac's reserve, where we stopped the first night out from Edmonton. Snow and sleet fell during the afternoon and evening, and the party was glad to camp in a snug vacant house, which M. le Comte de Cazes, Indian agent, kindly placed at our disposal.

In driving through La Potac's Reserve it was pleasing to notice the marked improvement that has taken place during the last few years. Where a short time ago scarcely a building was to be seen there is now quite a settlement, and the wilderness has become a smiling plain. The houses, too, are well and substantially built, the fences strong and in good repair. What is also gratifying is the neatness of all the workmanship and the general tidiness everywhere discovered. It was also observed that a great deal of fall ploughing had been done.

The route then lay across Stony Plain. This is gently rolling prairie, with occasional bluffs of poplar and spruce. The soil is a rich, warm loam, suitable for wheat growing, and there are several well-cultivated homesteads, chiefly of Germans. The prairie chicken is plentiful.

About sixteen miles from the Agency we entered heavy woods, consisting chiefly of white and black poplar and spruce of good size and excellent quality. Other trees

noticed were the white birch, balsam and black cherry. All throughout the bush the wild pea grows in the greatest profusion and the utmost luxuriance, many of the vines being six feet high, and some of them still green even at this late period of the year. Partridge and prairie chicken were plentiful and we also noticed deer-tracks and rabbit-runs. The distance through the heavy woods is about twelve miles, the westerly portion of which is hilly. On emerging from the thick bush the trail passes over a roughly rolling strip of comparatively open country for about seven miles, now *brulé*, but recently covered with heavy timber, with which the country is clothed as far as the eye can reach. After crossing a corduroyed muskeg we travelled over a comparatively level tract bordering Mink Creek for about a mile and a half, and arrived at the Indian settlement four miles to the east of White Whale Lake, and made Paul's shanty, temporarily vacant, our headquarters.

On the following morning, Thursday, the 26th, I proceeded over some very rough country to White Whale Lake to make a survey of the reserve and fishing station for the members of Chief Alexis' band, to whom a reserve had not yet been allotted. These for the most part are followers of Paul, one of Chief Alexis' headmen. I began the survey of the eastern shore, the ice being sufficiently strong to bear a team. My party halted at noon near a half-breed's house, which, the weather being cold, was offered to us in which to prepare and partake of our luncheon. He also gave me useful information, and extended to us other marks of kind attention. The survey of the eastern shore was continued the two following days, and on my return to camp on the Saturday, I found M. de Cazes had arrived in accordance with an arrangement previously made by us that he should meet me here. M. de Cazes was accompanied by Major McGibbon. I immediately prepared a plan of the eastern shore of the lake. This, with information I had gathered from an examination of the country for some miles around, together with the knowledge of the locality possessed by the Indian Agent, enabled us, after ascertaining the views of the Indians, to show them precisely on the plan, which they said they perfectly understood, the land that would be a fairly good reserve and fishing ground. Paul and the others present at the conference expressed themselves well-pleased with the reserve purposed to be set aside for them.

It may be well to observe that in 1880, Mr. George Simpson, D.L.S., surveyed a reserve at Lake St. Anne for Alexis and ninety one souls. Mr. Simpson reported that the other members of the band, who were then absent, had elected to take their portion of the reserve at White Whale Lake, where they have always hunted and fished. The yearly average number of Indians in Alexis' band, including Paul and his followers, for the last ten years, I find by the pay-sheet to be 208; last year the number was 219, and upon this basis the allotment of land has been made.

M. de Cazes left the following day, and on Monday I proceeded to define the boundaries of the reserve and fishing station, and continued to do so day by day until to-day, when the work was completed.

Two Indians were employed on the survey, so that the band might know the boundaries, and afterwards Paul joined the party, but unfortunately he cut both his legs severely with his axe on the second day and for the time being was incapacitated from further usefulness, either as guide or axeman. I may add that the Indians rendered every assistance in their power to facilitate the work.

The reserve and fishing station adjacent thereto are bounded as follows: Beginning at an iron post, ninety-one chains and seventy-five links, more or less, due north of the north-easterly corner of Township fifty-two in Range four, west of the Fifth Initial Meridian; thence south ten (10'75) chains and seventy-five links, more or less, to an iron post; thence east fifty-nine chains and ninety-eight links, more or less, to an iron post; thence south eighty-one chains, more or less, to an iron post; thence east four hundred and twenty-six chains, more or less, to an iron post; thence south three hundred and twenty-one chains, more or less, along a line of posts to the intersection in a lake of the said line of posts with the line of the posts forming the southern boundary of the reserve; thence west along the said boundary seven hundred and twenty-two chains and fifty-eight links, more or less, to a point on the eastern shore of White Whale

Lake, five chains and forty-six links due west of an iron post ; thence north-westerly and north-easterly along the said shore, as shown on the plan of survey to a point thereon fifty-eight links due north of the point of beginning and thence due south to the said point of beginning, containing an area of thirty-two and three quarters square miles, more or less.

Iron posts were also placed on the southern and eastern boundaries of the reserve, near the intersection of these boundaries with the westerly and northerly shores respectively of the lake situated at its south-easterly corner.

The land within the limits of the Reserve may be described generally as rough and hilly. It is heavily wooded with poplar and spruce ; fine specimens of the latter were frequently met with, having a diameter of thirty inches. There is also some white birch and tamarack. The undergrowth is principally willow. Nearly one-half of the Reserve has been over-run by bush fires. There is a tract containing an area of about seven square miles of level to undulating land, partially open *brulé*, in the easterly part, bordering White Whale Lake Creek and Mink Creek, and extending north-easterly across the Reserve, passing into true muskeg as the high lands are approached. In the muskeg water rose within a foot of the surface in the pits chopped out to mark the position of the posts on the boundaries. In the south-westerly part small patches of rich level land occur, but these are heavily wooded. The soil generally is a sandy clay loam, supporting a thick growth of tall grass, mixed with pea vine wherever the bush fires have destroyed the timber. The Reserve is well watered by creeks and numerous lakes and ponds of good water. Small hay swamps and muskegs are frequently met with. Extensive hay lands are found bordering Mink Creek, near the north-easterly corner. The Indians are settled near the centre of the easterly half of the Reserve, not far from the junction of White Whale Lake Creek and Mink Creek, on the level tract already mentioned, which is the spot selected for them by the Department, and is by far the best part for agricultural purposes. Paul and others showed me some fine samples of wheat, barley, oats, potatoes and turnips, but as yet their farming operations are on a small scale. Prairie chickens, partridges and rabbits were seen, but not in very great numbers. White Whale Lake abounds in whitefish and large pike, though the Indians say that the quantity is diminishing. Geese and ducks are also plentiful in the hunting season. A good sized lake near the north-easterly corner of and partly in the reserve, called Johnny's Lake, from which flows Mink Creek, and another large and irregular sheet of water, also partly in the reserve at the south-easterly corner, are said to contain large quantities of pike. Large game is very scarce, though bear is occasionally killed, of which I had an interesting proof. One day whilst at luncheon on the line we were joined by the wife of one of the Indians (Thomas) working on the survey, and another squaw. Cold as it was they had been out three days hunting with gun and dogs, and each one had a papoose on her back. Among the spoils of the chase they were bringing to camp were thirty partridges and a three year old bear that had been killed by Thomas' wife with an axe. Some of the party partook of the bear, a portion of which was kindly offered, and we were also presented with a few partridges. The bear had been cut up, and was being carried by three pack dogs. The hide was valued at twenty dollars.

I hope in a few days to close the season's operations by visiting Chief Alexis' reserve at Lake St. Anne, and also by surveying the claim of Mr. L'Hirondelle in the reserve of Chief "Michel."

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

JOHN C. NELSON,

In charge Indian Reserve Surveys.

NUMBER of Indians in the North-West Territories and their Whereabouts in 1891.

No. of Reserve.	Name of Band.	Location of Reserve.	Tribe.	No. on Reserve.	No. Absent.	Total No. of Indians in Bands.	Grand Totals in Treaties.	Whereabouts of Absentees.
TREATY No. 4.								
<i>Birtle Agency.</i>								
61	Keesickooweenin	Riding Mountain.....	Salteaux.....	143		143		
62	Way-way-see-cappo.....	Bird Tail Creek.....	do	159	4	163		2 across the line ; 2 at Qu'Appelle.
63	The Gambler.....	Silver Creek.....	do	102	1	103		1 do
67	South Quill.....	Rolling River.....	do	114	1	115		1 in asylum.
<i>Fort Pelly Agency.</i>								
				518	6	524		
64	Coté.....	Port Pelly.....	Salteaux.....	272		272		
65	The Key.....	do	do	226		226		
66	Kee-sick-ouse.....	do	do	152		152		
<i>Moose Mountain Agency.</i>								
				650		650		
68	Pheasant Rump.....	Moose Mountain.....	Assiniboine ..	49	29	78		18 across the line ; 5, Turtle Mountain, U.S. ; 6 at Qu'Appelle Industrial School.
69	Striped Blanket.....	do	do	47	22	69		20 across the line ; 1 at Q'Appelle Industrial School ; 1 at Elkhorn Industrial School.
70	White Bear.....	do	Cree.....	83	20	103		2 at File Hills, 2 at Q'Appelle Industrial School ; 5 at Crooked Lake ; 1 at Turtle Mountain, U.S. ; 10 across the line.
<i>Crooked Lake Agency.</i>								
				179	71	250		
71	Cchapowace	Crooked Lake.....	Cree.....	140	21	161		2 at Piapots' ; 10 across line ; 98 at Q'Appelle.
72	Kake-wis-ta-haw	do	do	123	50	173		30 across the line ; 6 at Moose Mountain ; 14 at Qu'Appelle.
73	O'Soup and Cowesses	do	do	150	51	201		31 across the line ; 10 absent hunting ; 10 north, towards Touchwood.
74	Sakimay.....	do	do	197	20	217		5 at File Hills ; 15 away hunting.
<i>Assiniboine Agency.</i>								
				610	142	752		
76	The-man-who-took-the-coat....	Indian Head.....	Assiniboine...	190	21	211		21 absent at Milk River, U.S.

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<i>File Hills Agency.</i>								
81	Pee-pee-kee-sis	File Hills	Cree	87	2	89	2 absent in north.	
82	Okanase	do	do	62		62		
83	Star Blanket	do	do	46		46		
84	Little Black Bear	do	do	78	1	79	1 absent at Cypress.	
				273	3	276		
<i>Touchwood Hills Agency.</i>								
85	Muscowequan	Touchwood Hills	Cree	150	10	160	7 absent hunting; 1 at Qu'Appelle; 2, whereabouts unknown.	
86	George Gordon	do	do	157		157		
37	Day Star	do	do	85	3	88	3 hunting.	
88	Poor Man	do	do	98	8	106	1 at Qu'Appelle Industrial School; 5 at Swift Current; 1, hunting; 1, whereabouts unknown.	
89	Yellow Quill	Fishing Lake	do	304	13	317	13, absent hunting.	
90	do	Nut Lake	do					
				794	34	828		
<i>Muscowpetung's Agency.</i>								
75	Piapot	Qu'Appelle Valley	Cree	231	7	238	7 at Cypress.	
79	Pasquah	do Lake	do	178	2	180	1 do 1 at Moose Mountain.	
80	Muscowpetung	do Valley	do	130	4	134	1 at Touchwood; 2 at Crooked Lake; 1 at Cypress.	
				539	13	552		
Total in Treaty No. 4							4,043	NOTE.—There are about 175 children belonging to Treaty No. 4 attending Qu'Appelle Industrial School who are included in the "No. on Reserve" column.
TREATY NO. 6.								
<i>Duck Lake Agency.</i>								
95	One Arrow	Near Batoche	Cree	101	4	105	4 away hunting.	
96	Okemasis	Duck Lake	do	26		26		
97	Beardy	do	do	134	4	138	4 do	
99	John Smith	South Saskatchewan	do	140	9	149	3 do 6 at Macleod.	
100	James Smith	do	do	138	12	150	12 hunting.	
100a	Cumberland	Fort à la Corne	do	83	12	95	9 at Cumberland; 3 at Beren's River.	
				622	41	663		
<i>Carleton Agency.</i>								
	Pelican Lake Indians	Pelican Lake	Cree	35		35		
101	Wm. Twatt	Sturgeon do	do	139	6	145	6 hunting.	
102	Petequakey	Muskeg do	do	66	3	69	3 at High River Industrial School.	

[PART I]

NUMBER of Indians in the North-West Territories and their Whereabouts in 1891—Continued.

No. of Reserve.	Name of Band.	Location.	Tribe.	No. on Reserve.	No. Absent.	Total No. of Indians in Bands.	Grand Totals in Treaties.	Whereabouts of Absentees.
<i>TREATY NO. 6—Continued.</i>								
<i>Carleton Agency—Continued.</i>								
103	Mistewasis.....	Snake Plain.....	Cree.....	154	1	155		1 whereabouts unknown.
104	Attakakoop.....	Sandy Lake.....	do.....	198		198		
105	Kapahawekeum.....	Meadow Lake.....	do.....	60	1	61		1 absent hunting.
106	Kenemotayo.....	Assiniboia Lake.....	do.....	97		97		
	James Roberts.....	Lac la Ronge.....	do.....	367	12	379		12 do
	Wm. Charles.....	Montreal Lake.....	do.....	98	2	100		2 do
				1,214	25	1,239		
<i>Battleford Agency.</i>								
108	Red Pheasant.....	Eagle Hills.....	Cree.....	118	1	119		1 at Fort Pitt.
109	Mosquito.....	do.....	Stony.....	60	10	70		10 across the line.
110	Bear's Head.....	do.....	do.....	23	30	53		30 do
111	Lean Man.....	do.....	do.....	5	5	10		5 do
112	Moosomin.....	Jack Fish Creek.....	Cree.....	112	10	122		8 do 2 hunting.
113	Sweet Grass.....	Battle River.....	do.....	146	11	157		8 at Peace Hills; 3 at Maple Creek.
114	Poundmaker.....	do.....	do.....	121	12	133		1 at Swift Current; 1 at Fort Pitt; 2 away hunting; 2 at Blackfoot; 6 at Macleod.
115	Thunderchild.....	Saskatchewan.....	do.....	177		177		
116	Little Pine.....	Battle River.....	do.....	120	57	177		7 at Blackfoot Crossing; 20 at Calgary; 30 whereabouts unknown.
				882	136	1,018		
<i>Onion Lake Agency.</i>								
119	Seekaskootch.....	Onion Lake.....	Cree.....	177	23	200		16 away hunting; 7 at Battleford.
120	Weemisticoosee-awasis.....	Stony do.....	do.....	90	5	95		5 away hunting.
121	Oo-nee-pow-hayo.....	Frog do.....	do.....	61	5	66		4 do 1 at Battleford.
122	Puskeeahkeeween.....	do do.....	do.....	28	2	30		2 at Battleford.
123	Kee-hee-win.....	Long do.....	do.....	105	13	118		4 at Calgary; 9 away hunting.
124	Kinoosayo.....	Cold do.....	Chippewayan.....	151		151		
				612	48	660		

NOTE.—There are 120 children, nearly all included in the "Number on Reserve" column (being paid annuity with the bands to which they belong) attending Battleford Industrial School from Carlton, Duck Lake, Battleford and Onion Lake Agencies.

<i>Saddle Lake Agency.</i>							
125	Little Hunter	Saddle Lake	Cree	97		97	
126	Muskegwatie	Victoria	do	27		27	
127	Blue Quill	do	do	63		63	
128	Seenum	Whitefish Lake	do	317	2	319	2 away hunting.
129	Pee-aysis	Lac la Biche	do	15		15	
130	Antoine	Heart Lake	Chippewayan	72		72	
131	Kaquanum	Beaver do	Cree	118		118	
				709	2	711	
<i>Edmonton Agency.</i>							
132	Michel	Sturgeon River	Cree	76		76	
133	Alexis	Lac Ste. Anne	Assiniboine	161	3	164	3 away hunting.
134	Alexander	Rivière qui Barre	Cree	201		201	
135	Enoch la Potac	Stony Plain	do	169	5	174	5 at Wolf Creek.
133a	Iron Head	White Whale Lake	Assiniboine	90		90	
	Orphans of St. Albert		Cree	11		11	
				708	8	716	
<i>Peace Hills Agency.</i>							
137	Ermineskin	Bear's Hills	Cree	138	7	145	1 at Saddle Lake; 5 at Fort Macleod; 1 across Rocky Mountains.
138	Sampson	do	do	276	15	291	1 at White Whale Lake; 5 away hunting; 9 at Bow River.
140	Muddy Bull	Pigeon Lake	do	66	1	67	1 at Stony Plain.
141	Chee-poostequan	Wolf Creek	Stony	51		51	
				531	23	554	
	Total in Treaty No. 6						5,561
TREATY NO. 7.							
<i>Sarcee Agency.</i>							
142	Boar's Paw	Morleyville	Stonys	220	4	224	4 away hunting.
142	Chiniquy	do	do	115	3	118	3 do
143	Jacob	do	do	218	6	224	6 do
145	Bull's Head	Calgary	Sarcee	261	19	280	19 whereabouts unknown.
				814	32	846	
<i>Blackfoot Agency.</i>							
146	Three Bulls	North and South of Bow River	Blackfoot	856	7	863	7 whereabouts unknown.
146	Old Sun	do do	do	602	14	616	5 at Calgary; 9, whereabouts unknown.
				1,458	21	1,479	

NUMBER of Indians in the North-West Territories and their Whereabouts in 1891—Continued.

No. of Reserve.	Name of Band.	Location.	Tribe.	No. on Reserve.	No. Absent.	Total No. of Indians in Bands.	Grand Total in Treaties.	Whereabouts of Absentees.
<i>TREATY No. 7—Continued.</i>								
<i>Blood Agency.</i>								
148	Red Crow	} Belly River	Blood	1,701	35	1,736		4 in gaol ; 31 across the line.
148	Day Chief							
<i>Peigan Agency.</i>								
147	Crow Eagle	Old Man's River	Peigan	881	32	913		30 across line ; 2 at Macleod.
	Total in Treaty No. 7						4,974	NOTE.—There are 70 children (included in "No. on Reserve" column) attending St. Joseph's Industrial School who belong to Treaties Nos. 6 and 7.
STRAGGLERS.								
	Foremost Man		Cree and Salteaux	230		230		In vicinity of Medicine Hat, Maple Creek and Swift Current.
NON-TREATY INDIANS.								
	Yellow Sky	Turtle Lake ..	Salteaux	80		80		
	Enoch's	Bird Tail Creek	Sioux	110		110		
	Little Chief	Oak River	do	250		250		
	Ha-we-da	Oak Lake	do	79		79		
	Pa-da-mo-nee	Turtle Mountain	do	41		41		
	Standing Buffalo	Qu'Appelle Lakes	do	175		175		
	White Cap	Moose Woods	do	100		100		
	American Sioux	(No Reserve)	do	198		198		
				1,033		1,033		

NUMBER of Indians in the North-West Territories and their Whereabouts in 1891—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

	Number Resident on Reserves.	Number Absent at this Date from Reserves.	Total Number in different Agencies.	Total Number in different Treaties.	Non-Treaty Indians.	Grand Total of Indians in Treaties 4, 6 and 7.
TREATY INDIANS AGENCIES.						
<i>Treaty No. 4:—</i>						
Birtle	518	6	524			
Fort Pelly	650		650			
Moose Mountain	179	71	250			
Crooked Lake	610	142	752			
Assiniboine	190	21	211			
Muskowpetung	539	13	552			
File Hills	273	3	276			
Touchwood	794	34	828			
<i>Treaty No. 6:—</i>				4,043		
Duck Lake	622	41	663			
Carleton	1,214	25	1,239			
Battleford	382	136	1,018			
Onion Lake	612	48	660			
Saddle Lake	709	2	711			
Edmonton	708	8	716			
Peace Hills	531	23	554			
<i>Treaty No. 7:—</i>				5,561		
Sarcee	814	32	846			
Blackfoot	1,458	21	1,479			
Blood	1,701	35	1,736			
Peigan	881	32	913			
Total	13,885	693	14,578	14,578		
Stragglers in vicinity of Maple Creek and Medicine Hat, also a few at Swift Current				230		
NON-TREATY INDIANS.						
Sioux resident upon reserves given them but not paid Treaty			755			
United States refugee Sioux about Moose Jaw, Regina and Birtle			198			
Salteaux entitled to enter Treaty who have not done so				953 About 80		
Grand Total of Indians within the limits of Treaties 4, 6 and 7					1,033	15,841

STATEMENT of Earnings of Indians

Agency.	Band Name.	No.	Sale of	Sale of	Sale of	Sale of	Sales of	
			Cattle and Sheep.	Grain and Roots.	Fish.	Furs.	Wood and Hay.	
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Pelly.....	Coté.....	64	}	9 00				
	Key.....	65						
	Keesickouse.....	66						
Birtle.....	All Bands.....		552 00	1,269 85		585 50	343 70	
Moose Mountain.....	Pheasant Rump.....	68						
	Striped Blanket.....	69	80 00		101 50	7 00	251 75	
	White Bear.....	70						
Crooked Lake.....	Ochapowace.....	71	188 00	333 30			247 00	
	Kakeewistahaw.....	72	95 00	690 52			39 50	
	Cowessess.....	73	348 00	932 07			30 00	
	Sakimay.....	74	346 00	451 97			81 50	
Assiniboine.....	Jacks.....	76		42 51			131 75	
File Hills.....	All Bands.....		57 00	17 85			44 00	
Muskowpetung.....	Piapot.....	75					2,587 35	
	Pasquahs.....	79	29 00	44 50			1,662 80	
	Muskowpetung.....	80	80 00	12 50			602 35	
	Standing Buffalo.....	78					159 25	
Touchwood Hills.....	Day Star.....	87		6 00				
	Poor Man.....	88		6 30				
	Muscowequan.....	85					8 00	
	Yellow Quill.....	89						
	Geo. Gordon.....	86						
Duck Lake.....	One Arrow.....	95				285 00	40 00	
	Okemasis.....	96	}	20 00	46 75	282 00	88 25	
	Beardy.....	97						
	Jno. Smith.....	99				75 00	30 00	
	Jas. Smith.....	100	40 00			192 00		
	P. Chapman.....	100a				65 00		
	Chakastaypaysin.....	98				45 00		
	Carlton.....	Wm. Twatt.....	101					
Petequaquey.....		102						
Mistawasis.....		103						
Ahtakakoop.....		104					20 00	
Kopahawakemum.....		105						
Keeneemotayo.....		106						
Pelican Lake.....		107						
Battleford.....		Stoneys.....	109		43 90			906 97
		Red Pheasant.....	108		5 00		204 10	390 50
		Sweet Grass.....	113	111 41	136 55			290 94
	Poundmaker.....	114	}	90 00			10 00	
	Little Pine.....	116						
	Moosomin.....	112	63 00	103 40			48 00	
Onion Lake.....	Thunder Child.....	115	51 00	121 80			96 50	
	Seekaskootch.....	119		90 00			80 00	
	Chipeweyans.....	124						
Saddle Lake.....	Saddle Lake.....	125	}	84 22		111 00	117 50	
	Blue Quill.....	127						
	Wahsatanow.....	126				257 00		
	James Seenum.....	128				63 50		
Edmonton.....	Chipeweyans.....	130				470 00		
	Beaver Lake.....	131				1,573 00		
	Enoch.....	135					12 00	
	Michel.....	132						
	Alexander.....	134				1,313 00		
	Alexis (now Joseph).....	133				455 00		
Paul's.....	133a				135 00			
Carried forward.....			2,234 63	4,363 77	101 50	6,118 10	8,319 61	

for Year ended 30th June, 1891.

Sales of Lime, Bones and Charcoal.	Sale of Seneca Root.	Labour and Freight-ing.	Mis-cellaneous Earning — Sale of Manufac-tures.	Sale of Beef.	Total.	How Expended.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
47 50		549 40		267 89	873 79	Provisions and clothing, and bought 3 waggons.
		390 00	8 70		3,149 75	Provisions, clothing, purchase of waggons, bob-sleighs, mowers, binders, seed grain, ploughs, harrow, fanning mills, lumber, harness, team work, horses, stoves, &c.
		1,313 16	134 00	102 00	1,989 41	Provisions, clothing, &c.
	125 00	7 70		53 70	954 70	Provisions and clothing, 2 team Canadian horses, harness, heifers, lumber, binder, waggons.
	125 00	40 00		76 95	1,067 37	
	125 00	50 98	61 25		1,547 30	
	125 00	47 00	8 00		1,096 07	
		479 44	44 25	180 65	878 60	Provisions, clothing, mower.
		59 76	5 25	406 98	590 84	Provisions, clothing, bob-sleighs, cattle, 2 mowers, rake, tinware, &c.
		144 35		42 00	2,773 70	Provisions, clothing, payment of debts, horses, heifer, grinding of wheat, lumber, tents, implements, &c.
101 25		234 60	67 25		2,139 40	
		373 44	14 50	75 45	1,158 24	
				73 00	232 25	
		84 00		157 46	247 46	Provisions, clothing, debts, mower, binder, waggons.
		13 50		91 65	111 45	
		54 11		25 35	87 46	
		253 29		137 47	390 76	
		34 69	31 00	66 62	457 31	Provisions, clothing, 5 heifers.
		275 44	63 00	116 28	891 72	
		52 36	5 00		163 36	
		5 00			237 00	
		20 00			85 00	
					45 00	
		185 50			185 50	Provisions, clothing, building materials, tools, waggons.
		376 70			376 70	
		90 51			110 51	
31 00		20 50	9 90		1,012 27	Provisions, clothing, waggons, blankets, towels, bob-sleighs, cattle, mowers, lumber, stovepiping, gun, set of harness.
189 75		105 30			894 65	
36 00		55 00	15 50		645 40	
6 00		37 00	9 00		152 00	
			51 53		265 93	
13 00		23 75	3 00		309 05	
		75 00			245 00	Provisions, clothing.
		236 37	43 00	97 21	689 30	do cart, mowers.
					257 00	
		45 00		63 92	172 42	
					470 00	
					1,573 00	
		192 94			204 94	Provisions, clothing.
		65 22			65 22	
		151 00			1,464 00	
					455 00	
					135 00	
424 50	500 00	6,142 41	574 13	2,071 28	30,849 83	

STATEMENT of Earnings of Indians for

Agency.	Band Name.	No.	Sale of Cattle, Sheep and Ponies.	Sale of Grain and Roots.	Sale of Fish.	Sale of Furs.	Sale of Wood and Hay.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....		2,234 43	4,363 77	101 50	6,118 10	8,319 61
Peace Hills.....	All Bands (6 months).....		12 00	6 00	42 00	38 92	.....
Sarcee.....	Sarcees.....	{ 142 143 144	.....	249 45	.....	.....	365 50
Blackfoot.....	Stonays.....	145	.....	.....	.....	510 00	493 89
Blackfoot.....	Blackfeet.....	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bloods.....	Bloods.....	148	.....	.....	.....	.....	503 49
Peigans.....	Peigans.....	147	1,139 49	.....	.....	.....	46 75
Blackfoot Agency.	(Sale of ponies).....		1,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....		4,886 12	4,619 22	143 50	6,667 02	9,729 24

Year ended 30th June, 1891—*Concluded.*

Sale of Lime, Bones and Charcoal.	Sale of Seneca Root.	Labour and Freight-ing.	Mis-cellaneous Earnings. — Sale of Berries and Manu-factures.	Sale of Beef.	Total.	How Expended.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
424 50	500 00	6,142 41	574 13	2,071 28	30,849 83	
.....	.....	146 00	10 00	.....	254 92	do
.....	.....	128 00	.....	.....	742 95	do horses, ammunition.
.....	.....	197 60	.....	.....	1,201 49	Provisions, clothing.
.....	.....	2,593 44	.....	.....	2,593 44	do lumber for house,
.....	.....	620 24	.....	.....	1,123 73	labour, hire of horses.
.....	.....	1,397 75	25 00	.....	2,608 99	Provisions, heifers, waggons, cook-
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500 00	stove, lumber.
424 50	500 00	11,225 44	609 13	2,071 18	40,875 35	

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 1,

SHOWING the Number of Acres of Indian Lands sold during the Year ended 30th June, 1891; the total amount of Purchase Money, and the approximate 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.		
				Acres.		
Albemarle	Bruce	1,110 40	1,513 90	2,605 65	Some of these lands were resumed by the Department, the conditions of sale not having been complied with, so that in certain cases there appears to have been more land remaining unsold at the close of the last fiscal year than remained unsold according to the previous year's report.	
Amabel	do	295 00	285 00	794 00		
Eastnor	do	3,082 00	2,195 00	2,587 96		
Lindsay	do	2,734 00	2,678 00	2,037 00		
St. Edmund	do	1,852 00	1,601 95	35,502 00		
Bury, Town Plot	do			1,767 25		
Hardwicke, Town Plot	do			1,111 00		
Oliphant do	do			89 00		
Southampton do	do	82 05	483 08	2 55		
Warton do	do			77 00		
Keppel	Grey	635 00	964 50	2,939 85		
Saugeen Fishing Islands	Lake Huron and Georgian Bay			880 50		
Cape Hurd Islands	do			7,702 50		
Mississaga Reserve	Algoma District			1,173 64		
Thessalon	do			5,398 00		
Aweres	do			13,584 00		
Archibald	do			2,900 00		
Dennis	do			3,349 00		
Fisher	do			9,602 00		
Herrick	do			7,267 53		
Havilland	do			3,821 00		
Kars	do			9,479 00		
Apaquosh, Town Plot	do			316 91		
Laird	do			9,926 78		
Macdonald	do	226 75	123 00	2,527 85		
Meredith	do			7,695 70		
Pennefather	do			18,131 00		
Tilley	do			12,691 00		
Tupper	do			2,800 00		
Fenwick	do			12,948 50		
Vankoughnet	do			10,850 50		
*Shingouicouse	do			269 00	*Includes small islands.	
Bidwell	Manitoulin Dist.	200 00	100 00	7,205 00		
Howland	do			4,066 00		
Sheguiandah	do	440 00	135 90	11,915 00		
do Town Plot	do			300 35		
Billings	do			5,882 00		
Assignack	do	100 00	50 00	6,787 00		
Campbell	do	495 00	89 50	9,373 00		
Manitowaning, Town Plot	do	80	275 00	36 25		
Carnarvon	do	200 00	100 00	10,820 00		
Tekummah	do	400 00	31 00	8,707 00		
Sandfield	do			6,932 00		
Shaftesbury, Town Plot	do	2 84	150 00	157 24		
Tolsnaville	do	4 56	94 50	1,569 43		
Allan	do	306 00	150 00	4,288 00		
Burpee	do	100 00	100 00	14,611 00		
Barrie Island	do	290 00	125 00	3,303 00		
Gordon	do	143 00	31 00	3,572 00		
Gore Bay	do	14 40	127 00	2 43		
Mills	do	1,058 00	169 35	9,441 00		
Cockburn Island	do			29,897 00		

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 1.—Showing the Number of Acres of Indian Lands sold during the Year ended 30th June, 1891—*Concluded.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Towns or Townships.	Counties or Districts.	No. of Acres Sold	Amount of Sale.		Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
			\$	cts.		
Dawson.....	Manitoulin Dist..	113 00	22	60	31,590 00	Surrendered as sold.
Robinson.....	do	898 00	327	10	55,978 00	
Neening.....	Thunder Bay Dist.				3,778 00	
Sarnia Reserve.....	Lambton	21 65	2,157	00		
Sarnia, Town Plot.....	do	08	75	00	1 31	
Anderdon.....	Essex				100 00	
Seneca.....	Haldimand				250 00	
Cayuga, Town Plot.....	do	59 54	388	38	143 10	
Cayuga.....	do				590 05	
Azoff, Village.....	Haldimand				7 80	
Dunn.....	do				1,675 80	
Caledonia, Town Plot.....	do				35 00	
Brantford.....	Brant				225 00	
Bronte.....	Halton	3 53	44	50	9 43	
Port Credit.....	Peel	25	50	00	25	
Deseronto.....	Hastings				6 20	
Islands in River St. Lawrence	Province of Ontario	53 13	354	70	766 82	
Islands in River Otonabee and its lakes.....	Peterboro', &c....	18 95	442	00	2,276 41	
Thorah Island.....	Lake Simcoe.....				198 00	
Islands in Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay.....	Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay...	52 00	651	00		
White Cloud Island.....	Georgian Bay.....				327 35	
Sultana Island.....	Rainy Riv. District				421 12	
		14,991 93	16,084	96	430,072 11	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Ouitchouan.....	Chicoutimi				10,095 20	Right of way, Q. and L. St. J. R. R.
Colrairie.....	Megantic				1,203 00	
Dundee.....	Huntingdon	3,957 00	9,892	47	16,496 00	
Lorette.....	Quebec	1 85	500	00		
		3,958 85	10,392	47	27,794 20	

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario.....		14,991 93	16,084	96	430,072 11
Quebec.....		3,958 85	10,392	47	27,794 20
		18,950 78	26,477	43	457,866 31

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, 1891.

 ANNUAL REPORT—LAND AND TIMBER BRANCH.

The land sold during the year amounts to 18,950.78 acres, and the sales to \$26,477.43.

The quantity of surrendered land still in the hands of the Department, in round numbers, is 457,866 acres.

Agents' returns (for land, timber and rent) examined and entered.....	614
New sales entered.....	197
Number of sales cancelled.....	81
Cancellations of sales revoked.....	2
Number of leases issued and entered.....	23
Number of timber licenses issued.....	2
Number of timber licenses renewed.....	31
Number of payments on leases entered.....	581
Number of payments on old sales entered.....	430
Number of notices to purchasers in arrears prepared and sent out.....	3,029
Assignments of land examined and entered.....	286
Assignments of land registered.....	299
Descriptions for patents prepared and entered.....	303
Number of patents engrossed.....	318
Number of patents registered.....	318
Number of patents despatched.....	332
Number of patents cancelled.....	6
Location tickets issued and entered.....	27
Number of files dealt with.....	<u>3,600</u>

The total collections on account of old and new sales, on rents and on timber, amounted to \$98,175.23.

The total purchase money and interest thereon in arrears on land sales on the 30th June, 1891, amounted to \$223,343.05.

Principal.....	\$120,688 22
Interest.....	102,654 83
Total.....	<u>\$223,343 05</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, 1891.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 2.—Showing the Condition of the various Indian Schools.

SUMMARY OF STATEMENT No. 2.

Provinces.	Pupils
Ontario.....	2,210
Quebec.....	562
Nova Scotia.....	121
New Brunswick.....	99
Prince Edward Island.....	21
British Columbia.....	685
Manitoba.....	1,519
North-West Territories.....	2,337
Total.....	7,554

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

JOHN MCGIRR,
Clerk of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1891.

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.	Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.
ONTARIO.		\$ cts.			
Alnwick	John Lawrence	250 00	Alnwick, Co. Northumberland. I. S. Appropriation and Methodist Missionary Society	41	20
Back Settlement	Elsie Cobban	200 00	Caradoc, Co. Middlesex. Paid by Band	21	11
Bear Creek	Lucy Fisher	200 00	do do	11	5
Buzwah's Village	Agatha Gabow	200 00	Manitowaning Bay. I. S. Appropriation	12	6
Cape Croker	E. A. Jones	300 00	Nawash, Co. Bruce. Paid by Band.	22	12
Caradoc	Joseph Fisher	200 00	Caradoc, Co. Middlesex. Paid by Band	17	14
Christian Island	Alfred McCue	275 00	Christian Island, in Georgian Bay. I. S. Appropriation and Methodist Missionary Society	28	15
Fort William, boys	Zoe Castilloux	200 00	Fort William, Lake Superior. I. S. Appropriation	15	9
do girls	Sister M. Ursula	200 00	do do	15	11
do orphanage	Rev. Moth. Claudia	500 00	do do	18	18
French Bay	Helena Cameron	300 00	Saugeen, Co. Bruce. Paid by Band.	31	15
Garden River	Helena E. Brown	300 00	Garden River. Garden River Band and I. S. Appropriation	31	14
do	Rev. T. Ouillett	300 00	Garden River. Batchewana Band and I. S. Appropriation	38	19
Georgina Island	Robert Mayes	300 00	Georgina Island, in Lake Simcoe. I. S. Appropriation and Methodist Missionary Society	24	13
Gibson	Mitchel White	250 00	Gibson, Muskoka District. I. S. Appropriation and Methodist Missionary Society	20	8
Golden Lake	Minnie E. Quinn	300 00	Golden Lake, Co. Renfrew. I. S. Appropriation	19	12
Hiawatha	Edward Cragg	250 00	Rice Lake, Co. Northumberland. I. S. Appropriation and Methodist Missionary Society	19	11
Kettle Point	Henry Fisher	250 00	Sarnia, Co. Lambton. Paid by Chippewas of Sarnia	16	11
Lake Nepigon	Rev. R. Renison	200 00	Lake Nepigon. I. S. Appropriation.	10	3
Lower Muncey	Helen M. Crane	200 00	Muncey, Co. Middlesex. I. S. Appropriation and Church of England	18	9
Mattawa	Sister St. Thecla	100 00	Upper Ottawa. I. S. Appropriation.	24	16
Miller (Henvey's Inlet)	A. M. Nicholson	250 00	Henvey's Inlet, Parry Sound District. I. S. Appropriation and Band	30	13

MENT No. 2.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1891.

Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning History.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Denomination of Schools.	Remarks.
37	38	29	12	12	8	.....	4	Methodist...	Salary paid from a special grant of one-half the amount from the Indian School Appropriation to the Methodist Missionary Society.
21	21	20	6	2	2	.....	.....	Government.....	Scripture Object Lessons and Literature taught.
11	11	5	3	3	.....	9	do		
9	11	9	5	1	.....	6	.....	Roman Catholic.	Literature, Orthography and Composition taught.
19	22	17	8	8	3	.....	12	Government	
16	16	12	3	2	.....	.....	1	do	Dictation and Composition taught.
28	28	26	8	8	8	28	28	Methodist	See remarks opposite Alnwick.
11	15	10	7	7	.....	.....	.....	Roman Catholic.	Catechism taught.
15	15	10	6	6	.....	15	15	do	Sewing do
18	18	13	10	10	.....	18	14	do	do do
31	31	12	5	7	.....	.....	.....	Government	
31	31	31	5	5	.....	.....	.....	Ch. of England.	
26	38	38	38	4	.....	.....	.....	Roman Catholic.	
23	24	18	7	7	.....	24	18	Methodist	See remarks opposite Alnwick.
15	15	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	do do
19	19	17	11	2	.....	.....	.....	Roman Catholic.	Composition, Dictation and Spelling taught.
18	19	13	7	3	6	4	.....	Methodist	See remarks opposite Alnwick.
16	16	8	3	3	.....	.....	.....	Government	Composition taught.
10	10	8	9	4	.....	9	10	Ch. of England.	Scripture taught.
13	18	18	9	4	1	.....	12	do	Scripture and Object Lessons taught.
24	24	24	17	17	.....	.....	.....	Roman Catholic.	Catechism taught.
30	30	16	9	3	.....	.....	3	Government	Dictation and Composition taught. Only three returns received.

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.	Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.
ONTARIO—Continued.		\$ Cts.			
Mississauga (New Credit).	Maggie Meehan..	300 00	Mississauga, Co. Brant. Paid by Band.	25	14
do	Nellie Donoghue..	250 00	Mississauga River, North Shore, Lake Huron. I.S. Appropriation.	21	9
Mohawk Institute and Indian Normal School.....	Rev. R. Ashton, Principal.....		At Brantford, New England Co ...	91	91
Moravian	W. N. Tobias.	350 00	Moravin, Co. Kent. Paid by Band	49	20
do Mission.....	Dora Miller.....		do Paid by Moravian Society.	16	8
Mount Elgin Industrial Institution	Rev. W. W. Shepherd, Principal..	4,800 00	At Munceytown. See Remarks...	93	81
Nipissing	Clara Martin.....	280 00	Nipissing. I. S. Appropriation ...	12	7
Oneida, No. 1.....	M. A. Beatty	250 00	Oneida Co., Middlesex. I.S. Appropriation and Methodist Missionary Society	37	19
do No. 2.....	M. A. Chambers..	200 00	Oneida, Co. Middlesex. I.S. Appropriation and Church of England..	20	9
do No. 3.....	Catherine Jackson	250 00	Oneida, Co. Middlesex. I. S. Appropriation and Methodist Missionary Society	27	15
Pic River.....	J. A. Blais	250 00	Pic River, Lake Superior. I.S. Appropriation	11	6
Port Arthur.....	Sister M. Teresa		At Port Arthur. Is paid \$12 per annum (per cap.) from I.S. Appropriation	11	10
Port Elgin.....	David Craddock..	250 00	Nawash, Co. Bruce. Paid by Band.	18	9
Rama	H. Taylor.....	250 00	Rama, Co. Ontario. I.S. Appropriation and Methodist Missionary Society	29	14
Red Line.....	E. Hyndman.....	250 00	Six Nation, Co. Brant. I.S. Appropriation and Methodist Missionary Society	21	9
Red Rock	J. A. Blais.....	250 00	Red Rock or Helen Island, about 70 miles from Port Arthur. I.S. Appropriation.....	13	10
Ryerson.....	Josephine Goode..	250 00	Parry Island, Parry Sound District. Band and I.S. Appropriation....	19	10
Sagamook	H. Atchitawis	200 00	Spanish River. I.S. Appropriation.	26	17
Saugeen	E. H. Savage.....	300 00	Saugeen, Co. Bruce. I. S. Appropriation and Methodist Missionary Society	17	11
Scotch Settlement....	John Burr.....	300 00	Saugeen, Co. Bruce. Paid by Chipewas of Saugeen.....	23	14

MENT No. 2—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1891.

Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning History.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Denomination of Schools.	Remarks.
24	25	25	13	7	4	.....	16	Government....	Composition and Temperance taught.
11	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Roman Catholic.	Catechism and Prayers taught.
49	49	19	19	9	.....	.....	49	Un denominational Government....	Only three quarters received.... Object Lessons, Temperance and Composition taught.
15	16	12	9	1	.....	.....	.....	Moravian Society	
88	87	87	16	14	13	.....	.....	Methodist....	An Industrial and Boarding School. \$60 per annum allowed from Indian Funds and I.S. Appropriation for each of 80 pupils. Boys taught trades and farming, girls, sewing, housework, &c.
12	12	11	6	6	.....	.....	4	Government....	Three quarters only received.
28	28	21	10	5	.....	.....	28	Methodist....	See remarks opposite Alnwick.
19	19	11	8	.....	.....	.....	17	Ch. of England.	
22	25	14	3	3	.....	.....	.....	Methodist....	See remarks opposite Alnwick.
7	11	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Roman Catholic.	Part of two quarters only rec'd.
11	11	10	7	7	.....	8	8	do	
18	18	18	13	3	.....	.....	13	Government....	Only three returns received.
29	29	29	15	4	1	21	26	Methodist....	See remarks opposite Alnwick.
21	21	18	16	7	1	.....	16	do	See remarks opposite Alnwick.
10	13	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	Roman Catholic.	Part of three quarters only rec'd.
19	19	19	2	4	.....	.....	4	Government....	Composition taught.
17	24	10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	Roman Catholic.	Catechism taught.
16	12	10	1	1	.....	.....	.....	Methodist....	See remarks opposite Alnwick.
23	22	21	12	3	.....	.....	.....	Government....	Book-keeping 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 Funds from which Paid.	Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.		
ONTARIO—Continued.		\$ cts.					
Serpent River.	Mary Cada.	250 00	Serpent River, North Shore, Lake Huron. I. S. Appropriation.	17	9		
Shawanaga.	Isabella Johnson.	250 00	Shawanaga, Parry Sound district. I. S. Appropriation and Band.	19	12		
Sheguiandah.	James Keatley.	300 00	Sheguiandah. Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Islands.	23	10		
Sheshegwaning.	Rev. S. Dufresne.	200 00	Sheshegwaning. Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Islands.	29	15		
Shingwauk Home.	Rev. E. F. Wilson, Principal.	4,020 00	Garden River, District of Algoma. See Remarks.	38	32		
Sidney Bay.	J. H. Soady.	250 00	Nawash, Co. Bruce. Paid by Band.	15	10		
Six Nations, No. 2.	C. Maracle.	200 00	Six Nation, Co. Brant. See Rem'rks.	48	24		
do No. 3.	L. Weatherell.			32	16		
do No. 5.	Elam Bearfoot.			36	21		
do No. 6.	Thos. A. Miller.			24	14		
do No. 7.	Sarah Russell.			37	21		
do No. 8.	Maggie Davis.			25	12		
do No. 9.	Mary J. Scott.			35	22		
do No. 10.	Sarah Davis.			40	19		
do No. 11.	Frances Davis.			32	16		
Skene.	E. M. Nicholson.			200 00	Parry Island, Parry Sound District. Paid by Band.	9	4
South Bay.	M. Atchitawis.			200 00	South Bay, Manitoulin Island. I. S. Appropriation.	16	8
Spanish River.	J. H. Esquimaux.	200 00	Spanish River. I. S. Appropriation.	14	8		
Stony Point.	Annie Vance.	200 00	Sarnia, Co. Lambton, I. S. Appropriation.	12	7		
Stone Ridge.	C. Monture.	250 00	Six Nation, Co. Brant, I. S. Appropriation and Methodist Missionary Society.	12	6		
St. Clair.	F. L. Welsh.	275 00	Sarnia, Co. Lambton. I. S. Appropriation and Methodist Missionary Society.	44	22		
Sucker Creek.	Maggie Lewis.	200 00	Sucker Creek, Manitoulin Island. I. S. Appropriation.	14	9		
Thessalon.	V. Wakegijig.	300 00	Thessalon, north shore of Lake Huron. I. S. Appropriation.	19	14		
Thomas.	John Miller.	362 50	Six Nation, Co. Brant. Paid by Band.	62	31		

MENT No. 2—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1891.

Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning History.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Denomination of Schools.	Remarks.
15	17	9	2	3	.....	17	5	Roman Catholic.	Catechism, English Translation, Knitting, Sewing and Crochet taught.
19	19	19	5	1	.....	.....	19	Government.....	Language Lessons, Dictation and Object lessons taught.
16	23	11	11	.....	.....	.....	16	Ch. of England..	
21	29	29	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	Roman Catholic.	Only two returns received.
38	38	38	19	15	3	18	...	Ch. of England..	An Industrial School; all pupils resident; \$60 per annum for each of 67 pupils, contributed from Indian Funds and I. S. Appropriation. The boys learn farming, trades, &c. Only three returns received.
15	15	15	6	1	.....	.....	15	Government....	Dictation, Literature and Object Lessons taught. Only two returns received.
48	48	28	9	9	.....	.....	48	} Undernom'al	The salaries of the teachers of those 9 schools are paid from special grants from the Indian School Appropriation, 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. Object Lessons.
32	32	24	10	10	1	25	3		
36	36	26	5	9	.....	20	19		
19	24	19	8	13	.....	9	.....	
37	37	37	9	9	.....	29	37		
25	25	24	8	8	.....	12	28		
32	35	35	35	35	27	27	.....	
39	39	39	10	10	.....	39	39		
31	32	30	10	10	.....	.....	.....
9	9	7	4	4	.....	.....	9	Government....	Only three returns received. Composition and Dictation taught.
15	16	10	1	1	.....	.....	12	Roman Catholic.	Catechism taught.
13	13	12	.....	.....	.....	4	3	Ch. of England..	do and English taught.
12	10	11	3	2	.....	.....	3	Government....	
12	12	10	8	7	.....	.....	.....	Methodist.....	See Remarks opposite Alwrick.
44	44	37	22	7	3	.....	9	do	do do
13	14	12	4	5	.....	.....	13	Ch. of England..	Dictation and Composition taught
19	19	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Roman Catholic.	Only three returns received.
49	62	62	32	32	25	.....	20	Government....	Composition and Object Lessons taught.

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Funds from which Paid.	Number of Pupils of Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.
ONTARIO— <i>Concluded.</i>		\$ cts.			
Tyendinga, No. 1.....	Ella Pegan.....	150 00	Tyendinga, Co. Hastings. Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.....	30	16
do No. 2.....	Maud Wilson.....	250 00	do do.....	27	12
do No. 3.....	Minnie Fletcher.....	150 00	do do.....	29	15
Walpole Island, No. 1.....	Peter Thomas.....	300 00	Walpole Island, in River St. Clair. Band and Church of England.....	28	24
Walpole Island, No. 2.....	Nancy Osahgee.....	250 00	Walpole Island, in River St. Clair. I. S. Appropriation and Methodist Missionary Society.....	28	18
do No. 3.....	William Peters.....	300 00	Walpole Island, in River St. Clair. Paid by Band.....	40	22
Wawanosh Home.....	Rev. E. F. Wilson, Principal.....	600 00	Garden River, District of Algoma. Paid by I. S. Fund and I. S. Appropriation.....	20	16
West Bay.....	Emma Donohue.....	200 00	West Bay, Ojibbawas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.....	24	12
Whitefish Lake.....	Céline Lemoine.....	200 00	Whitefish Lake, north shore, Lake Huron. I. S. Appropriation.....	20	12
do.....	Jabez. Agar.....	200 00	Whitefish Lake, north shore, Lake Huron. I. S. Appropriation and Methodist Missionary School.....	13	8
Wikwemikong, boys.....	John McDonald.....	300 00	At Wikwemikong, Manitoulin Islands. I. S. Appropriation.....	63	44
do girls, Incl.	C. Leymann.....	600 00	do do.....	65	48
Wikwemikongsing.....	Sophia Peltier.....	200 00	Wikwemikongsing do.....	21	12
Wikwemikong Industrial Institution.....	Rev. D. Duronquet, Principal.....	1,800 00	At Wikwemikong do See Remarks.....	72	43
Jack Fish Island.....	Mrs. Luke Boucher.....	250 00	At head of River Nepigon.....	19	12
Total, Ontario.....		27,712 50		2,210	1,324
Total, Ontario, 1890.....		26,637 50		2,155	1,301
QUEBEC.					
Becancour.....	Lédas Genest.....	80 00	Becancour, Co. Nicolet. I. S. Appropriation and Band.....	15	13
Caughnawaga.....	Ovide Roy.....	450 00	Caughnawaga, on St. Lawrence River, opposite Lachine. I. S. Appropriation.....	56	31
do girls.....	Josephine Parent.....	300 00	do do.....	79	53
do Prot. Mission	John A. Diome.....	250 00	Caughnawaga, on St. Lawrence River. I. S. Appropriation and Methodist Missionary Society.....	25	16

MENT No. 2—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1891.

Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning History.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Denomination of Schools.	Remarks.
30	30	30	7	4	2	.....	19	Government....	Dictation, Composition, Hygiene and Temperance taught.
27	27	27	7	4	4	.....	27	do	Language, Composition and Temperance taught.
29	29	29	12	12	5	.....	18	do	Hygiene, Temperance and Agriculture taught.
27	28	27	12	4	.....	.....	.....	Ch. of England..	
28	28	28	9	9	.....	.....	.....	Methodist.....	See remarks opposite Alnwick.
40	40	37	15	3	4	.....	.....	Government....	Increase of salary from \$250 per annum to \$300, from 1st April, 1891.
19	20	20	14	14	.....	.....	.....	Ch. of England.	
16	24	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Roman Catholic.	
12	13	6	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	do	Only three returns received.
13	13	13	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	Methodist	See remarks opposite Alnwick.
51	61	63	9	9	5	25	49	Roman Catholic.	Catechism and Drill taught.
65	65	53	19	19	27	.....	5	do	Catechism and Composition taught
11	21	10	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	do	
66	65	58	28	28	25	.....	.....	do	An Industrial and Boarding School \$1,800 per annum, paid from Indian School Appropriation. The boys learn trades, farming, &c.; the girls, sewing, housework, &c.
19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	Only one return received.
1,942	2,044	1,709	702	489	178	388	714		
1,904	1,200	1,683	711	517	145	415	598		
10	13	4	2	3	2	.....	.....	do	Catechism and Correspondence taught.
56	56	23	9	8	11	.....	7	do	Increase in salary, from \$350 per annum to \$450, from Jan. 1, '91
79	67	27	64	65	57	.....	51	do	Vocabulary and Translation taught
25	25	13	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	Methodist.....	See remarks opposite Alnwick.

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.	Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.
QUEBEC-- <i>Concluded.</i>		\$ cts.			
Chenail	Josephine Peets ..	200 00	St. Régis, Co. Huntingdon, on St. Lawrence River. Paid by Band.	16	5
Cornwall Island.....	Annie Back.....	200 00	St. Régis, Co. Huntingdon. Paid by Band.....	16	10
do	Louis Benedict....	200 00	St. Régis, Co. Huntingdon. I. S. Appropriation and Methodist Missionary Society	16	10
Lake St. John.....	Eugene Roy.....	150 00	Lake St. John, Co. Chicoutimi. I. S. Appropriation.....	41	26
Lorette	Joseph Dubeau..	200 00	Lorette, Co. Quebec. I. S. Appropriation.....	52	42
Maniwaki	James McAuley...	300 00	River Desert, Co. Ottawa. Paid by Band.....	24	15
Maria	Josephine Audet..	150 00	Maria, Co. Bonaventure. I. S. Appropriation.....	24	11
Oka Village	Lucey Geoffrey....		Oka, Co. Two Mountains	24	14
Oka Country.....	Victoria Roy.....		do do	24	19
Restigouche	Katie Murray....	200 00	Restigouche, Co. Bonaventure. I. S. Appropriation.....	41	22
St. Francis	Edwin Benedict..	250 00	St. François du Lac, Co. Yamaska. I. S. Appropriation	16	9
do	Sister St. Lawrence	290 00	do do	28	27
St. Régis.....	Mary J. Powell...	200 00	St. Régis, Co. Huntingdon, on River St. Lawrence. Paid by Band.....	30	14
do Island.....	Josephine Leclair.	200 00	do do	12	5
Témiscamingue.....	John King.....	250 00	Témiscamingue, Lake Témiscamingue. I. S. Appropriation.....	18	12
do Mission.....	Sister St. Alfred..	100 00	do do	5	4
Total, Quebec.....		3,970 00		562	361
Total, Quebec, 1890.....		3,970 00		516	291
NOVA SCOTIA.					
Bear River.....	T. C. Kerr.....	264 00	Bear River, Co. Digby. I. S. Appropriation.....	19	9
Eskasoni.....	R. McMillan ..	200 00	Eskasoni, Co. Cape Breton. I. S. Appropriation.....	18	8
Middle River	M. A. McEachen.	200 00	Middle River, Co. Victoria. I. S. Appropriation.....	16	7
New Germany.....	M. A. Shea.....	300 00	New Germany, Co. Lunenburg. I. S. Appropriation	14	8
Salmon River.....	Angus C. McInnis.	200 00	Salmon River, Co. Richmond. I. S. Appropriation	32	12
Whycocomagh.....	John McEachen ..	200 00	Whycocomagh, Co. Inverness. I. C. Appropriation.....	22	9
Total, Nova Scotia.....		1,364 00		121	53
Total, Nova Scotia, 1890.....		1,364 00		121	49

MENT No. 2—Continued.

which Returns have been received) from the Year ended 30th June, 1891.

Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning History.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Denomination of Schools.	Remarks.
16	16	16	16	3	3		16	Roman Catholic.	Composition, Dictation and Recitation taught.
15	16	16	3				3	do	Dictation taught.
12	16	11	3					Methodist.....	See remarks opposite Alnwick.
12	40	40	6	8	12			Roman Catholic.	Catechism taught.
45	52	30	18	22	20			Roman Catholic.	English taught.
24	20	5	2	3				do	
24	24	24	5	1	5			do	Catechism taught.
19	24	17	7	6	2	11	3	Methodist.....	
24	24	20	6	4			3	do	
41	41	33	7	1	25		3	Roman Catholic.	do
14	16	11	5	5	5	16	8	Ch. of England..	French & Indian language taught
24	28	22	6	14	12	28	19	Roman Catholic.	English translation taught.
27	30	24	12			7		do	Dictation & mental arith. taught.
12	12	7	7	2			6	do	Catechism taught.
18	18	12	10					do	English language taught.
5	3	2		1				do	
502	541	357	192	146	154	62	119		
439	250	327	120	73	111	32	32		
19	19	18	3					Roman Catholic.	
16	5	2	1					do	
11	16	7		1				do	
14	14	14	10	10	6		6	do	Book-keeping and Botany taught.
32	30	15	7	6				do	
15	22	9	7	2				do	
107	106	65	28	19	6		6		
92	47	68	33	20	3		7		

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.	Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.						
Lennox Island	J. Leclercq	200 00		21	12	
Total, Lennox Island, '90		200 00		19	11	
NEW BRUNSWICK.						
Burnt Church	Flora Campbell	200 00	Burnt Church, Co. Northumberland. I. S. Appropriation	13	11	
Eel Ground	Michael Flinne	250 00	Eel Ground, Co. Northumberland. I. S. Appropriation	12	3	
Kingsclear	J. M. McNulty	250 00	Kingsclear, Co. York. I. S. Appro.	18	15	
St. Mary's	M. H. Martin	250 00	St. Mary's do do	22	14	
Tobique	S. T. J. Davis	240 00	Tobique, at mouth of Tobique River. I. S. Appropriation and Band.	34	13	
Total, New Brunswick		1,190 00		99	56	
Total, New Brunswick, 1890		1,190 00		101	59	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.						
Alert Bay	A. W. Corker	\$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 Fort Simpson, \$400 per annum.	See Remarks.	15	5	
Bella Bella	Geo. F. Hopkins			45	19	
Clayoquot	Rev. W. M. L. Heyman			21	11	
Coqua Leetza Home	Laura Elderkin			31	28	
Hazelton	Rev. J. Field			20	4	
Kamloops Indus. Institu'n.	M. Hagan, Prin ..			do	25	23
Kincolith	W. H. Collison			43	26	
Kitkathla (Lak Lau)	Rev. F. L. Stephenson			Consolidated Fund: some also receive salaries from other sources.	76	24
Kootenay Indus. School	Rev. N. Coccola, Principal				27	27
Kuper Isld. Indus. Institu.	Rev. G. Donckele, Principal			do	25	21
Massett	Mary Kinaskelas			do	46	15
Metlakahtla Indus. Institu.	J. R. Scott, Prin.				25	22
Naas River (Lak Alsap)	E. Beavis			19	9	
Nanaimo	Gordon Tanner			21	7	
Oiath (Barclay Sound)	R. F. Verbeke			21	10	
Port Essington	Kate Tranter	50	18			
Port Simpson	Wm. John Stone	96	38			
Soughees (Victoria)	John E. Raynes	30	18			
St. Mary's, R. C. Mission	Rev. E. C. Chirouse	27	27			
Yale	Sister Alice	do	22	19		
Total, Brit. Columbia			685	371		
Total, Brit. Columbia, 1890			491	314		

\$13,501
exp.

MENT No. 2—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1891.

Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning History.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Denomination of Schools.	Remarks.
16	14	9	8	2				Roman Catholic.	Dictation and Catechism taught Only three Returns received.
14	5	7	6	2					
13	13	13	4	4	4		13	Roman Catholic.	Only three returns received.
12	12	9	5	4			11	do	Dictation taught.
15	18	18	13	18		18	18	do	Sewing and useful trades taught.
13	22	22	4	17		22	19	do	Sewing, Printing and Catechism taught.
34	34	34	5	6			11	do	
87	99	96	31	49	4	40	72		
76	52	84	28	29	9	23	63		
4	15	5	1					Ch of England..	Only three returns received.
36	45	45	6					Methodist	do two do
17	21	17				21		Roman Catholic.	do one do
31	31	25	20	16		34		Methodist.	Receives a grant of \$130 per annum for each of 10 pupils.
12	20							Ch. of England.	\$12 per capita per annum up to 25 pupils.
24	24	23						Roman Catholic.	Receives a grant of \$130 per annum for each of 25 pupils.
36	43	17	11			32		Ch. of England.	Only two returns received,
47	76	59						do	do one do
27	27	14							Receives a grant of \$130 per annum for each of 25 pupils.
23	23	17	4	1				Roman Catholic.	Receives a grant of \$130 per annum for each of 25 pupils.
29	46	21	9			46	46	Ch. of England.	Only three returns received.
25	25	25	25	9		8		Non-denominational	Receives a grant of \$130 per annum for each of 25 pupils.
19	19	19		1				Methodist.	Only two returns received.
19	21	16	6	1				do	do three do
12	21					21		Roman Catholic.	do one do
35	50	32	16			50		Methodist.	do three do
96	96	96	24	18			17	do	do do do
15	12	18						Ch. of England.	do one do
26	27	17	10	7		22		Roman Catholic.	
22	22	20	8	8	6	18		Ch. of England.	Receives a grant of \$60 per annum for each of 25 pupils.
555	664	486	140	61	6	252	63		
395	273	316	154	60	6	244	50		

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.	Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.
MANITOBA.					
		\$ cts.			
Assabaska	R. B. Grant		Assabaska, Treaty No. 3	28	9
Beren's River	Charles French		Beren's River do	39	11
Big Eddy	C. J. Pritchard		Pas do	35	22
Black River	Douglas Allan		Black River do	17	11
Broken Head River	A. K. Black		Broken Head River, Treaty No. 1	25	8
Chemawawin	Robert Bear		Chemawawin do	27	23
Coutcheeching	J. O. Fitzpatrick		Coutcheeching (Rainy R.) do	39	29
Crane River	E. H. Molony		Crane River do	19	13
Cross Lake	Geo. Garrioch		Cross Lake do	27	19
Ebb and Flow Lake	John Favel		Ebb and Flow Lake do	22	10
Fairford, Upper	Rev. Geo. Bruce		Fairford do	26	16
do Lower	Wm. Anderson		do do	35	13
Fisher River	H. S. Heise		Fisher River do	61	36
Fort Alexander	A. W. Kincaid		Fort Alexander do	29	9
do Upper	W. H. Dallas		do do	21	8
do	Leo. Schanus		do do	30	13
Frenchman's Head	John Hill		Lac Seul do	32	9
Grand Rapids	James Settee, jr.		Grand Rapids do	38	29
Grassy Narrows	Henry Kelly		Grassy Narrows do	39	4
Hollow Water River	Adrian Neison		Hollow Water River do	20	3
Hungry Hall	Robert Miles		Hungry Hall do	7	3
Islington	D. E. Spence		Islington do	34	16
Jack Head	Wm. Wood		Jack Head do	18	7
Lac Seul	Rev. T. Pritchard		Lac Seul do	37	6
Lake Manitoba	Wm. Coutu		Lake Manitoba do	17	7
do (Boarding)	do Principal		do do	5	1
Lake St. Martin	John Moar		Lake St. Martin do	20	10
Little Forks	Wm. Wood		Little Forks (Rainy River) do	21	12
Little Saskatchewan	Colin Sanderson		Little Saskatchewan do	19	10
Long Sault	Walter J. Southam		Long Sault (Rainy River) do	24	6
Manitou Rapids	Robert Gill		Manitou Rapids do	17	4
Muckle's Creek	K. McKenzie		St. Peters do	13	7
Netley Creek	J. M. Gow		do do	12	5
Norway House	C. J. Bouchette		Norway House do	35	21
Pas	Thos. Hart		Pas do	31	23
Pine Creek	Rev. J. A. Dupont		Pine Creek (Agent Martineau's Agency) Treaty No. 4	20	16
Pine Creek (Boarding)	Rev. J. A. Dupont		Pine Creek (Agent Martineau's Agency), Treaty No. 4	13	12
Poplar River	F. A. Disbrowe		Poplar River, Treaty No. 5	34	12
Portage la Prairie	Bessie Walker		At Portage la Prairie do	16	6
do (Boarding)	do		do do	17	10
Rosseau River	Mrs. J. B. Gauthier		Rosseau River do	9	4
Rossville (Norway House)	S. D. Gaudin		Norway House do	53	22
St. Boniface Industrial School	Rev. Sister Hamel, Principal		At St. Boniface.—See Remarks	45	38
St. Paul's Industrial School	Rev. W. A. Burman, Principal		At St. Paul's do	60	56
St. Peter's, North	G. L. Haskard		St. Peter's, Treaty No. 1	21	7

A salary of \$300 per annum is paid to the teacher of each school wholly supported by the Government, and \$12 per annum for each pupil over the number of 25, and up to the number of 42; the whole not to exceed \$504 per annum. The teachers of such of 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.

MENT No. 2—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1891.

Number of Pupils in Standard No. 1.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 2.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 3.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 4.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 5.	Quantity of Biscuit issued during the Year.	Denomination of Schools.	Remarks.
					Lbs.		
24	4	6	5	4	578 $\frac{1}{2}$	Episcopal	Only three returns received.
15	9	5	1	1	533	Methodist	
21	3	3	1	1	1,222	Episcopal	
9	3	3	1	1	668	do	
20	2	1	2		471 $\frac{1}{2}$	Government	
18	8	1			887 $\frac{3}{4}$	Episcopal	do do
21	10	6	2		1,282 $\frac{1}{2}$	Roman Catholic	
14	5				574 $\frac{1}{2}$	Government	do do and taught only 19 days in December quarter.
10	13	3	3	1	742	do	
12	4	3	2	1	1,131 $\frac{3}{4}$	do	
3	6	5	5	7	870 $\frac{3}{4}$	Episcopal	
12	9	6	5	3	677 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	
61	61	60	4	4		Methodist	Only three returns received.
12	5	4	3	5	422 $\frac{1}{4}$	Episcopal	
17	4				404 $\frac{1}{4}$	do	
24	6				615	Roman Catholic	
13	10	3	3	3	370	Episcopal	do do and taught only 50 days in September quarter.
31	7				1,128 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	Only three returns received.
26	4		8	2	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	Roman Catholic	do do
9	5	2	4		126	Episcopal	
3	2	2			118 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	
14	14	4	2		680 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	do do
9	5	3	1		450 $\frac{1}{4}$	do	
21	12	2	1	1	364 $\frac{3}{4}$	do	
13	3	1			265 $\frac{1}{2}$	Roman Catholic	do do
						do	Only one return received.
11	1	5	2	1	469 $\frac{3}{4}$	Episcopal	
8	4	4	4	1	646 $\frac{3}{4}$	do	
10	3	4	2		502	do	
14	8	2			281 $\frac{3}{4}$	do	
14	3				629 $\frac{3}{4}$	do	
8	3	2			367	do	
6	3	3			144	Roman Catholic	Only two returns received.
22	10	1	2		1,154 $\frac{1}{2}$	Government	
11	8	9	3		1,226	Episcopal	
10	9	1			590	Roman Catholic	
6	6	1				Roman Catholic	
17	9	5	3		463	Government	Only three returns received.
13		2	1			Presbyterian	Only two returns received, September and June quarters.
12	2	2	1			do	Government grant, \$1,000 per annum, being 20 pupils at \$50 each.
4			2	3	234 $\frac{3}{4}$	Roman Catholic	
26	8	12	7		140 $\frac{1}{4}$	Methodist	Only two returns received.
25	15	2	3			Roman Catholic	Grant of \$100 per annum for each of 80 pupils.
10	16	11	17	6		Episcopal	do do
10	5	4	2		456	Government	

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.	Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.
MANITOBA— <i>Concluded.</i>		\$ cts.			
St. Peter's, South	Rev. H. Cochrane		St. Peter's, Treaty No. 1	43	32
do East	H. McKenzie		do do 1	31	14
do do	R. Chevretils		do do 1	13	7
Wabigoon	Henry J. Johns		Wabigoon do 3	23	4
Wabuskang	D. W. Wood		Wabuskang do 3	19	7
Washakada Home Industrial School	Rev. E. F. Wilson, Principal		At Elkhorn— <i>See Remarks.</i>	49	32
Water Hen River	J. H. Adam		Water Hen River, Treaty No. 2	21	17
do (Boarding)	do Principal		do do 2	5	5
Whitefish Bay	W. G. Gow		Whitefish Bay do 3	18	11
Oxford House	C. G. Simpson		<i>See Remarks.</i>	90	41
Total, Manitoba				1,519	786
do 1890				1,267	646
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.					
Alexander	Père Blanchet	300 00	Alexander, Edmonton District, Treaty No. 6	27	9
Alexis	Peter Sutherland	300 00	Alexis, Edmonton Agency do 6	22	11
Armada Mission	C. J. McKay	300 00	Mistowasis, Carlton Dist. do 6	24	11
Battleford Industrial Institution	Rev. T. Clarke, Principal		At Battleford do 6	94	82
Battle River	A. L. Degraff	<i>See Rmrks</i>	Sampson's, Peace Hills Agency do 6	44	14
Bear's Hill	C. E. Somerset	do	Muddy Bull do do 6	24	10
do	Ada Latulippe	300 00	Ermineskin do do 6	38	8
Beardy and Okemasis	F. Ladret	300 00	Beardy and Okemasis, Duck Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	17	11
Beaver River	Thos. W. Harris	300 00	Cold Lake, Onion Lake Agency do 6	45	28
Birtle Industrial School	Rev. G. G. McLaren, Principal	<i>See Rmrks</i>	At Birtle, Birtle Agency do 4	26	15
Blackfoot (Old Sun's Camp)	F. Swainson	300 00	Blackfoot, Treaty No. 7	82	20
do (Big Plume's do)	W. R. Haynes	540 00	do do 7	57	26
do (Eagle Rib's do)	John Forbes	300 00	do do 7	79	43
do Crossing	T. Robbe	300 00	do do 7	44	11
Blood	E. F. Hillier	540 00	Blood, Treaty No. 7	46	11
do	Edward Wells	<i>See Rmrks.</i>	do No. 7	35	1
do	J. Hinchliffe	300 00	do No. 7	35	11
do	Rev. Em. Legal	300 00	do No. 7	42	14
Crow Stand (Boarding)	Rev. G. A. Laird, Principal	<i>See Rmrks.</i>	Near Pelly (S. end Côté's Reserve) Fort Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4	53	37
Day Star	James Slater	300 00	Day Star, Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	14	7
Eagle Hills	Mary Price	300 00	Near Red Pheasant's Reserve, Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6	21	17

MENT No. 2—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1891.

Number of Pupils in Standard No. 1.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 2.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 3.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 4.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 5.	Quantity of Biscuit issued during the Year.	Denomination of Schools.	Remarks.
					Lbs.		
28	9	5	1	.....	1,666 $\frac{1}{2}$	Episcopal	
13	9	3	1	....	742	do	
6	4	1	1	1	384	Roman Catholic...	
18	4	1	.....	.....	279 $\frac{3}{4}$	Government	
10	6	3	.....	.....	292 $\frac{3}{4}$	Episcopal	Only taught 37 days in September quarter, 1890.
9	12	12	12	4	.....	do	Grant of \$100 per annum for each of 80 pupils.
8	5	2	4	2	962	Roman Catholic...	
.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	do	
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	527 $\frac{1}{2}$	Episcopal	Only three returns received.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Methodist	Outside Treaty limits.
779	383	219	121	52	26,832 $\frac{13}{16}$		
642	317	188	152	81	.....	
12	7	8	.....	.....	381 $\frac{5}{8}$	Roman Catholic...	Government grant.
21	1	.....	.....	.....	189 $\frac{3}{8}$	Roman Catholic...	Only three returns received.
5	11	5	2	1	562 $\frac{1}{16}$	Presbyterian	Government grant.
33	23	17	14	7	.....	Episcopal	
31	2	8	3	..	875	Methodist	Government grants \$12 <i>per capita</i> per annum up to 25 pupils.
19	5	.....	.....	.....	499	do	do do
32	2	4	.....	.....	437 $\frac{1}{2}$	Roman Catholic...	Government grant.
6	5	4	2	.....	650 $\frac{13}{16}$	do	do
19	4	.....	.....	.....	1,230	do	do
18	2	2	4	.....	.....	Presbyterian	do \$60 per annum for each of 25 pupils.
71	6	4	.....	1	1,487 $\frac{3}{32}$	Episcopal	Government grant and Church Missionary Society, \$240.
53	3	1	.....	.....	962 $\frac{9}{16}$	do	do do
76	3	.....	.....	.....	1,743 $\frac{3}{32}$	do	do
28	8	8	.....	.....	675 $\frac{3}{8}$	Roman Catholic...	Government grant.
44	2	.....	.....	.....	560 $\frac{3}{8}$	Episcopal	Government grants \$300 and Church Missionary Society \$240.
33	2	.....	.....	.....	21	Methodist	Government grants \$12 <i>per capita</i> per annum up to 25 pupils.
31	4	.....	.....	.....	554 $\frac{7}{8}$	Episcopal	
30	10	2	.....	.....	876 $\frac{3}{8}$	Roman Catholic ..	Government grant.
12	10	12	8	11	.....	Presbyterian	Government grants \$60 per annum for each of 30 pupils.
3	5	6	.....	.....	430 $\frac{1}{2}$	Episcopal	Government grant.
5	5	3	8	.....	912 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	do

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.	Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES— <i>Con.</i>		\$ cts.			
Eagle Hills	M. McConnell....	300 00	Stony, Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6..	20	10
Emmanuel College.....	Rev. J. A. MacKay, Principal..	<i>See Rmrks.</i>	At Prince Albert, Treaty No. 6..	8	8
File Hills (Boarding).....	Alex. Skene, Prin.	do ..	Little Black Bear's, File Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	11	7
Fort Chippewyan.....	Richard Young ...	500 00	Athabasca District, outside Treaty limits	17	13
Good Fish Lake.....	Peter Erasmus....	<i>See Rmrks.</i>	James Seenum's, Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6.....	38	18
Gordon.....	Rev. O. Owens....	700 00	George Gordon's, Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	33	20
do (Boarding).....	do Prin.	<i>See Rmrks.</i>	do do ..	16	13
Isle-à-la-Crosse.....	Sister Langelier..	300 00	Outside Treaty limits	15	14
Jack Fish Creek.....	E. R. Applegarth.	400 00	Moosomin's, Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6	12	8
John Smith.....	M. Wilson.....	300 00	John Smith's, Duck Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	28	12
James Smith.....	J. F. D. Parker...	300 00	James Smith's, Duck Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	18	7
Keys'.....	Rev. T. W. Cunliffe	600 00	Keys', Fort Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4	14	9
Kee-see-Kouse	Frank Jordens...	300 00	Kee-see-Kouse, Fort Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4	15	5
Lac la Biche.....	Sister St. Augustin	300 00	Lac la Biche, Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	9	7
Lac la Ronge	Joseph Hunt.....	300 00	Lac la Ronge, Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6	18	8
Little Pines.....	C. A. Lindsay	300 00	Little Pines, Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6	15	9
Meadow Lake	Baptiste Morin ...	300 00	Ko-pa-ha-wa-ke-num, Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6	15	10
Morley Mission, No. 1	A. G. McKittrick..	<i>See Rmrks.</i>	Stony, Sarcee Ag'cy, Treaty No. 7	60	14
do No. 2	Mrs. E. B. Steinhauer.....	do ..	do (south side of Bow River), Treaty No. 7 ..	44	18
Muscowpetung (now Lake's End—Boarding)	Rev. W. S. Moore, Principal.....	do ..	Near Muscowpetung Reserve, Muscowpetung Agency, Treaty No. 4	47	18
Muscowequan's (Semi-boarding).....	F. W. Dennehy, Principal.....	do ..	Muscowequan's, Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	15	12
Muskeg Lake.....	Rev. J. P. Paquette.	300 00	Petequahey, Carleton Agency, Treaty No. 6.....	13	9
do (Boarding).....	do ..	<i>See Rmrks.</i>	do do ..	2	1
McDougall Orphanage and Training Institution.....	J. W. Butler, Prin.	do	Stony, Sarcee Ag., Treaty No. 7.	23	18

MENT No. 2—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1891.

Number of Pupils in Standard No. 1.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 2.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 3.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 4.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 5.	Quantity of Biscuit issued during the Year.	Denomination of Schools.	Remarks.
18	2				240	Episcopal.....	Only two Returns received.
1	2	1	1	3		do	Government grants \$1,000 per annum.
9	2					Presbyterian.....	do \$60 do for each of 20 pupils.
5	4	1	4	3		Episcopal.....	Government grants \$200 and Church Missionary Society \$300.
19	13	6			780	Methodist.....	Government grants \$12 <i>per capita</i> per annum up to 25 pupils.
7	4	5	12	5	1,098	Episcopal.....	Government grants \$400 and Diocese of Qu'Appelle \$300.
3	1	5	6	1		do	Government grants \$60 per annum for each of 10 pupils.
6	6	3			501 $\frac{1}{2}$	Roman Catholic...	Government grant.
2	1	5	1	3	411	Episcopal.....	Government grants \$300 and Church Missionary Society \$100.
10	4	3	8	3	742	do	Government grant.
6	12				356 $\frac{3}{4}$	do	do
7	1	4	2		571 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	Government grants \$300 and Church Missionary Society \$300.
3	3	4	5		320 $\frac{3}{4}$	Roman Catholic...	Government grant.
7	2					do	do
Re'dg 16	Wrt'g 6	Arith. 5				Episcopal.....	
13	2				465 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	
Re'dg 6	Wrt'g 10	Arith. 4				Roman Catholic...	
Re'dg 39	Wrt'g 36	Arith. 16	Geog. 4	Music 15		Methodist.....	Government grants \$12 <i>per capita</i> per annum up to 25 pupils.
Re'dg 16	Wrt'g 44	Arith. 10		Music 38		do	do do
25	6	7	4	5		Presbyterian.....	Government grants \$60 per annum for each of 40 pupils.
5	4	3	2	1		Roman Catholic..	Government grants \$60 per annum for each of 9 boarders.
7	3	3			513 $\frac{3}{4}$	Roman Catholic..	Government grant.
Re'dg 2	Writ. 2	Arith. 2	Geog. 1	Gram. 1		do	Government grants \$50 per annum for each of 10 pupils.
Re'dg 22	Writ. 22	Arith. 17				Methodist.....	Government grants \$60 per annum for each of 25 pupils.

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.	Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES —Continued.		\$ cts.			
Oak River (Sioux)	C. H. Hartland...	300 00	Oak River, Birtle do No. 4.	17	4
One Arrow	P. L. Lafond.....	300 00	One Arrow, Duck Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6.	10	5
Onion Lake.....	John Hope	300 00	Oo-nee-pow-hayo's, Onion Lake or Fort Pitt Agency, Treaty No. 6.	11	7
do	Wm. Todd	300 00	Puskee-ah-kee-he-wins, O n i o n Lake or Fort Pitt Agency, Treaty No. 6.	35	19
Piegan	Rev. H. T. Bourne.	300 00	Piegan, Piegan Ag., Treaty No. 7.	46	11
do (Boarding).....	do	See Rmrks.	do do No. 7.	8	4
do	Rev. D. Foisy	do	do do No. 7.	24	8
Poor Man	L. F. Hardyman..	500 00	Poor Man's, Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4.	12	6
Poundmaker	Père Vachon.....	300 00	Poundmaker's, Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6.	20	12
Qu'Appelle Indus. Instit'n.	Rev. J. Hugonnard, Principal.....	.....	At Fort Qu'Appelle, Treaty No. 4.	171	144
Riding Mountain	M. S. Cameron	600 00	Kee-see-ho-wenin, Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4.	19	10
Round Lake Indus. Instit'n.	Rev. H. McKay, Principal.....	See Rmrks.	At Round Lake, Crooked Lakes Agency, Treaty No. 4.	37	18
Saddle Lake.....	O. German	do	Saddle Lake, Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6.	25	6
Sandy Lake	Alex. Seymour... ..	500 00	Atakakoop, Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6.	23	14
Sarcee.....	S. J. Stocken	540 00	Sarcee, Sarcee Ag., Treaty No. 7.	41	7
Shoal River.....	E. H. Bassing	300 00	Keys', Fort Pelly Ag. do No. 4.	37	19
Sioux Mission.....	Lucy M. Baker.....	.....	Near Prince Albert do No. 6.	25	8
Standing Buffalo (Sioux)	Norman Leslie	350 00	Standing Buffalo, Muscowpetung Agency, Treaty No. 4.	15	6
do (Boarding)	do Prin.	See Rmrks.	do do ..	10	8
Stony Plains.....	M. Anderson.....	600 00	Enoch-la-potac, Edmonton Agen- cy, Treaty No. 6.	10	4
do (Boarding)	do	See Rmrks.	do do ..	9	8
do	Thos. Ridsdale....	300 00	do do ..	26	8
Sturgeon Lake.....	Thos. Badger	300 00	Twatt's, Carlton Ag., Treaty No. 6.	10	5
Sweet Grass	J. Pritchard	300 00	Sweet Grass, Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6.	25	15
St. Albert Industr'l School.	Rev. J. J. M. Les- tance, Principal.	See Rmrks.	Orphans, Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6.	50	50

MENT No. 2—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1891.

Number of Pupils in Standard No. 1.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 2.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 3.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 4.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 5.	Quantity of Biscuit issued during Year.	Denomination of Schools.	Remarks.
					Lbs.		
14	3				244 $\frac{5}{8}$	Episcopal.....	Government grant.
10					219 $\frac{1}{8}$	Roman Catholic...	
5	3	2	1		399 $\frac{3}{4}$	Episcopal.....	do
14	7	11	3		984 $\frac{7}{8}$	Roman Catholic...	do
35	9	2			705 $\frac{3}{4}$	Episcopal.....	do
2	4	2				do.....	This school is allowed rations instead of a money grant.
16	3	5			456 $\frac{7}{8}$	Roman Catholic...	Government grants \$12 <i>per capita</i> per annum up to 25 pupils.
5	4	3			376 $\frac{1}{2}$	Episcopal.....	Government grants \$300 and Diocese of Qu'Appelle \$200.
7	3	5	3	2	640 $\frac{1}{2}$	Roman Catholic...	Government grant.
38	40	39	33	21		do.....	
6	6	5	2		452 $\frac{1}{4}$	Presbyterian.	Government grants \$300 and Presbyterian Church \$300.
20	7	5	5			do.....	Government grants \$60 per annum for each of 40 pupils.
7	3	10	2		232 $\frac{1}{16}$	Methodist.....	Government grants \$12 per annum <i>per capita</i> up to 25 pupils.
10	6	1	4	2	708 $\frac{3}{4}$	Episcopal.....	Govt. grants \$400 and Ch. M. Society \$100.
36	4	1			622	do.....	do \$300 do \$240.
34	3				980	do.....	Government grant.
17	5		3		230 $\frac{1}{2}$	Presbyterian.....	
9	4	2			334 $\frac{1}{8}$	Roman Catholic...	Government grants \$300 and Roman Catholics \$50.
Re'dg 2	Writ. 5	Arith. 3	Geog. 1			do.....	Government grants \$50 per annum for each of 10 pupils.
8	2				321 $\frac{1}{16}$	Presbyterian.....	Government grants \$300 and Presbyterian Church \$300.
8	1					do.....	Government grants \$60 per annum for each of 9 pupils.
18	8				425	Roman Catholic...	Government grant.
6	4					Episcopal.....	
11	8	6			835	Roman Catholic...	do
10	16	7	11	6		do.....	Government grants \$60 per annum for each of 50 pupils.

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.	Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES —Concluded.		\$ cts.			
St. Joseph Industrial School	Père Naessens, Principal		At High River (near Calgary), Treaty No. 7	62	47
Thunder Child	W. R. Taylor	500 00	Thunder Child, Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6	24	11
do	J. Dandilin	300 00	do do	25	18
Touchwood Hills	E. W. Dennehy	400 00	Muscowequan's, Touchwood Hill Agency, Treaty No. 4	28	16
Vermillon, Irene Training Institution	Rev. E. J. Lawrence, Principal	500 00	Athabasca District, outside of Treaty limits	13	9
White Cap (Sioux)	Mrs. W. R. Tucker	See Rmrks.	White Cap (near Saskatoon), Treaty No. 6	14	13
White Fish Lake	John S. Dobbin	do	James Seenum's, Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	27	11
Regina Industrial School	Rev. A. J. McLeod, Principal		Near Regina	32	17
Lesser Slave Lake	Rev. A. Desmarais	200 00	Athabasca District, outside Treaty limits	13	11
Fort Resolution (Boarding)	Lillian G. Lawrence		Great Slave Lake, outside Treaty limits	8	7
Total, N.-W. Territories.				2,337	1,231
Total, N.-W. Ter., 1890.				2,001	1,162

MENT No. 2—*Concluded.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1891.

Number of Pupils in Standard No. 1.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 2.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 3.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 4.	Number of Pupils in Standard No. 5.	Quantity of Biscuit issued during the Year.	Denomination of Schools.	Remarks.
					Lbs.		
Re'dg 26	Writ. 21	Arith. 18	Geog. 12	Gram. 13	.....	Roman Catholic...	
18	5	1	.....	.....	636 $\frac{3}{4}$	Episcopal.....	Government grants \$300 and Church M. Society \$200.
13	8	3	1	.....	198 $\frac{1}{2}$	Roman Catholic..	Only two returns received.
8	7	9	3	1	907 $\frac{3}{8}$	do	Government grant.
5	2	2	4	.....	.....	Episcopal..	Government grant \$200 and Church M. Society \$300.
2	3	5	4	.....	762	Methodist.....	Government grants \$12 per cap. per ann. up to 25 pupils.
Re'dg 15	Writ. 15	Arith. 6	Geog. 4	Gram. 4	.....	do	do
12	12	3	5	.....	407 $\frac{7}{8}$	do	do
Re'dg 13	Writ. 9	Arith. 5	Geog. 5	Gram. 5	.....	Presbyterian.....	Only one return received, June quarter.
13	9	5	5	5	.....	Roman Catholic..	do do
4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	Episcopal.....	do do
1,300	554	351	197	148	31,134 $\frac{3}{8}$		
1,221	626	486	203	137	.....	

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 Returns	Pro- testant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
Algonquins of Carleton	26	*			
do Golden Lake	90		90		1 Roman Catholic.
do Renfrew	673	*			
Chippewas of the Thames	436	436			Protestant.
do Walpole Island	640	610	25	5	do
do Sarnia	480	470	10		do
do Snake Island	125	125			do
do Rama	226	213	13		do
do Saugeen	385	364	21		do
do Nawash	394	272	122		do
do Beausoleil	357	215	142		do
Iroquois and Algonquins of Gibson, Muskoka District	154	154			do
Moravians of the Thames	303	303			do
Mississaugas of Mud Lake	168	168			do
do Rice Lake	83	83			do
do Scugog	42	41		1	
do Alnwick	242	242			do
do New Credit	255	255			do
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté	1,076	1,076			do
Munsees of the Thames	129	129			do
Oneidas of the Thames	724	724			do
Pottawattamies of Walpole Island	188	180		8	do
do Aux Sauble	34	34			
Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands, at—					
Cockburn Island	36		36		
Sheshewganing	165		165		Roman Catholic.
West Bay	247		247		do
Sucker Creek	110	94	16		Protestant.
Sheguiandah	152	148	4		do
Sucker Lake	21		21		
South Bay	70	15	55		Roman Catholic.
Wikwemikong	875		875		do
Wikwemikongsing	204		204		do
Obidgewong	24			24	
Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, at—					
Fort William	359	18	341		do
Red Rock or Helen Island	203	40	143	20	do
Pays Plat	53		53		do
Lake Nipigon	513	30	150	333	Protestant.
Pic River	253		253		Roman Catholic.
Long Lake	357		275	82	
Michipicoton and Big Heads	327	52	275		
Ojibbewas of Lake Huron, at—					
Thessalon River	177		177		Roman Catholic.
Maganettawan	171		171		do
Spanish River	568	71	459	38	Protestant.
White Fish Lake	141	31	90	20	Prot. and R. C.
Mississagua River	153		124	29	Roman Catholic.
Onewaigeoes	50		50		
Serpent River	98		98		do
French River	97	82	15		Protestant.
Tahgaiewenene	150		150		
White Fish River	79	79			do
Parry Island	87	39	26	22	do
Shawanaga	119	72	47		do
Henry's Inlet	189	53	136		do
Lake Nipissing	165		165		Roman Catholic.

* 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—					
Temogamingue.....	90		90		
Dokis.....	61		61		
Garden River.....	423	149	274		Prot. & R. Catholic.
Batchewana Bay.....	360	22	338		Roman Catholic.
Six Nations on the Grand River.....	‡ 3,440	2,592		790	13 Protestant.
Wyandotts of Anderdon.....	* 98				
Total.....	17,915	9,681	6,007	1,372	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Abenakis of St. Francis.....	377	70	307		1 Prot., 1 R. C.
do Bécancour.....	47		47		1 Roman Catholic.
Algonquins of—					
Desert.....	448	3	445		Roman Catholic.
Témiscamingue.....	133		133		do
South Pontiac.....	1,028	*			
North do.....	1,028	*			
Bigelow, Wells, Blake, McGill, County of Ottawa.....	14	*			
Beauman, Villeneuve, County of Ottawa.....	1	*			
Mulgrave, Derry 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.....	320	*			
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	*			
Rimonski.....	39	*			
St. Sylvestre.....	2	*			
Three Rivers.....	11	*			
Stanstead.....	10	*			
Montcalm.....	9	*			

* Religion unknown.

‡ 58 Non-denominational.

TABULAR 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—					
Joliette	1 *				
Berthier	53 *				
Iberville	7 *				
Maskinongé	18 *				
St. Maurice	174 *				
Compton	10 *				
Portneuf	2 *				
Amalecites of Témiscouata	73 *				
do Viger	111		111		
Hurons of Lorette	299	4	295		1 Roman Catholic.
Iroquois of Caughnawaga	1,767	21	1,746		2 R. C., 1 Prot.
do St. Régis	1,202	85	1,117		1 Prot., 4 R. C.
do and Algonquins of the Lake of Two Mountains	375	225	150		2 do
Micmacs of Gaspé	71				
do Maria	101		101		1 Roman Catholic.
do Restigouche	448		448		1 do
Montagnais of—					
Betsiamits	393		393		
Escoumains	54		54		
Godbout	40		40		
Grand Romaine	304		304		
Lake St. John	403	46	357		1 do
Mingan	158		158		
Maskapees of the Lower St. Lawrence	2,860 *				
Seven Islands	353		353		
Total	13,361	454	6,559		

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Micmacs of—					
Annapolis	67		67		
King's County	73		73		
Queen's	81		81		
Lunenburg	58		58		1 Roman Catholic.
Halifax	110		110		1 do
Hants	182		182		
Colchester	100		100		
Cumberland	60		60		
Pictou	189		189		
Antigonish and Guysboro'	169		169		
Richmond	240		240		1 do
Inverness	137		137		1 do
Victoria	140		140		1 do
Cape Breton	178		178		1 do
Yarmouth	80		80		
Shelburne	58		58		
Digby	154		154		1 do
Total	2,076		2,076		

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Micmacs of—					
Restigouche	31		31		
Gloucester	27		27		
Northumberland	394		394		2 Roman Catholic.

TABULAR 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.....	313		313		
Westinoreland.....	74		74		
Amalecites of—					
Madawaska.....	38		38		
Victoria.....	189		189		1 Roman Catholic.
Carleton.....	84		84		
Charlotte.....	29		29		
St. John.....	14		14		
York, Sunbury, King's and Queen's County.	328		328		2 do
Total.....	1,521		1,521		

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Micmacs.....	314		314		1 Roman Catholic.
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PROVINCE OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Chippewas and Crees of Treaty No. 1.....	2,427	1,328	461	638	7 Prot.; 4 R. C.
do do 2.....	692	357	183	152	4 do 2 do and 2 Gov.
Chippewas and Saulteaux do 3.....	2,892	610	237	2,045	11 Prot.; 2 R. C.
Chippewas, Saulteaux and Crees of Treaty No. 4.	4,501	1,105	888	2,508	8 do 4 do
do do 5.....	3,081	2,414	71	596	13 do
Plain and Wood Crees do 6†	5,400	1,857	2,178	886	16 do 14 do
Blackfeet do 7.....	5,217	571		4,646	11 do 3 do
Resident Sioux*.....	755				
Stragglers in the vicinity of Maple Creek, Medi- cine Hat and Swift Current*.....	230				
Total.....	25,195	8,242	4,018	11,471	
Peace River District.....	2,038	*			
Athabasca do.....	8,000	*			
McKenzie do.....	7,000	*			
Eastern Rupert's Land.....	4,016	*			
Labrador, Canadian Interior.....	1,000	*			
Arctic Coast.....	4,000	*			

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

WEST COAST AGENCY.					
Ahhousaht.....	274				
Clao-qu-aht.....	256				
Chaic-cles-aht.....	130				
Ehatt-is-aht.....	112				
Emlh-wilh-laht.....	179				
Hosh-que-aht.....	210				
Howchuk-lis-aht.....	41				
Kel-seem-aht.....	88				
Ky-wk-aht.....	470				
Match-itl-aht.....	67		693	2,171	2 Roman Catholic.
Mooach-aht.....	214				
Nitten-aht.....	197				
Nooch-alh-laht.....	105				
Oi-aht.....	199				
Opitches-aht.....	66				
Pacheen-aht.....	81				
Too-qu-aht.....	22				
Tsesh-aht.....	153				
Total.....	2,864		693	2,171	

† Religious belief of 479 Indians not given. * Religious belief not given.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Concluded.

Indians.	Census Return.	Pro- testant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Demomination of Schools.
FRASER RIVER AGENCY.					
Assylitch.....	26	26			
Burrard Inlet, Reserve No. 3.....	26		26		
Capitano Creek.....	74		33	41	
Cheam.....	135		135		
Chehales.....	129	23	106		
Co-qua-piet.....	30		30		
Coquet-lane.....	39		39		
Cla-hoose.....	97		97		
Douglas.....	116		116		
Ewa-hoos.....	56		56		
Em-Alcom.....	76		76		
False-Creek.....	70		62	8	
Haisting's Saw Mills.....	75	33		42	
Harrison Mouth.....	57		57		
Hope.....	135		135		
Katsey.....	67		67		
Langley.....	98		98		
Matsqui.....	60		60		
Mission—Burrard Inlet.....	240		240		
Misqueam.....	126	26	100		
New Westminster.....	99		99		1 Roman Catholic.
Nicoamen.....	35		35		
Ohamille.....	77	21	56		
Pemberton Meadows.....	180		180		
Popkum.....	22	22			
Semiahmoo.....	59		59		
Schurye.....	26		26		
Sechelt.....	237		237		
Skokale.....	44	29	15		1 Protestant.
Skowall.....	61		61		
Skukum Chuck.....	118		118		
Skulteen.....	125		125		
Seymour Creek.....	37		12	25	
Squah.....	90		90		
Squattets.....	73	27	46		
Squamish—Howe Sound.....	209	49	115	45	
Slammon.....	252		252		
Slumagh.....	79		79		
Squehala.....	25	11	14		
Squeam.....	41		41		
Sumas, No. 1.....	26	8	18		
do No. 2.....	48	16	32		
do No. 3.....	57	57			1 do
Syuay.....	60	20	40		1 Roman Catholic.
Texas Lake.....	40		40		1 Protestant.
To-ylee.....	56	40	16		1 do
Tsonassan.....	67		67		
Wadington Harbour.....	84		84		
Whonock.....	72		72		1 Roman Catholic.
Yak-y-you.....	77	32	45		
Yale.....	130	30	100		1 Church of England.
Total.....	4,388	470	3,707	161	

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.
KAMLOOPS AGENCY.					
Chataway.....	10		10		
Chomok.....	23	23			
Chukchuqualk.....	120		120		
Halaha.....	8	8			
Halaut.....	127		126	1	
Haltkum.....	139		137	2	
Hluhklukatan.....	72	70		2	
Kamloops.....	225		225		1 Roman Catholic.
Kamus.....	56	40		16	
Kapatsitsan.....	35	30	5		
Kekalus.....	21	18	3		
Kittsawat.....	16	8		8	
Kuaut.....	64		62	2	
Mpaktam.....	9	9			
Nepa.....	20	10		10	
Nesikeep.....	33	33			
Nhumen.....	21	19		2	
Nikaomin.....	26	24		2	
Nkaih.....	2			2	
Nkatsam.....	99	97		2	
Nkumcheen.....	81	76		5	
Nkya.....	45	43		2	
Nquakin.....	48	46		2	
Paska.....	12	12			
Piminos and Pakeist.....	45	44		1	
Shahshanih.....	87	84		3	
Siska.....	33	20		13	
Skaap.....	13	13			
Skappa.....	20	18		2	
Skichistan.....	67		67		
Skuwha.....	10		10		
Skuzzy.....	64		64		
Snahaim.....	13	13			
Spapium.....	24	22		2	
Spaptsin.....	20	20			
Speyam.....	20	16		4	
Spuzzam.....	129	90	37	2	
Stahl.....	58	58			
Strynne.....	51	48		3	
Sunk.....	19	19			
Tikumcheen.....	148	100	45	3	
Tluhtaus.....	134		134		
Tquayaum.....	124	60	60	4	
Yout.....	10	10			
Total.....	2,401	1,201	1,105	95	
COWICHAN AGENCY.					
Che-erno.....	72				
Comea-kin.....	75				
Clem-clemalats.....	144				
Comox.....	46				
Cowichan Lake.....	12				
Discovery Island.....	29				
Esquimalt.....	24				
Gallano Island.....	20				
Hel-lalt.....	35				
Hatch Point.....	3				
Kil-pan-hus.....	15				
Kee-nip-saim.....	65				
Kok-si-lah.....	29				

The majority have been baptized into the Roman Catholic Church. Many attend R. C. Missions, Wesleyan and English Church, as they may feel inclined; but a very large number attend no church whatever, and are, in fact, pagans.

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>					
Lul-leets	78				
Ll-mal-ches	15				
Lyach-sun	56				
Mal-a-hut	22				
Mayne Island	18				
Nanaimo	179				1 Protestant.
Newcastle Toronsite	53				
Pan-que-chin	69				
Penel-a-kut	114				
Punt-ledge	45				
Qua-michan	275				
Qual-i-cum	26				
Saturna Island	5				
Sick-a-meen	39				
Sno-uo-wa	11				
Somenos	100				
Songhees	136				
Sooke	30				
Tsar-out	83				
Tsart-ilp	49				
Tse-kum	31				
Tsussie	45				
Total	2,048				
<i>KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.</i>					
Ah-know-ah-mish	127	127			1 Protestant.
Kose-kemoe	150			150	
Klah-wit-sis	80			80	
Kwawt-se-no	26			26	
Kwaw-she-la	50	50			
Kwaw-kewlth	37	37			
Kwe-ah-kah	55	55			
Mateelpi	75	75			
Mah-ma-lil-le-kullah	164			164	
Na-knock-to	134			134	
Nim-keesh	163	163			1 do
Noo-we-tee	94			94	
Ta-nock-teuch	147			147	
Tsah-waw-ti-neuch	139	139			1 do
Waw-lit-sum, Saich-kioie-tachs	67		67		
We-wai-ai-kum do	101		101		
We-wai-ai-kai do	123		123		
Total	1,732	646	291	795	
<i>OKANAGAN AGENCY.</i>					
Chu-chu-way-ha	64		62	2	
Ker-e-meus	60		58	2	
Na-aik	99	53	40	6	
Nkam-ip	29		29		
Nkam-a-plex	165		110	55	
Nzis-kat	15		15		
Pen-tic-ton	131		131		
Quin-sha-a-tin	23		23		
Quis-kan-aht	26		26		
Shen-nos-quan-kin	40		40		

TABLE 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>OKANAGAN AGENCY—Concluded.</i>					
Spa-ha-min.	151		114	37	
Spal-lam-cheen	63		60	3	
Zoht.	12		11	1	
Total	878	53	719	106	
<i>WILLIAM'S LAKE AGENCY.</i>					
Alexandria.	51		51		
Alkali Lake.	154		154		
Anahim	188		188		
Anderson Lake.	105		105		
Bridge River.	84		84		
Canoe Creek.	139		139		
Cayoosh	35		35		
Cheewack.	9	9			
Clinton	37		37		
Dog Creek.	10		10		
Fountain	204		204		
High Bar.	39		39		
Kanimim Lake.	45		45		
Lillooet.	93		93		
Pavillion	58		58		
Pashilquia.	40	40			
Quesnelle.	56		56		
Seton Lake.	98		98		
Soda Creek.	66		66		
Stone	100		100		
Toosey's Tribe.	55		55		
William's Lake.	137		137		
Total	1,803	49	1,754		
<i>KOOTENAY AGENCY</i>					
Columbia Lake.	106				
Flatbow.	159				
Kimbaskets (Shuswap Tribe).	41		696		
St. Mary.	312				
Tobacco Plains.	78				
Total	696		696		
<i>NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY.</i>					
Aiyansh.	66	66			1 Protestant.
Bella Bella.	243	243			1 do
Bella Coola.	215	30		185	1 do
China Hat.	99	20		79	
Clew	93	93			
Fort Simpson.	635	635			2 do
Kincolith.	216	216			1 do
Kittak.	75			75	
Kitangataa.	28			28	
Kitwint-shieth.	104			104	
Kitlach-damak	200	15		185	
Kithkatla.	211	97		114	1 do

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians ;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Protes- tant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
<i>NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY—Continued.</i>					
Kitha-ata.....	77	77			
Kitchem-kalem.....	52	52			
Kitsalass.....	89	34		55	
Kitamatt.....	284	284			1 Protestant.
Kitt-lope.....	97	97			1 do
Kinisquitt.....	111			111	
Lack-al-sap (Greenville).....	69	69			1 do
Metlakahtla.....	153	153			1 do
Massett.....	407	407			1 do
O-wee-kay-no.....	159	13		146	
Quish-eilla.....	46			46	
Skidegette and Gold Harbour.....	193	193			1 do
Tallium.....	54			54	
Wil-skish-tum, Wilwilgett.....	25			25	
Total.....	4,001	2,794		1,207	
<i>BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA RIVER AGENCY.</i>					
Babine.....	163		163		
Carriers.....	55		55		
Fraser's Lake.....	49		49		
Fatchee.....	47		47		
Gal Doe.....	36			36	
Git-an-max (Hazelton).....	237	18		219	1 do
Grand Rapids.....	36		36		
Ha-anees (Stuart's Lake).....	61		61		
do (Bear's Lake).....	93		93		
Kit-wan-ragh.....	141	31		110	1 do
Kit-wan Cool.....	85			85	
Kitse-gukla.....	84	43		41	1 do
Kits-pioux.....	235	49		186	1 do
Kiss-ge-gaas.....	295			295	
Kit-khsuns.....	14		2	12	
Lach-al-sap.....	150		150		
Lake Connelly Carriers.....	23		23		
Laketown.....	67		67		
McGood's Lake.....	91		91		
Pond du Lac.....	80		80		
Port Babine.....	151		151		
Pas-clah-tah.....	68		68		
Port George.....	136		136		
Siccances (Stuart's Lake).....	105		105		
do (Bear's Lake).....	53		53		
Stony Creek.....	90		90		
Total.....	2,645	141	1,520	984	
No agents have as yet been appointed for the following bands, namely:—					
Hiletsuck.....	2,274				
Tahelie.....	1,000				
Bands not visited.....	8,522				
Total.....	11,796				

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic
Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario.....		17,915
Quebec.....		13,361
Nova Scotia.....		2,076
New Brunswick.....		1,521
Prince Edward Island.....		314
Manitoba and North-West Territories.....		25,195
Peace River District.....		2,038
Athabaska District.....	} Approximate.....	8,000
McKenzie District.....		7,000
Eastern Rupert's Land.....		4,016
Labrador, Canadian Interior.....		1,000
Arctic Coast.....		4,000
British Columbia.....		35,202
Total.....		121,638

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

JOHN MCGIRR,

Clerk of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OTTAWA, 30th June, 1891.

FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
FORT

No. of Reserve.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	GRAIN AND					
			Total Acres broken for year.	Acres under crop this year.	Acres under crop last year.	Acres fenced.	Hay cut, tons.	Wheat. Acres.
64	None.....	Fort Pelly.....		49 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	95	600	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
65	do.....	do.....		24 $\frac{3}{8}$	26 $\frac{3}{8}$	42	300	4
66	do.....	do.....		48	46	50	300	7

BIRTLE

57		Bird Tail.....	168	368	162	120	200	290
58	R. S. Ennis.....	Oak River.....	410	559	237	600	417	516
59		Oak Lake.....	62	67	35	30	50	58
60		Turtle Mountain.....		8	17	38	30	
61		Riding Mountain.....		64	45	90	150	10
62		Lizard Point.....		93	66	200	250	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
63		Silver Creek.....		74	129	150	60	50
67		Rolling River.....		13	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	30	18
			640	1,246	712 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,255	1,187	992 $\frac{1}{2}$

MOOSE

68	C. Lawford.....	Moose Mountain.....		69 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{5}{8}$	600	150	60
69	do.....	do.....		71 $\frac{1}{2}$	106	1,520	120	50
70		do.....	5	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{3}{16}$	15	205	

ASSINIBOINE

76	J. C. Halford.....	Indian Head.....	30	201	193	342	320	136
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INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

PELLY.

ROOTS SOWN.							GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.							
Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Rye.	Pease.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Rye.	Pease.	Garden.
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
7 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{5}{8}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	50	90	292	436	48	.....	.....	15
3 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	135	13	.....	.....	.....
7	14	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	200	442	55	.....	.....	19

AGENCY.

				Car- rots.	Rye.	Corn.					Car- rots.	Rye.	Corn.	
53	.....	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	6,512	808	.....	865	370	54	36	129
10	.....	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	.....	.....	8	10,159	331	.....	2,622	.....	.....	.....	91
3	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	1,550	100	.....	345	105	.....	.....	31
5	.....	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	280	.....	.....	.....	15
18	21	6	.....	.....	8	.....	50	530	550	600	70	21	80	.....
9	34	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	760	200	825	860	152	24	.....	.....
15	5	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	680	450	150	315	50	3	.....	.....
.....	.....	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	170	.....	.....	470	50	10	.....	.....
113	60	58 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	19,881	2,569	1,525	6,357	797	112	116	266

MOUNTAIN.

					Pease.	Gar- den.					Pease.	Gar- den. Seeds.
3	.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	.....	.....	.....	947	.....	.....	280	880	.....
15	.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	.....	.....	.....	945	150	.....	205	320	.....
.....	.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	291	475	.....

RESERVE.

					Oni'ns						Oni'ns		
15	15	20	5	3	7	2,245	300	1,394	2,854	498	57

FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
FORT

No. of Reserve.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructor.	HORSE AND CATTLE POWER.			
					Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.	
					Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.
64	None	Fort Pelly	245			37	35	
65	do	do	64			11	12	1
66	do	do	142			15	21	3

BIRTLE

57		Bird Tail	90			37	30	
58	R. S. Ennis	Oak River	200	1		57	50	2
59		Oak Lake	50			8	6	
60		Turtle Mountain	30			6	7	
61		Riding Mountain	60			13	45	
62		Lizard Point	120			33	20	2
63		Silver Creek	25			10	60	1
67		Rolling River	100			4	25	
			675	1		168	243	4

MOOSE

68	C. Lawford	Moose Mountain	40	} 2		15	6		
69	do	do	33				15	7	
70		do	100				14	10	

ASSINIBOINE

76	J. C. Halford	Indian Head	190	2	1	21	56	
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INDIAN RESERVATIONS—Continued.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

PELLY.

Buildings Erected.	Acres Summer Fallowed, 1891.	Acres Fall Ploughed, 1891.	Remarks.
29 houses ; 27 stables ; 3 root houses. 17 do 14 do 14 do 10 do			Key's Band ; 170 Indians of this band reside at Shoal River, Lake Winnipegosis.

AGENCY.

20 houses ; 20 stables	30	150	Summer fallow ploughed once. Turnip crop a failure at Oak River.
20 do 22 do	30	200	
6 do 6 do	10	40	
5 do 4 do			
10 do 8 do		10	
12 do 11 do		50	
7 do 6 do 1 root house.....	35	30	
3 do 4 do		10	
	105	490	

MOUNTAIN.

22 houses ; 12 stables ; 3 store and root houses			
18 houses ; 14 stables ; 3 store and root houses.....			
16 houses ; 14 stables			

RESERVE.

84 houses ; 38 stables ; 3 store houses ; 15 root houses ; 5 pig-stys ; 3 sheep pens ; 2 hen houses.			"Total No. acres under crop this year" includes 3 acres of onions. Grain not being threshed is only given approximately.
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**FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN
FILE**

No. of Reserve.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	GRAIN AND					Wheat. Acres.
			Total Acres broken for year.	Acres under crop this year.	Acres under crop last year.	Acres fenced.	Hay cut, tons.	
81	R. McConnell	File Hills	20	118	125 $\frac{3}{4}$	70	300	75
82	do	do	20	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	70	300	15
83	do	do		27 $\frac{3}{4}$	31	35	130	20
84	do	do		68 $\frac{3}{4}$	68	70	300	40
			40	235 $\frac{3}{4}$	225 $\frac{3}{4}$	245	1,030	150

MUSCOW

75	R. McKinnon	Qu'Appelle Valley	12	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	25	
	Piapot	do	355	157	126	320	550	117
	John Nichol	do	18	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	18	18	30	
80	Muscowpetung	do	138	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	97	350	55 $\frac{1}{2}$
	S. Hockley	Qu'Appelle Lakes	16	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	13	20	
79	Pasquah	do	212	109	96	200	300	98
78	Standing Buffalo (Sioux)	do	76	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	100	125	47

TOUCHWOOD

85	L. Couture	Touchwood Hills	10	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	200	30
86	T. J. Fleetham	do	25	145	197 $\frac{3}{4}$	243	475	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
87	J. H. Gooderham	do		24	65 $\frac{1}{4}$	65	375	
88	do	do	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	156 $\frac{1}{2}$	138	170	210	133
89	None	Nut and Fishing Lake.		8	8	10	75	
90								
		Totals	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	412	513 $\frac{1}{2}$	598	1,335	262 $\frac{1}{2}$

PEACE

138	Acting Agent D. L. Clink	Battle River	35	155	169	230	400	50
137	Gilbert Whitford	Bears Hills	38	118	44	178	130	43
140	do	do	15	68	34	120	125	27 10
	do	do				6		
			88	341	247	534	655	120 10

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—Continued.

AND ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

HILLS.

ROOTS SOWN.							GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.							
Oats.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Rye.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Rye.	Garden.
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
20	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	2	1	10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,741	558	.....	500	600	20	167	.....
.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	1	.....	.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	364	.....	.....	400	40	5	.....	.....
.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	1	.....	.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	334	.....	.....	400	50	10	.....	.....
11	1	12	2	1	.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	632	.....	.....	1,400	50	10	.....	.....
31	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	29	6	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,071	558	.....	2,700	740	45	167	.....

PETUNG.

7	.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	280	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	3,331	993	.....	987	1,425	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	.....	.....	1	1,125	250	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	401	165	.....	.....	24
10	.....	4	3	.....	.....	2	2,320	600	.....	30	50	.....	.....	.....
*3 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	4	3	.....	.....	2	2,320	140	.....	405	220	.....	.....	200
4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	1	.....	.....	1	1,085	110	68	1,159	200	.....	.....	100

HILLS.

21	14	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	405	350	Barley.	421	325	200	50	.....
13	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	3	.....	.....	3	1,990	520	.....	354	470	150	.....	90
3	11	5	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	350	595	304	68	30
6	8	4	2	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2,825	240	225	400	200	25	.....	25
.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	75	.....	.....	.....
43	52 $\frac{1}{4}$	29 $\frac{3}{8}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,220	1,110	1,350	2,140	929	143	.....	145

HILLS.

16·20	71·80	11·50	.....	.....	.....	5·60	1,013	421	981	1,140	.....	.....	.....	572
14·00	56·10	2·90	.....	.....	.....	2·00	400	210	795	265	.....	.....	.....	62
13·80	24·20	3·10	.....	.....	.....	.....	564	201	480	375	.....	.....	.....	.....
5·30	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
49·30	152·10	17·90	.....	.....	.....	7·60	1,977	872	2,256	1,880	.....	.....	.....	634

**FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN
FILE**

No. of Reserve.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructors.	HORSE AND CATTLE POWER			
					Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.	
					Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.
81	R. McConnell.....	File Hills.....	70			18	22	
82	do	do	65			20	11	
83	do	do	40			10	8	
84	do	do	70			18	36	
			245			66	77	

MUSCOW

75	R. McKinnon.....	Qu'Appelle Valley.....		1	1			
	Piapot.....	do	218			51	116	
	John Nicol.....	do		1	3			
80	Muscowpetung.....	do	94			25	32	
	S. Hockley.....	Qu'Appelle Lakes.....		1	2			
79	Fasquah.....	do	106			41	90	
78	Standing Buffalo (Sioux).....	do	100			19	60	

TOUCHWOOD

85	L. Coutare.....	Touchwood Hills.....	150	1		17	15	1
86	T. J. Fleetham.....	do	156	1		28	62	2
87	J. H. Gooderham.....	do	85	1		13	25	
88	do	do	98	1		20	26	
89	} None	Nut and Fishing Lake.....	304			7	30	
90								
		Totals.....	793	4		85	158	3

PEACE

138	Acting Agent D. L. Clink.....	Battle River.....	219			46	180	
137	Gilbert Whitford.....	Bears Hills.....	150	1		20	40	
140	do	do	69			12	20	
	do	do						
			438	1		78	240	

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—Continued.

AND ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

HILLS.

Buildings Erected.	Acres Summer Fallowed, 1891.	Acres, Fall Ploughed, 1891.	Remarks.
12 houses ; 13 stables ; 2 store houses ; 1 root house.	Bands 81 and 82 farm in common.
12 houses ; 17 stables.	
9 do 5 do	
11 do 7 do	Garden produce eaten during summer.

PETUNG.

1 house ; 2 stables ; 2 store houses...	.....	.....
29 do 23 do	.....	.....
1 do 1 do 1 store house ; 1 root house...	.....	.....
20 do 14 do	.....	.....
1 do 1 do 3 store houses...	.....	.....	* 1½ acres oats omitted in Work Return.
37 do 30 do	.....	.....
40 do 18 do	.....	.....

HILLS.

21 houses ; 17 stables ; 1 store house...	.....	.....	Muscowequan's Band.
30 do 19 do 2 do	.....	.....	George Gordon's do
15 do 13 do 1 root house...	.....	.....	Day Star's do
18 do 14 do	.....	.....	Poor Man's do
6 do 2 do	.....	.....	Yellow Quill's do
			The grain not being yet threshed on Reserves Nos. 86, 87 and 88, the figures are only shown approximately.

HILLS.

33 houses ; 17 stables.....	.....	.....	Turnips, carrots, &c., included in gardens.
16 do 10 do	.....	.....
7 do 14 do	.....	.....

FARMING AGENCIES AND APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN

No. of Reserve.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	GRAIN AND					Wheat. Acres.
			Total Acres broken for year.	Acres under crop this year.	Acres under crop last year.	Acres fenced.	Hay cut, tons.	
135	Enoch's Reserve	Stony Plain	71	198	131	250	200	58
132	Michel's do	Sturgeon River	8	133	57	310	120	36
134	Alexander—W. J. O'Donnell	Rivière qui Barre	50	200	198	6,000	250	50
133	Joseph and Paul	Lac Ste. Anne and White Whale Lake ..	20	56	30½	130	205	8

SADDLE

125	None	Saddle Lake	90	64½	35½	610	303	21
126	do	Wahsatanow		19	131	50	60	
127	do	Saddle Lake	16	21½	21½	60	205	2½
123	James E. Ingram	Whitefish Lake		139½	111	1,000	640	39½
129	None	Lac la Biche						
130	do	Heart Lake		3	4	3	100	
131	do	Beaver Lake		4	4	4	50	
			106	251¼	189½	1,727	1,358	63

ONION

119	Geo. S. Mann	Onion Lake	25	581	385	581	600	21
124	do	Cold Lake		13	13	13	400	
	(Home Farm)	Onion Lake		21	21	25	800	

BATTLE

109	O. F. Orr	Eagle Hills	10	25	64	810	200	
108	J. H. Price	do		126	131	400	400	64
113	G. D. Gopsill	Battle River	36	138	114	200	300	100
114	Peter Tomkins	do		75	97½	500	232	62
116	do	do		96	55½	700	225	72
112	G. E. Applegarth	Jack Fish Creek	30	149	158	600	300	122
115	H. H. Nash	Saskatchewan	70	225	138	500	325	185
			1,340	834	758½	3,710	1,982	605

DUCK

95	One Arrow—Louis Marion	5 miles from Batoche ..	45	91	76	87	210	60
96	Ookeinassis—Lawrence Lovell ..	Near Duck Lake		60½	71¼	220	100	40
97	Beardy's do	At do	15	174	258½	350	260	120
99	John Smith's—Justus Wilson ..	S. Br'nc'h Saskatchewan ..	13	229½	166½	328	350	123
100	James Smith's—No Instructor ..	Fort à la Corne	80	16½	25	60	140	9
100a	Cumberland do	do	52	18½	20	32	245	10
			205	589½	617¼	1,077	1,305	362

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—Continued.
AND ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

ROOTS SOWN.							GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.							
Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Pease.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Pease.	Garden Seeds.
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
60	65	6	3	.....	.....	6	885	1,495	1,300	977	441	.....	.....	.....
40	50	3	1	.....	.....	3	540	1,200	1,000	450	168	.....	.....	.....
15	123	8	2	.....	.....	2	980	370	2,498	1,800	134	.....	.....	121
2½	33	6½	2	.....	.....	4	145	23	467	1,013	210	.....	.....	291

LAKE.

4	35	2½	.....	.....	.....	2	315	65	525	250	100	.....	.....	.....
.....	15	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	100	100	20	.....	.....	.....
3½	12	2½	.....	.....	.....	1	45	55	180	250	50	.....	.....	.....
10	77½	10¾	.....	.....	.....	1½	535	147	1,516	1,723	211	12	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	355	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	290	.....	.....	.....	.....
17½	139½	23½	.....	.....	.....	7½	895	267	2,321	2,968	381	12	.....	.....

LAKE.

.....	526	20	10	.....	.....	4	186	.....	2,407	2,430	1,045	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	25	.....	.....	.....
10	10	¼	¼	.....	.....	¼	.....	75	75	100	200	50	.....	.....

FORD.

.....	.....	7	4	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	700	785	.....	.....	.....
30	18	7	1½	.....	.....	10	892	253	270	420	300	80	.....	.....
20	.....	10	2	.....	3	3	1,057	661	.....	570	70	.....	24	.....
4	.....	3	1	.....	.....	9	594	76	.....	220	30	.....	.....	.....
14	.....	6	1	.....	.....	6	465	70	.....	232	40	.....	.....	.....
23	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,008	413	.....	260	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	4	13	.....	.....	.....	4½	2,000	300	60	1,100	200	18	.....	10
106	22	50	9½	½	3	46½	7,016	1,773	330	3,502	1,425	98	24	10

LAKE.

3½	20	3	2	.....	2	.....	476	85	205	400	300	50	25	50
.....	16	3	1	.....	.....	.....	378	.....	136	168	25	6	.....	11
10	26	8	5	1	3	1	1,134	94	349	398	400	25	10	23
63½	25	12	2	.....	3	.....	1,723	1,115	207	740	75	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	5	1½	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	200	60	20	.....	.....
.....	.....	6	1½	.....	.....	.....	105	.....	.....	240	60	33	.....	.....
77	87	37	13	3	8	2½	3,906	1,294	897	2,146	920	134	35	84

**FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN**

No. of Reserve.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructor.	HORSE AND CATTLE POWER.			
					Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.	
					Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.
135	Enoch's Reserve	Stony Plain.....	170			19	60	
132	Michel's do	Sturgeon River.....	87		2	5	16	
134	Alexander—W. J. O'Donnell..	Rivière qui Barre.....	210	2	1	16	41	
133	Joseph and Paul.....	Lac Ste. Anne and White Whale Lake..	205			8	45	

SADDLE

125	None	Saddle Lake.....	97			18	29	3
126	do	Wahsatanow	26			4	8	
127	do	Saddle Lake	63			15	20	
128	James E. Ingram.....	Whitefish Lake.....	303	1		32	130	3
129	None.....	Lac la Biche	15					
130	do	Heart Lake	72			4	4	3
131	do	Beaver Lake	118					
			694	1		73	191	9

ONION

119	Geo. G. Munn	Onion Lake	342	2		75	38	
124	do	Cold Lake	152			12	42	18
	Home Farm	Onion Lake.....						

BATTLE

109	O. F. Orr	Eagle Hills.....	81	1		22	7	
108	J. H. Price.....	do	113	1	5	39	20	
113	G. D. Gopsill.....	Battle River.....	144	1		40	10	
114	Peter Tomkins.....	do	114			30	22	
116	do	do	118	2		32	21	
112	G. E. Applegarth.....	Jack Fish Creek.....	108	1		21	15	
115	H. H. Nash.....	Saskatchewan	177	1		50	10	
			855	7	5	234	105	

DUCK

95	One Arrow—Louis Marion....	5 miles from Batoche...	90	1		18	32	
96	Ookemassis—Lawrence Lovell..	Near Duck Lake.....	23			12	8	
97	Beardy—do	At do	100		1	23	16	
99	John Smith's—Justus Wilson..	S.Branch Saskatchewan	89	1		22	13	9
100	James Smith's—No Instructor.	Fort à la Corne.....	30			13	10	
100a	Cumberland—do	do	49			19	21	
			381	2	1	107	100	9

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—Continued.
AND ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

Buildings Erected.	Acres Summer Fallowed, 1891.	Acres Fall Ploughed, 1891.	Remarks.
29 houses ; 18 stables 19 do 22 do 7 root houses... 68 do 56 do 20 do 23 do 10 do 1 do			Gardens includes carrots, onions, pease, beans, corn, cabbages, beets, tobacco and sunflowers. do do do
LAKE.			
26 houses ; 22 stables ; 3 store houses.. 8 do 8 do 1 do 12 do 10 do 2 do 63 do 45 do 12 do 12 houses ; 3 stables ; 1 store house... 13 do 4 do 1 do			Grain not all threshed. Estimated. Estimated. Grain not all threshed. Estimated. Grain threshed. Actual yield. All members of this band, excepting fifteen persons, have been discharged from Treaty.
LAKE.			
60 houses ; 40 stables ; 8 pig-stys ; 1 school ; 1 workshop ; 1 grist and saw mill. 23 houses ; 36 stables ; 1 school . 1 workshop ; 1 grist and saw mill...			The yield in grain crop is very poor on account of drought during the growing season ; no rain came until after 2nd June, 1891.
FORD.			
22 houses ; 29 stables ; 5 store houses.. 27 do 25 do 1 do 25 do 20 do 2 do 28 do 23 do 1 do 27 do 18 do 2 do 19 do 16 do 4 do 46 do 23 do 6 do			Garden produce consumed by Indians during the summer. do do do do do do do do Wheat, first class quality. Turnips and carrots grown in gardens.
LAKE.			
17 houses ; 10 stables ; 2 store houses.. 4 do 6 do 1 do 1 root house 21 houses ; 21 stables ; 1 store house ; 1 root house 20 houses ; 25 stables ; 12 store houses. 12 do 14 do 5 do 17 do 17 do 4 do			The quality of the grain and root crop was excel- lent, although in some cases the yield was light. Three acres of pease on John Smith's reserve were a total failure.

FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN
PIEGAN

No. of Reserve.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	GRAIN AND					
			Total Acres broken for year.	Acres under crop this year.	Acres under crop last year.	Acres fenced.	Hay cut, tons.	Wheat. Acres.
147	A. R. Springett, Agent.....	Peigan Reserve (Porcupine Hill)		11	21	25	40	.....
	Crow Eagle	Peigan Reserve (Porcupine Hill)	7	108 $\frac{3}{4}$	160 $\frac{1}{2}$	238 $\frac{1}{2}$	160	.....

BLOOD

148	James Wilson.....	Belly River, near Fort Macleod.		21	36	36	78	.....
	Red Crow, H.C. } Day Chief, H.C. }	do	3	155 $\frac{3}{4}$	222	399	20	.....

SARCEE

....	S. B. Lucas (Home Farm).....	Sarcee Reserve	4	18	14	18	75	4
145	do	do	9	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	.....
142a	P. L. Grasse	Morley		22	27	150	50	.....
143b	do	do		31	33	250	68	.....
144c	do	do		25	30	125	30

NORTH BLACK

146	Farm 20 B—W. M. Baker	Bow River.....	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	71	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	174	97
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SOUTH BLACK

146	Farm 20a—G. F. Wheatley....	South Blackfoot Reserve	37	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	162	246 $\frac{1}{2}$	65
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INDIAN RESERVATIONS—Continued.

AND ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

AGENCY.

ROOTS SOWN.							GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.							
Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Pease.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Pease.	Garden Seeds.
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
10						1		200						
73		25 $\frac{3}{4}$				10		1,420		1,920				

AGENCY.

16	Pease.				5			1,144	Pease.		Consumed during season. Failure; grub took most of these as they came up and second growth did not amount to anything.			
96	4	32			23 $\frac{1}{2}$			2,543		1,813				

RESERVE.

11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Barley	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	Grass.	1			Barley	50			Grass.	
61 $\frac{3}{4}$		21 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	$\frac{3}{4}$		$\frac{1}{4}$				231				
10		8	2	1						136				
15		11	3	1		1				187				
15		7	1	1		1				119				

FOOT RESERVE.

38		33			No.	24		76		1,247				
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FOOT RESERVE.

85		66	7 $\frac{1}{2}$		Pease.	$\frac{1}{2}$	Acres	8 $\frac{1}{2}$		60		2,238	30	Onions	5	3	
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FARMING AGENCIES AND,
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN
PIEGAN

No. of Reserve.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructors.	HORSE AND CATTLE POWER.			
					Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.	
					Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.
147	A. R. Springett, Agent..	Peigan Reserve (Porcupine Hills)..		3	7			
	Crow Eagle..	Peigan Reserve (Porcupine Hills)..	881			14	655	

BLOOD

148	James Wilson..	Belly River, near Fort Macleod..		6	10	16		
	Red Crow, H.C. } Day Chief, H.C. }	do	1,701				1,552	

SARCEE

....	S. B. Lucas (Home Farm)..	Sarcee Reserve..						
145	do	do	239	3			120	
142a	P. L. Grasse	Morley				2		
143b	do	do	490	1		2	300	
144c	do	do						

NORTH BLACK

146	Farm 20 B—W. M. Baker..	Bow River	607	1			600	
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SOUTH BLACK

146	Farm 20a—G. F. Wheatley...	South Blackfoot Reserve	847	2			945	
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INDIAN RESERVATIONS—Continued.

AND ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

AGENCY.

Buildings Erected.	Acres Summer Fallowed, 1891.	Acres Fall Ploughed, 1891.	Remarks.
4 houses; 2 stables; 5 store houses; 1 root house. 87 houses; 21 stables; 24 root houses.			Oats and potatoes a fair crop; small acreage, on account of scarcity of seed in spring. Garden stuff a poor crop, owing to cutworms. Garden stuff consumed as grown.

AGENCY.

9 houses; 3 stables; 8 store houses; 3 root houses.			The horses and work oxen are loaned to Indians during the spring, fall and other work, but at other times are under charge of the Instructor.
216 houses			Pea crop a failure; eaten by grub.

RESERVE.

2 houses; 2 stables; 4 store houses; 1 root house			
30 houses; 1 stable; 6 store houses.			Five old houses taken down and new houses erected.
38 do 15 do 48 root houses.			The Sarcees store their potatoes in the cellars of their dwellings.
53 do 20 do 57 do			
36 do 12 do 45 do			

FOOT RESERVE.

20 houses; 1 stable; 1 root house; 1 pig-stye.			Some of the houses were built to replace old ones; about 12 additional new houses have been put up.
			Turnips, carrots, beets and onions were sown in gardens. These were a partial failure, and were consumed by the Indians during the summer months.

FOOT RESERVE.

107 houses; 2 stables; 6 root houses.			The oats, and all other root crops, except potatoes, were a failure, on account of drought in the early part of the season. 15 old houses were rebuilt during the year; and 4 new ones.
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FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN
CROOKED

No. of Reserve.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	GRAIN AND								
			Total Acres broken for year.	Acres under crop this year.	Acres under crop last year.	Acres fenced.	Hay cut, tons.	Wheat.	Oats.	Rye.	
								Acres	Acres	Acres	
71	Edward McNeil	Crooked Lake		5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	10		5		
	Ochapowace	do	40	145 $\frac{3}{8}$	127 $\frac{3}{8}$	290	290	113	8	4	
	James Pollock	do		5	5	5	8		5		
72	Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw	do	10	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	118	380	180	100	2	3	
	J. A. Sutherland	do		6	5	10	12		6		
73	Cowesess	do	60	251	224	740	300	181	40	5	
74	A. J. Coburn	do		8 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	15	12		8		
	Sakimay	do	40	121 $\frac{3}{8}$	99	607	200	100		10	
			150	663 $\frac{1}{2}$	605	2,053	1,012	494	74	22	

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Concluded.*

AND ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

LAKE.

ROOTS SOWN.							GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.							
Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Pease.	Chicory.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Pease.
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	2,380	125 210 150	30	.....	60 575	435	177	10
.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,316	50 200	.....	.....	563	170	61	30
.....	4	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,785	1,655	100	30	1,327	50	.....	20
.....	8	.....	.....	1	.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,500	130	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	12
.....	4	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	11,981	2,520	130	30	3,125	655	238	72

FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN
CROOKED

No. of Reserve.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.		Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructor.	HORSES AND	
			Chicory.	Garden Seeds.			Given under Treaty or on Loan.	
							Horses.	Oxen.
			Bush.	Bush.				
71	Edward McNeil.....	Crooked Lake.....				1	2	
	Ochapowace.....	do.....			123			30
	James Pollock.....	do.....				1	5	
72	Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw.....	do.....	67	47	132			26
	J. A. Sutherland.....	do.....				1	3	
73	Cowesess.....	do.....	20	80	150			26
	A. J. Coburn.....	do.....				1	2	
74	Sakimay.....	do.....			207			18
			87	127	612	4	12	100

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Concluded.*

AND ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

LAKE.

CATTLE POWER.		Buildings Erected.	Remarks.
Private Property of Indians.			
Horses.	Oxen.		
28	4	2 houses; 1 stable; 1 storehouse..... 28 do 15 stables..... 2 do 1 stable; 1 storehouse; 1 root house.....	Nearly all the garden produce and some turnips were consumed during the summer, whilst growing.
30		31 houses; 19 stables 1 house; 1 stable; 3 store houses; 2 root houses.....	
58	3	34 houses; 34 stables; 32 root houses.. 1 house; 1 stable; 1 store house.....	
62		30 houses; 23 stables.....	
178	7		

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Fort Pelly Agency, Season of 1891.

COTÉ RESERVE, No. 64.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHELS HARVESTED.								Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Rye.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Rye.	
13	A. Caldwell	3	1	1					30	25	20		10	8				
12	A. Côté			1									20					
126	B. Fiddler	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1						20	30	18		30	10	15			
34	Old Fiddler												10					
9	J. Friday	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1				1		20	15		40	10				
15	Bald Head		1	1							15		25					
11	J. Côté, Chief												6					
46	H. Waymestigoosh										12		15					
133	T. Severight												8					
10	Ben. Côté												20	5				
7	J. Singuish	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$							30		20					
4	C. Kesiek		1							15	12		25					
122	McK. Singuish												30	5				
3	Singuish			3							50		50					
106	C. Singuish												10					
2	White Hawk					1		1					10					
5	J. Severight										20		50					
43	Nanap-may-tung												10					
115	Ka-kay-miass												10					
6	Moose												7					
30	Mrs. Favel	1	1	2							30		60	10				
	Total	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	90	292	436	48	15			

KEY'S RESERVE, No. 65.

1	The Key			1									15			
4	Wm. Brass, sen.	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$									50	25	8	
4	G. Brass, sen.			2									30	15		
34	J. Redlake			2									15	15		
8	T. Brass			1									15	20		
28	Wm. Brass, jun		2	2				1					15	12	5	

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49	G. Brass, jun					$\frac{1}{4}$											10			
38	Song-may-may-kesic					$\frac{1}{4}$											8			
13	Squasis					$\frac{1}{4}$											15			
	Total	4	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$		$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$							125	135	13		

KISICKOUSE RESERVE, No. 66.

1	Kisickhouse			1		$\frac{1}{4}$														15				
3	Kitchimonia	5	3	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$														10				
5	Quié-me-zance	2	2	2		$\frac{1}{4}$														40				
19	B. McLeod			1		$\frac{1}{4}$															60			
11	L. Contois			2		$\frac{1}{4}$														15				
69	J. Stevenson					$\frac{1}{4}$															15			
10	Keshane		1	2		$\frac{1}{4}$															25	10	5	
72	Wm. Waynestigoosh			$1\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{4}$															30	15		
27	T. Kennedy					$\frac{1}{4}$															25	150	10	10
2	Cake-cake-may			$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{4}$															10	30	10	
7	Nay-ta-mash					$\frac{1}{4}$																20		
73	D. Razor					$\frac{1}{4}$																15		
78	Annabella					$\frac{1}{4}$																15		
63	W. Clippie					$\frac{1}{4}$																15		
37	Me-may-qua					$\frac{1}{4}$																20	5	
23	Straight Nose			1		$\frac{1}{4}$																		
65	Muscopeek			1		$\frac{1}{4}$																15		
40	Iron Bird					$\frac{1}{4}$																15	5	
	Total	7	7	14	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	7												200	442	55	19

W. E. JONES,
Indian Agent.

[PART I]

RECAPITULATION of Crops Sown and Harvested by Indians in Birtle Agency Reserves, Season of 1891.

Nos. of Bands.	Names of Bands.	ACRES SOWN.										BUSHELS HARVESTED.										Remarks.		
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Corn.	Flax.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.		Corn.	Flax.
57	Bird Tail Sioux.....	290	53	...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{2}{28}$	$\frac{23}{34}$...	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{4}{8}$	6512	808	...	36	865	370	54	46	...	129	9	All bands have more or less in gardens, but the acreage so small difficult to make up a return, and stuff grown was eaten while growing.
58	Oak River.....	516	10	...	...	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	...	...	...	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	10159	331	...	...	2622	...	...	...	...	91	...
59	Oak Lake.....	58	3	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	1550	100	...	...	345	105	...	...	...	31	...
60	Turtle Mountain.....	...	5	...	...	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	$\frac{2}{28}$	...	...	150	...	...	280	...	...	...	...	15	...
61	Riding Mountain.....	10	18	21	8	6	$\frac{7}{16}$	$\frac{7}{32}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	...	...	...	50	530	550	80	600	70	21	8	...	...	...
62	Lizard Point.....	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	34	...	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{22}{34}$	$\frac{7}{34}$	...	...	...	760	200	825	...	860	152	24	7	...	...	...
63	Silver Creek.....	50	15	5	...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{13}{32}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	...	...	...	...	680	450	150	...	315	50	3	1	...	...	...
67	Rolling River.....	18	...	...	...	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{5}{34}$	$\frac{5}{34}$	...	...	...	170	...	...	...	470	50	10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
		992 $\frac{1}{2}$	113	60	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{21}{34}$	1 $\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{4}{11}$...	17	$\frac{2}{11}$	19881	2569	1525	116	6357	797	112	64 $\frac{1}{2}$...	266	9	

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Birtle Agency, Season of 1891.

BIRD TAIL (SIOUX) RESERVE, No. 57.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.									BUSHELS HARVESTED.									Remarks.			
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Corn.	Flax.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.		Onions.	Corn.	Flax.	Gardens.
32	Old Bun and Son.....	15	2									273				50	20	5	2	5			Gardens eaten up while growing.
25	Moses Bun.....	46	5		2							1109	257		23	50	20	5	2	5	7		
26	Awican-hau.....	9	4									402	157			75	10	2	2	20			
1	Mah-puya-duta.....	3	1									211	34			30	10	2	2	5			
28	Maka-ica-hota.....	6										120				10	10	2	2	5			
16	Bohpa.....	12	2			1						229	40			125	100	2	2	5			
14	Sunka Ho Hahon.....	40	2		5							990	30			40	20	2	2	5			
13	Wakukeza.....	4	2									30	30					2	2	3			
15	Hin-sica.....	3	1									93	20			15				3			
20	John Thunder.....	6	10									100	200			75	20	5	2	5			
21	Thomas Thunder.....	9										120				50	10	5	2	5			
19	Isaac Thunder.....	10			3							230			13	50	20	5	2	10	2		
2	Sioux Jack.....	20	10									360	56			50	20	5	2	10			
9	Hd'ni'ha Wanka.....	2										40				25		2	2	3			
11	And Bro.....	13	2									230	50			25	20	2	2	3			
22	Jason Ben.....	10										200				25	10		2	5			
21	Hapan Ben.....	6										120				25			2	5			
33	Mrs. David.....															15			2	3			
23	Black Face.....															15							
29	Charlie Hanska.....	25	2									671	71			10	10	2	2	3			
31	Daniel.....	11	1									274	25				20	2	2	3			
17	Hy Knoch.....	10	5									200	100			15	10	2	2	5			
3	Big Hunter.....	10	2									100	22			25	10	2	2	3			
7	Ben and Son.....	10	2									190	30			50	10	2	2				
8	Mrs. Benjamin.....	10										170				25	20	2	2	10			
	Total.....	290	53		7½	91½	24½	29	2½	6½	3½	6512	808		36	865	370	54	46	129	9		

[PART I]

RETURN of Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Birtle Agency, Season of 1891—Continued.

OAK RIVER (SIOUX) RESERVE, No. 58.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.										BUSHELS HARVESTED.							Remarks.					
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Corn.	Flax.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Turnips.		Carrots.	Onions.	Corn.	Flax.	Gardens.
5	Panpana	6										60				50					5			Turnips were a complete failure.
14	Tamawakanhdi	12										259				75								
57	Winiwahohanin	12										240				50								
18	Wacuna	15										348				100					15			
12	Pah'do-ka-sin	35	2			1						547	80			100								
8	John Noël	12										400				60					5			
48	Wm. Wamdiska	12				1						235				90					5			
75	Canhdeskasapa	7										120				50								
2	Ha-pa	15										238				50								
34	Sunkamaza	1										19				50					5			
39	Zitka-to-koyaga-mani	1										20				50					5			
78	Tom Dowantanin-win	3										30				50								
9	Wacanh Waste	5										106				12								
13	Tom Waza-kaga	19				1						280				50					5			
34	Chas. Antoine	22										367				80					5			
62	Chanziya															100								
37	John Sioux	9				1						150				200					5			
39		6										60				50								
51	Frank Wahac-anka-ska	15										137				60								
24	Hiu-hau-bota	11										200												
36	Wacauta	15										324				50					5			
16	Harry Hotanina	35										737				50					5			
7	Matos-skaudau	12										188				50								
34		10										367				50								
28	Wahpiya Ska	25										659				50								
23	Wa-su-dan					1										100								
41	Eli Aicage	17				1						528				100					5			
71	Caske Hanska	15	3									432	60			75								
44	Ta-wakanhdi-win	8										212				100								
67	Kinyan Yakan	17										375				90								
32	Antoine Hoke	15				1						250				120					5			
18	Crow	15	1									150	25			50								
33	Waste Antoine	7				1						150				60					5			
54	Tacahpujuhazin	15										454				60								

53 Taninyahdinazin.....	5				$\frac{1}{2}$					$\frac{1}{2}$										77				80				3				
72&73Okepa and C. Dowan..	75	4				1														1200	166			150				5				
46 He Waste	12					$\frac{1}{4}$														240				60								
Total.....	516	10				21$\frac{1}{4}$	3													10159	331			2622				91				

OAK LAKE (SIOUX) RESERVE, No. 59.

1 Sunka Waste.....	8				$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$														300				60	15			10					
2 Ampetu Wambdi.....																																	
3 Oye Maksa.....	4																			100				40									
4 Sunkaisna.....		1																						60	15								
5 Waoke.....	20																			500				75	15								
7 Sina Wicaki.....	6																			150				30	15								
9 Mato Cuwin Yuksa.....	15																			375													
10 Ka-iyu Waza.....		2																					60	60	15								
11 Wiye Yaka.....																								15	15								
20 Hapan Chestma.....	5																			125				30	15								
Total.....	58	3				3	1													1550	100			345	105			31					

TURTLE MOUNTAIN (SIOUX) RESERVE, No. 60.

1 Hda Mani.....		5				1																	150										
Old Mary.....																									50								
5 Custo Titowan.....																									15								
Kibana.....																									30								
8 Daniel Paul.....																									30								
Apah.....																									30								
Total.....		5				2$\frac{1}{2}$														150				280				15					

KEE-SEE-KOO-WEININ'S RESERVE, No. 61.

20 Joe Boyer.....	5	17		5	1	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{32}$												50	500		50	100	10			3	2				
5 George Bone.....	3			3	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{32}$															200	30	50	10			3	1			
2 Antoine Bone.....			7		1	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{32}$															100		100	10			3	1			
6 Alex. Bone.....			4		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{32}$																	50	10			3	1			
4 John Bone.....	2	1			$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{32}$															30		50	10			3	1			
4 William Bone.....				6																			150										
9 Geo. Flett.....				4																			100		100								
13 Kee-see-koo-wenin.....					$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{32}$																	50	10			3	1			
3 Black Bird.....					1	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{32}$																	100	10			3	1			
Total.....	10	18	21	8	6	7$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{32}$												50	530	550	80	600	70	21	8						

[PART I]

RETURN of Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Birtle Agency, Season of 1891—*Concluded.*
 WAY-WAY-SEE-CAPPO'S RESERVE, No. 62—*Concluded.*

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.										BUSHELS HARVESTED.								Remarks.				
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Corn.	Flax.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.		Onions.	Corn.	Flax.	Gardens.
144	Billy Long Claw	7										100				50	15	5						
156	John Long Claw		2									60	60	50		50	5	1						
130	Sha-manito-wig-wam	6		4								90		100			15	1	1					
135	Ne-sho-tah	3	5	5								45	100	100		25	1	1						
134	John Baptiste	3		4								45		100		15	8	1	1					
56	Brandon	1 1/2		1								25		25		75	15	2	1					
90	Jandrew	2										120				75	5	1						
152	Joe Jandrew	2										30												
43	As-ta-keesic	3		3								60		75		75	8	2	1					
116	Manito-wig-wam	4		3								80		75		75		2	2					
42	Singuish	3				1						50				100	50	2						
6	Mrs. T. Oye-magh	1										15				15								
150	Wapoos	3	2									40	40											
118	Geo. Bird					1								200		100	15	2	1					
41	Es-can-a-gas-agin			8										75										
137	Kee-wee-cappo			1										25		25	8	2	1					
1	Wap-way-see-cappo														15									
113	Es-ca-na-gas														15									
38	Tawabis														50									
126	Louis Micas					1									100	8	2							
	Total	50 1/2	9	34		8 1/2	1 1/8	2 1/4	1/4			760	200	825		860	152	24	7					

GAMBLER'S (SILVER CREEK) RESERVE, No. 63.

104	Thos. Tanner	15	10			1	1/16	1/2	1/4			300	300			100	10	3	1/2					
111	Mrs. Boyer						1/16	1/2	1/4							50	5							
92	Ahpatus	3										30				50								
120	John Tanner	15	5				1/16		1/4			200	150			15	10		1/2					
141	Otter Skin	5										50				50								
125	Alex. Tanner	12		5			1/4					100		150		50	25							
	Total	50	15	5		3 1/8	1 1/8	1/2	1/2			680	450	150		315	50	3	1					Eaten up while growing.

ROLLING RIVER RESERVE, No. 67.

31	Francis Desjarlais.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	10	2	1	..	..	..
8	Ka-ka-penace... ..	10	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	10	2	1	..	..	..
36	Otta Skin	8	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	10	2	1	..	..	..
37	Baptiste Desjarlais.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	10	2	1	..	..	..
26	Wa-pa-penace.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Ka-ka-ko-penace.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Kee-wa-ta-nook.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Mechikiskishecowenin.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	10	2	1	..	..	..
	Penace.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	18	..	..	..	4	5	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	..	..	..	..	..	..

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Moose Mountain Agency, Season of 1891.

PHEASANT RUMP'S RESERVE, No. 68.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.				BUSHELS HARVESTED.				Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	
2	Red Thunder	4		1	1	90		60	200	
5	Eahn-chach	5 $\frac{1}{2}$		1	1	100		25	50	
6	Ee-tay-o-nappy	6		1	1	130		20	100	
10	Eah-nopah	9		1	1	130		30	50	
20	Etonshan	2		1	1	12		15	40	
102	Spirit Seeker	5		1	1	55		10	20	
112	Shifts the Stone	10		1	1	170		50	300	
120	Thunder Spirit	10		1	1	160		30	100	
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ishanakootah	10		1	1	100		40	20	
	Band		3							
	Total	60	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	947		280	880	

STRIPED BLANKET'S RESERVE, No. 69.

3	Kah-minnie-hay	6		1	1	150		30	75	
6	Bet-en	8		4		80		10		
8	To-kah-koop	5				70				
44	Ee-ancheeah-man	4				70				
51	Red Ear's wife	3		1	1	60		20	30	
114	Mati-sopa	8		1	1	150		15	10	
117	Papa	6		1	1	150		15	25	
119	Good Boy	5		1	1	140		60	100	
	Shah-oakshid	5		1	1	75		15	50	
	Old women				1			40	30	
	Band		15				150			
	Total	50	15	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	945	150	205	320	

WHITE BEAR'S RESERVE, No. 70.

2	Kay-kay-e-way			1	1			25	20
4	Kah-pee-twa-pew			1	1			8	15
6	Tom			1	1			20	40
205	The Shouter			1	1			30	15
211	Nah-pay-sis			1	1			25	20
219	Wah-wee-ko-wik-it			1	1			100	100
220	Pwah-tac			1	1			25	50
221	Notcho-kao			1	1			8	15
	Old women			2	1			50	200
	Total			4	4			291	475

J. J. CAMPBELL,
Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Assiniboine Agency, Season of 1891.

CARRY KETTLE'S RESERVE, No. 76.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.						BUSHELS HARVESTED.						Remarks.			
		Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.		Onions.	Gardens.	
1	Chief Jack's Widow	15															
2	Kosh-kosh-ne																
3	Dry Walker	12															
4	Carry Kettle	8	15														
5	Little Wolf	7															
6	Stands-on-Stone																
7	Black Foot																
8	Hi-way-he	4															
9	Big Darkness	20															
10	Artist																
11	Dragon Fly																
12	Wes-e-can	10															
13	The Turtle																
14	Runs-with-Another																
15	Pretty Shield	8															
16	Pretty Bear																
17	E-chas-ho-pah	10															
18	Ho-po-ki-e																
19	Rabbit Skin	12															
20	White Walker																
21	White Face																
22	Red Feather	7															
23	A-cha-za																
24	Ke-in-cha-yah																
25	Charlie																
26	Crooked Arm																
27	Winter Bird																
28	Wah-cha-gah																
29	E-ah-sieha																
30	Comesfirst																
31	Two Bears																
32	Crooked Legs	6															
33	E-ash abbe																
34	Charlie's Mother																

91	Long-hodge's-wives									20	45	14			
94	Black Mane									26	52	16			
95	Gee-gus									24	67	13	2		Garden produce consumed during fall.
96	Eagle Man									17	51	9			
97	Cut Nose	7								16	48	8	3		Grain not being threshed is only given approximately.
103	Moon Face	10							150	60	51	14			
109	We-ook-shin								175	17	41	17			
110	An-e-unk									15	42	13			
111	O-too-mony									23	87	8			
117	The Runner									31	47		2		
	Old widows			1	5					107	370	31			JAS. C. HALFORD, Farmer.
	Total	136	15	15	20	5	3	7	2,245	300	1,394	2,854	498	57	W. S. GRANT, Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in File Hill Agency, Season of 1891.

PEEPEEKESIS' RESERVE, No. 81.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.									BUSHELS HARVESTED.									Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Onions.	Rye.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Onions.	Rye.	Corn.	
...	Band in common	75	20	8	2	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	$\frac{3}{4}$	1741	558	500	600	20	167	The Indians of Okanees' Band No. 82, own the grain crop in common with this band. Garden stuff eaten during the summer.

OKANEES' RESERVE, No. 82.

...	Band in common	15	...	4	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	$\frac{1}{4}$...	$\frac{1}{4}$	364	...	400	40	5	
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STAR BLANKET'S RESERVE, No. 83.

...	Band in common	20	...	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$...	$\frac{1}{2}$	334	...	400	50	10	
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LITTLE BLACK BEAR'S RESERVE, No. 84.

...	Band in common	40	11	12	2	1	1	$\frac{1}{4}$...	1	632	...	1400	50	10	The oats were destroyed by a large band of cattle after being stacked. JOHN P. WRIGHT, Acting Indian Agent.
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RECAPITULATION, RESERVES Nos. 81-84

81	Peepkekeesis'	75	20	8	2	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	1741	558	500	600	20	167	...
82	Okanees'	15	.....	4	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	364	.....	400	40	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
83	Star Blanket's	20	.....	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	334	.....	400	50	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
84	Little Black Bear's	40	11	12	2	1	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	.....	1	632	.....	1400	50	10	.....	.....	.....	.....

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Muscowpetung's Agency, Season of 1891.

PIAPOT'S RESERVE, No. 75.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.										BUSHEL'S HARVESTED										Remarks.					
		Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Onions.	Beets.	Corn.	Hay, tons.	Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Onions.	Beets.	Corn.	Hay, tons.						
1	Piapot	6		1	1						272		45	70													
2	Rock Chief	5									125		85	100													
4	Oo-cha-pas-co-pey-a-ces	8	8								344	236	90	95													
8	Thunder Rock	10									418		40	60													
31	Little Boy	3									45		40	60													
48	George Gopher	4									73		80	75													
51	Coming-in-Sight-of-Hill	6									72		36	45													
54	Big Sky	11									275		85	90													
59	Lame Fox	12	8								480	320	80	95													
62	Two Horns	6	8								151	193	40	65													
63	Man-tee	5									125		40	55													
76	Musquah	8									200		82	95													
95	Ka-pa-mut-a-hat	8	7								158	244	84	75													
131	Sitting Back	3									75		40	55													
133	Ia-sa-wa-tum	2									50		40	50													
137	Pey-ay-sew	9									360		40	55													
143	Muskeg	3									36			50													
146	Archie Rock	2									22			45													
148	Na-na-cowe-pey-sew													45													
164	Kan-ouse	2									20			85													
169	Watatch	4									30		40	60													
	Total	117	28	6	6						3331	993	987	1425											550	Hay cut by the Band.	
	Home Farm		7	1/2								280	80													25	R. McKINNON, Farmer.

STANDING BUFFALO'S RESERVE, No. 78.

Standing Buffalo (Woo-co-o-mawdu)	2		1							45		85								4	Turnips, total for the Band.
Enetadata	10	2								250	60	39								2	Gardens, eaten during the summer by the Indians.
We-an-atappa	3									70		85								3	

My-canunhaw.....																			40										3	
Latapahas Family.....																			85										3	
Wy-chunka-do-ta.....																			40										3	
Ma-ta-keppe.....																			40										3	
Frank.....	2																	50											2	
James.....	4																	100											2	
Hum-pa-nish-e-doka.....																			45										2	
La Suisse.....	4																	100											3	
Chun-do-pa-was-ta.....																			45										3	
Ca-ha.....	2																	50											3	
Wa-pe-wa-chesta.....																			25										2	
Tow-acca.....	5																	100											3	
Susa.....	5	2																120	50										5	
Chun-cow-hoo.....	4																	80											3	
Ne-hep-shaw and mother.....																			30										3	
Wa-a-do.....																			30										3	
Oba.....	1																	20											3	
E-su-che.....																			15										3	
Chunta.....	3																	60											3	
Wa-pa-ze-ze.....																			30										3	
Chun-do-suche and Chun-ta-do-ta.....	2																	40											3	
Total.....	47	4	8	1				1					3½	1085	110	1159	200												68	125

Hay cut by the Band.

S. HOCKLEY,
Farmer.

PASQUAH'S RESERVE, No. 79.

2 Ka-ka-ke-sick.....	5		1																120		30	20								
79 Pa-cha-pace.....	3		1	1															70		25									
5 Charley Asham.....	9	1																	200	25	25									
8 George Asham.....	1																		25											
10 Man-ne.....	6																		120											
11 Peter Dubois.....	7																		150											
13 Josiah Matoney.....	2		1																50			15								
14 Spatas Family.....	8																		160											
21 Mas-ance.....	3																		70			20								
22 Assinna-cappo.....	2																		50			15								
24 Big Margaret.....	3																		70			20								
28 Ne-tow-squit-awa.....	5																		175			15	20							
29 Wm. Thorn and mother.....	5																		175			15	20							
37 Francis Matoney.....	1																		15											
40 Equa.....																			15											
41 Margaret Vallée.....																			10			10								
42 E-cha-was-com-e-qua-poo.....	5		1																125			35	30							
93 Ma-ma-ne-kan.....	3																		70			10								
45 Albert Asham.....	6	1																	200	40		25	15							
47 Antoine Cyer.....	4																		100			10	15							
48 John Asham.....																														

Gardens, eaten during the summer by the Indians.
Hay cut by the Band.
1½ acres oats omitted from work return.

43	Anakwad	31	1							60	20							20
54	John	3	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$						75	25	10	1		1			20
55	Fiddler	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$						100	30							20
58	Gambler	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$						120	12	30						20
49	Bowlegs										20							10
31	Wapingun										12							
	Total	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	3				1		1125	401	165	14	24	6	4		350
	Home Farm	6	$\frac{1}{4}$							250	30							30

J. NICOL,
Farmer.

J. B. LASH,
Indian Agent.

RECAPITULATION.

Piapot's Reserve	117	28	6	6						3331	993	987	1425					550
Home Farm		7	$\frac{1}{2}$								280	80						25
Muscowpetung's Reserve	55 $\frac{1}{2}$		4 $\frac{3}{4}$	3		1				1125		401	165		24			350
Home Farm		6	$\frac{1}{4}$								250	30						30
Pasquah's Reserve	98	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	3		2				2320	140	405	220		200			300
Home Farm		10	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$							600	30	50					20
Standing Buffalo's Reserve	47	4	8	1		1			3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1085	110	1159	200		100	68		125

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Touchwood Hills Agency, Season of 1891.

POOR MAN'S RESERVE, No. 88.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHELS HARVESTED.								Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	
20	Machiqueness.....	25	6	3	1	1	2	1	1	600	240	75	75	200	25	25	Grain not yet threshed ; figures shown approximately. <i>Wheat</i> —Some very good, some only average. <i>Barley</i> —A fair sample all round. <i>Oats</i> —Fair sample, free from frost. <i>Root Crop</i> —Not very good yield.	
20	Mutchi-e-nine.....																	
38	Chwa-wa-wa-taywat-coo-payo.....																	
1	Chief for Bund.....	35	6	3	1	1	2	1	1	700	240	75	75	200	25	25		
13	Tobacco.....																	
1	Young Tobacco.....																	
14	Stone.....	18				1/4				450			15					
25	Mucheckuck.....																	
16	The Worm.....																	
36	Tim Worm.....	14				1/4				350			25					
16	Tapequan.....																	
36	Jno Fox.....																	
11	Jessie Fox.....	12				1/4				240			30					
21	Robt. Fox.....																	
	Widow Mary's Son.....																	
15	Say-say-mateskin.....	8				1/4				100			15					
37	Wm. Favell.....																	
29	Ewenin.....																	
4	Mrs. Poor Man.....	3				1/2				50			50					
25	Tuchecook.....																	
24	Emniwis.....																	
6	Little Foot's Son.....					1/4							20					
	Total.....	133	6	8	1 1/2	4	2	1	1	2825	240	225	400	200	25	25		

[PART I]

MUSCOWEQUAN'S RESERVE, No. 85.

1	Muscowywans.....	2				1/2	1/4	1/8	1/4	30			50	20			Six acres oats did not come up.
10	Moise.....	2	1	2		1/4	1/4	1/8	1/4	30	30	69	30	10			
70	Qui-wu-sis.....	4				1/4	1/4			50							
43	Makinganess.....	4	3	2		1/2	1/2		1/2	60		52	40	30			

34	H. Bear	5	10	2	1	1	1	1	50	300	50	90	100	25	A large quantity of vegetables consumed by Indians previous to harvesting them. Garden stuff consumed during summer.
30	P. Desjarlais	3	1	3	1	1	1	45	20	100	60	30	20		
69	M. Desjarlais	2		2	1	1	1	30		40	10				
2	Pinenci	2			1	1	1	30							
5	Windigoquiwaysee	3		3	1	1	1	40		110	20	10	5		
19	Soos-coo-payow				1	1	1				13				
58	Apas-chi-chakoose				1	1	1				10				
61	Riva-kooto-pimeow	3			1	1	1	40							
Total		30	15	14	5½	4	½	2	405	350	421	325	200	50	

DAY STAR'S RESERVE, No. 87.

1	Chief for Band		3	11		5	3	1	1		350		60	20	6	30	The root crop very good. The band has been eating out of crop since anything was fit to use and have consumed a great deal the past three months. Barley only fair sample; not threshed; shown approximately.
14	Mootei												45	15	4		
5	Moostrose												30	10			
10	It-tit-tah-cuss												60	12	3		
17	Joe												25				
19	Horn												35	10			
25	Muehechuck												50	20	15		
11	Keniquan												60	80			
6	Moosomay												35	40	6		
7	Playing Buffalo												25	30	7		
18	Wechewat												60	10	5		
4	Crow Buffalo												30	7	10		
20	Kewatin												35	10	4		
9	Napasis												45	40	8		
Total			3	11		5	3	1	1		350		595	304	68	30	

GEORGE GORDON'S RESERVE, No. 86.

34	D. Anderson	9		1½					180				15				Barley destroyed by cattle.
46	Joe Anderson	3½							65								
40	Jno. Anderson	6½		2½					130		62		40				
50	D. Anderson, jun.	9							180								
15	Day Bird	3½							65				15				
21	Coojick	5½							110				20				
45	Nah Pasis												15				
26	Hy. Bird	4		2					80				10				do do
16	Bitten Nose	3½							70				35				
17	White Bear	6		1½					120				10				Barley and some wheat destroyed.
25	Seers	14	1	1½					280	40	44						

RETURN of Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Touchwood Hills Agency, Season of 1891—*Concluded.*

GEORGE GORDON'S RESERVE, No. 62—*Concluded.*

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHELS HARVESTED.							Remarks.	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Turnips.		Carrots.	Gardens.
25	Seers												40				Grain not threshed; wheat two-thirds good; barley good ; oats poor; potatoes and gardens good.
2	Alex. McNab	8 $\frac{1}{2}$		2 $\frac{1}{2}$					170		62		50				
12	Alf. McNab		7							280			10				
14	Tom McNab	11 $\frac{1}{2}$		2 $\frac{1}{2}$					230		62		50				
4	John Cochrane	3		1 $\frac{1}{2}$					60		31		15				
5	Jos. Pratt	7		1 $\frac{1}{2}$					140		31		30				
40	Gordon's	5 $\frac{1}{2}$							110				25				
6	C. H. Pratt												30				
11	Widow McDonald												15				
33	Kissipiass												20				
3	Widow McNab												15				
24	Wequan Band		5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$				3		200	62		10	150		90	
	Total	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	19 $\frac{1}{2}$		7 $\frac{1}{2}$		3	1990	520	354		470	150		90	

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Peace Hills Agency, Season of 1891.

SAMPSON'S RESERVE, No. 138-180.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.					BUSHELS HARVESTED.					Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Gardens.	
1	Chief Sampson	2 80	1 40	8 50	30	30	15	70	40	40	15	Oats sown broadcast; no return. Wheat badly destroyed. Part of barley ploughed up; a failure.
34	Joshua	1 20	1 50	1 40	50	20	23	19	50	6		
90	Joe Sampson	2 30	1 80	1 50	70	20	87	10	22	60	6	
5	Kokitohat			2 80	60	20			50	40	6	
11	Neepees	2 10		2 40	40	20	68		56	30	40	
118	Firing Stoney			4 00					60			
121	John Okemou			1 60	10	10			32	15	4	
16	Red Deer Widow				10	10				15	4	
52	Omachees and "Old Bull"			1 10	70	20			20	60	5	
69	James Shusie	3 60		80	30	20	48		16	30	6	
44	Crier	1 20		2 20	30	20	35		40	30	6	
68	Chimachess	2 50		3 60	50	20	46	20	46	50	6	Acreeage of oats included in barley.
18	Souescoopenace	90		3 80	30	20	46		61	30	6	
107	Alexis Souescoopenace	1 90		90								
112	Pierre Tacey			1 30	40	20			20	25		Destroyed by cattle.
93	Makino			2 40	10	10				10		
3	Buffalo Chips	1 90		1 70	50	25	32		34	60	50	
114	Ragged Gut	2 90		1 70	20	05						do do and ploughed up.
91	Joe Buffalo		1 50	1 50								do do do
104	Okenan				30	20				30	5	
46	Big Baptiste	3 40			30	10	90			40	30	
92	George Pot			1 50	50	20				40	5	
56	Omeosu	1 90		2 10	30	10	35		40	30	2	do do
22	John Pot			4 70	20	10			{ 90 } { 24 }	30	15	24 bushels belong to White Fog.
25	Little Baptiste	2 90		1 00	20	10	64		4	30	15	
66	John Twins	4 30		3 10	20	20	65		50	30	20	
77	Little Pierre	4 80		3 00	30	20	70		12	30	20	
9	Saddle Back	2 10	1 00	2 00	50	30	52	14	42	50	35	
13	Jerry Pot			1 00	20	20			32	30	20	
32	Louis	2 80		3 30	30	20	76		8	30	20	Barley failed and was ploughed up,
81	Simon	1 20	1 00	1 60	75	10	70	7	48	80	50	
4	Shusie	80		1 10	40	20	24		50	40	40	

[PART I]

RETURN of Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Peace Hills Agency Reserves, 137-40, &c.—*Concluded.*
 SAMPSON'S RESERVE, No. 138—135—*Concluded.*

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.					BUSHELS HARVESTED.					Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Gardens.	
61	Keyatapew.....	2 50	.....	3 20	75	30	67	.....	50	75	125	
110	Okemeu.....	.....	.....	1 00	30	20	.....	.....	15	30	10	
	Agency field.....	.....	8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	50 00	16 20	71 80	11 50	5 60	1013	421	981	1140	572	

ERMINEKIN'S RESERVE, No. 137—13a.

	Home Farm.....	.....	5 30	.....	40	.....	.....	40	.....	100	.....	Partly a failure.
52	Fanny Ermineskin.....	10 00	1 60	2 70	30	20	90	.....	20	25	2	Oats put in too late; destroyed; estimated not threshed.
5	Iwassin.....	.....	.....	6 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	Destroyed after harvested and stacked by cattle.
70	Peemees.....	1 50	1 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Barley a failure; all weeds.
35	Joe Ward.....	3 30	.....	80	50	.....	45	.....	.....	35	.....
3	Kenniwats.....	7 40	2 60	3 00	30	50	110	80	45	25	10	
30	Rattlesnake.....	5 80	1 10	2 80	20	70	63	.....	64	20	20	Oats destroyed after harvest; not threshed; a failure.
40	Lazy Joe.....	.....	.....	1 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	Little Child.....	1 70	.....	1 20	30	20	25	.....	20	25	10	Estimated; not threshed.
	Soucassagan (Bobtail's).....	3 30	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	56	25	.....	Acreage should have been barley.
7	Headman.....	3 20	.....	3 20	30	20	30	.....	30	30	10	
	Coyote (Bobtail's).....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
4	Big Joe.....	1 70	1 30	2 80	20	.....	22	30	.....	20	.....	Barley not worth threshing.
53	Sam Baptiste.....	50	60	50	30	.....	15	10	35	20	.....
	Bobtail.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....
	Bobtail's son-in-law.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....
42	Old Pan.....	1 70	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	Put in too late.
1	Chief Ermineskin.....	.....	3 20	13 40	.....	.....	.....	50	100	.....	.....	Estimated; not threshed; part of barley a failure, and ploughed up.
48	Wild Cat.....	2 90	2 50	3 10	20	20	.....	40	50	20	10	Estimated; not threshed.
62	Roasting on the coals.....	.....	.....	4 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	do do
67	The Bat.....	.....	.....	6 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	do do
	Total.....	43 00	14 00	56 10	2 90	2 00	400	210	795	265	62	

LOUIS BULL'S RESERVE, No. 140—18a.

16	Louis Bull.....	5·70	4·30	3·10	·20	90	64	37	60	Acreage of oats shown in Francis'. Vide Francis for amount threshed. Barley of Arthur included in this.
18	John Bull.....	3·00	3·40	2·10	·90	84	64	33	80	.....
17	Paul Bull.....	5·60	·70	2·60	·50	112	37	47	45	.....
27	Sabatiste.....	3·40	.....	3·60	.....	115	20	77	.....	.....
6	Arthur.....	.....	.....	2·10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	John Ward.....	3·80	2·30	4·20	·90	28	16	84	70	.....
11	Francis.....	1·80	3·10	1·20	·20	15	.....	42	30	.....
4	Moonias.....	3·80	.....	5·30	·40	120	.....	160	90	.....
	Total.....	27·10	13·80	24·20	3·10	564	201	480	375	.....

RECAPITULATION.

138	Sampson's.....	50·00	16·20	71·80	11·50	5·60	1013	421	981	1140	572	
137	Ermineskin's.....	43·00	14·00	56·10	2·90	2·00	400	210	795	265	62	
140	Louis Bull's.....	27·10	13·80	24·20	3·10	.....	564	201	480	375	.....
18a	Home Farm.....	.....	5·30	.....	·40	.....	.....	40	.....	100	.....
	Total.....	120·10	49·30	152·10	17·90	7·60	1977	872	2256	1880	634	

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Edmonton Agency, Season of 1891.

MICHEL'S RESERVE, No. 132.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.						BUSHELS HARVESTED.						Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	
1	M. Callihoo.....	8	5	9				120	150	180	112	27	Gardens includes carrots, onions, pease, beans, corn, cabbage, beets, tobacco and sunflowers.
27	Pierre Valade.....			8					160	38	30	.....	
5	Geadu.....	10	12	10				150	360	200	75	26	.....
22	B. Callihoo.....	6	10	10				90	300	200	112	28	.....
25	L. Callihoo.....	10	8	5				150	240	100	38	27	.....
67	Albert.....	2	5	8				30	150	160	75	30	.....
	Total.....	36	40	50	3	1	3	540	1,200	1,000	450	168	.....

JOSEPH'S RESERVE, No. 133.

1	Alexis.....			1						10	30		15	
4	Spotted Stone.....			3				20		40	150	20	15	
9	Paulice.....			1						10	30		15	
13	Paul.....			1				10		10	25	20	12	
19	Mary, a widow.....			1				10		20	20		15	
20	Maxim.....			1						10	20		10	
21	Baptist.....			4						8	18	15	10	
24	William.....			1				10		20	12		10	
25	Ee-tow-loo-naipe.....										15	10	10	
26	Michel.....			1						8	15		10	
27	Narcisse.....			4				15		60	15		10	
30	Soosy.....			1						8	18		8	
34	Louison.....			4						5	14		6	
38	Michel.....			1						10	60			
41	Rosalie.....										40	20	14	
46	Joseph, Chief.....			1				8		20	40	20	10	
47	François.....			3						20	40	15		
50	Alexis.....			1						20	20	10		
56	Benjamin.....			1						10	15			
	Total.....	3		18	3	1	2	93		329	597	130	170	

PAUL'S RESERVE, No. 133a.

1	Iron Head's widow			2			5		10	70	10	20	
2	Paul	1	1	1			8	8	10	70		10	
3	Mr. John			2			7		30	40	10	6	
4	James' widow									30	10	10	
5	Thomos			2			5	5	20	40		10	
6	Susann			1			3		10	40	10	10	
7	Alexis			1			8		10	30		5	
8	Bear Head's widow									18	10	5	
9	Pierre	1	1	3			10	10	25	30	10	10	
10	Peter			1			4		10	20	10	10	
14	Nancy Bear Head			1					10	10	10	15	
15	John Bear Head			1			2		3	18		10	
	Total	5	2½	15	3½	1	2	52	23	138	416	80	121

ALEXANDER'S RESERVE, No. 134.

1	Alexander	8		4			160		100	160	10	10
2	John, H.M.	3		5			40		125	75	5	6
3	Peter, H. M.	1		2			25		40	125		10
4	Ah-che-koos-is, H.M.	2	2	5			40	60	125	30		4
5	John, H.M.									20	5	6
6	Che-cas-ka-mick									30	4	3
7	Big Crow									30	4	2
8	Isaac			4					60	40	6	2
11	Moise	3		4			125		160	100	20	10
12	Mis-en-es-quas-kum			8					170	40	5	3
13	John, P. S.	1		4			10		100	50	2	2
15	We-yeb-an-no-ta-o	2		5			25		100	50	25	
19	William			7					140	35		15
20	John			3					75	40		
21	Antoine			1					15	35	20	
23	Louis			2					40	25		18
38	Paul			1					15	40	10	
44	Dydimas			1					10	25		10
48	Luke	2	4	4			40	75	80	110		
49	Micheles	1		5			20		150	40		
51	Thomoses	1	2	4			10	30	60	15	18	
56	Baptist Wolf	1		4			26		60	40		20
63	Kes-en-o-wat-om	1		1			5		10	20		
64	Harry	2		1			15		18	30		
68	Julien		2	2				80	50	40		
72	New Barn	2		2			20		30	20		
75	Joseph	4		2			60		30	50		
76	Thomos	2		4			30		60	25		

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Edmonton Agency, Season of 1891—*Concluded.*

ALEXANDER'S RESERVE No. 134—*Concluded.*

No. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.						BUSHELS HARVESTED.						Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	
79	Beaver Foot	10	5	10				280	125	250	60			
80	Man-a-tow-ais	3		2				40		25	40			
81	Joseph	1		5				15		160	20			
83	Abraham			4							20			
86	Jacob			3						30	20			
87	Pierre			3						120	60			
89	Edward			3						60	40			
	Pis-chas-koos			2						20	60			
	Soosy			1						10	140			
	Total	50	15	123	8	2	2	980	370	2,498	1,800	134	121	

ENOCH'S RESERVE, No. 135.

85	Na-pa-sis	4	4	3				60	100	60	50	20		Gardens include carrots, onions, pease, beans, corn, cabbage, beets, tobacco and sunflowers.
75	Catherine										30	25		
123	Chas. Papin		2	2					50	40	15			
23	Pierre Papin	4		2				60		40	32	16		
101	Susanne										40	20		
62	Oh-tay-no.										40			
30	Cha-chum-a-gun.										50	10		
6	Four-Souls		1	3						20	60	30	25	
40	Mr. Jim	3	2	3				45	50	60	40	20		
8	Ka-kee-noos										45	18		
68	Daniel	5	6	5				75	150	100	50	20		
11	Lazarus	4	4	6				60	100	120	50	25		
32	Mary Ann										15	10		
25	Shittan	8	6	6				120	150	120	50	20		
24	Man-e-na-wa-ta,	2	4	2				30	100	40	20	12		
63	Ya-ya-kee-koot	2	2	1				30	50	20	25	8		

77	Tom Saulteau.....	4	2	2	3	1	60	50	40	40	10	.....
26	Alexander.....	4	5	6	10	10	60	125	120	30	25	.....
41	Charlo.....	3	4	5	10	10	45	100	100	40	20	.....
16	Antoine Bighead.....	.....	2	3	10	10	.....	50	60	20	22	.....
91	La Louise's Boy.....	.....	2	1	10	10	.....	50	20	15	12	.....
61	Baptiste Shortlegs.....	3	.....	2	10	10	45	.....	40	20	20	.....
89	Antoine.....	2	4	1	10	10	30	100	20	15	25	.....
27	Cecille.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	20	10	.....
91	La Louise.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	15	20	.....
87	Elizabeth.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	10	8	.....
4	Wm. Ward.....	6	8	7	10	10	90	200	140	80	.....	.....
7	Mrs. Ward.....	2	1	3	10	10	45	25	60	40	.....	.....
3	Mrs. Enoch.....	2	1	2	10	10	30	25	40	20	.....	.....
127	Daniel Lapotac.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	30	20	.....
	Total.....	58	60	65	6	3	6	885	1,495	1,300	977	441

W. J. O'DONNELL,
Farmer.
CHS. DE CAZE,
Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Saddle Lake Agency, Season of 1891.

THOMAS HUNTER'S RESERVE, No. 125.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.					BUSHELS HARVESTED.					Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.		Carrots.
20	Thos. Hunter, H.M.	2		3	$\frac{1}{8}$	Band.			45	25		Grain approximated—not yet threshed.
41	Sam. Steinhaur, H.M.			7	$\frac{1}{8}$				84	25		
3	Jno. Makookis			3	$\frac{1}{8}$			45	10			
	Osemeemas	$1\frac{1}{4}$			$\frac{1}{8}$		18		12			
4	Big Louis	$2\frac{3}{4}$	1		$\frac{1}{8}$		38	20	10	35		
14	Red Crow	$2\frac{1}{4}$		2	$\frac{1}{8}$		37		30	13		
	Augustine Steinhaur	$1\frac{1}{4}$	3	1	$\frac{1}{8}$		27	45	21	35		
39	Jno. Jessie			$2\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$				38			
8	Andrew Hunter	$2\frac{1}{2}$		$2\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$		38		42	13		
11	Mr. John	$1\frac{1}{2}$		3	$\frac{1}{8}$		22		60	25		
28	Job Lipolaek	$3\frac{1}{4}$		3	$\frac{1}{8}$		58		45	45		
2	Puskwack			3	$\frac{1}{8}$		24		45			
16	Crane	$3\frac{1}{2}$		4	$\frac{1}{8}$		53		60	12		
	Total	21	4	35	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	315	65	525	250	100	

BLUE QUILL'S RESERVE, No. 127.

3	Wahpeeinew and sons	$2\frac{1}{2}$		$3\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$		45		55	125		Grain approximated—not yet threshed.
1	Blue Quill			$2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$				34	33		
6	Alexis			$1\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$				18	17		
28	Kakeesim		1	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$			15	18	50		
32	Horse Thief			$1\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$				18			
23	Kisickoowasis and son		$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$			40	22	25		
31	Stony Paul's son's wife			1	$\frac{1}{8}$				15			
	Total	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	12	$2\frac{1}{2}$		45	55	180	250		

WHITEFISH LAKE RESERVE, No. 128.

1	Chief Pakan.....	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$			35	42		40			
2	Jacob Jackson.....			1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	6		8	20			
8	Thos. Sinclair.....		1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	12	32	52	30			
9	David Seenum.....			2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$			34	30			
10	Widow Napatoche.....								25			
11	Big Snake.....			1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	10		35	25			
12	Peter Apow.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$				25			60	15		
13	Enock Wood.....	3 $\frac{1}{4}$		4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	35		80	75	7		
15	Samuel Saulteaux.....			1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$		14	9	15			
16	Paul Bernard.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$		1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	20	14	25	30	15		
18	John Half, junr.....	5 $\frac{1}{4}$		2	2	40		14	15	10		
20	R. Nenekutawap.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$							11	30	9	
21	Jno. Hunter, H.M.....	2 $\frac{1}{4}$		1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	20		60	18			
22	Jno. Hunter, jun.....			2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$			45	25	9		
24	Moses Jackson.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	14	2	2	40	8		
25	Chas. Stanley.....			1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$		4	23	20			
32	Arthur Steinhaur.....		2 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	20		210	180	23	3	
33	Henry Prince.....								7			
35	John White.....			1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$			32	15	6		
38	Jonas Houle.....			1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$			18	10			
39	Nathaniel Leg.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$		1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	18	3	12	20			
40	John Sinclair.....		1 $\frac{1}{4}$					2	8	10		
42	Jacob Hatline.....							11	20			
46	Edward Rose.....	2		2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	48		30	70			
47	Peter Shirt, H.M.....	2				25		14	24			
48	Thomas Jackson.....			1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2		12	10			
50	Jno. Half, senr.....			2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	6		30	20			
51	Alchip Half.....	1		1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	24		20	40			
52	Peter Blood.....	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	25		36	20			
55	Widow Wm. Baldhead.....			1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$			32	20	5		
56	Eli Seeman.....		1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$		20	60	20			
57	Richard Hardisty.....		1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$			40	60	6		
58	Wm. Stamp.....			3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	30		48	60	20	3	
61	Enock Komowin.....			1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$			20	20			
63	Widow S. Baldhead.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$		1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	20		16	30	10	1	
65	Erastus.....							14	4			
72 & 82	Cardinal Brothers.....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	3	2		25	50	5	1	
74	Jno. Whitford.....			2	2	2		13	30			
75	Ap Kap Musineese.....					8		14	18	12	1	
78	Breast.....					14		10	5	3		
79	Kwe-as-kis.....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$		6	6	24		100	55	12		
99	Mathew Houle.....					3		3	45	5		
100	Peaysin.....							12	30	3	1	
101	Chas. Jackson.....	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	24	16	56	105	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
106	Joseph Makookis.....			1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	13		30	49	12	1	
107	Moses Jackson.....			1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$			28	15			
104	Elijah Seeman.....			1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$			22	10			

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Saddle Lake Agency, Season of 1891—*Concluded.*

WHITEFISH LAKE RESERVE, No. 128—*Concluded.*

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.					BUSHELS HARVESTED.					Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.		Carrots.
116	Seepeekwisenapow.....	4			1		2	2	10			JOHN ROSS, Acting Indian Agent. JAMES E. INGRAM, Farmer,
114	Alexy.....		4	1				6				
117	John Bull.....								30			
119	Johny Saulteaux.....							12				
38	Jonas Houle's wife.....			1				72	70			
23	Thos. Makookis.....						8	44	25			
111	Baptiste Rose's wife.....							6	20			
60	Komowin, junr.....							6				
	Total.....	39½	10	77½	10¾	1½	535	147	1516	1723	211	12

WAHSATAMOW, HEART LAKE AND BEAVER LAKE RESERVES.

126	Wahsatanow.....			15	3	1			100	100	20	These bands sow and harvest in common.
130	Heart Lake.....				2	1				355		
131	Beaver Lake.....				3	1				290		
	Total.....			15	8	3			100	745	20	

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Onion Lake Agency, Season of 1891.

SEEKASKOOTCH AND MAKAOO'S RESERVES, No. 119.

14—20 No. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.									BUSHEL HARVESTED.									Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Hay, tons.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Hay, tons.	
119—2	Mee-o-way-sis	2		10							12		86	120	100					Gardens, consumed during season.
3	Wah-kis-e-koot	1		15							6		167	75	50					
17	Jonas Vivier			8									131	50						
18	Antoine Muskago	3		15							12		176	150	50					
19	Wm. Secoos			10									50	20						
27	Nick-a-wasis			6									76	50	40					
30	Augustin Vivier	5		12							100		185	120	60					
31	Kis-ay-an-ew	2		10							6		77	50	40					
39	Whitstone			7									96	50	40					
45	Isadore Vivier			10									38	50						
49	Cho-kan	5		10							40		126	70	50					
51	Whiteface			5									20	20						
59	Me-no-gutch-waise			12									118	60	25					
61	Was-ka-hat			3										10						
66	Louiso Mungrain			5										20						
67	Ke-chay-an-ew and Ope sinow			15									164	50						
68	Tah-tah-a-chewan			8									72	40						
72	Pah-ta-gan			10										50						
74	Tal-eel			5										20						
75	Antoine Jebleaux			6									34	40	30					
78	Mee-see-how			10									55	50	40					
79	Ah-kee-now			8									72	20	10					
81	Can-e-potato			8									3	20	10					
Attach'd	Manitoo-ni-keek and Son			15									34	60	40					
10	John Dressyman			5									31	20						
120—1	Young Chief			10									85	80	40					
2	Isadore Moyat			8									6	70	30					
4	Nastus			7									23	30	20					
15	Silias Crookedneck			10										50	30					
20	Alexander Crossarms			8									71	15						
120—33	John Collingbull			7										40	30					
35	Mo-che-wanes			7									70	50						
36	Na-pay-oo			3																
38	Baptiste			10									58	70	20					

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Onion Lake Agency, Season of 1891—*Con.*

SEEKASKOOTCH AND MAKAOO'S RESERVES, No. 119.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.									BUSHELS HARVESTED.									Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Hay, tons.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Hay, tons.	
39	Matuce.....			5									20							
121-7	Ay-ah-pee-ka-kow.....			5								20	30							
26	Lame Man.....			8																
33	Francis Monsoon.....			8								51	50							
36	Mis-ta-tie and Boy.....			7								33	50							
122-3	Yellow Bear.....			7									30							
122-2	Ne-pow Quay-ta-tow.....			8									30							
23	Some-how and Ka-tah-mis-ka- wat.....			8								11	30	20						
24	Ke-say-en.....			15								26	40	10						
123-8	Was-kay-witch.....			8									20							
19	Gustave V. Thunder.....	3		15	1					10		3	50							
52	Annakoop Mahoos.....			10								76	120	50						
61	Ni-ego-wah-hum.....			5								56	30	20						
64	Badger.....			4								25	20	20						
67	Toussaint Collingbull.....			7								2	20	20						
	Frying Pan.....			6									30	30						
	Destitute Indians.....			106	2	3							200	100						
	Old people.....			4																
	Total.....	21		528	20	10		4		186		2407	2430	1045					600	
124	Chippewayan Band.....			2	10	1							500	25					400	
	Home Farm.....		10	10	1/4	1/4	1/8	1/8	1/4		75	75	100	200	50				800	

GEO. G. MANN,
Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Battleford Agency, Season of 1891.

RED PHEASANT'S RESERVE, No. 108.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.									BUSHELS HARVESTED.							Remarks.	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Onions.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.		Gardens.	Onions.
3	Opasaquascouchun and Son	8	2								70	32							Threshed.
5	Wattanee and Sons	8	1	5							160	5	100						Not threshed.
8	Coopipiquanacit		12									140							Threshed.
10-13	Pechawis and Baptiste	10	6	12							200	30	150						Not threshed.
11-56	Kenopatch and Kyasapot	7																	
15	Soonias	3		1							66		20						Threshed.
19	Papapay	2 ³ / ₄									60								do
35	Nepayhat	8 ³ / ₄									136								do
37-59	Jean Baptiste and John Thomas	4	5								56	36							do
38	Mywian	5	2																
44	Kapaycekamikamoot	6	2								94	10							Threshed.
63	Adam	1									20								do
66	Jacob Standing Horse	1									30								do
	Band					7	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	10	1 ¹ / ₂				420	300	80			Garden produce consumed during the summer.
	Total	64	30	18		7	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	10	1 ¹ / ₂	892	253	270	420	300	80			J. H. PRICE, Farmer.

STONY RESERVE, No. 109.

55 M	Inkthorne							1						75	100				Onion and carrot seed did not grow.
13 M	Sheena-sappah							1						50	60				It was too dry a season. Turnip
15 M	Hoskishnee							1						25	30				seed was very poor; only about
40 M	Tat-tongon							1						30	30				one-half of it came up.
4 M	Weboxsin							1						20	30				Produce from gardens consumed
8 M	Pahasic seechea							1						25	70				during the summer.
1 M	Mosquito							1						50	35				
47 M	Chowtouka							1						45	50				
10 B H	Wat-o-caw							1						25	30				
75 B H	Peas-couthay							1						25	50				
78 B H	Ozinchia							1						30					
80 B H	Stench-iaco							1						30	40				

[PART I]

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Battleford Agency, Season of 1891—Continued.

POUNDMAKER'S RESERVE, No. 114.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHEL HARVESTED.								Remarks.	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Onions.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.		Gardens.	Onions.
82 B H	Bostogoön	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	30	..	..	..	..
1 L M	Lean Man	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	40	..	..	..	..
12 M	Tish-haw	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	20	..	..	..	..
24 M	Tee-topa-wee-jock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	20	..	..	..	..
	Old women	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	150	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	7	4	..	..	14	..	..	..	700	785	..	..	..	..

OSCAR F. ORR,
Farmer.

MOOSOMIN'S RESERVE, No. 112.

9	Atowakeesic	15	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	241	150	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..
6	Asec-cap	7	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	73	17	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
7	Kissacalapatak and Josie	17	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	287	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..
81																			
27	Kapatowamat	15	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	215	52	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..
41	Kwakwakoheen	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	123	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
84	Kuskatoacharkwas	10	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	161	13	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..
64	Kookoos	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	135	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..
80	Assassay	10	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	149	13	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
46	Wahustolin	20	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	445	125	..	..	75	..	..	..	..	..
76	Abraham	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	179	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	122	23	..	..	4	..	..	..	2008	413	..	..	260	..	..	..	..	..

Wheat, all first-class quality.

GEO. E. APPLGARTH,
Farmer.

SWEET GRASS' RESERVE, No. 113.

2	Mechaywyis	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..
4	Wetelokokoman	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..
5	Massenass	7	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	70	30	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..
17	Nototokaomuskwa	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..
45	Plowman	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	30	121	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..

The turnip crop was partially destroyed by flies and the garden produce was eaten during the summer months as green vegetables.

152	Sahpoostayegon.....	7									85							
98	Kuskechayways.....	5									55							
154	Boanise.....	6									27							
143	Tuck-wahnow.....	5									40							
118	Okitchewin.....	5	2								30							
62	Standing Horse.....	8									36							
145	Kesquatepis-squate.....	6									32							
90	Tatahpootah.....	6	8								70							
	Band.....					6	1		6					232	40			
	Total.....	72	14			6	1		6		465	70		232	40			

P. TOMKINS,
Farmer.

P. J. WILLIAMS,
Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Duck Lake Agency, Season of 1891.

ONE ARROW'S RESERVE, No. 95.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHELS HARVESTED.								Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Onions.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.		Gardens.	Onions.
12	Sounding Sky	12	...	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	$\frac{3}{2}$	89	...	30	6	50	32	...	...	6
34	Kahquaytoowayoo	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	12	...	20	25	...	...	...
38	Kahkeetayemet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	20	...	...	...
40	Peepahkeechew	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	20	30	11	15	4
48	Peasetuce	8	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	101	...	45	12	100	39	13	...	4
50	Peasooahotow	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	20	30	...	...	...
56	Vidal Dumond	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	43	10	15	6
58	Francis Dumond	12	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25	...	...	...
59	Kahkeetoomootayow	10	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	96	...	38	7	100	56	16	...	...
60	Ahseeneccooseeson	10	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	35	...	20	...	...	...	...
	Home Farm	...	$3\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	60	$3\frac{1}{2}$	20	2	3	2	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	476	85	205	25	400	300	50	30	20

Francis Dumond, No. 58—Wheat and barley totally destroyed by cattle. The average return per acre is low, owing to the presence of a large quantity of cockle and other weeds.

LOUIS MARION,
Farmer.

OKEMASSIS' RESERVE, No. 96.

2	Okemassis	6	...	2	...	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	100	...	6	...	80	6	3	...	5
95	Baptiste	6	...	4	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	83	...	35	...	20	4	...	...	2
11	Pahwaywasum	20	...	3	...	1	...	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	160	...	40	...	40	12	$1\frac{1}{2}$	...	2
12	Ookeemookaylake	8	...	2	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	35	...	55	...	20	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	...	2
27	Ahseeweim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
	Total	40	...	16	...	3	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	378	...	136	...	168	25	6	...	11

Garden produce included with roots harvested.

LAWRENCE LOVELL,
Farmer.

BEARDY'S RESERVE, No. 97.

16	Seeseeguasis	20	4	6	2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	154	20	20	6	80	10	$3\frac{3}{4}$	...	10
21	Mahtowwekeyneu	14	3	4	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	87	14	38	...	20	4	3	...	1
18	Ookeemasim	20	...	2	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	98	...	43	...	20	10	3	...	2

67	Jyayasoo	15	3						120	50	24	8				
42	Keeteemaykeyin	10	3						100	40	40	2	3			4
57	Yayakeekoot	12	1	1					164	58	4	40	20			
15	Enjoyice	4	2						64	26		6	5			4
36	Wahpahhoo	10	2						140	26			286			
55	Keeneequahneepeeness	10	1						103	5		20	10			
46	Nahkahnahquahung											10				
44	Joewimiskass											10				2
37	Susie											20	20	3		
62	Missteekoottahow											20				
17	Kahmeeyocoopayo											20				
24	Ousahcoopaywein											26	6	3		
16	Seeseeguasis mother											12				
8	Oomenakayo											20	14	3		
5	Kahnahkasskahwat											10				
76	Wahpisteequan	5	2						104	43						
	Home Farm		3										5			
	Total	120	10	26	3	8	5	1	1134	94	349	10	398	400	25	23

Garden produce included with roots harvested.

LAWRENCE LOVELL,
Farmer.

JOHN SMITH'S RESERVE, No. 99.

70	E. Bear	10	5	3					187	214	30	10				
9	Peter Badger	6	10	4					159	234		100	6			
27	Joseph Badger, jun.	3½	3	4					57		50	10				
25	François Drever	11	11						167	248		100	8			
75	E. Smith	5½	2						76			25				
3	Benjamin Joyful	10	4						130	32		50	10			
46	Henry Crane	12½	4	5					317	114		60	7			
7	Philip Bear	12½	1	2					109	53	15	25	6			
6	Joseph Badger, sen.	6½	3	2								25	6			
13 & 14	F. Bear and Jose Bear	7										70	5			
79	John Constant	2½										30				
56	R. Bear	7½	2									70	10			
51	J. P. Bat	2½	4						94	82	50	20				
1	John Smith	11	7						136	45		60	10			
10	Charles Crane	9	2	2					155		20	30	3			
61	Richard Charles	6	2	3					136	16	42	15	3			
32	James Charles											30	2			
48	Mrs. Bear (old)											10				
	Band															
	Home Farm		3½		3											
	Total	123	63½	25	3	12	2	1½	1723	1115	207	740	75			

JUSTUS WILLSON,
Farmer.

[PART I]

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Duck Lake Agency, Season of 1891—*Concluded.*

JAMES SMITH'S RESERVE, No. 100.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHELS HARVESTED.								Remarks.	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Onions.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.		Gardens.	Onions.
1	James Smith	2				1	$\frac{1}{8}$			20				40	20				Garden produce consumed.
6	Noah Walker	1				$\frac{1}{8}$				10				20					
161	Antoine Anderson	1				$\frac{1}{8}$				10				40					
156	Samuel Richards	1				$\frac{1}{8}$				10				40	20	10			
118	Lazarus	1				$\frac{1}{8}$				10				20					
153	Malcolm R. Constant	$1\frac{1}{2}$				$\frac{1}{8}$				15				20	10	10			
2	Bernard Constant	$1\frac{1}{2}$				$\frac{1}{8}$				15				20	10				
	Band								$\frac{1}{4}$										
	Total	9				5	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	90				200	60	20			J. F. D. PARKER, Acting Farmer.

CUMBERLAND INDIANS RESERVES, Nos. 100, 100a.

17	Peter Chapman	1				$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$		10				10	5	$3\frac{3}{4}$			Garden produce consumed.
66	Michael Okekeep	1				$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$		10				20	10	$3\frac{3}{4}$			
5	Edward Brittain	1				$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$		10				10	10	$7\frac{1}{2}$			
2	Samuel Brittain	1				$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$		10				20					
1	Wm. Head, jun	1				$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$		10				20					
87	James Head	1				$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$		10				20	5				
90	Kahtapiscowat	1				$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$		10				20	5	$4\frac{1}{2}$			
95	John Sanderson	1				$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$		10				40	10	$4\frac{1}{2}$			
97	George Sanderson	2				$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$		25				40	10	$4\frac{1}{2}$			
88	Neesoopahawwene					$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$						40	5	$4\frac{1}{2}$			
	Band							$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$										
	Total	10				6	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	105				240	60	33			J. F. D. PARKER, Acting Farmer.

RECAPITULATION.

95	One Arrow's.....	60	3½	20	2	3	2	1	1	1	476	85	205	25	400	300	50	30	20
96	Okemassis'.....	40	.....	16	.....	3	1	1	1	1	378	.....	136	.....	168	25	6	.....	11
97	Beardy's.....	120	10	26	3	8	5	1	1	1	1134	94	349	10	398	400	25	.....	23
99	John Smith's.....	123	63½	25	3	12	2	1	1	1	1723	1115	207	.....	740	75	.....	.....	.....
100	James Smith's.....	9	.....	.....	.....	5	1½	1	1	1	90	.....	.....	.....	200	60	.....	.....	.....
100a	Cumberland.....	10	.....	.....	.....	6	1½	1	1	1	105	.....	.....	.....	240	60	33	.....	.....
	Total.....	362	77	87	8	37	13	3	1	1	3906	1294	897	35	2146	920	134	30	54

R. S. MCKENZIE,
Agent.

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Blood Agency, Season of 1891.

BLOOD RESERVE, No. 148.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.				BUSHELS HARVESTED.				Remarks.
		Oats.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Gardens.	Oats.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Gardens.	
1	Running Crane	1				27		11		Pease—A failure ; eaten by grubs in early spring. Gardens, comprising turnips, carrots and onions—Failure ; grubs took most of these as they came up, and second growth did not amount to anything.
	Owl Child							10		
	Little Bear							7		
	White Beads							9		
2	Wolf Child							17		
	Bad Named Jack							8		
	Wolf Child No. 2							9		
3	Wolf Bull	1				23		7		
	Long Hair							6		
	Red Stockings							6		
	Crow coming over the Hill							9		
4	Sitting Bull							3		
	Big Calf							5		
5	Three Bears	1				21		7		
	To-morrow	1½				37		16		
	Bull Plume							9		
6	Bull Horn	3				102				
	Nice Old Man							10		
	White Man Sleeps							12		
7	Bull Horn							18		
8	Many Dust	1				32		8		
	Crazy Bull							7		
9	Pulling-up Grass							7		
	Hind Man							5		
10	Owl Moccasin	1				26		8		
	Roach Mane							9		
11	Sleeps on Top	2				53		31		
	Many Fancy Women	1				28		13		
	Black Plume							8		
	Going to the Bear							6		
12	Going Slow							10		
	Gamoose							7		
13	Left Hand	1				25		6		
	Goose Chief							5		

14	Barebackbone				7
	The Gambler				8
15	White Buffalo Chief	3		77	16
	Single Rider				18
16	Old Moon	1		31	14
	Iron	1		37	32
	Wolf Shirt				11
17	Bear Down River	3		63	33
	Old Bull Horn				8
	Striped Wolf				17
	Short Man				9
18	Bull Young Man				13
19	Coming Singing				10
	Many Mules				6
20	Many White Horses	1		36	8
	Bear's Teat				7
	Old Camp Chief				
21	Red Crow	2		83	5
	Chief Moon	1		29	3
	Crop Ear Wolf	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		36	15
	Running Sun				4
	Grasshopper				
	No Chief				3
22	Big Old Man	2		53	14
	Three Persons				8
	Rainy Chief	1		24	6
23	Three Bulls				5
	Low Horn				7
24	Eagle Rib				33
	Iron Head				15
	Side Hill Medicine				8
25	Eagle Child				11
26	One Spot	2		56	
	One Person Alone				
27	Big Throat				8
	Bob Tail				7
28	Eagle Rib	3		71	17
	Wolf Gut				10
	Little Running Rabbit				6
29	Running Wolf	6 $\frac{1}{2}$		205	
30	Running Wolf				17
	Big Lake's Widow				6
	Packing Tail on Back				7
31	Weazel Eagle	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		48	
32	Weazel Eagle				15
	Lizard Hips				13
33	Crow Runs				5
	Chief Across River				5
34	White Calf	4		*100	6
35	Dead Sarcee	$\frac{1}{2}$		13	8

This field was partly flooded during high water, and potatoes mostly killed.

* Estimated yield.

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Blood Agency, Season of 1891—Continued.

BLOOD RESERVE, No. 148—Continued.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.				BUSHELS HARVESTED.				Remarks.
		Oats.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Gardens.	Oats.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Gardens.	
36	Different Horses									
	Heavy Shield	3				58		5		
	Red Beads							14		
	Only Chief							7		
	Small Leggings							16		
37	Strangling Shield							16		
	Wolf Sitting Down							6		
	Hair Face							7		
38	Eagle Spots							7		
	Medicine Calf							13		
	Spitta							5		
39	Weazle Moccasin	4½				132		7		
	Owens a Knife							15		
	Hair on Face							15		
	Low Ribs							16		
	Chief Standing in Middle							7		
40	Fisher Woman							8		
	Bobtail Bull							7		
	Day Chief	6				154		7		
	Black Tail's Widow							12		
	Yellow Bull							6		
	Spotted Eagle							13		
	Running Fisher							7		
	Steel							16		
	Iron Head							6		
	Spotted Cow							6		
	Owl Holloring							7		
41	Eagle Shoe	6				160		7		
	Low Runner							7		
	White Cow in Middle							16		
	The Bird							15		
	Old Shoes							15		
	Scratches							13		
	Counting Coups Inside							15		

42	Strangling Wolf	2		42	5
	Joe Healey				7
	Holding Council				5
	First Meat Eater				5
43	Heavy Gun	4		87	17
	Old Man in Dirt Ho				7
	Big Head				16
	Big Forehead				17
	Piegan Frank				8
44	Bull Shield	4		118	32
	Moon Calf				16
	Low Horn				18
45	Mike	4½		121	8
	Tall Eagle				8
	White Elk's Widow				6
	Crooked Ribs				8
	Takes 3 Guns				8
	Wolf Robe				6
	Eagle Arrow				8
	White Calf				7
46	Calf Shirt	4		85	6
	Running Funny				6
	Fisher				6½
	Button Chief's Widow				5½
47	Eagle Head	2		43	11
	The Hoof				11
	Crooked Leg				12
	Medicine Talker's Widow				5
	White Bull				6
	Bellows				15
	Sweet Grass				7
	Running Antelope's Widow				4
48	Blackfoot Old Woman	4		114	17
	Man Who Talks				9
	Has Horns				9
	Long White Eagle				8
	Red Tail Feathers				8
	Wolf Shirt				7
	Fire Steel				9
	Young Scabby Bull				8
	Packs Meat-on-his-Back				8
	White Rider				9
	Crow Chief				8
	Bears Arm				8
49	Little Shine	1½		40	16
	Long White Eagle's son				14
	Big Old Man				16
	Prairie Hen				12
50	Bullback Fat	2		25	20
	Small Ears				15

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Blood Agency, Season of 1891—*Concluded.*
 BLOOD RESERVE, No. 148—*Concluded.*

No. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.				BUSHELS HARVESTED.				Remarks.
		Oats.	Pease,	Potatoes.	Gardens.	Oats.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Gardens.	
51	Gets-lot-of-Wood-in-Night.....			1	1			11		
	Three Medicine Calf.....			1	1			11		
	Sleeps towards Fire.....			1	1			14		
	Eagle Collar's Widow.....			1	1			10		
	Stolen Person.....			1	1			10		
	Little Shield.....	1		1	1	28		19		
	Many Braided Hair.....			1	1			9		
	Tallow.....			1	1			16		
	Crow Chief.....			1	1			17		
	Bird Crane.....			1	1			8		
52	Running Wolf.....			1	1			21		
	Total.....	96	4	32	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,543		1,813		JAS. WILSON, Farmer.

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Piegan Agency, Season of 1891.

PIEGAN RESERVE, No. 147.

14-21

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.			BUSHEL HARVESTED.			Remarks.
		Oats.	Potatoes.	Gardens.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Gardens.	
A 40	Prairie Head	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	20	113	Vegetables consumed as grown.	
68	Big Crow		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1		56		
45	Crow Shoe	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	75	38		
19	Otter Above	5	1	1	96	75		
13	Sits in Middle	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	39	37		
20	Gopher	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	30	31		
B 13	Good Scout		1	1		75		
26	Little Girl		1	1		19		
9	John Smith				15			
7	Travelling				15	37		
8	Sore Legs		1	1		75		
32	Bull's Plume		3	3		225		
C 12	Towipee	3			60			
35	Commodore	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	40	165		
7	Little Plume	3			60			
20	Little Leaf	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	65	38		
47	White Owl	2 $\frac{1}{2}$			50			
8	Many Chiefs	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	130	188		
12	Manyan		1	1		75		
1	Big Swan	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	160	114		
D 25	All Chiefs	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			30			
15	Rides Ahead	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	25	19		
30	Plenty Robes	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	25	17		
1	Running Wolf	2	1	1	40	75		
9	Plain Eagle	2	1	1	40	19		
4	Takes-gun-last	9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	170	164		
E 17	Grassy Water	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	50	38		
15	Understands-it	3	1	1	60	36		
2	Bad Boy		1	1		75		
13	Small Legs	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	50	37		
18	Lost	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	40	38		
21	Black Eyes	3	1	1	35	41		
	Total	73	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	1,420	1,920		

[PART I]

RECAPITULATION of Crops Sown and Harvested by Indians in Piegan Agency, Season of 1891.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.			BUSHELS HARVESTED.			Remarks.
		Oats.	Potatoes.	Gardens.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Gardens.	
A	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	260	350	.....
B	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	30	431	.....
C	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	565	580	.....
D	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	1	330	294	.....
E	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	235	265	.....
	Total	73	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	1,420	1,920	.....

A. R. SPRINGETT,
Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Sarcee Agency, Season of 1891.

BULL HEAD'S RESERVE, No. 145.

412-41

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.			BUSHELS HARVESTED.			Remarks.
		Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	
	Bull Head	6	0.75	0.2		3		Oats and potatoes destroyed by hail; turnips, by drouth. Carrots and onions are included in the column for turnips, viz.: turnips, 2 acres; carrots, $\frac{3}{4}$; onions, $\frac{1}{4}$. To make this return agree with farm work return, the latter must be corrected; to 18 acres of volunteer oats must be added, 3 acres of grass, and 5 acres of summer fallow.
	Beaver Collar		0.50	0.2		8		
	Big Crow		0.75	0.2				
	Big Plume	4	0.50	0.2				
	Little Bear	2.5	0.50	0.2		10		
	Fox Tail		0.50			3		
	Big Wolf	8	0.75	0.3		12		
	Pinto	3.5	0.50	0.2				
	Yellow Lodge and Sarcee		0.50	0.1				
	Running Fisher		0.75	0.1		9		
	Many Wounds		0.50					
	One Spotted	3.50	0.50			15		
	Shoots Close		0.50					
	Otter and Wolf	4.25	0.50			7		
	Eagle Rib		0.50					
	Charlie and Tony		0.50			15		
	Crow Chief		0.50	0.1		12		
	Big Belly	4.50	0.75					
	Crow Collar	1.50	0.50					
	Beaver Old Woman and Wg.		0.50					
	Eagle Tail Feather		0.50			3		
	Afraid of a Grasshopper		.25			2		
	Owing a House		0.25			3		
	White Knife		0.25					
	Roach Mane	6	0.50			10		
	Crow Child	5	0.75	0.2		7	2	
	Rider and Sarcee Woman		0.50			7		
	Old Man Spotted		0.50			4		
	Eagle Robe	5	0.50			4		
	New Prairie Head		0.50			4		
	Manipau and Knife		0.50					
	Two Guns	6	0.75					
	Hit First		0.50			4		
	Dog Skin		0.75			16		

[PART I]

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Sarcee Agency, Season of 1891—Continued.

BULL HEAD'S RESERVE, No. 145—Concluded.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.			BUSHELS HARVESTED.			Remarks.
		Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	
	Going to the Crees.....		0.50		12			
	Big Prairie Head.....		0.50		6			
	Running in the Middle.....		0.50		12			
	Wolf Carrier.....		0.50		12			
	Many Swans.....	2	0.75		18			
	Head above Water.....		0.75		13			
	Total.....	61.75	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	231	2	SAMUEL B. LUCAS, Indian Agent.	

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Sarcee Agency, Season of 1891—Continued.

FARM No. 19, STONEY RESERVE, No. 142-3-4.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.					BUSHELS HARVESTED.					Remarks.
		Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	
A 1	Bear's Paw, H.C.	3			$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	20				Oats cut for hay.	
2	James Rider, M.C.	2			$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	16					
3	James Dixon, M.C.	1			$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	8					
4	Moses Bear's Paw.				$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	9					
5	John Bear's Paw.	1					5					
13	Susie Dixon.	1			$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	10					
17	John Rocky Mountain.	1			$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$						
23	Paul Rider.	1			$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	8					
26	Jean Baptiste.				$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	6					
19	James Dixon.				$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$						
25	Stephen Rider.				$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$						
29	John Rider.				$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	10					
31	Daniel Big Man.				$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	10					
22	Simeon.					$\frac{1}{16}$	10					
38	Wm. Rocky Mountain.				$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$						
40	Thos. Wm. Kakoits.					$\frac{1}{16}$						
44	Amos Jonas.				$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	8					
43	Stephen Joseph.				$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$						
18	John Dixon.				$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	6					
15	Joseph George.				$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$						
14	John Dixon.					$\frac{1}{16}$	10					
B 3	Adam Good Stoney.											
6	Hector Nimrod.				$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	18					
9	Benj. Red Fox.				$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	12					
12	Wm. Soldier.				$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	2					
13	Joe Beaver.	3					14					
16	David Poucette.					$\frac{1}{16}$	8					
17	John Abraham.	2			$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$						
22	George Poucette.				$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$						
24	William Big Stoney.				$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	12					
28	Hector Swampy.				$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	13					
35	James Nimrod.											
36	Paul Beaver.											
39	Emma House.		$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	16					

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Sarcee Agency, Season of 1891—*Concluded.*

FARM No. 19, STONEY RESERVE, No. 142-3-4.—*Concluded.*

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN					BUSHELS HARVESTED.					Remarks.
		Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	
41	Little Mary		$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	6					
50	Jonas Good Stoney, H.C.	3	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	20					
59	Jimmie John		$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$						
60	Moses House, M.C.	2	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	8					
61	Amos Big Stoney, M.C.	2	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$						
64	Peter Wesley	3	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	18					
66	Joseph Snow		$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$						
67	Mark Poucette		$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	3					
71	Joseph Dixon		$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$						
72	James Swampy		$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	12					
2	Patrick W		$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	3					
7	Amos Poucette		$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	8					
10	George Ear's, W		$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	4					
14	George Big Stoney		$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	6					
51	Joseph Hunter		$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$						
75	George Two Young Men		$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	4					
78	Joseph Big Stoney		$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$						
84	Joseph William		$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$						
C 1	Chiniquay, H.C.	4	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	10					
2	George Two Young Men	2	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$						
3	George Crawler		$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	14					
4	Benj. Chiniquay		$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	8					
5	George Hunter	1	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	10					
9	Simeon Big Woman	3	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	8					
15	Jacob Two Young Men	1	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	18					
18	George Cecil		$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$						
19	Noah Hunter	2	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	6					
20	Wm. Hunter		$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	12					
21	Hector Crawler	2	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$						
25	Anne Chiniquay		$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	8					
31	Lucy Powder Face		$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	2					
34	Sarah Two Young Men		$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$						
41	Daniel		$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	10					

42	Joshua Hunter.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	12	.....	.....	.....
45	Paul Two Young Men.....	.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	Norah Dickson.....	.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	Samuel Cecil.....	.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{8}$	1	.....	.....	.....
58	John Two Young Men.....	.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	40	26	6	3	3	442	.....	.....	.....

SAMUEL B. LUCAS,
Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Blackfoot Agency, Season of 1891.

NORTH BLACKFOOT RESERVE.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.		BUSHELS HARVESTED.		Remarks.
		Oats.	Potatoes.	Oats.	Potatoes.	
<i>Band E.</i>						
1	Old Sun.....	1	1	29		Turnips, carrots, beets and onions were sown in gardens. These were a partial failure in the whole reserve and were consumed by the Indians during the summer months.
4	Old Brass.....		1	14		
14	Calf Flying.....		2	12		
<i>Band I.</i>						
42	Man-that-carries-news.....		1			
49	The Pheasant.....	1	1	18		
58	Big Old Man.....	1	1	7		
<i>Band K.</i>						
1	Low Horn.....	1	1			
6	Crooked-meat-string.....		1			
9	Wolf Head.....		1			
10	Wolf Ear.....		1		13	
14	Running Kit Fox.....		1		14	
15	Crow Collar.....		1		15	
17	Red Blanket.....		1		19	
18	Chiefs Leggings.....	1	1	8	39	
40	Little Calf.....	1	1	10	27	
44	James Appikokie.....	4	1			
<i>Band L.</i>						
1	White Pup.....	9	1		45	
3	Greasy Forehead.....		1		10	
6	Boss-rib-medicine.....		1		29	
7	Bull Shoe.....		1		39	
22	Reddish Gun.....		1		20	
34	Nose Cutter.....		1		33	
38	Spotted One.....		1		41	

42	Meat Face.....	3	1	9	55
44	Big Road.....		1		8
39	Tried-to-fly-but-couldn't.....	2	1 ²	10	40
<i>Band M.</i>					
3	Calf Child.....		1		10
26	Red Old Man.....	1	3	14	27
29	Many Good.....		1		13
40	Raw Eater.....	1	4		11
48	Only Owl.....		3		9
51	Dying Young Man.....		8		15
<i>Band N.</i>					
5	Crowded-that-way.....		1		13
22	Wolf Tail.....		2		29
33	Raw Eater.....		4		15
35	Many-times-going-in.....		1		63
47	Running Martin.....	4	1		25
49	Bear's Direction.....		3		44
<i>Band O.</i>					
1	Big Plume.....		1		45
3	Many Heads.....		1		13
9	Old Cree.....		4		21
10	Eagle Robe.....		4		61
11	Skunk Tallow.....		3		33
12	Weazel Horn.....		2		47
24	Hearing Bull.....		1		75
79	Striped Dog.....		2		23
85	Crow Shoe.....	5	1	25	42
99	Wolf Child.....		4		
<i>Band R.</i>					
1	Weazel Child.....		1		6
12	Red Old Man.....		4		11
19	Many Shots.....	3	4		18
43	White Elk's Son.....		1		57
	Total.....	38	33	76	1,247

W. M. BAKER,
Farmer.
MAGNUS BEGG,
Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in South Blackfoot Agency, Season of 1891.

RESERVE No. 146.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.					BUSHELS HARVESTED.					Remarks.
		Oats.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Oats.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	
<i>Band A.</i>												
1	Three Bulls.....	2		11		2		60			Gardens a failure in the whole reserve.	
47	Iron Shield.....	1		1				30				
31	Not Good.....	1		1				30				
14	Iron Horn.....	1		1				30				
49	Big Body.....	1		1				30				
71	Running Weazel.....	1		1				30				
34	Many-shot-at.....	1		1				30				
33	White Buffalo Mane.....	1		1				54				
48	Yellow Medicine Man.....	1		1				30				
28	High Eagle.....	1		1				30				
29	Medicine Shoe.....	1		1				30				
78	Weazel Tail.....	1		1				28				
102	Hind Bull.....	1		1				35				
107	Eagle Child.....	1		1				30				
113	Black Eagle.....	1		1				20				
128	Many Chiefs.....	1		1				28				
155	Green Corn Woman.....	1		1				20				
87	Crow Collar No. 2.....	1		1				20				
44	Coming over the Hill.....	1		1				35				
	Total.....	20		18	3	2		600				
<i>Band C.</i>												
1	Weazel Calf.....	1		1		1	3	20				
2	Running Wolf.....	1		1			3	20				
35	Peacemaker.....	1		1			3	15				
27	Elk-getting-up.....	1		1			2	15				
51	One Child.....	1		1			3	15				
53	The Crow.....	1		1			2	15				
30	Yellow Horse.....	1		1			2	15				

29	Little Person.....	$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	2	15			
46	Crane Bear.....					2	10			
47	The Moon.....					2	10			
	Total.....	7		5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	24	150		
	<i>Band D.</i>									
1	Running Rabbit.....	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	70			
43	Calf Bull.....	8		$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	80			
33	Old-woman-at-war.....	1		1			47			
2	Spotted Calf.....	1		1		$\frac{1}{8}$	47			
4	West Wolf.....	1		$\frac{1}{2}$			23			
25	Bear Hat.....	1		$\frac{1}{2}$			30			
11	Many Bears.....	1		$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{8}$	23			
41	Chief Duck.....	1		$\frac{1}{2}$			17			
42	Bear Robe.....	1		$\frac{1}{2}$			30			
64	Running Rabbit's son.....	1		$\frac{1}{2}$			30			
	Total.....	17	$\frac{1}{2}$	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	397			
	<i>Band E.</i>									
1	White Calf Robe.....	1		1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	43			
39	The Louse.....	$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$			20			
21	White Wolf.....	$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{4}$	20			
38	Bull-going-down.....	$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{4}$	20			
19	Weazel Bear.....	1		$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{4}$	20			
14	He-will-be-black.....	$\frac{1}{2}$		1			43			
	Total.....	4		4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	166			
	<i>Band G.</i>									
1	Eagle Rib.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$		1	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	32	4	1	
4	Cow Skin Moccasin.....	1		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	25	4	1	
6	Spotted Calf.....	1		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	25	4	1	
14	Scabby Bull.....	$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{4}$	25			
16	Running Calf.....	$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	25	4	1	
33	Bad-dried-Meat.....	$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{4}$	25			
39	Bobtail Horse.....	$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{4}$	25			
40	White Dog.....	$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	25	4	1	
56	Crow Chief.....	1		1	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	30	4	1	
46	Bear Shield.....	$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{4}$	30	3	1	
2	Bad Old Man.....	$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{4}$	25	3	1	
	Total.....	9		9	1	1	292	30	8	

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in South Blackfoot Agency, &c.—*Concluded.*

RESERVE No. 146—*Concluded.*

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.					BUSHEL HARVESTED.					Remarks.
		Oats.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Oats.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	
<i>Band H.</i>												
1	Medicine Shield	1		1	1	1		3		15		
3	Little Bear	1		3	1	1		3		15		
4	Poor Eagle	1		3		3		3		15		
7	Night Chief	1		3		3		3		15		
23	Wolf Leg	1		3		3		2		15		
36	Brave Bull, W	1		3		3		2		15		
	Total	5		3	1/2	1/2		16		90		
<i>Band J.</i>												
1	Rabbit Carrier	2		11	1/4	1/4		7		48		
9	Calling Close	1		3	1/4	1/4		3		25		
20	Wolf Collar	1 1/2		1 1/2	1/4	1/4		4		45		
21	Sitting Eagle	1		3				2		25		
22	Sleeping Wolf	1		3				2		25		
30	Many Wounds' son	1		3				2		25		
	Total	6		5	1/2	1/2		20		193		
<i>Band P.</i>												
1	White Eagle	1		3	1/4	1/4				20		
9	Bull's Horn	1		3						20		
14	Chief Sitting	1		3						20		
41	Yellow Door	1		3						20		
43	Running Owl	1		3						15		
8	Iron Head	1		3						15		
2	Not Useful	1		3						15		

55	The Writer.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$				8		
56	Little Face.....						7		
	Total.....	5	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		140		
	<i>Band Q.</i>								
11	Three Eagles.....			$\frac{1}{4}$			20		
38	The Breaker.....						20		
21	Yellow Old Woman.....						20		
36	Bad Boy No. 1.....						20		
25	Little Good Man.....						10		
44	Wolf Tail.....						10		
	Total.....	4	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		100		
	<i>Band Y.</i>								
1	Bad Boy No. 2.....	1					15		
15	Brass Plate Man.....	1					10		
22	Good Young Man.....	1					15		
8	Many-turning-ropes-over.....	1					15		
27	Bull Child.....						8		
7	Fighting-in-the-middle.....	$\frac{1}{2}$					15		
4	Tail-with-hair-off.....	$\frac{1}{2}$					8		
13	Only Eagle.....	1					12		
24	Little Axe.....						6		
23	A True Horse.....	$\frac{1}{2}$					6		
	Total.....	8	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1		110		

G. H. WHEATLEY,
Farmer.
MAGNUS BEGG,
Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Crooked Lake Agency, Season of 1891.

COWESESSE'S RESERVE, No. 73.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.										BUSHELS HARVESTED.										Remarks.			
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Rye.	Chicory.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Rye.		Chicory.	Corn.	
2	Ne-pah-peness	24	10			1 1/2						620	425			116			11						The greater portion of garden produce and some potatoes and turnips were consumed during the summer.
4	O'Soup	20	10			1					2	600	400			106	10		6		30				
10	Es-que-qua-nape	8				1 1/2						300				237	10		9			4			
13	Aisaican	18		4		1 1/2						450		30		60	6		10			10			
17	Baptiste Henri	10				1						250				98			5						
26	Zac LeRat	8				1 1/2						125				15									
31	A. Gaddie	17	10		1	2	1				3	500	450		16	211	22		16		70	1			
38	Wapamoose	8				1 1/2						100				10									
46	H. Peltier	4				1 1/2						50				36									
47	Angélique Comtois	4				1 1/2										28			4						
56	Joseph LeRat	4				1 1/2						120				50									
58	Ambroise Delorme	20			1/2	1 1/2					1/2	550			4	50	2		6			2 1/2			
108	Edward Peltier	8				1 1/2						350				25									
110	M. La Vallée	3				1 1/2						80				57									
114	Augustin Peltier	2				1 1/2						50				10									
126	Pierriche Peltier	2				1 1/2						50				25			5						
127	Gilbert Gaddie	7	6			1 1/2						210	240												
130	Francis Delorme	9	4			1 1/2						220	140			80									
135	A. Ne-kaue-qua-nape					1 1/2										53			4						
137	Norbert Delorme	3				1 1/2						50													
138	J. B. Sparvier	4				1 1/2						60				30						2 1/2			
139	Wah-pe-kah-ne-waup.	2				1 1/2						50				30			4						
	Total	181	40	4	1 1/2	12 1/2	2			3 1/2	5	1 1/2			4785	1655	30	20	1327	50		80	100	20	JAS. A. SUTHERLAND, Farmer.

KAH-KE-WIS-TA-HAWS RESERVE, No. 72.

1	Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw	5				1 1/2						125				45	6	5						
2	Wah-sa-case	6				1 1/2						150				48	12	8	8					
4	Say-say-sen	3				1 1/2						55				20	8	6	4			23		
11	Me-quah-quay	1				1 1/2						25				10								
12	Kana-nah-who-wayo	2				1 1/2						48				15								
15	Kay-kay-cow-a-wasis	6 1/2			1	1						160			15	100	10	5	5			11		

22	Kah-say-way-se-mat	8								200			20	12	5			7				
24	Sounding Rock	3								75			10									
28	Louison	8								130			50	8	4							
29	Me-quah-kesic-owa-wasis	5								125			18	6				3				
30	Manitou-was-to-tin	11								200			15	15	4	6		23				
42	Isaac	4								100			10									
64	Francis	4								100			15	10	4	2						
70	Pee-coo-chee	4								100			10									
73	Jimmie	3	1							70	25		12	10	5	3						
74	Ka-ahc-ne-we-ne-ta-we-kit	4		1						100		15	20	12								
75	Ne-kick	5								125			15	10								
80	Me-sah-camma-peness	3								75			15	12								
82	Iah-coo-wayo	3 $\frac{1}{2}$								78			45	15	10	16						
85	Kah-pah-na-wa-co-chin	8	1					1		200	25		18	10								
86	Ka-kah-no-we-na-pen	3						2		75			15									
95	Tay-pah-se-kay												12	10	5	3						
13	Sakamow												25	4								
	Total	100	2		2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		2316	50		30	563	170	61	47		67

JAMES POLLOCK,
Farmer.

OCHAPOWACE'S RESERVE, No. 71.

3	Buffalo Blanket												15									
4	Ochapowace	3								75			20	30	10							
5	Ka-tah-kin-a-coos												15	20	12							
11	Kee-kwa-hah-kas-wasis	5								120			20	40	10							
18	Oo-kat												20									
19	Ka-nah-nah-tayo-wayo	5	2							120	50		35	35	10							
24	Koo-sah-pah-me-coot	4								50			15	20	10							
42	Kana-was-qua-hum	4								100		5	65	40	10							
43	Ma-quah												15	25	10							
55	Na-pa-ta-pee-a-soo												20									
58	Mrs. Loud Voice	9								220			20	30	20							
61	Kee-see-coo-awasis	9								200			25	35	15							
62	Old Englishman	13								310			35	40	10							
65	Pinden												20									
69	Bélangier	12	1		1					300	60		60	30	20							
81	Kee-hen-a-mus-quah	4								20												
83	Me-tass-way												20									
84	Wah-chis-toon	2								40			20									
85	Oso-as-tim	12	1							300	50		25	30	15							
100	Little Assiniboine	18	2		1					350		5	50	20	15							
103	Kah-ta-puck-oo-chin	5	2						2	75	50		20		10		30					
106	Na-nah-oke-mow	4								60			20	40								
113	Benjamin	4								40			5									
111	Mee-coo-che-chack												15									
	Total	113	8		1	9	4	4	2	4	$\frac{1}{2}$		2380	210		10	575	435	177		30	

E. McNEIL,
Farmer.

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Crooked Lake Agency, &c.—*Concluded.*

SAKIMAY'S RESERVE, No. 74.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.										BUSHELS HARVESTED.										Remarks.			
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Rye.	Chicory.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Rye.		Chicory.	Corn.	
1	She Sheep	4				|||||						100				18								Pease a poor crop. Potatoes also very poor. Garden vegetables and corn eaten when small by the Indians.	
7	Kah-ka-kee a-mug . . . . .					|||||										18									
9	Billy . . . . .					|||||										18									
16	Panc-pe-kesic . . . . .					|||||										18									
17	Acoose	22				|||||						550				18									
18	Kay-pay-oo-saton	6				|||||			2			150				18									
21	Yellow Calf	9				|||||			$\frac{1}{2}$			225				36									
22	Ne-pa-twa-oo-qua-nape . . . . .					|||||										36									
23	Kesick-kane-cum-i-coot	5				|||||			1			125			6	30									
24	Kitche O'Soup . . . . .					|||||										18									
28	Now-ek-se-swape	12				|||||			1			300			6	40									
29	Ah-kah-ah-ka-wansa	1				|||||						25				20									
33	Sangwais	9				|||||			$\frac{1}{2}$			225				40									
44	Na-tah-waup . . . . .					|||||										20									
47	Mus-kay-koo	7				|||||						175				40									
48	Pierre	6				|||||			2			150				40									
51	Ka-qua-ta-sa-wenin	5				|||||						125				40									
52	Kay-pay-kese-coo-wenin	5				|||||						125				40									
59	Kee-shane . . . . .					|||||										20									
68	Inte-cum-e-petung	6				|||||			2			150				40									
34	David	3				|||||						75				32									
	Total	100			1	8			$2\frac{1}{2}$	10		$\frac{1}{2}$ 2500			12	600									A. J. COBURN, Farmer. A. McDONALD, Indian Agent.

RECAPITULATION of Crops Harvested, Crooked Lake Agency, 1891.

14-77

No. of Reserve.	Band.	Farm.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Rye.	Chicory.	Remarks.
71	Ochapowace.....	3 c	2,380	210	.....	10	575	435	177	.....	30	.....	Nearly all the garden produce and many turnips were consumed during the summer whilst growing. A. McDONALD, Indian Agent.
72	Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw.....	3 b	2,316	50	.....	30	563	170	61	47	.....	67	
73	Cowesess.....	3 a	4,785	1,655	30	20	1,327	50	.....	80	100	20	
74	Sakimay.....	3 d	2,500	.....	.....	12	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....		11,981	1,915	30	72	3,065	655	238	127	130	87	

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Carlton Agency, Season of 1891.

WM. TWATT'S RESERVE, No. 101.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHELS HARVESTED.							Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	
1	Twatt		2	2	1/2				40	20	20					
27	Na-ta-wa-hoo			2	1/2					10	10					
25	Na-na-tay-wa-pew			2	1/2					12	10					
36	Quays-kis-kum-mik			1 3/4	1/2					15	18					
5	Ah-yat-ah-wayo			3	1/2					30	30					
32	Pah-pah-tay-we-kon-ay-pew			2 1/2	1/2					20	20					
9	Kai-sik-won-ayo			2	1/2					20	20					
13	Nich-is-che-kach				1/2											
26	Kai-yay-ku-mat			3	1/2					30						
	Total		2	18	2 1/2				40	157	128					

MUSKEG LAKE RESERVE, No. 102.

96	J. B. Lalonde	10	6	6	1	1/2	2	1/2	125	209	110	110	100	2	1 1/2
105	Alexis	8	1	3	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	110	20	32	60	50	2	1 1/2
104	Ah-cheetum	3			1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	60		6	40	40	2	1 1/2
98	Antoine Wolf	4			1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	50			40	20	2	1 1/2
13	Long-neck	*10		*14					75		106	70			
85	Nee-an-im-iss	7		1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	100		10	75	30	2	1 1/2
78	Alexis Lecoq	1			1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	14			25	15	1	1 1/2
6	Daniel Wolf				1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2			16		40		
103	Sam Wolf				1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2				50	40	1	1 1/2
4	Isidore Wolf				1	1/2	1/2	1/2				130	65	3	1 1/2
	Total	43	7	26	4 1/2	3	1	1/2	534	229	280	600	400	15	10

*Partly destroyed by gophers.

GEO. CHAFFEE,
Farmer.

MISTAWASIS' RESERVE, No. 103.

30	Wan-kee-koot	6		4	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	110		60	40	10	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
21	Ah-cha-mak-in-is	4			$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	52		40	40		2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
111	Harry Massan	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	66	15	40	20	10		
1	Mistawasis	7 $\frac{1}{2}$		5	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	70		30	40	15	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
12	John Black	13	2		$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	200	30	40	40	20	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
14	Sakemou and Wolf	9		3	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	90		50	50	10	1	
115 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jas. Campbell	2			$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	30		20				
24	Jos. Ledoux	7		3	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	138		20	15	40	3	2
29	Ayataskayo	5		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	55		24	15	20	3	2
38&89	Head and Lagraisse	9		4	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	80		24	20	10		
63	Sand	6		2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	100		50	15		2	2
97	George Dreever	17	1	20	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	300		300	40			
22	John Duncan	4	1	1	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	133	10	80	60	20	1	1
126	Jack Ellice	7	1	1	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	110	10	5	15	30	1	1
136	Wm. Badger, sen.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	44		22	40			
134	Wm. Badger, jun.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$			$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	66		30				
110	Baptiste	6			$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	90		20				
124	Peter Muchahoo	6		2	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	100		40	20			
86	Thos. Muchahoo	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	120	18	45	20	30	1	2
66	Okee-mah-sis	6		5	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	37		9	15	20		
99	As-kah-chass	2			$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	40	18		25	20	2	1
32	Wm. Duquette	2			$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	24		20	20	20	2	1
72	Hy. Cardinal	5			$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	90		40	30	30	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
88	Assineykappo	1		2	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$							1 $\frac{1}{2}$
65	Wapasos	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	3	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	82	120	40	30	30	2	
	Total	152 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	8	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	1	227	221	839	675	350	27	19 $\frac{1}{2}$

Amount harvested included in Wapasos' harvest.

[PART I]

AHTAKAKOOP'S RESERVE, No. 104.

1	Ahtakakoop	13	6	11	1	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	200	60	100	100	30	1	1
7	Mah-sis-kay-pew and sons	5				$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	60				15	1	2
95	Nat-o-kam	6 $\frac{1}{2}$				$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	40						
100	Chicken	3		1		$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	11		20	15			
30	Pee-wee-en-ees	4		1		$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	90		15	30	15	1	2
29	Chak-a-payo's son	3		2		$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	40		25	30			
102	Wos-ket-oo-ey	1		$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	10		10	20			
89	Soo-nee-a-wayo	10	5	3		$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	180	60	40	18	20	1	1
101	Mokomanowayo	3		1		$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	66			10			
131	Jumper	3		2		$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	34		36	15			
23	Kah-kah-soo	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	2		$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	145	12	36	35	20	1	2
96	Baptiste and Louis	5	3	5		$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	100	30	72	28	10	1	1
112	John Iman	8				$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	45		35				
2	Sah-sak-a-moos	2	1	3		$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	20	10	40	15	10	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested by Individual Indians in Carlton Agency, Season of 1891—*Concluded.*

AHTAKAKOOP'S RESERVE, No. 104—*Concluded.*

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.						BUSHEL HARVESTED.						Remarks.	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.		Carrots.	Onions.
125	Wm. Cardinal	1													
133	Kenneequonasew	4	1	1		1		50	10	15	17	70	1	13	
113	Grey eyes	3	3	1	1			60		45	20	20	1	2	
3	Pek-ee-koot	5		1				112	36	46	60	20	1	2	
4	Meenah-weh-chak-wayo	3		1				50		18					
97	Thomas Big Head	7		3				100		45	18	15	1	2	
120	Black Head	2						53							
98	Michel	2						26							
106	John Jummuk	2		2				30		30	20				
5	Wau-say-he-koot	2		2	1			15		20	60				
104	Ah-po-tun	4	4	3				108	80	76	20	40	2	1	
119	Andrew	2						45			25	20	3	1	
127	Mac Pierre	1		2				12		55	15				
69	Ma-kee-sis-o-key-mou	2		2				20		25	15	15	2	1	
31	Levi Kah-keesey-kauwaupew		3	1						15	15				
111	John Cardinal			2							10				
135	Kah-nah-os-au-tum			2						25	10				
	Total	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	55	7	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,724	298	807	668	320	18	20 $\frac{3}{4}$

J. FINLAYSON,
Indian Agent.

ADDENDA.

FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
CARLTON

No. of Reserve.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	GRAIN AND							
			Total acres broken for year.	Acres under crop this year.	Acres under crop last year.	Acres fenced.	Hay cut, tons.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.
								Acres	Acres	Acres
103	None.....	Snake Plain.....	7	246 $\frac{1}{2}$	151	350	450	152 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	64
104	do.....	Sandy Lake.....	74	207	161	300	590	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	55
101	do.....	Sturgeon Lake.....	15	25	38	56	150	.....	2	18
102	Geo. Chaffee.....	Muskeg Lake.....	6	88	31	150	125	43	7	26
		Total.....	102	561	381	856	1,315	308	48	163

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED :—

AGENCY.

ROOTS SOWN.							GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.							
Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Pease.	Rye.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Pease.	Onions.
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
8	5	2 $\frac{1}{16}$	.....	.....	2	.....	2,227	221	839	675	350	27	.....	19 $\frac{3}{4}$
7	3	1 $\frac{3}{16}$	1	.....	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	.....	1,724	298	807	668	320	18	.....	20 $\frac{3}{4}$
2 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	157	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	1	1	.....	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	.....	534	229	280	600	400	15	.....	10
21 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	4 $\frac{3}{16}$	2	.....	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	.....	4,485	788	2,083	2,071	1,070	60	.....	50 $\frac{1}{4}$

FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN
CARLTON

No. of Reserve.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructors.	HORSE AND CATTLE POWER.			
					Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.	
					Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.
103	None	Snake Plain	142	...	2	43	21	.....
104	do	Sandy Lake	181	.....	2	44	36	2
101	do	Sturgeon Lake	137	.....	.....	10	30	6
102	Geo. Chaffee	Muskeg Lake	61	.....	.....	8	10	.....
		Total	521	.....	4	105	97	8

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Continued.*

AND ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

AGENCY.

Buildings Erected.	Remarks.
34 houses; 23 stables; 7 store houses and root houses. 38 do 26 do 9 do do 2 pig-styes. 10 do 10 do 15 do 13 do 2 storehouses.	

PART II.

RETURN A (1).
OF Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the year
ended 30th June, 1891.

HEADQUARTERS.

Name.	Designation or Rank.	Salary.	Date of Appointment to Department.	By whom Appointed.	Date of First Appointment to Civil Service.
Hon. E. Dewdney...	Superintendent-General.	\$		.....	.....
L. Vankoughnet	Deputy Superintendent-General	3,200	Feb. 13, 1861	Governor in Council.	Feb. 13, 1861
R. Sinclair	Chief Clerk and Accountant	2,400	June 1, 1873	do	April 15, 1859
R. Sedgewick	Solicitor.	400	Feb. 21, 1888	do	Feb. 27, 1888
D. C. Scott	Clerk in charge of Accounts Branch	1,450	Oct. 8, 1880	do	Oct. 8, 1880
R. G. Dalton	2nd Class Clerk	1,400	July —, 1871	do	July —, 1871
F. W. Smith	1st do	1,450	Sept. 1, 1873	do	Oct. 13, 1870
*H. C. Ross	2nd do	1,350	Jan. 26, 1883	do	Jan. 26, 1883
E. Rochester	2nd do	1,100	June 5, 1890	do	do —, 1882
H. J. Brook	3rd do	1,000	April 3, 1882	do	do 1, 1871
H. McKay	3rd do	950	Feb. 15, 1884	do	July 9, 1880
J. W. Shore	3rd do	850	Mar. 24, 1884	do	Mar. 24, 1884
D. W. Osahgee	3rd do	550	Feb. 11, 1889	do	Feb. 11, 1889
Miss F. K. Maracle.	3rd do	450	Jan. 31, 1891	do	Jan. 31, 1891
J. D. McLean	Clerk in charge of Lands and Timber Branch	1,650	Oct. 25, 1876	do	Oct. 25, 1876
W. A. Orr	2nd Class Clerk	1,250	Nov. 24, 1883	do	Nov. 24, 1883
H. G. Maingy	3rd do	950	July 1, 1879	do	July 1, 1879
A. E. Kemp	3rd do	950	Feb. 1, 1874	do	Feb. 1, 1874
L. A. Dorval	3rd do	800	July 1, 1886	do	July 1, 1886
Miss E. H. Lyon.	3rd do	450	May 31, 1890	do	May 31, 1890
Miss H. G. Ogilvy	3rd do	450	June 30, 1890	do	Jan. 30, 1890
A. N. McNeil	Clerk in charge of Correspondence Branch	1,650	July 1, 1874	do	July 1, 1874
M. Benson	2nd Class Clerk	1,400	April 22, 1876	do	April 22, 1876
Miss E. Reiffenstein.	3rd do	850	Nov. 24, 1883	do	Nov. 24, 1883
Miss L. D. McMeekin	3rd do	700	Dec. 31, 1887	do	Dec. 31, 1887
Miss M. Maxwell	3rd do	400	May 31, 1890	do	May 31, 1890
Samuel Stewart	Clerk in charge of Registry Branch	1,400	July 1, 1879	do	July 1, 1879
T. F. S. Kirkpatrick.	2nd Class Clerk	1,400	Aug. 6, 1873	do	Aug. 6, 1873
Miss I. H. Wilson	3rd do	650	Jan. 29, 1887	do	Jan. 29, 1887
G. M. Matheson	3rd do	500	July 1, 1888	do	July 1, 1888
Jas. Guthrie	Extra Clerk	400	May 12, 1890	do	May 12, 1890
Rev. W. Scott.	do	\$2 per d.	May 1, 1882	do	do 1, 1882
Miss F. Yielding	3rd Class Clerk	850			
Miss L. E. Dale	Extra Clerk	400			
W. A. Austin	Clerk in charge of Technical Branch	1,800	June 17, 1883	Governor in Council.	June 7, 1883
Samuel Bray	2nd Class Clerk	1,300	do 14, 1884	do	do 14, 1884
T. D. Green	Extra Clerk	\$2 per d.			
J. A. J. McKenna	Stenographer.	1,200	Nov. 28, 1887	Governor in Council.	July 1, 1887
J. Delisle	3rd Class Clerk	1,000	June 23, 1880	do	June 23, 1880
R. B. E. Moffatt.	3rd do	450	Feb. 7, 1891	do	Feb. 7, 1891
John McGirr	Clerk in charge of School Statistics and Supply Branch	1,350	Aug. 1, 1877	do	Aug. 1, 1877
T. P. Moffatt.	Extra Clerk	400			
A. Dingman	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	1,800	July 22, 1882	Governor in Council.	July 22, 1882
J. V. de Boucherville.	French Translator	1,400	Dec. —, 1868	do	May —, 1865
Miss A. C. Taylor	3rd Class Clerk	400	June 10, 1890	do	June 10, 1890
F. R. Byshe	Packer	500	Mar. 26, 1886	do	July 1, 1883
J. Slocombe	Messenger	500	Nov. 1, 1883	do	Nov. 1, 1883
T. Starmer	do	500	July 1, 1883	do	July 1, 1883
Benj. Hayter	Extra Messenger	\$1 per d.			

* Mr. Ross has been transferred provisionally to the Accountant's Branch.

RETURN A (2)
OF Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year
ended 30th June, 1891.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ONTARIO.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
E. D. Cameron	Superintendent	\$ 1,100 00	Brantford	With \$140 for travelling expenses and \$200 a year for house and office rent.
J. Moblo	Indian Lands Agent	500 00	do	
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 commission on timber and land sales.
A. McGregor Ironside	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	825 00	Sault Ste. Marie	With \$154.50 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, and \$150 a year for office rent.
J. P. Donnelly	do	800 00	Port Arthur	With \$130 a year for rent, light and fuel.
Matthew Hill	do	500 00	Shannonville	
A. B. Cowan	Indian Lands Agent	250 00	Gananoque	With \$100 for travelling expenses.
J. F. Day	do		Bruce Mines	5 per cent on collections up to \$2,000, and 2½ per cent on collections in excess of that sum. No other remuneration.
Wm. Simpson	do		Warton	5 per cent on collections up to \$2,000, and 2½ per cent on sums in excess of that amount 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	500 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		
J. L. Thompson		25 00		
John Thackeray	Agent	500 00	Roseneath	
J. R. Stevenson	do	500 00	Georgina	
E. Harris	do	500 00	Gore's Landing	
H. H. Thompson	do	500 00	Penetanguishene	
D. J. McPhee	do	500 00	Atherly	
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. P. Watson	Indian Lands Agent		do	5 per cent on collections.
C. J. Blomfield	Land Agent		Peterborough	7½ per cent commission on collections.
H. Desilets	Agent		Becancour	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs,
for the Year ended 30th June, 1891—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

QUEBEC.				
Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.		
Geo. Long.....	Agent.....		St. Régis.....	10 per cent commission on collections, 2½ per cent on disbursements. No other remuneration.
James Martin.....	do.....	600 00	Maniwaki.....	\$50 a year for office rent.
L. E. Otis.....	do.....	400 00	Pointe Bleue.....	
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. Poirier.....	do.....	200 00	Restigouche.....	
P. E. Robillard.....	do.....	200 00	Pierreville.....	
A. A. Hudon.....	Prosecutor.....	100 00	Roberval.....	
F. H. O'Brien.....	do.....	100 00	Tadoussac.....	
A. Bastien.....	Agent.....	200 00	Lorette.....	
N. LeBel.....	do.....	150 00	Rivière du Loup..	5 per cent commission on land sales up to \$2,000, 2½ on any collections in excess of that amount.

MISSIONARIES receiving remuneration from the Department of Indian Affairs
for services performed among Indians to the 30th June, 1891.

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	Desoronto.....	400 00	Protestant.....	Paid by the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.
Rev. N. V. Burtin..	Caughnawaga.....	225 96	Roman Catholic..	

RETURN A (2)—MEDICAL MEN employed by the Department of Indian Affairs, to the 30th June, 1890, showing the Tribes which they attend.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Name.	Name of Tribe they Attend.	Annual Salary.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.	
G. H. Corbett.....	Chippewas of Rama.....	150 00	Paid by the Band.
Clark Lapp.....	Mississaguas of Ahwick.....	200 00	do
P. E. Jones.....	do Credit.....	250 00	do
A. D. Walker.....	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.....	250 00	Part borne by Management Fund.
J. Newton.....	do do.....	250 00	do do
J. A. Langrill.....	Six Nations.....	2,000 00	Paid by the Band; is also allowed an assistant at \$600 a year.
V. J. A. Venner.....	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.
F. F. Bell.....	Wyandotts of Anderdon.....	80 00	Paid by the Band.
H. Wigle.....	Chippewas of Nawash.....	350 00	do
D. Sinclair.....	do and Munsees of Thames..	260 00	\$200 paid by Chippewas and \$60 from Management Fund.
J. A. Reid.....	Garden River and Batchewana Bands	200 00	Paid by the Band.
J. M. Shaw.....	Mississaguas of Rice Lake.....	150 00	do
J. Comeau.....	River Desert Indians.....	150 00	do
C. N. Smellie.....	Macmacs of Gaspé.....	80 00	Paid from Province of Quebec Fund.
W. S. Scott.....	Chippewas of Saugeen.....	260 00	Paid by the Band.
Jas. D. Wilson.....	Moravians of the Thames.....	200 00	do

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1891—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Address.	Annual Allowance	Denomination.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.		
A. W. Vowell.....	Visiting Superintendent.....	3,000 00	Victoria.....	} With travelling expenses.
P. O'Reilly.....	Indian Reserve Commissioner.....	3,500 00	do.....	
H. Moffat.....	Superintendent's Assistant.....	1,800 00	do.....	
W. H. Lomas.....	Agent.....	1,200 00	Cowichan.....	
H. Guillod.....	do.....	1,200 00	West Coast.....	
R. H. Pidcock.....	do.....	1,200 00	Kwawkewlth.....	
P. McTiernan.....	do.....	1,200 00	Fraser.....	
J. W. Mackay.....	do.....	1,200 00	Kamloops.....	
do.....	do.....	600 00	Okanagan (appointed provisionally)	
M. Phillips.....	do.....	1,200 00	Kootenay.....	
C. Todd.....	do.....	1,800 00	North-West Coast.	
W. L. Meason.....	do.....	1,200 00	Williams' Lake.....	
R. E. Loring.....	do.....	1,100 00	Babine.....	
E. M. Skinner.....	Surveyor.....	1,800 00	Victoria.....	
O. Fletcher.....	do.....	1,800 00	do.....	
F. A. Devereux.....	do.....	1,800 00	do.....	
A. H. Green.....	do.....	1,800 00	do.....	
W. MacLaughlin.....	Extra Clerk.....	700 00	do.....	
W. Bryce.....	Messenger.....	600 00	do.....	
L. P. Lewis.....	Constable.....	480 00	Songhees Reserve.	
Tom.....	do.....	240 00	Cowichan Agency.	
I. Modeland.....	Engineer on steamer "Vigilant".....	900 00	North-West Coast.	
H. Prevost.....	Pilot do.....	540 00	do.....	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs,
for the Year ended 30th June, 1891—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Concluded.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
	METLAKAHTLA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.	\$ cts.		
J. R. Scott.....	Principal.....	800 00	Metlakahtla Indus- trial School..	
Rose Anderson.....	Matron.....	480 00	do	
W. H. Robertson....	Trades Instructor...	1,360 00	do	Salary, \$1,000; board allowance, \$360.
Jim Shang.....	Cook.....	360 00	do	
	KAMBOOPS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.			
M. Hagan.....	Principal.....	800 00	Kamloops Indus- trial School.....	
M. McMillan.....	Teacher.....	600 00	do	
Mary A. Richardson...	Matron.....	400 00	do	
Ellen Richardson...	Cook.....	250 00	do	
	KUPER ISLAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.			
Rev. G. Donckele...	Principal.....	800 00	Kuper Island In- dustrial School..	
D. P. Donoghue....	Trades Instructor...	600 00	do	
Sister Mary Joachim	Matron.....	300 00	do	
Sister Mary Celestine	Teacher.....	300 00	do	
Louisa Segoletre....	Servant.....	250 00	do	

NOVA SCOTIA.

G. Wells.....	Agent.....	50 00	Annapolis.....	District— No. 1 "a," for County Annapolis
F. McDormand.....	do.....	50 00	Bear River.....	1 "b," for Digby.
C. E. Beckwith.....	do.....	50 00	Canning.....	2, for King's County.
Rev. Thos. J. Butler	do.....	75 00	Caledonia.....	3, for Queen's County.
Rev. A. P. Desmond.	do.....	33 33	Bedford.....	4, for County Lunenburg.
James Gass.....	do.....	50 00	Shubenacadie....	5, do Halifax.
Dr. D. H. Muir.....	do.....	50 00	Truro.....	6 "a," do Hants.
Dr. F. A. Rand.....	do.....	50 00	Parrsboro'.....	6 "b," do Colchester.
Rev. R. McDonald...	do.....	100 00	Pictou.....	7, do Cumberland.
W. C. Chisholm....	do.....	100 00	Antigonish.....	8, do Pictou.
Rev. M. McKenzie..	do.....	100 00	Red Island.....	9, do Antigonish & Guysboro'.
Rev. D. McIsaac....	do.....	100 00	River Inhabitants.	10, do Richmond, C.B.
Rev. R. Grant.....	do.....	50 00	Grand Narrows...	11, do Inverness.
Rev. A. Cameron....	do.....	100 00	Christmas Island..	12, do Victoria.
G. R. Smith.....	do.....	50 00	Yarmouth.....	13, do Cape Breton.
E. T. Ferguson.....	do.....	50 00	Barrington Head..	14, do Yarmouth.
M. A. McDonald,				15, do Shelburne.
M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	100 00	Sydney.....	13, do Cape Breton.
J. McMillan, M.D..	do.....	45 00	Pictou.....	8, for Indians of Pictou and vicinity.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Charles Sargeant....	Visiting Superinten- dent.....	400 00	Chatham.....	North-Eastern Superintendency.
James Farrell.....	do.....	300 00	Fredericton.....	South-Western do
do.....	Acting Agent.....	200 00	do.....	Counties of Victoria and Mada- waska.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs,
for the Year ended 30th June, 1890—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NEW BRUNSWICK— <i>Concluded.</i>				
Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.		
Rev. J. J. O'Leary..	Missionary	200 00	Tobique	NOTE.—Mr. O'Leary receives \$100 from the Indian Trust Fund and a similar sum from the New Brunswick grant.
Rev. S. J. Crumley..	do	100 00	Red Bank	
Rev. W. Morrisey..	do	100 00	Oak Point	
Rev. E. J. Bannou..	do	100 00	Big Cove	
Rev. L. C. D'Amour	do	40 00	Edmundston	
Rev. F. Beliveau..	do	100 00	Richibucto Village	
Rev. J. L. McDonald	do	25 00	Restigouche	
Rev. W. O'Leary ..	do	100 00	Kingsclear	
Rev. J. P. Kiernan..	do	100 00	St. Mary's	
J. Macdonald, M.D.	Medical Officer	100 00	Eastern Division..		County of Northumberland.
H. A. Fish, M.D. ...	do	100 00	Western Division.	do do
E. H. Leger, M.D. ...	do	20 00	Boucouteche	do Kent.
R. A. Olliqui, M.D.	do	100 00	Big Cove and Indian Island	
T. Barnaby	Constable	20 00	Elle Ground	do do Northumberland.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

John O. Arsenault..	Agent	300 00	Lennox Island	Salary as Agent, \$200; allowance for travelling expenses, \$100.
J. Rome LeClercq....	Teacher	200 00	do	

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, REGINA.				
Hayter Reed	Indian Commissioner	3,200 00	Regina	
A. E. Forget	Assistant Indian Commissioner	2,400 00	do	
T. P. Wadsworth ..	Inspector of Farms and Agencies in N.-W. Territories.	2,200 00	do	
Alex. McGibbon....	do	2,200 00	do	
W. McGirr	Clerk	1,600 00	do	
J. C. Nelson	Surveyor	2,190 00	Ottawa	
A. W. Ponton	Assistant Surveyor..	1,400 00	Regina	
J. A. Macrae	Inspector, Protestant Schools	1,400 00	do	
G. A. Betourney..	Inspector, Roman Catholic Schools ..	1,200 00	do	
H. L. Reynolds....	Storekeeper	1,500 00	do	
F. H. Paget	Clerk	1,200 00	do	
W. Anderson	do	1,200 00	do	
J. A. Mitchell	do	1,200 00	do	
J. W. Jowett	do	900 00	do	
J. J. Campbell	do	1,000 00	do	
A. W. L. Gompertz.	do	900 00	do	
A. P. Vankoughnet.	do	720 00	do	
M. Irvine	do	480 00	do	
W. Sibbald	do	720 00	do	
L. E. Herchmer ..	do	480 00	do	
J. R. Marshallsay ..	do	600 00	do	
H. R. Henderson ..	do	720 00	do	
J. Lawrence	do	900 00	do	
G. S. Collier	Caretaker	420 00	do	
N. Campbell	Clerk	420 00	do	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs,
for the Year ended 30th June, 1891—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN—*Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
	SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, WINNIPEG.	\$ cts.		
E. McColl.....	Inspector of Indian Agencies, in charge of Manitoba Superintendency.....	2,200 00	Winnipeg.....	
L. J. A. Lévêque....	Clerk.....	1,300 00	do	
E. Jean	do	900 00	do	
Miss F. McIntosh....	do	540 00	do	
G. T. Orton, M.D....	Medical attendant ..	800 00	do	Attends Indians of St. Peter's Fort Alexander and Broken-head River Reserves.
	MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY.			
	<i>Treaty No. 1.</i>			
F. Ogletree.....	Agent	1,050 00	Portage la Prairie.	
A. M. Muckle	do	900 00	Clandeboye.....	
	<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	Rat Portage	
F. C. Cornish.....	do	1,000 00	Fort Francis.....	
J. McIntyre.....	do	900 00	Savanne	Also instructs in farming.
Thos. Hanson, M.D.	Medical Officer.....	1,000 00	Rat Portage	
N. Chastellaine.....	Interpreter	250 00	Fort Francis.....	
	<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>			
A. McKay.....	Agent.....	1,000 00	Grand Rapids.....	
J. Reader.....	do	1,000 00	The Pas.....	
	NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY.			
	<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>			
	BIRTLE AGENCY.			
J. A. Markle.....	Agent.....	1,200 00	Birtle	
S. M. Dickinson....	Clerk.....	720 00	do	
A. Flammand	Interpreter.....	420 00	do	
	FORT PELLY AGENCY.			
W. E. Jones.....	Agent.....	1,000 00	Fort Pelly.....	
F. Fischer.....	Interpreter and teamster	540 00	do	
	MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.			
John J. Campbell...	Agent.....	1,200 00	Moose Mountain..	
W. Graham.....	Clerk	600 00	do	
J. S. Buchanan.....	do	360 00	do	
C. Lawford.....	Farmer	600 00	do	
M. A. Lawford.....	Instructress.....	120 00	do	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs,
for the Year ended 30th June, 1891—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN—Continued.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
CROOKED LAKES AGENCY.		\$ cts.		
A. McDonald.....	Agent	1,400 00	Crooked Lakes....	
D. Pierce.....	Clerk.....	720 00	do	
H. Cameron.....	Interpreter.....	300 00	do	
J. A. Sutherland.....	Farmer.....	600 00	do	
E. McNeill.....	do	420 00	do	
J. Pollock.....	do	420 00	do	
A. J. Coburn.....	do	420 00	do	
H. J. Ince.....	do	360 00	do	
Jane Sutherland.....	Instructress.....	120 00	do	
Harriet Coburn.....	do	120 00	do	
FILE HILLS AGENCY.				
J. P. Wright.....	Acting Agent.....	1,000 00	File Hills.....	
P. Hourie.....	Interpreter.....	900 00	do	
R. McConnell, jr.....	Farmer.....	420 00	do	
MUSCOWPETUNG'S RESERVE.				
J. B. Lash.....	Agent	1,200 00	Muscowpetung's Reserve	
H. R. Halpin.....	Clerk.....	720 00	do	
R. McKinnon.....	Farmer.....	720 00	do	
E. C. Stewart.....	do	420 00	do	
S. Hockley.....	do	600 00	do	
J. Nicol.....	do	480 00	do	
Anna B. Hockley.....	Instructress.....	120 00	do	
G. McNabb.....	Interpreter.....	360 00	do	
M. M. Seymour, M.D.....	Physician.....	600 00	do	
TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.				
H. Keith.....	Agent.....	1,200 00	Touchwood Hills..	
H. A. Carruthers.....	Clerk.....	800 00	do	
J. H. Gooderham.....	Farmer.....	600 00	do	
Maggie Gooderham.....	Instructress.....	120 00	do	
T. J. Fleetham.....	Farmer.....	600 00	do	
Kate Fleetham.....	Instructress.....	120 00	do	
Catherine Slater.....	do	120 00	do	
L. Couture.....	Farmer.....	600 00	do	
C. Pavel.....	Labourer.....	360 00	do	
R. Pratt.....	Interpreter.....	480 00	do	
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY				
W. S. Grant.....	Agent.....	1,200 00	.....
J. C. Halford.....	Farmer.....	480 00	.....
QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.				
Rev. J. Hugonnard.....	Principal.....	1,200 00	Qu'Appelle Industrial School.....	
J. V. Farrell.....	Assistant Principal.....	600 00	do	
H. Dennehy.....	Teacher.....	480 00	do	
Rev. J. Dorais.....	do	350 00	do	
T. Redmond.....	Farmer.....	600 00	do	
R. Meehan.....	Carpenter.....	720 00	do	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs,
for the Year ended 30th June, 1891—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN—*Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
	QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL— <i>Con.</i>	\$ cts.		
G. Goffic.....	Baker and Gardener.	420 00	Qu'Appelle Industrial School.	
D. McDonald.....	Blacksmith.....	600 00	do	
C. Miles.....	Night watchman.....	480 00	do	
Sister LaMothe.....	Tailoress.....	120 00	do	
Sister E. Christin.....	Matron.....	400 00	do	
Sister Ste. Geneviève	Cook.....	240 00	do	
Sister Beliveau.....	Assistant Cook.....	144 00	do	
Sister St. Arnaud.....	Tailoress.....	120 00	do	
Sister Bergeron.....	Teacher.....	144 00	do	
Sister Goulet.....	do.....	144 00	do	
M. M. Seymour, M.D.	Medical Attendant..	480 00	do	
	REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.			
Rev. J. A. McLeod.	Principal.....	1,000 00	Regina.....	
C. D. McKenzie.....	Assistant Principal..	600 00	do.....	
S. Gilbert.....	Farmer.....	360 00	do.....	
	<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>			
	DUCK LAKE AGENCY.			
R. S. McKenzie.....	Agent.....	1,000 00	Duck Lake.....	
L. Marion.....	Farmer.....	480 00	do.....	
J. Willson.....	do.....	480 00	do.....	
L. Lovell.....	do.....	480 00	do.....	
Andronique Marion.	Instructress.....	120 00	do.....	
S. Thomas.....	Interpreter.....	420 00	do.....	
W. B. Cameron.....	Clerk.....	720 00	do.....	
	CARLTON AGENCY.			
J. Finlayson.....	Agent.....	1,000 00	Carlton.....	
G. Chaffee.....	Farmer.....	600 00	do.....	
H. W. Halpin.....	Clerk.....	360 00	do.....	
Rose Chaffee.....	Instructress.....	120 00	do.....	
	SIoux.			
W. R. Tucker.....	Overseer and Issuer, Moose Woods.....	144 00	Saskatoon.....	
R. S. Ennis.....	Farmer, Oak River..	480 00	Griswold.....	
	BATTLEFORD AGENCY			
P. J. Williams.....	Agent.....	1,200 00	Battleford.....	
S. T. Macadam, M.D.	Medical Attendant..	750 00	do.....	
J. Carney.....	Storeman.....	720 00	do.....	
A. J. McNeil.....	Clerk.....	800 00	do.....	
Jas. D. Green.....	Teamster.....	480 00	do.....	
J. Fitzpatrick.....	Farmer.....	600 00	do.....	
H. H. Nash.....	do.....	600 00	do.....	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1891—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN—*Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
BATTLEFORD AGENCY				
		\$ cts.		
O. F. Orr.....	Farmer.....	600 00	Battleford.....	
P. Tomkins.....	do.....	360 00	do.....	
R. L. Orr.....	Instructress.....	120 00	do.....	
G. D. Gopsil.....	Farmer.....	600 00	do.....	
G. E. Applegarth.....	do.....	600 00	do.....	
J. H. Price.....	do.....	600 00	do.....	
L. Applegarth.....	Instructress.....	120 00	do.....	
UNION LAKE AGENCY				
G. G. Mann.....	Agent.....	1,200 00	Fort Pitt.....	
P. Boudreau.....	Interpreter.....	420 00	do.....	
SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.				
Ross.....	Acting Agent.....	1,000 00	Saddle Lake.....	
J. E. Ingram.....	Farmer.....	600 00	do.....	
P. L. Grasse.....	do.....	600 00	do.....	
EDMONTON AGENCY.				
C. DeCazes.....	Agent.....	1,200 00	Edmonton.....	
A. E. Lake.....	Clerk.....	720 00	do.....	
H. Blanc.....	Interpreter.....	420 00	do.....	
W. J. O'Donnell.....	Farmer.....	600 00	do.....	
Ellen O'Donnell.....	Instructress.....	120 00	do.....	
PEACE HILLS AGENCY				
D. L. Clink.....	Acting Agent.....	720 00	Peace Hills.....	
C. W. H. Sanders.....	Clerk.....	900 00	do.....	
D. C. Robertson.....	Farmer.....	360 00	do.....	
Janet Robertson.....	Instructress.....	120 00	do.....	
G. Whitford.....	Intrepreter.....	360 00	do.....	
BATTLEFORD INDUS- TRIAL SCHOOL.				
Rev. T. Clarke.....	Principal.....	1,200 00	Battleford.....	
Agnes Cameron.....	Matron.....	600 00	do.....	
J. B. Ashby.....	Assistant Principal.....	350 00	do.....	
Edith Ashby.....	Governess.....	350 00	do.....	
J. Gatley.....	Carpenter.....	600 00	do.....	
S. S. Simpson.....	Farmer.....	420 00	do.....	
J. J. Matthews.....	Blacksmith.....	540 00	do.....	
Susan Baptiste.....	Servant.....	240 00	do.....	
<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>				
SARCEE AGENCY.				
S. B. Lucas.....	Agent.....	1,200 00	Calgary.....	
A. Kemys-Tynte.....	Clerk.....	720 00	do.....	
G. Hodgson.....	Interpreter.....	420 00	do.....	
W. Graham.....	Farmer.....	420 00	do.....	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs,
for the Year ended 30th June, 1891—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
	BLACKFOOT AGENCY.	\$ cts.		
M. Begg.....	Agent.....	1,200 00	Blackfoot Agency	
J. L'Heureux.....	Interpreter.....	600 00	do	
G. H. Wheatley.....	Farmer.....	540 00	do	
W. M. Baker.....	Issuer.....	540 00	do	
T. B. Lauder.....	Labourer.....	420 00	do	
	BLOOD AGENCY.			
W. Pocklington.....	Agent.....	1,200 00	Blood Agency	
S. Swinford.....	Clerk.....	720 00	do	
F. X. Girard, M.D.....	Medical Attendant.....	1,000 00	do	
D. Mills.....	Interpreter.....	480 00	do	
J. Wilson.....	Farmer.....	600 00	do	
F. D. Freeman.....	Issuer.....	540 00	do	
T. B. Watson.....	Cook.....	420 00	do	
C. H. Clarke.....	Labourer.....	420 00	do	
M. Hughes.....	do	420 00	do	
J. Pembrun.....	Interpreter.....	300 00	do	
	PEIGAN AGENCY.			
A. R. Springett.....	Acting Agent.....	1,200 00	Peigan Reserve...	
J. W. Smith.....	Foreman.....	540 00	do	
Geo. F. Maxfield.....	Clerk and Issuer...	420 00	do	
W. H. Cox.....	Cook and Assistant Issuer.....	420 00	do	
F. Vielle.....	Interpreter.....	360 00	do	
	HIGH RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.			
Rev. A. Naessens.....	Principal.....	1,000 00	Dunbow.....	
Chas. Dennehy.....	Assistant Principal.....	600 00	do	
Edward Pidgeon.....	Farmer.....	420 00	do	
A. Pigeon.....	Carpenter.....	480 00	do	
Sister Cleary.....	Matron.....	400 00	do	
Sister Sicard.....	Cook.....	240 00	do	
Sister Mathurin.....	Seamstress.....	180 00	do	
Sister Legoff.....	Assistant Matron.....	180 00	do	
C. Campain.....	Shoemaker.....	480 00	do	
N. J. Lindsay, M.D.....	Physician.....	240 00	do	

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1891.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B 1—INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

SERVICE.	—	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Grant under 53 Vic., c. 2	5,945 00			
do 54 Vic., c. 2	157 87	6,102 87		
Expenditure—				
Salaries, for detail see page 24			1,149 18	
Relief to destitute, for detail see page 24			1,784 61	
Seed grain and implements, for detail see page 24			1,119 01	
Medical attendance and medicines do 25			1,689 11	
Burial expenses do 26			57 60	
Miscellaneous do 26			20 72	
		6,102 87	5,820 23	282 64

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1891.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B 2—INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

SERVICE.	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant Exceeded.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Grant under 53 Vic., c. 2	5,855 00		
Less—Increase of salary to Miss Martin, transferred to Trust Fund	50 00		
Expenditure—			
Salaries, for detail see page 26		2,035 00	
Relief to destitute, for detail see page 26		1,574 38	
Seed grain and implements, for detail see page 26		1,074 82	
Medical attendance and medicines do 27		1,206 81	
Burial expenses do 27		59 95	
Miscellaneous do 27		201 17	
	5,805 00	6,152 13	347 13

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1891.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B 3.—INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

SERVICE.	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Grant under 53 Vic., c. 2	2,000 00		
Expenditure--			
Salaries, for details, see page 27.....		360 00	
Relief of destitute, for details, see page 27.....		970 37	
Seed grain and implements, for details, see page 27.....		160 08	
Medical attendance and medicines do 27.....		316 57	
Burial expenses do 27.....		2 09	
Travelling expenses do 27.....		100 00	
Miscellaneous do 27.....		70 57	
	2,000 00	1,997 68	2 32

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1891.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B 4.

INDIANS of British Columbia, with Three Subsidiary Statements, numbered 1, 2 and 3, following.

	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Indians of British Columbia, under 53 Vic., c. 2 \$ 74,270 00			
do do 54 do 2..... 2,087 00			
	76,357 00	69,819 23	6,537 77
Indian Reserve Surveys, under 53 Vic., c. 2	11,837 00	8,909 66	2,927 34
do Commission, under 53 Vic., c. 2.....	9,623 88	6,326 04	3,297 84
	97,817 88	85,054 93	12,762 95

RETURN B 4.

INDIANS of British Columbia, with Three Subsidiary Statements, numbered 1, 2 and 3, following.—*Continued.*

1.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA GENERALLY.

	Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant not used.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Grant under 53 Vic., c. 2	74,270 00		
do 54 Vic., c. 2	2,087 00		
Expenditure—			
Victoria Office, for details see page 29		10,378 66	
Kootenay Agency do do 30		2,255 53	
North-West Coast Agency do do 31		7,407 22	
Kwahkewlth do do 32		1,956 38	
Fraser do do 33		6,115 11	
Cowichan do do 34		3,296 95	
West Coast do do 35		2,273 78	
Babine do do 36		3,422 57	
Williams Lake do do 37		2,951 15	
Kamloops do do 38		3,623 97	
Okanagan do do 38		586 39	
Metlakahtla Industrial School do do 39		5,711 61	
Kamloops do do 40		5,302 46	
Kuper Island do do 41		5,237 52	
Kootenay do do 42		6,999 93	
Cocqua Leetza Home do do 42		2,300 00	
	76,357 00	69,819 23	6,537 77

2.—INDIAN RESERVE SURVEYS.

Grant under 53 Vic., c. 2	11,837 00		
Expenditure—			
Under A. H. Green, for details see page 43		401 35	
do E. M. Skinner do do 43		1,690 69	
do F. A. Devereux do do 43		4,996 49	
do O. Fletcher do do 44		1,821 13	
	11,837 00	8,909 66	2,927 34

3.—INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION.

Grant under 53 Vic., c. 2	9,623 88		
Expenditure—			
Under P. O'Reilly, for details see page 44		6,326 04	
	9,623 88	6,326 04	3,297 84

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1891.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B 5.

INDIANS of Manitoba and the North-West Territories with Fifteen Subsidiary Statements, A to O following.

	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.	Grant Exceeded.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Annuities under 53 Vic., c. 2.....	130,000 00	126,000 00	4,000 00	
Agricultural implements under 53 Vic., c. 2.....	12,000 00	11,136 89	863 11	
Seeds, under 53 Vic., c. 2..... \$ 3,000 00				
do 54 Vic., c. 2..... 1,128 00				
	4,128 00	3,937 83	190 17	
Cattle and pigs, under 53 Vic., c. 2.....	6,266 00	5,454 67	811 33	
Supplies for destitute Indians and provisions and supplies given at Treaty payments, under 53 Vic., c. 2.....	330,500 00	289,153 31	41,346 69	
Clothing, under 53 Vic., c. 2.....	2,745 00	2,284 88	460 12	
Day schools, under 53 Vic., c. 2.....	71,005 00	61,410 12	9,594 88	
Industrial schools, under 53 Vic., c. 2... \$143,214 00				
do do 54 Vic., c. 2.... 237 50				
	143,451 50	112,734 47	30,717 03	
Surveys, under 53 Vic., c. 2.....	5,000 00	5,845 43		845 43
Farmers' wages, under 53 Vic., c. 2.....	29,430 00	27,838 11	1,591 89	
Farm maintenance, under 53 Vic., c. 2.....	14,834 00	12,071 20	2,762 80	
Sioux, under 53 Vic., c. 2.....	3,874 00	3,497 95	376 05	
General expenses, under 53 Vic., c. 2... \$147,199 00				
do do 54 Vic., c. 2... 1,140 00				
	148,339 00	155,958 07		7,619 07
Agency buildings, under 53 Vic., c. 2.....	14,702 00	12,701 58	2,000 42	
Grist mills, under 53 Vic., c. 2.....	3,100 00	3,163 26		63 26
	919,374 50	833,187 77	94,714 49	8,527 76

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1891.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
A.—ANNUITIES.			
Grant under 53 Vic., c. 2	130,000 00		
Expenditure—			
Manitoba Superintendency, for details, see page 45		49,260 00	
Assiniboine Agency do do 56		1,150 00	
Battleford do do 58		4,645 00	
Birtle do do 60		2,685 00	
Blackfoot do do 62		8,890 00	
Blood do do 64		8,745 00	
Carlton do do 67		5,935 00	
Crooked Lakes do do 71		3,595 00	
Duck Lake do do 77		5,500 00	
Edmonton do do 81		3,780 00	
File Hills do do 84		1,540 00	
Moose Mountain do do 90		1,390 00	
Muscowpetung do do 93		3,065 00	
Onion Lake do do 96		3,190 00	
Peace Hills do do 98		3,020 00	
Peigan do do 101		4,615 00	
Pelly do do 104		3,470 00	
Saddle Lake do do 106		3,605 00	
Sarcee do do 109		4,465 00	
Touchwood Hills do do 113		4,355 00	
	130,000 00	126,000 00	4,000 00
B.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.			
Grant under 53 Vic., c. 2	12,000 00		
Expenditure—			
Manitoba Superintendency, for details, see page 46		1,220 26	
Assiniboine Agency do do 56		83 51	
Battleford do do 58		426 97	
Birtle do do 60		207 51	
Blackfoot do do 62		664 12	
Blood do do 65		1,021 07	
Carlton do do 68		670 73	
Crooked Lakes do do 71		162 47	
Duck Lake do do 77		985 30	
Edmonton do do 81		909 29	
File Hills do do 84		411 48	
Moose Mountain do do 91		508 49	
Muscowpetung do do 93		115 55	
Onion Lake do do 96		522 02	
Peace Hills do do 98		853 52	
Peigan do do 101		322 12	
Pelly do do 104		283 11	
Saddle Lake do do 107		777 76	
Sarcee do do 109		358 66	
Touchwood Hills do do 113		576 81	
Items not distributed—			
Carson & Shore, sundry supplies		5 17	
J. W. Shillington, repairing ploughs		8 20	
Canadian Pacific Railway Co., freight charges on sundry supplies		42 77	
	12,000 00	11,136 89	863 11

INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
C.—SEED.			
Grant under 53 Vic., c. 2	3,000 00		
do 54 Vic., c. 2	1,128 00		
Expenditure—			
Manitoba Superintendency, for details see page 47		1,281 53	
Assiniboine Agency do do 56		10 24	
Battleford do do 58		30 14	
Birtle do do 60		151 11	
Blackfoot do do 62		125 48	
Blood do do 65		541 45	
Carlton do do 68		213 39	
Crooked Lakes do do 71		47 50	
Duck Lake do do 77		195 70	
Edmonton do do 81		115 43	
File Hills do do 84		14 47	
Moose Mountain Agency do do 91		144 21	
Muscowpetung do do 93		60 55	
Onion Lake do do 96		26 01	
Peace Hills do do 99		283 73	
Peigan do do 102		70 66	
Pelly do do 104		92 16	
Saddle Lake do do 107		149 41	
Sarcee do do 110		201 04	
Touchwood Hills do do 113		70 59	
Items not distributed—			
Indians, seed wheat and peas supplied		4 98	
J. Gough Brick, grant to purchase seed for the Shaftsbury Indians, Peace River District		100 00	
J. D. Sibbald & Co., garden seeds		8 05	
	4,128 00	3,937 83	190 17
D.—CATTLE AND PIGS.			
Grant under 53 Vic., c. 2	6,266 00		
Expenditure—			
Manitoba Superintendency, for details see page 48		11 16	
Assiniboine Agency do do 56		150 00	
Battleford do do 58		300 00	
Birtle do do 61		40 00	
Blackfoot do No expenditure.			
Blood do For details see page 65		536 00	
Carlton do No expenditure.			
Crooked Lakes do do			
Duck Lake do For details see page 78		523 11	
Edmonton do do 81		151 00	
File Hills do do 84		105 00	
Moose Mountain Agency do do 91		80 00	
Muscowpetung do do 93		16 40	
Onion Lake do do 96		1,998 00	
Peace Hills do do 99		300 00	
Peigan do No expenditure.			
Pelly do do			
Saddle Lake do For details see page 107		565 00	
Sarcee do No expenditure.			
Touchwood Hills do For details see page 114		679 00	
	6,266 00	5,454 67	811 33

INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
E.—SUPPLIES FOR DESTITUTE INDIANS, AND PROVISIONS AND SUPPLIES GIVEN AT TREATY PAYMENTS.			
Grant under 53 Vic., c. 2.....	330,500 00		
Expenditure—			
Manitoba Superintendency, for details, see page 48.....		16,394 26	
Assiniboine Agency do 56.....		2,641 79	
Battleford do do 58.....		13,365 88	
Birtle do do 61.....		829 62	
Blackfoot do do 62.....		48,843 96	
Blood do do 65.....		65,037 10	
Carlton do do 68.....		9,910 90	
Crooked Lakes do do 71.....		4,088 41	
Duck Lake do do 78.....		8,928 63	
Edmonton do do 81.....		12,203 74	
File Hills do do 84.....		4,469 46	
Moose Mountain do do 91.....		2,093 12	
Muscowpetung do do 94.....		3,944 33	
Onion Lake do do 96.....		6,674 54	
Peace Hills do do 99.....		9,593 48	
Peigan do do 102.....		33,518 75	
Pelly do do 104.....		4,074 59	
Saddle Lake do do 107.....		11,898 00	
Sarcee do do 110.....		22,561 12	
Touchwood Hills do do 114.....		7,223 62	
Items not distributed—			
Bishop Farand—Grant for the purchase of nets and twine for the Indians of the McKenzie River District.....		500 00	
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.—For transport of goods....		250 16	
Sundry persons—For transport of goods.....		7 88	
Thomas Steam Dye Works—Dyeing cast off military clothing supplied to Indians.....		71 80	
R. Watson—Selecting cloth and tunics.....		15 00	
R. Martin—Medicines supplied for Indians of Lesser Slave Lake.....		10 02	
E. Gauvreau—Telegrams and postage on vaccine.....		3 15	
	330,500 00	289,153 31	41,346 69
F.—CLOTHING.			
Grant under 53 Vic., c. 2.....	2,745 00		
Expenditure—			
Manitoba Superintendency, for details, see page 49.....		2,284 88	
	2,745 00	2,284 88	460 12

INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
C —DAY SCHOOLS.			
Grant under 53 Vic., c. 2	71,005 00		
Expenditure—			
Manitoba Superintendency, for details, see page 49.....		23,193 40	
Assiniboine Agency do 56.....		33 51	
Battleford do do 58.....		2,758 11	
Birtle do do 61.....		1,302 16	
Blackfoot do do 63.....		1,329 34	
Blood do do 66.....		1,011 71	
Carlton do do 69.....		1,914 24	
Crooked Lakes do do 71.....		1,257 00	
Duck Lake do do 79.....		2,369 26	
Edmonton do do 82.....		5,819 81	
File Hills do do 85.....		433 00	
Moose Mountain do do 92.....		1 51	
Muscowpetung do do 94.....		735 00	
Onion Lake do do 97.....		850 88	
Peace Hills do do 99.....		941 76	
Peigan do do 102.....		606 83	
Pelly do do 105.....		3,170 12	
Saddle Lake do do 108.....		1,326 96	
Sarcee do do 110.....		8,338 31	
Touchwood Hills do do 114.....		3,122 83	
Items not distributed—			
C. H. Black, 30 dozen slates.....		37 50	
Rev. A. E. Cowley, grant to school, Fort Chipewayan, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....		200 00	
Rev. A. E. Cowley, grant to Irene training school, Vermillion, 3 months to 31st December, 1890.....		50 00	
Rev. Père Desmarais, grant to school, Lesser Slave Lake, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....		200 00	
Bishop Young, grant to Protestant school, Lesser Slave Lake, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....		200 00	
Rev. A. Desmarais, salary as teacher at Lesser Slave Lake, June quarter, 1891.....		50 00	
The Regina "Leader"—Binding 25 blank books.....		8 75	
Thomas Young—Unloading biscuits.....		8 00	
Department of Public Printing and Stationery—Stationery supplied.....		140 13	
NOTE. —The over-payment of \$50 for June quarter, to Rev. A. Desmarais, has been refunded.	71,005 00	61,410 12	9,594 88
H.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.			
Grant under 53 Vic., c. 2	143,214 00		
do 54 do 2.....	237 50		
Expenditure—			
Manitoba Superintendency, for details, see page 52.....		32,645 87	
Qu'Appelle Industrial School do 120.....		23,798 01	
Battleford do do 116.....		24,624 90	
High River do do 118.....		17,588 46	
Regina do do 123.....		12,783 44	
Red Deer River do do 122.....		1,271 50	
Items not distributed—			
Manitoba "Free Press"—Advertising for cooks.....		1 25	
Department of Public Printing and Stationery—Stationery and printing.....		21 04	
	143,451 50	112,734 47	30,717 03

INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—Continued.

	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant exceeded.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
I.—SURVEYS.			
Grant under 53 Vic., c. 2	5,000 00		
Expenditure—			
For details, see page 124.		5,845 43	
	5,000 00	5,845 43	845 43
J.—FARMERS' WAGES.			
Grant under 53 Vic., c. 2	29,430 00		
Expenditure—			
Manitoba Superintendency, no expenditure.			
Assiniboine Agency, for details, see page 57		626 14	
Battleford do do		4,320 00	
Birtle do no expenditure.			
Blackfoot do for details, see page 63		2,419 88	
Blood do do		2,979 74	
Carlton do do		821 33	
Crooked Lakes do do		2,393 80	
Duck Lake do do		1,584 00	
Edmonton do do		1,005 50	
File Hills do do		420 00	
Moose Mountain do do		720 00	
Muscowpetung do do		2,523 00	
Onion Lake do no expenditure.			
Peace Hills do for details, see page 100		1,376 70	
Peigan do do		1,601 30	
Pelly do do		60 00	
Saddle Lake do do		1,430 45	
Sarcee do do		858 00	
Touchwood Hills do do		2,698 27	
	29,430 00	27,838 11	1,591 89
Grant under 53 Vic., c. 2	14,834 00		
Expenditure—			
Manitoba Superintendency, no expenditure.			
Assiniboine Agency, for details, see page 57		220 85	
Battleford do do		1,899 99	
Birtle do no expenditure.			
Blackfoot do for details, see page 63		616 77	
Blood do do		1,778 98	
Carlton do do		435 33	
Crooked Lakes do do		850 11	
Duck Lake do do		650 60	
Edmonton do do		386 50	
File Hills do do		57 16	
Moose Mountain do do		270 23	
Muscowpetung do do		676 10	
Onion Lake do do		6 76	
Peace Hills do do		735 90	
Peigan do do		962 50	
Pelly do no expenditure.			
Saddle Lake do for details, see page 108		478 97	
Sarcee do do		820 47	
Touchwood Hills do do		1,223 98	
	14,834 00	12,071 20	2,762 80
Grant under 53 Vic., c. 2	3,874 00		
Expenditure, for details, see page 124.		3,497 95	
	3,874 00	3,497 95	376 05

INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Concluded.*

	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant Exceeded.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
M.—GENERAL EXPENSES,			
Grant under 53 Vic., c. 2	147,199 00		
do 54 Vic., c. 2	1,140 00		
Expenditure—			
Manitoba Superintendency, for details see page 53.....		34,675 35	
Assiniboine Agency do do 57.....		1,721 00	
Battleford do do 59.....		5,942 01	
Birtle do do 61.....		3,599 03	
Blackfoot do do 63.....		3,820 62	
Blood do do 66.....		5,706 99	
Carlton do do 69.....		2,785 15	
Crooked Lakes do do 72.....		3,791 29	
Commissioner's Office, Regina do do 73.....		46,057 31	
Duck Lake Agency do do 80.....		4,482 19	
Edmonton do do 83.....		4,332 23	
File Hills do do 85.....		2,780 52	
Miscellaneous Account do do 86.....		8,017 72	
Moose Mountain Agency do do 92.....		3,162 22	
Muscowpetung do do 95.....		4,422 99	
Onion Lake do do 97.....		2,925 27	
Peace Hills do do 100.....		3,326 65	
Peigan do do 103.....		2,182 96	
Pelly do do 105.....		2,574 73	
Saddle Lake do do 108.....		2,882 82	
Sarcee do do 112.....		3,276 86	
Touchwood Hills do do 115.....		3,458 57	
Items not distributed—			
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.—Freight charges.....		33 59	
	148,339 00	155,958 07	7,619 07
N.—AGENCY BUILDINGS.			
Grant under 53 Vic., c. 2	14,702 00		
Expenditure—			
Manitoba Superintendency, no expenditure.			
Assiniboine Agency, for details, see page 57.....		59 43	
Battleford do do 60.....		704 87	
Birtle do do 62.....		240 00	
Blackfoot do do 64.....		62 20	
Blood do do 67.....		381 53	
Carlton do do 70.....		67 39	
Crooked Lakes do do 73.....		8 00	
Duck Lake do do 80.....		79 56	
Edmonton do do 84.....		676 43	
File Hills do do 86.....		477 76	
Moose Mountain do do 93.....		2,507 86	
Muscowpetung do do 95.....		1,782 26	
Onion Lake do no expenditure.			
Peace Hills do for details, see page 101.....		194 25	
Peigan do do 103.....		1,666 49	
Pelly do do 106.....		1,233 78	
Regina Warehouse do do 77.....		775 98	
Saddle Lake Agency do do 109.....		598 77	
Sarcee do do 113.....		607 66	
Touchwood Hills do do 116.....		577 36	
	14,702 00	12,701 58	2,000 42
O.—GRIST AND SAW MILLS.			
Grant under 53 Vic., c. 2	3,100 00		
Carlton Agency, for details, see page 70.....		380 34	
Crooked Lakes Agency do do 73.....		1,301 55	
Duck Lake do do 80.....		500 00	
Onion Lake do do 98.....		857 01	
Saddle Lake do do 109.....		124 36	
	3,100 00	3,163 26	63 26

NOVA SCOTIA—DETAILS.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Salaries.</i>					
G. Wells.....	Salary as Agent in District 1a, 12 months to 30th June, 1891	50	00		
F. McDormand.....	do do 1b do	50	00		
C. E. Beckwith.....	do do 2 do	50	00		
Rev. T. J. Butler.....	do do 3 & 4 do	75	00		
Rev. A. P. Desmond	do do 5, 9 months to 31st March, 1891	24	99		
J. Gass.....	do do 6a, 12 months to 30th June, 1891	50	00		
D. H. Muir, M.D....	do do 6b do	50	00		
G. W. Boggs, M.D....	do do 7, 8 months to 28th Feb., 1891.	33	33		
F. A. Rand, M.D....	do do 7, from 7th March to 30th June, 1891.....	15	86		
Rev. R. McDonald..	do do 8, 12 months to 30th June, 1891	100	00		
W. C. Chisholm....	do do 9 do	100	00		
Rev. M. McKenzie..	do do 10 do	100	00		
Rev. D. McIsaac....	do do 11 do	100	00		
Rev. R. Grant.....	do do 12 do	50	00		
Rev. A. Cameron....	do do 13 do	100	00		
Rev. G. R. Smith....	do do 14 do	50	00		
E. T. Ferguson.....	do do 15 do	50	00		
Rev. J. D. Cummane	Grant for services to Indians of Colchester and Hants Counties.....	100	00		
				1,149	18
<i>Relief to Destitute Indians.</i>					
G. Wells.....	Grant for the purchase of relief for Indians in District 1a...	60	00		
F. McDormand.....	do do do 1b...	120	00		
C. E. Beckwith.....	do do do 2...	50	00		
Rev. T. J. Butler...	do do do 3 & 4	120	00		
Archbishop O'Brien.	do do do 5	75	00		
J. Gass.....	do do do 6a...	107	00		
D. H. Muir, M.D....	do do do 6b...	75	00		
G. W. Boggs, M.D....	do do do 7...	54	00		
F. A. Rand, M.D....	do do do 7...	24	00		
Rev. R. McDonald..	do do do 8...	135	00		
W. C. Chisholm....	do do do 9...	135	00		
Rev. M. McKenzie..	do do do 10...	194	00		
Rev. D. McIsaac....	do do do 11...	100	00		
Rev. R. Grant.....	do do do 12...	95	00		
Rev. A. Cameron....	do do do 13...	195	00		
G. R. Smith.....	do do do 14...	52	42		
E. T. Ferguson.....	do do do 15...	40	00		
G. Wells.....	Amount of over-expenditure on Relief Grant, Fall of 1889	19			
Rev. T. J. Butler...	do do do 1890	13	23		
A. McAskin.....	Provisions supplied to Indians while repairing Salmon River Reserve road.....	19	50		
J. McDonald..	Lumber and nails supplied to destitute Indians.....	10	05		
H. Farrell.....	1 hide supplied for moccasins for Indian children of Dist. 13	1	80		
R. McMillan....	do do do	4	05		
D. McLeod.....	400 feet lumber supplied to S. Newall, District 11.....	4	80		
N. C. Nordley....	1,200 do W. Paul do 7.....	7	20		
D. Cameron.....	Provisions supplied to Indians of Dist. 10 whilst working on road.....	6	00		
Shelburne Poorhouse	Board and medical attendance on two destitute Indians..	86	37		
				1,784	61
<i>Seed Grain and Implements.</i>					
G. Wells.....	Grant for purchase of seed and implements in District 1a.	52	00		
F. McDormand.....	do do do 1b.	107	00		
C. E. Beckwith.....	do do do 2.	25	00		
Rev. T. J. Butler...	do do do 3 & 4	125	00		
	Carried forward.....	309	00	2,933	79

NOVA SCOTIA—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward	309 00	2,933 79
	<i>Seed Grain and Implements—Continued.</i>		
Rev. C. Underwood	Grant for purchase of seed and implements in District 5 ..	75 00	
James Gass	do do do 5a ..	60 00	
D. H. Muir, M.D.	do do do 6b ..	25 00	
F. A. Rand, M.D.	do do do 7 ..	50 00	
Rev. R. McDonald	do do do 8 ..	103 00	
W. C. Chisholm	do do do 9 ..	83 00	
Rev. M. McKenzie	do do do 10 ..	115 00	
Rev. D. McIsaac	do do do 11 ..	63 00	
Rev. R. Grant	do do do 12 ..	72 00	
Rev. A. Cameron	do do do 13 ..	90 00	
G. R. Smith	do do do 14 ..	8 75	
E. T. Fergusson	do do do 15 ..	25 00	
J. Gass	Over-expended seed grant, spring of 1889	1 86	
D. H. Muir, M.D.	do do 1890	11 80	
do	do do	5 10	
W. R. Barss	1 plough supplied to Indian John Hammond, District 4 ..	10 00	
N. Macdonald	1 dozen hoes and grappling irons supplied to Indians of District 10	11 50	
			1,119 01
	<i>Medical Attendance and Medicines.</i>		
A. Robinson, M.D.	Medical attendance on Indians in District 1a	36 85	
A. B. Cunningham	do do do	2 50	
F. S. Wade, M.D.	do do do 1b	43 00	
R. J. Ellison, M.D.	do do do	162 00	
H. A. Ellison, M.D.	do do do	38 35	
E. J. Elderkin, M.D.	do do do	7 50	
W. B. Moore, M.D.	do do do 2	46 00	
W. H. Cole, M.D.	do do do 3	25 00	
G. A. Smith, M.D.	do do do	12 00	
C. Gray, M.D.	do do do 4	12 60	
H. M. Hare, M.D.	do do do 5	70 75	
W. F. Smith, M.D.	do do do	123 75	
F. MacMillan, M.D.	do do do	120 00	
R. Adlington, M.D.	do do do 6a	53 75	
D. H. Muir, M.D.	do do do 6b	75 75	
J. S. Peppard, M.D.	do do do	21 30	
G. W. Boggs, M.D.	do do do 7	72 45	
C. A. McQueen, M.D.	do do do	12 50	
F. A. Rand, M.D.	do do do	22 40	
J. M. McMillan, M.D.	do do do 8	50 00	
J. J. Cameron, M.D.	do do do 9	114 75	
J. S. Cadogan, M.D.	do do do	6 00	
J. L. Bethune, M.D.	do do do 10	9 50	
J. McDonald, M.D.	do do do	90 80	
C. J. Bissett, M.D.	do do do	38 00	
J. McIntosh, M.D.	do do do 11	54 50	
J. L. Bethune, M.D.	do do do 12	168 60	
M. A. Macdonald, M.D.	do do do 13	100 00	
W. H. Bent, M.D.	do do do 14	5 25	
J. S. Morton, M.D.	do do do 15	15 50	
J. D. Dinsmore, M.D.	do do do	28 75	
C. J. Fox, M.D.	do do do	6 25	
J. M. Lovett, M.D.	do do do	11 95	
C. A. Webster, M.D.	do do do	5 00	
Victoria Hospital	Medical attendance and board of Indian Noel Jeremy from October 23rd to November 15th, 1890	23 75	
E. Gauvreau, M.D.	Vaccine points supplied to Agent Gass	1 06	
	Carried forward		5,741 91

NOVA SCOTIA—DETAILS—*Concluded.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....		5,741 91
	<i>Burial Expenses.</i>		
R. C. Durling.....	Coffin for burial of John Labrador.....	5 00	
N. Miller & Son.....	Funeral furnishing supplies.....	38 85	
F. McDormand.....	Paid for coffin for burial of Indian.....	5 00	
W. E. Woodman.....	Coffin and supplies for burial of Indian child.....	3 75	
Indians.....	Making coffins for Indians.....	5 00	57 60
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Indians.....	Timber supplied for repairs to Salmon River Reserve road, District 10.....	5 50	
M. McNeil and H. McKenzie.....	Services, examining and reporting on cost repairing bridge at Eskasoni, District 13.....	3 50	
Dept. Public Printing and Stationery.....	Stationery supplied.....	11 72	20 72
			5,820 23

NEW BRUNSWICK—DETAILS.

<i>Salaries.</i>			
C. Sargeant.....	Salary as Agent in North-Eastern Superintendency, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	400 00	
J. Farrell.....	Salary as Agent in South-Western Superintendency and Counties of Victoria and Madawaska, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	500 00	
T. Barnaby.....	Salary as Constable, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	29 00	
Rev. J. J. O'Leary.....	do Missionary do do.....	100 00	
Rev. S. J. Crumley.....	do do do do.....	100 00	
Rev. W. Morrisey.....	do do do do.....	100 00	
Rev. E. J. Bannon.....	do do do do.....	100 00	
Rev. L. C. D'Amour.....	do do do do.....	40 00	
Rev. W. O'Leary.....	do do do do.....	100 00	
Rev. J. P. Kiernan.....	do do do do.....	100 00	
Rev. F. Beliveau.....	do do do do.....	100 00	
Rev. J. L. McDonald.....	do do do do.....	25 00	
Rev. W. F. Richard.....	Grant for services rendered to Indians of Big Cove.....	200 00	
Rev. J. A. Smith.....	do do Restigouche.....	50 00	
Rev. John Murray.....	do do Carlton County.....	100 00	2,035 00
	<i>Relief to Destitute Indians.</i>		
C. Sargeant.....	Grant for the purchase of relief of Indians in North-Eastern Superintendency.....	842 00	
J. Farrell.....	Grant for the purchase of relief of Indians in South- Western Superintendency.....	536 00	
do.....	Grant for the purchase of relief for Indians in Victoria and Madawaska Counties.....	150 00	
H. C. Munson.....	Provisions and clothing supplied to destitute Indians.....	13 99	
O. Sharkey.....	Clothing supplied to destitute Indians.....	3 24	
S. L. Morrison.....	Provisions do.....	19 15	
N. Nicholas.....	Grant for relief of a destitute Indian woman.....	10 00	1,574 38
	<i>Seed Grain and Implements.</i>		
C. Sargeant.....	Grant for the purchase of seed and implements for Indians in the North-Eastern Superintendency.....	600 00	
J. Farrell.....	Grant for the purchase of seed and implements for Indians in the South-Western Superintendency.....	294 00	
	Carried forward.....	894 00	3,609 38

NEW BRUNSWICK—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward	894 00	3,609 38
J. Farrell	Grant for the purchase of seed and implements for Indians in the Counties of Victoria and Madawaska	136 00	
do	Over-expenditure on grant for the purchase of seed for Indians of Victoria and Madawaska Counties, Spring of 1891	8 76	
J. A. Perley	Balance of account for seed supplied to Indians of Victoria and Madawaska Counties	36 06	1,074 82
<i>Medical Attendance and Medicines.</i>			
T. F. Sprague, M.D.	Medical attendance on Indians of Upper Woodstock	8 60	
F. N. Welling, M.D.	do do Andover & Tobique Point	7 00	
H. J. Burgess, M.D.	do do King's County	14 90	
R. B. M. Wiley, M.D.	do do Tobique Point	7 50	
W. E. Disbrowe, M.D.	do do Restigouche County	15 25	
G. R. Camp, M.D.	do do Oromocto	35 70	
J. W. Bridge, M.D.	do do do	16 90	
B. Coburn, M.D.	do do King's Clear	44 10	
J. S. Caswell, M.D.	do do Queen's County	54 00	
F. J. Seery, M.D.	do do St. Mary's	52 00	
J. A. Leger, M.D.	do do Shediac	100 15	
G. H. Raymond, M.D.	do do King's County	10 85	
Drs. Wilson & Raymond	do do do	38 60	
J. F. Teed, M.D.	do do Dorchester	82 25	
E. Moore, M.D.	do do Westmoreland	7 00	
G. M. Duncan, M.D.	do do Bathurst	129 10	
E. Reavely, M.D.	do do Springfield	21 75	
E. H. Vose, M.D.	do do	9 00	
S. Dodge, M.D.	do do	75 00	
J. McDonald, M.D.	Salary as Medical Officer, Northumberland County, Eastern Division, 12 months to 30th June, 1891	100 00	
H. A. Fish, M.D.	Salary as Medical Officer, Northumberland County, Western Division, 12 months to 30th June, 1891	100 00	
R. A. Olloqui, M.D.	Salary as Medical Officer, North of Buctouche, 12 months to 30th June, 1891	100 00	
E. H. Leger, M.D.	Salary as Medical Officer at Buctouche, 12 months to 30th June, 1891	20 00	
Daisy Sappier	Attendance on sick Indian woman	4 00	
Louisa Soloman	do do	2 00	
Mrs. A. Sacobie	do do	2 00	
Mrs. J. Tomar	do do	4 00	
W. Tilley	Medicines supplied to Indians of St. Mary's Reserve	53 45	
J. M. Wiley	do do King's Clear	44 66	
S. P. Waite & Co.	do do Tobique	1 25	1,206 81
<i>Burial Expenses.</i>			
H. C. Munson	Coffin for M. Paul	6 00	
O. Sharkey	Cotton and other supplies for burial of Indians	4 25	
J. D. Hanlon	Coffins for burial of deceased Indians	18 00	
W. Glew	Sundry supplies for burial of Indians	7 88	
A. J. Beveridge	Coffin and supplies for burial of Indians	10 02	
T. McCaffery	Cotton and other supplies for burial of Indians	1 75	
J. A. Sinnott and J. Farrell	Expenses incurred in burying an Indian	7 05	
J. R. Tupper	Coffin for burial of Mrs. Joe	5 00	59 95
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
J. Farrell	Paid telegrams	0 52	
do	Travelling and other expenses incurred whilst visiting Indians of Victoria and Madawaska Counties	95 85	
	Carried forward	96 37	5,950 96

NEW BRUNSWICK—DETAILS—*Concluded.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	96 37	5,950 96
	<i>Miscellaneous—Con.</i>		
J. Farrell.....	Rent allowance, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	50 00	
J. Dumphy.....	1,000 cedar rails supplied for fencing King's Clear Reserve.....	48 00	
Fred'ric't'n "Farmer" Dept. Public Printing and Stationery.....	Printing posters <i>re</i> fence rails wanted.....	1 00	
	Stationery supplied.....	5 80	
			201 17
			6,152 13

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—DETAILS.

<i>Salaries.</i>			
J. O. Arsenaull.....	Salary as Agent, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	200 00	
Jerome Le Clercq.....	do Teacher, at Lennox Island Indian School, 9 months to 31st March, 1891.....	150 00	
John Arbuckle.....	Inspecting Indian School, Lennox Island, and reporting thereon.....	10 00	360 00
	<i>Relief to Destitute Indians.</i>		
J. F. Arsenaull.....	Provisions and clothing supplied under contract.....	51 83	
P. Gallant.....	Clothing supplied under contract.....	190 11	
W. J. Gaffney.....	Flour and tea do.....	500 11	
H. A. McDonald.....	Lumber and nails do.....	219 32	
M. P. Hogan.....	5,000 shingles.....	6 50	
R. D. Sterns.....	2 pairs window sashes supplied to B. Nicholas.....	2 50	970 37
	<i>Seed Grain and Implements.</i>		
J. O. Arsenaull.....	Expended in the purchase of seed for Indians, spring of '91.....		160 08
	<i>Medical Attendance and Medicine..</i>		
F. Cox, M.D.....	Medical attendance on Indians.....	8 21	
A. E. Long, M.D.....	do do.....	187 20	
F. Jourdion, M.D.....	do do.....	6 50	
J. G. Toombs, M.D.....	do do.....	13 75	
A. Allan, M.D.....	do do.....	15 00	
P. Conroy, M.D.....	do do.....	16 00	
J. H. McLellan, M.D.....	do do.....	4 00	
W. R. Watson.....	Medicines supplied to Indians.....	65 91	316 57
	<i>Burial Expenses.</i>		
M. Hennesey.....	Coffins supplied for the burial of Indians.....	8 00	
D. Egan.....	Cotton and other supplies for burial of Indians.....	3 22	
D. W. Forbes.....	do do do.....	8 87	20 09
	<i>Travelling Expenses.</i>		
J. O. Arsenaull.....	Allowance for travelling expenses.....		100 00
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
J. F. Arsenaull.....	2 hoes supplied to Indians.....	0 80	
T. Glover.....	7 windows and blackboard supplied for schoolhouse.....	18 50	
A. Gillis.....	1 ton hay supplied to M. P. Francis.....	12 00	
J. Maynard.....	2,800 lbs. hay supplied to J. Snake and P. Bernard.....	17 40	
P. Bernard.....	3 cords firewood for Indian School.....	9 00	
	Carried forward.....	57 70	1,927 11

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—DETAILS—*Concluded.*

To Whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward	57 70	1,927 11
	<i>Miscellaneous—Con.</i>		
T. Thomas	1 cord firewood for Indian School	3 50	
Summerside "Journal"	Advertising for tenders for supplies	3 00	
Charlottetown "Herald"	do do	2 70	
Charlottetown "Examiner"	do do	2 40	
Dept. Public Printing and Stationery	Stationery supplied	1 27	
			70 57
			1,997 68

BRITISH COLUMBIA—DETAILS.

VICTORIA OFFICE.			
<i>Salaries and Wages.</i>			
A. W. Vowell	Salary as Indian Superintendent, 12 mos. to 30th June, '91.	3,000 00	
H. Moffatt	do head clerk in Victoria Office, 12 months to 30th June, 1891	1,800 00	
W. MacLaughlin	Salary as clerk, 12 months to 30th June, 1891	702 95	
W. Bryce	do messenger, 12 months to 30th June, 1891	600 00	
L. P. Lewis	do constable at Songhees Reserve, 12 months to 30th June, 1891	480 00	
Drake, Jackson & Helmcken	Professional services rendered	99 00	6,681 95
	<i>Travelling Expenses.</i>		
A. W. Vowell	Expenditure for board, lodging and transport while travelling		1,351 58
	<i>Supplies for Destitute Indians.</i>		
H. Saunders	Provisions supplied	169 41	
Hudson Bay Co.	Clothing and provisions supplied	45 55	214 96
	<i>Medical Attendance and Medicines.</i>		
Royal Jubilee Hospital	Board and medical attendance on sick Indians	140 00	
T. Shotbolt	Medicines	18 85	
E. B. C. Hannington, M.D.	Medical attendance	438 00	
Dr. E. Gauvreau	2,700 vaccine points for distribution	135 40	732 25
	<i>Schools.</i>		
A. W. Vowell	Advance for erection and furnishing of school house on Songhees Reserve	225 00	
Dept. Public Printing and Stationery	Stationery supplied for schools	10 25	235 25
	Carried forward		9,215 99

BRITISH COLUMBIA—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....		9,215 99
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Victoria Post Office..	Rent of drawer, 12 months to the 30th June, 1891.....	6 00	
do Postmaster.	Postage stamps.....	80 00	
C. P. Telegraph Co.	Telegrams.....	37 75	
R. T. Williams.	Lettering Index Books.....	3 75	
Victoria "Colonist".	Printing 100 voucher forms.....	10 00	
B. C. Land and Investment Agency..	Rent of premises occupied by Indian Department, Victoria, 13 months to 30th June, 1891.....	585 00	
H. Moffatt.....	Cash disbursements.....	16 15	
Mann & Heron.....	Balance of account for bridle supplied to I. W. Powell.....	12 00	
Ross Bay Cemetery..	Burial plot for Indians who died at hospital.....	10 00	
T. Storey.....	2 coffins, and interments, for Indians who died at hospital.....	40 00	
Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies for burial of Songhees Chief.....	2 60	
Victoria Water Works	Water supplied to Victoria Office.....	18 00	
J. Sehl.....	1 lamp.....	6 00	
Central Coal and Wood Yard.....	6 tons coal supplied.....	46 00	
F. J. Hall.....	Subscription to "Daily Colonist," 12 mos., to June 30, 1891.....	13 00	
H. Saunders.....	Coal oil for Indian office.....	3 50	
J. Doherty.....	Scavenger work, 12 months, to 30th June, 1891.....	24 00	
J. Weiler.....	1 coal scuttle and other supplies for office.....	9 00	
T. N. Hibben & Co..	Stationery.....	11 25	
J. P. Burges.....	Repairing two boxes and supplying packing cases.....	5 50	
Dept. Printing and Stationery.....	1 type-writer, stationery and printing.....	223 17	1,162 67
			10,378 66
	KOOTENAY AGENCY.		
	<i>Salaries and Wages.</i>		
M. Phillipps.....	Salary as Agent, 12 months, to 30th June, 1891.....	1,200 00	
Indian.....	Wages as messenger and cleaning office and cutting wood.....	4 00	
H. Goodridge.....	Wages as carpenter repairing office.....	21 00	1,225 00
	<i>Travelling Expenses.</i>		
M. Phillipps.....	Expenditure for board, lodging and transport, while travelling.....	400 00	
R. W. Brownrigg.....	1 tent supplied agent Phillipps for use while travelling.....	20 00	420 00
	<i>Supplies to Destitute Indians.</i>		
J. T. Galbraith & Bro.....	Provisions, clothing and other supplies for Indians.....		130 68
	<i>Medical Attendance and Medicines.</i>		
T. Shotbolt.....	Medicines supplied to Indians.....	64 30	
J. T. Galbraith.....	do do.....	1 50	65 80
	<i>Seeds and Implements.</i>		
Jay & Co.....	Seeds supplied.....	29 55	
J. T. Galbraith & Bro.....	Seed potatoes supplied.....	6 00	
do	1 plough supplied to Columbia Lake Reserve.....	27 00	
do	Implements and tools.....	19 50	
	Carried forward.....	32 05	1,841 48

BRITISH COLUMBIA—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	82 05	1,841 48
	KOOTENAY AGENCY—Concluded.		
	<i>Seeds and Implements—Concluded.</i>		
W. Doull.....	1 set waggon harness supplied to Lower Kootnay Indians.	35 00	
do.....	Repairing harness for Indians.....	5 00	
R. W. Brownrigg.....	1 breaking plough, 1 harrow and 2 mattocks supplied to Indians.....	44 00	166 05
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
J. T. Galbraith & Bro.....	Coal oil, postage stamps and other supplies for Indian office	17 60	
do.....	Erecting flag staff at Indian office.....	8 00	
do.....	1 block for flag at Indian office.....	1 00	
M. Phillipps.....	Freight charges on stationery for Agent Phillipps.....	5 60	
C. P. Railway Co.....	Lumber and nails for repairs to Indian office.....	51 40	
N. Hanson.....	2,000 feet lumber for bridges over ditches.....	50 00	
do.....	Hauling firewood for Indian office.....	8 00	
Indians.....	Postage stamps.....	10 00	
C. Clarke.....	Hauling rails and putting up fence at Indian office.....	45 00	
C. Levett.....	Advertising notice <i>re</i> application for water privileges.....	5 00	
British Columbia "Gazette".....	Lumber supplied to St. Mary's Reserve.....	41 94	
R. D. Mather.....	Stationery.....	4 46	248 00
Dept. Public Printing and Stationery.....			2,255 53
	NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY.		
	<i>Salaries and Wages.</i>		
C. Todd.....	Salary as agent, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	1,800 00	
I. Modeland.....	Wages as engineer on steamer "Vigilant," 6 months to 31st December, 1890.....	450 00	
J. Spence.....	Wages as engineer on steamer "Vigilant," 10th March to 30th June, 1891.....	278 00	
H. Prevost.....	Wages as interpreter, pilot and cook on steamer "Vigilant".....	124 50	
do.....	do do do.....	122 27	
C. P. Ryan.....	Services inspecting steamer "Vigilant".....	20 00	
G. F. Grant.....	Paid for sundry services.....	12 00	
C. Todd.....	Wages as pilot on steamer "Vigilant," from 16th March to 30th June.....	158 22	2,965 21
H. Kirby.....			
	<i>Travelling Expenses.</i>		
F. H. Robinson.....	Provisions supplied for crew of steamer "Vigilant".....	75 14	
Str. "B. Boscowitz".....	4½ tons coal for steamer "Vigilant".....	38 25	
S. Williams.....	14½ do do.....	123 25	
J. Cunningham.....	Provisions and supplies for repairs to steamer "Vigilant".....	124 51	
Indians.....	Stowing away coal on steamer.....	7 50	
C. Todd.....	Cash disbursements for fittings and provisions for steamer and for services of interpreter and messenger.....	68 00	
Joseph Alexi.....	Transport of Indian agent.....	14 00	
C. Todd.....	Advance for cash disbursements while travelling, unaccounted for.....	200 00	650 65
	<i>Supplies to Destitute Indians.</i>		
C. Todd.....	Provisions and clothing purchased for destitute Indians.....	25 00	
do.....	Cash given to Indians.....	7 00	
Marvin & Tilton.....	6 kegs nails supplied to Indians, to assist them to rebuild their houses which were destroyed by fire.....	28 00	
Str. "B. Boscowitz".....	Freight on lumber for same.....	84 50	
	Carried forward.....	144 50	3,615 86

BRITISH COLUMBIA—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	144 50	3,615 86
	NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY—Con.		
	<i>Supplies to Destitute Indians—Con.</i>		
J. Cunningham.....	Provisions supplied to Indians.....	22 00	
J. Morrison.....	do do.....	5 00	
Str. "B. Boscowitz"	Passage of sick Indian girl to Alert Bay.....	12 00	
Steamer "Princess Louise".....	do do.....	10 00	193 50
	<i>Medical Attendance and Medicines.</i>		
Langley & Co.....	Medicines supplied to missionaries for Indians.....	689 93	
T. Shotbolt.....	do do do.....	1,424 53	2,114 46
	<i>Seed and Implements.</i>		
Jay & Co.....	Garden and field seeds supplied for Indians.....		148 95
	<i>Schools.</i>		
Rev. C. Harrison.....	Grant to Masset Indian school, June quarter, 1890.....	6 69	
M. Hargrave.....	Salary as teacher at Port Essington, December quarter, 1889, and June quarter, 1890.....	60 69	
K. Trauter.....	Salary as teacher at Port Essington, December quarter, 1890, and March and June quarters, 1891.....	159 81	
Rev. W. H. Collison	Grant to Kincolith Indian school, March and December quarters, 1890, and March quarter, 1891.....	224 19	
G. J. Hopkins.....	Salary as teacher at Bella Bella, December quarter, 1890, and March quarter, 1891.....	112 71	
E. Beavis.....	Salary as teacher, Naas River, Dec. quarter, 1890, and March quarter, 1891.....	54 78	
S. L. Hall.....	Salary as teacher at Port Simpson, Sept. quarter, 1890.....	75 00	
A. E. Bolton.....	do do Dec. do 1890.....	75 00	
W. J. Stone.....	do do June do 1891.....	75 00	
Dept. Pub. Printing and Stationery.....	Stationery supplied for schools.....	60 60	904 47
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
C. Todd.....	Paid for postage stamps and other supplies.....	85 25	
do.....	Paid Indians for statistical information.....	17 25	
J. Cunningham.....	Material for construction of row-boat for Str. "Vigilant".	27 46	
do.....	Coal oil and other supplies for agent's office.....	9 87	
C. Venn.....	Grant to compensate for loss sustained by destruction of wharf at Metlakahtla.....	50 00	
P. Venn.....	do do.....	50 00	
Str. "B. Boscowitz"	4 tons of coal for agent's office.....	34 00	
P. McQuade.....	2 galls. of copper paint.....	5 00	
Albion Iron Works	1 gun-metal propeller for Str. "Vigilant," and other repairs and furnishings.....	151 15	429 98
			7,407 22
	KWAHKEWLTH AGENCY.		
R. H. Pidcock.....	Salary as agent, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....		1,200 00
	Carried forward.....		1,200 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward.....			1,200	00
	KWAHKEWLTH AGENCY—Con.				
	<i>Travelling Expenses.</i>				
R. H. Pidcock	Expenditure for board, lodging and transport while travelling.....			353	76
	<i>Supplies to Destitute Indians.</i>				
R. Hunt.....	Provisions supplied to destitute Indians.....	48	50		
J. J. Hyde.....	do do.....	31	97		
A. Martin.....	do do.....	19	37		
Alert Bay Canning Co.....	do do.....	87	37		
P. McQuade & Son	5 barrels of lime and 3 whitewash brushes, for whitewashing Indian houses.....	11	50		
Str. "B. Boscowitz"	Freight charges on 5 barrels of lime and 3 whitewash brushes.....	3	50		
	<i>Medical Attendance and Medicines.</i>			202	21
Langley & Co.....	Medicines supplied for Indians.....	52	63		
T. Shotbolt.....	do do.....	46	15		
	<i>Schools.</i>			98	78
Rev. A. J. Hall.....	Salary as teacher at Alert Bay Indian school, December quarter, 1890, and March quarter, 1891.....	32	31		
A. W. Corker.....	Salary as teacher at Alert Bay Indian school, June quarter, 1891.....	10	44		
Hudson Bay Co.....	46 yds. of flannel supplied for children at Alert Bay Indian school.....	12	88		
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			55	63
Toni.....	Cutting wood for Indian office.....	8	00		
S. A. Spencer.....	Postage stamps.....	10	00		
W. F. Rothwell.....	Repairing damage done by fire to agency house.....	10	00		
J. Weiler.....	Furnishings for Indian office.....	17	00		
Str. "B. Boscowitz"	Freight charges on furnishings for Indian office.....	1	00		
				46	00
	FRASER AGENCY.			1,956	38
	<i>Salaries and Wages.</i>				
P. McTiernan.....	Salary as agent, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	1,200	00		
A. E. Pettindugh.....	Services, clearing land and measuring fences and dikes on Indian Reserve, occupied by Mrs. Herring.....	7	50		
G. Turner.....	Services, valuing improvements made by Mrs. Herring on Indian Reserve.....	20	00		
G. Pettindugh.....	Services, valuing improvements made by Mrs. Herring on Indian Reserve.....	20	00		
	<i>Travelling Expenses.</i>			1,247	50
P. McTiernan.....	Expenditure for board, lodging and transport while travelling.....	37	50		
do.....	Advance for cash disbursements while travelling, unaccounted for.....	100	00		
				137	50
	Carried forward.....			1,885	00

BRITISH COLUMBIA—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward.....			1,385	00
	FRASER AGENCY—Concluded.				
	<i>Supplies to Destitute Indians.</i>				
Mrs. J. McLeod.....	Milk supplied to sick Indian woman.....	4	05		
Shirley & Hoey.....	Four stoves and other furnishings supplied to Indians, whose houses with contents were destroyed by fire.....	94	90		
C. McDonough.....	Sundry supplies given to Indians, whose houses with contents were destroyed by fire.....	325	70		
J. Wardle.....	Provisions supplied to destitute Indians.....	14	50		
Mrs. E. Towle.....	do do.....	13	15		
E. Probert.....	do do.....	12	00		
J. Wardle.....	do do.....	47	87		
H. T. Read & Co. ...	Padlocks, hasps and staples supplied to Indians for their cabins.....	7	65		
St. Mary's Hospital.	Board and attendance on sick Indians.....	129	00		
C. McDonough.....	Provisions supplied.....	128	67		
	<i>Medical Attendance and Medicines.</i>			777	49
W. J. McGuigan, M.D.	Medical attendance.....	585	00		
D. L. Beckingsale, M.D.	do.....	7	50		
W. A. DeWolf Smith, M.D.	do.....	247	75		
J. C. Henderson, M.D.	do.....	129	50		
Drs. Fagan & Walker	do.....	461	75		
A. W. Pearce, M.D.	do.....	75	00		
G. F. Bodington, M.D.	do.....	56	00		
St. Mary's Hospital.	do.....	25	00		
D. S. Curtis & Co. ...	Medicines supplied to Indians.....	173	48		
T. A. Muir & Co. ...	do do.....	59	25		
Langley & Co.	do do.....	70	64		
A. M. Herring.....	do do.....	50	30		
	<i>Seed and Implements.</i>			1,941	17
C. Gilchrist.....	1 brl. and 36 lbs. wild rice.....	13	25		
P. McTiernan.....	Paid freight charges on wild rice from North Bay.....	17	10		
Can. Express Co.	Express charges on box wild rice from Fort Hope.....	1	40		
Jay & Co.	Garden and field seeds supplied.....	280	90		
C. McDonough.....	1,600 lbs. seed potatoes supplied to Indian Chief.....	20	00		
	<i>Schools.</i>			332	65
Sister Alice.....	Grant to Yale Indian school, September and December quarters, 1890; March and June quarters, 1891.....	1,151	55		
E. C. Chirouse.....	Grant to St. Mary's Indian school, September and December quarters, 1890; March and June quarters, 1891.....	500	00		
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			1,651	55
W. E. Fales.....	1 coffin and other supplies for woman who was burned to death.....	7	75		
H. T. Read & Co. ...	Tools and nails supplied to Indians who were burned out.....	9	50		
B. C. "Gazette".....	Advertising notice of application re water privileges.....	5	00		
Vancouver "World"	do do do.....	5	00		
	COWICHAN AGENCY.			27	75
	<i>Salaries and Wages.</i>			6,115	11
W. H. Lomas.....	Salary as Agent 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	1,200	00		
Tom.....	Wages as Constable do.....	240	00		
Indians.....	Wages as canoemen with Supt. Vowell.....	21	00		
				1,461	00
	Carried forward.....			1,461	00

BRITISH COLUMBIA—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....		1,461 00
	COWICHAN AGENCY—Con.		
	<i>Travelling Expenses.</i>		
W. H. Lomas.....	Expenditure for board, lodging and transport while travelling.....		400 00
	<i>Supplies to Destitute Indians.</i>		
J. Macdonald & Co., Victoria Lumber Manufacturing Co.	Provisions and clothing supplied to Indians.....	80 00	
T. Viceish.....	do do.....	29 95	
P. Frumento.....	do do.....	8 00	
G. B. Ordano.....	do do.....	73 50	
G. Bevilockway.....	do do.....	14 25	
W. P. Jaynes.....	do do.....	59 70	
J. Henderson.....	do do.....	244 78	
G. T. Corfield.....	do do.....	8 00	
W. M. Robson.....	do do.....	28 35	
Indian.....	do do.....	5 37	
	Firewood supplied to destitute Indian woman.....	4 00	555 90
	<i>Medical Attendance and Medicines.</i>		
Dr. Robotham.....	Medical attendance.....	17 00	
A. M. Watson, M.D.	do.....	163 25	
L. F. Dickson, M.D.	do.....	17 50	
L. T. Davis, M.D.	do.....	127 50	
T. Shotbolt.....	Medicines supplied to Indians.....	84 97	
Langley & Co.....	do.....	27 72	
E. Pimbury.....	do.....	53 87	491 81
	<i>Seeds and Implements.</i>		
Jay & Co.....	Garden and field seeds supplied.....	88 55	
J. H. Pleace.....	Implements and tools supplied to Indians.....	17 80	106 35
	<i>Schools.</i>		
G. Tanner.....	Salary as teacher at Nanaimo Dec. quarter, 1890, March and June quarters, 1891.....		68 94
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Postmaster, Victoria	Postage stamps.....	30 00	
Victoria "Colonist".	Printing 1,000 voucher forms.....	10 00	
Drake, Jackson & Helmcken	Professional services in Attorney General vs. S. McCallum <i>et al</i>	86 66	
W. P. Jaynes.....	2 tons coal for Indian office.....	14 00	
Antoine.....	2 cords wood do.....	4 00	
R. H. Widden.....	Painting and repairing Indian office.....	65 00	
Dept. Public Printing and Stationery	Printing and lithographing.....	3 29	212 95
	WEST COAST AGENCY.		
	<i>Salaries and Wages.</i>		
H. Guillod.....	Salary as agent, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....		1,200 00
	Carried forward.....		1,200 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward		1,200 00
	WEST COAST AGENCY—<i>Con.</i>		
	<i>Travelling Expenses.</i>		
H. Guillod.....	Expenditure for board, lodging and transport while travelling.....	400 00	
Indian.....	Transport of agent.....	4 00	
P. McQuade & Son.....	Supplies for repairing two canoes.....	8 98	412 98
	<i>Supplies to Destitute Indians..</i>		
J. L. Penny.....	Provisions and clothing supplied	39 50	
C. Spring.....	do do	65 25	
F. P. Saunders.....	do do and building material....	74 87	
Vancouver Oil Co....	do do	36 12	215 74
	<i>Medical Attendance and Medicines.</i>		
J. Teague.....	Medicines supplied for Indians	80 44	
T. Shotbolt.....	do do	94 99	
Moore & Co.....	do do	54 76	230 19
	<i>Schools.</i>		
W. M. L. Heynan ..	Grant to the Clayoquot Indian school, March and December quarters, 1890		73 92
	<i>Miscellaneous</i>		
Victoria Postmaster.	Postage stamps.....	10 00	
H. Guillod.....	Expended for lumber, nails and tools, digging and casing wells for Indians.....	118 95	
Indian.....	4 cords wood supplied for Indian office.....	12 00	140 95
	BABINE AGENCY.		
	<i>Salaries and Wages.</i>		
R. E. Loring.....	Salary as agent, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	1,100 00	
Mrs. R. E. Loring ..	Services as interpreter.....	465 50	
Paul Aughssez.....	do constable and messenger.....	286 00	1,851 50
	<i>Travelling Expenses.</i>		
R. E. Loring.....	Expenditure for board, lodging and transport while travelling.....		399 50
	<i>Supplies for Destitute Indians.</i>		
Hudson Bay Co....	Provisions and clothing supplied to Indians.....		723 00
	<i>Medical attendance and Medicines.</i>		
Hudson's Bay Co....	Medicine supplied for Indians.....	167 66	
Langley & Co.	do	38 13	
T. Shotbolt.....	do	53 23	259 02
	Carried forward		3,233 02

BRITISH COLUMBIA—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward.....			3,233	02
	BABINE AGENCY—Con.				
	<i>Seed and Implements.</i>				
Hudson's Bay Co.	Implements supplied to Indians.....	24	00		
do	Seed potatoes.....		6 75		
				30	75
	<i>Schools.</i>				
Rev. John Field	Grant to Hazelton Indian school, December quarter, 1890, and March quarter, 1891.....			23	28
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
Hudson's Bay Co.	1 copying press, postage stamps, wood, coal oil and sundry other supplies for Indian office.....			135	52
				3,422	57
	WILLIAMS' LAKE AGENCY.				
	<i>Salaries and Wages.</i>				
W. L. Meason	Salary as agent, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	1,200	00		
J. Bowson	Services recording water for Indian Reserve.....		22 00		
				1,222	00
	<i>Travelling Expenses.</i>				
W. L. Meason	Expenditure for board, lodging and transport while travel- ling.....				470 00
	<i>Supplies for destitute Indians.</i>				
E. Cumming	Provisions supplied.....		27 00		
P. C. Dunlevy	do.....		74 80		
A. D. McInnes	do.....		31 25		
F. W. Foster	do.....		19 02		
G. B. Clarke	do.....		84 25		
O. T. Hance	do.....		92 00		
C. A. Phair	do.....		4 75		
				333	07
	<i>Medical attendance and Medicines.</i>				
G. Sanson, M.D.	Medical attendance.....		197 00		
F. W. Foster	Medicines supplied for Indians.....		11 81		
C. A. Phair	do.....		260 32		
P. C. Dunlevy	do.....		16 25		
A. D. McInnes	do.....		4 50		
W. B. Gladwin	Paid freight charges on medicines.....		2 89		
				492	77
	<i>Seed and Implements.</i>				
O. T. Hance	Seed potatoes supplied.....		40 00		
Jay & Co.	Garden and field seeds.....		254 10		
F. W. Foster	1 cross-cut saw supplied to Blind Chief.....		4 50		
P. C. Dunlevy	4 picks and 4 shovels.....		20 00		
				318	60
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
Specialty Mfg. Co.	2 Shannon files, 4 binding cases and 1 D. D. file.....		11 46		
A. Le Bourdais	Postage stamps.....		10 00		
J. Bowe	do.....		10 00		
J. Marshall	3,412½ feet of lumber supplied for a flume at Fountain Reserve.....		68 25		
				99	71
	Carried forward.....	99	71	2,836	44

BRITISH COLUMBIA—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	99 71	2,836 44
WILLIAMS' LAKE AGENCY—Con.			
<i>Miscellaneous—Concluded.</i>			
C. A. Phair.....	50 lbs. nails for Fountain Reserve.....	5 00	
Victoria "Colonist".	Printing 1,000 voucher forms.....	10 00	
			114 71
KAMLOOPS AGENCY.			
<i>Salaries and Wages.</i>			
J. W. Mackay.....	Salary as agent of Kamloops and Okanagan Agencies, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....		1,800 00
<i>Travelling Expenses.</i>			
do	Expenditure for board, lodging and transport while travelling.....		342 50
<i>Relief to destitute Indians.</i>			
Hudson Bay Co.....	Provisions and clothing.....		13 35
<i>Medical Attendance and Medicines.</i>			
S. T. Tunstall, M.D.	Medical attendance.....	600 00	
A. W. Pearce, M.D.	do	47 50	
J. C. Chipp, M.D.	do	289 50	
W. A. Jones.....	Extracting teeth for Indians.....	2 00	
Moore & Co.....	Medicines supplied.....	123 31	
Kamloops Pharmacy	do	5 37	
Clarke & Co.....	do	21 60	
A. W. Harding.....	do	130 05	
J. Murray.....	do	11 00	
			1,230 33
<i>Seed and Implements.</i>			
Jay & Co.....	Garden and field seeds supplied for Indians.....		217 39
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
E. H. Jones	Postage stamps.....	10 00	
Dept. Public Printing and Stationery.....	Stationery.....	10 40	
			20 40
OKANAGAN AGENCY.			
J. W. Mackay.....	Expenditure for board, lodging and transport while travelling.....		400 00
<i>Relief to destitute Indians.</i>			
E. O'Rourke.....	Provisions supplied.....	6 00	
R. Charters.....	Clothing do	6 37	
			12 37
	Carried forward.....		412 37

BRITISH COLUMBIA—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward.....			412	37
	OKANAGAN AGENCY—Con.				
	<i>Medical Attendance and Medicines.</i>				
J. Chipp, M.D.	Medical attendance	77	50		
Moore & Co.	Medicines supplied for Indians.....	50	56		
Blair & Co.	do do	7	13		
				135	19
	<i>Seed and Implements.</i>				
Jay & Co.	Garden and field seeds supplied for Indians.....			38	83
				586	39
	INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.				
	<i>Metlakahtha Industrial School.</i>				
J. R. Scott.	Salary as principal, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	800	00		
Rose Anderson	do matron, 9 months to 28th March, 1891.....	360	00		
W. H. Robertson	do trades instructor, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	1,000	00		
J. Campbell	do cook	7	00		
Ah Sun	do do	2	00		
Jim Shang	do do	247	74		
Ah Toon	do do	65	48		
Hannah Hope	Washing and mending clothing	70	00		
Alice Spence	do do	96	77		
Johanna Prevost	do do	6	00		
Elizabeth Alexander	do do	4	50		
Sundry persons	Unloading lumber and other freight; carrying mail; and other services	99	50		
C. P. Navigation Co.	Passage of Mr. Robertson from Victoria to Metlakahtha.....	10	00		
W. H. Robertson	Allowance for board, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	360	00		
L. Goodacre	Meat and vegetables.....	166	80		
R. P. Rithet & Co.	Provisions supplied	145	43		
J. Cunningham	do	428	28		
J. R. Scott	Paid for provisions supplied by sundry persons and freight on same.....	273	15		
Rev. R. W. Gurd	Milk supplied	21	40		
Str. "B. Boscowitz"	2 boxes apples	4	00		
M. Auckland	3 do biscuits.....	8	25		
Ames, Holden & Co.	Leather and other supplies for the manufacture of boots.....	15	75		
J. Cunningham	Clothing supplied	282	72		
C. Stark & Co.	15 caps	3	25		
S. L. Kelly & Co.	Repairs to cooking range.....	8	25		
T. N. Hibben & Co.	Sundry supplies.....	39	33		
W. H. Robertson	do	7	37		
R. P. Rithet & Co.	do	10	48		
J. Cunningham	do	40	30		
P. McQuade & Co.	do	231	02		
J. Y. Wooton	1 rocking chair	3	00		
R. Anderson	1 alarm clock.....	2	50		
Victoria "Colonist"	Subscription, 12 months to 29th April, 1891.....	2	00		
J. Cunningham	Postage stamps, coal oil and stationery	34	95		
T. N. Hibben & Co.	1 doz. copy books.....	1	00		
S. L. Kelly & Co.	Warfare and freight on renewal parts for store.....	1	00		
R. P. Rithet & Co.	do do supplies.....	1	25		
K. Benson	900 feet lumber supplied	4	50		
Str. "B. Boscowitz"	Freight charges on supplies.....	34	75		
J. R. Scott	Miscellaneous expenses.....	8	50		
Str. "Boscowitz"	7 tons coal supplied.....	59	50		
G. Willisroft	Lumber supplied.....	149	15		
J. Cunningham	7 windows, hardware and other supplies.....	152	66		
	Carried forward.....	5,269	53		

BRITISH COLUMBIA—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward	5,269 53	
	INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—Continued.		
	<i>Metlakahla Industrial School—Con.</i>		
Bishop of Caledonia.	Rent of building used as schoolhouse at Metlakahla, 2 years to 13th May, 1891	240 00	
R. P. Rithet & Co.	Premium of insurance on buildings and furniture at Metlakahla Industrial School, 1 year to 12th June, 1892..	75 00	
C. Ryan	5,725 ft. lumber	57 25	
Victoria "Colonist."	Advertising for laundress, and stationery supplied	9 80	
T. Shotbolt	Medicines supplied for pupils	21 40	
J. R. Scott	Balance of advance for cash disbursements unaccounted for	5 00	
Dept. P. P. and Stationery	Stationery and printing	33 63	5,711 61
	<i>Kamloops Industrial School.</i>		
M. Hagan	Salary as principal, 1st July to 30th June, 1891	800 00	
M. McMillan	do teacher, 12 months to 30th June, 1891	600 00	
Sister Celestine	do matron, 2 months to 31st August, 1890	66 00	
do	do asst. matron, 1st Sept. 1890, to 23rd Feb. 1891	96 98	
Sister Joachim	do do 2 months to 31st August, 1890	33 32	
do	do matron, 1st September, 1890, to 23rd Feb., 1891	194 03	
Catherine Gearypie	do cook, 6 months to 31st December, 1890	124 98	
Mary A. Richardson	do matron from 24th February to 30th June, 1891	139 31	
Ellen Richardson	do cook do do do 1891	87 08	
J. Vair	Plumbing	8 00	
Shuswap Milling Co.	Repairing sink	5 75	
Hull Bros.	268 lbs. beef	24 07	
J. Woodland	2,339 lbs. beef, 253 lbs. fish	218 85	
Wood & Tunstall	Groceries and provisions supplied	787 79	
McArthur, Stevenson & McIver	do do	5 40	
C. T. Cooney	Vegetables	27 50	
A. McLean	22 pairs boots	30 25	
Wood & Tunstall	Boots and clothing supplied	232 43	
R. E. Smith	do do	106 25	
Hudson's Bay Co.	do do	249 40	
McArthur, Stevenson & McIver	do do	76 60	
Shuswap Milling Co.	School desks, benches and tables supplied	60 00	
J. Vair	1 cook-stove, 2 box-stoves, pipes and other furnishing supplies	154 50	
T. N. Graham	1 cow and calf	40 00	
McArthur, Stevenson & McIver	12 yards oil-cloth for table and other furnishings	5 75	
Wood & Tunstall	Cutlery, crockery and other furnishings	52 60	
M. P. Gordon	24 iron bedsteads, less value 21 wooden ones returned	60 00	
Rev. M. Hagan	1 pair horses, 1 double buggy and one set double harness supplied for use at school	290 00	
W. A. Simmons	Making water-tank for school	22 75	
Indians	Services, bringing back truarit pupils	8 50	
Louis Chief	Transport of Inspector Macrae	12 00	
Shuswap Milling Co.	Lumber and other supplies, and freighting	108 91	
J. D. Surel	Seeds and plants supplied	4 50	
Hiram (Indian)	1,300 cedar rails	39 00	
J. A. Macrae	Paid telegrams	2 87	
T. Hornby	Freighting and ploughing	35 75	
Victoria "Colonist."	1,000 voucher forms	10 00	
J. Vair	Repairing windmill and pipe	9 25	
Kamloops Pharmacy	Medicines supplied for pupils	4 00	
W. Bently	Stationery	6 10	
Wood & Tunstall	1,382 feet piping and other supplies	290 67	
	Carried forward	5,131 80	5,711 61

BRITISH COLUMBIA—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	5,131 80	5,711 61
	INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—Continued.		
	<i>Kamloops Industrial School—Con.</i>		
J. McIntosh.....	25 cords firewood.....	87 50	
J. Blair.....	4 tons coal.....	49 00	
McArthur, Steven- son & McIver.....	Garden and field seeds supplied.....	11 09	
Dept. P. P. and Sta- tionery.....	Stationery and printing.....	23 07	5,302 46
	<i>Kuper Island Industrial School.</i>		
Rev. G. Donckele....	Salary as principal from 12th July, 1890, to 30th June, 1891	776 26	
M. McKinnon.....	do do 1st to 12th July, 1890.....	25 80	
D. P. Donoghue....	do trades instructor from 9th June, 1890, to 20th June, 1891.....	636 66	
Alice Curran.....	do acting matron for 8 months to 28th Feb., 1891....	200 00	
Mrs. M. McKinnon..	do matron, 1st June to 4th July, 1890.....	37 63	
Julia Curran.....	Wages as servant for 8 months to 28th Feb., 1891....	133 28	
Sister Joachim.....	Salary as matron from 8th March to 30th June, 1891....	125 71	
Sister Celestine....	do assistant matron do.....	75 87	
Louisa Segoletree... Catherine Williams..	do cook from 1st March to 6th June, 1891.....	65 96	
Mrs. P. Jollibins....	Wages from 14th to 31st May, 1891.....	28 12	
Tom (Indian).....	Wages as cook from 19th to 30th June, 1891.....	8 33	
Indian woman.....	Sundry services.....	20 00	
Euchame.....	Laundry work.....	4 00	
A. M. Watson, M.D.	Services as messenger.....	1 75	
J. Peters.....	Inspecting sanitary condition of school and attending sick pupils.....	15 00	
H. Saunders.....	18 lbs. salmon.....	54	
Rev. G. Donckele....	Salmon and codfish supplied.....	22 00	
J. Cathcart.....	Paid for 1,002 lbs. fish supplied.....	39 23	
H. W. Sitwell.....	3,888½ lbs. beef, 42 lbs. pork and fruit supplied.....	379 45	
W. H. Curran.....	Vegetables.....	48 65	
Rev. R. J. Roberts..	do.....	37 67	
Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Co.	1,100 lbs. potatoes.....	19 25	
W. P. Jaynes.....	51½ lbs. bacon.....	8 24	
G. Bevilockway....	Flour and bacon supplied.....	97 80	
Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Co.	Provisions.....	135 13	
S. G. Lewis.....	do.....	226 09	
J. Macdonald & Co..	do.....	12 10	
T. Shotbolt.....	do.....	33 50	
Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Co.	Medicines.....	28 30	
W. P. Jaynes.....	11 pairs boots and clothing supplied for pupils.....	18 60	
C. Strouss & Co....	Boots do do.....	94 35	
Davis & Beveridge..	Clothing supplied for pupils.....	448 13	
J. Macdonald & Co..	do.....	55 00	
British Columbia Tanning Co.....	do.....	40 06	
S. G. Lewis.....	24 pairs boots for pupils.....	40 00	
Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Co.	6 do and other supplies.....	11 90	
A. & W. Wilson....	1 pair shears.....	1 50	
W. P. Jaynes.....	1 hydraulic ram.....	75 00	
A. Haslem.....	Sundry furnishings.....	12 12	
P. McQuade & Son..	16 school benches.....	31 90	
J. Evans.....	Sundry tools and other furnishings.....	151 06	
J. Sehl.....	2 pigs.....	7 00	
	1 doz. bracket lamps, 4 hanging lamps and other supplies.	34 50	
	Carried forward.....	4,263 44	11,014 07

BRITISH COLUMBIA—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	4,263 44	11,014 07
	INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—Continued.		
	<i>Keeper Island Industrial School—Con.</i>		
McLean & Stewart..	24 cups supplied.....	12 25	
S. L. Kelly & Co. . . .	2 heating stoves and other furnishings.....	39 00	
J. Macdonald & Co. . .	1 table cloth.....	4 50	
J. Weiler.....	Furniture and bedding supplied.....	107 00	
T. N. Hibben & Co. . . .	Maps, books and stationery supplied.....	31 15	
G. Donckele.....	Paid for 1 pair oars and other supplies.....	1 30	
Victoria Postmaster.	Postage stamps.....	5 00	
M. McKimmon.....	do.....	72	
Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Co.	Postage stamps.....	10 00	
Rev. G. Donckele.....	do.....	10 00	
C. E. Redfern.....	2 silver medals supplied for school.....	6 00	
Rev. M. McKimmon.	Travelling expenses.....	7 75	
H. Sitwell.....	4,512 lbs hay.....	45 12	
Rev. G. Donckele.....	Travelling expenses.....	7 50	
Rev. M. McKimmon.	Paid for seed potatoes.....	2 50	
McLaughlin Bros. . . .	1 bale straw.....	1 55	
C. Wilson.....	2,950 fence rails.....	50 35	
Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Co.	Lumber and other supplies.....	162 94	
Victoria "Colonist".	Advertising for laundress for school.....	6 50	
Street & Mobray.....	Fitting up hydraulic ram, water supply for school.....	395 00	
P. McQuade & Son..	Window sashes and other supplies.....	14 00	
W. P. Jaynes.....	Sundry supplies.....	5 25	
Jay & Co.	Seeds supplied.....	5 25	
S. G. Lewis.....	180 lbs soap.....	11 25	
T. N. Hibben & Co. . . .	1 bottle liquid slating.....	2 25	
J. Evans.....	2 hogs.....	7 25	
Sundry parties.....	Freighting supplies for school.....	22 70	
	<i>Kootenay Industrial School.</i>		5,237 52
Rev. W. Coccola.....	Grant to school for 9 months to 30th June, 1891.....	2,437 50	
W. Goodridge.....	Wages as caretaker and for other work at school buildings.....	172 50	
P. Michaud.....	do for carpenter work at school buildings.....	477 75	
P. Quirk.....	do banking school buildings.....	36 00	
W. Doull.....	1 set waggon harness.....	35 00	
J. Weiler.....	Furniture, bedding and other furnishings for school, and freighting.....	1,253 62	
A. & W. Wilson.....	Stoves and furnishings for school.....	91 15	
Col. J. Baker.....	Sundry furnishings and paint supplied.....	129 85	
P. Quirk.....	Digging well and 50 lbs chain for well.....	112 00	
F. P. Armstrong.....	Freighting furnishings for school.....	121 60	
J. T. Galbraith & Bro	Sundry furnishings and hardware supplied, and freighting.....	383 62	
M. Phillips.....	Paid for 1 Gurney furnace and other supplies, and freighting.....	34 00	
Francis (Indian).....	Cutting and hauling firewood for school.....	52 00	
R. Mather.....	Lumber supplied.....	555 10	
E. Kelly.....	5 pair hinges for gates.....	5 00	
N. Hanson.....	Building 2 cellars, erecting laundry, lumber supplied, and freighting.....	1,063 50	
P. Michaud.....	Lumber and hardware supplied.....	39 74	
	<i>Cocqua Leetza Home.</i>		6,999 93
Mrs. Mary E. Rose- brough.....	Grant to Cocqua Leetza Home, September quarter, 1890..	325 00	
Laura Elderkin.....	Grant to Cocqua Leetza Home, December quarter, 1890, and March quarter, 1891.....	650 00	
Lavina Clarke.....	Grant to Cocqua Leetza Home, June quarter, 1891.....	325 00	
C. M. Tate.....	Sundry furnishings supplied.....	1,000 00	
	Total expenditure Industrial Schools.....		25,551 52

BRITISH COLUMBIA—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
INDIAN RESERVE SURVEYS.			
<i>Expenditure under A. H. Green.</i>			
A. Emerson	Wages as first chainman	30 00	
T. Gambling	do second do	38 00	
N. Townsend	do axeman	38 00	
F. Mountain	do do	32 00	
Hum Sing	Wages as cook	24 00	
Jack	do canoe-man	20 00	
A. H. Green	Rations for party	64 35	
Heffren & Murphy ..	Board and lodging, Mr. Green and men	9 00	
A. E. Farrer	do do do	9 00	
C. P. Navigation Co.	Meals supplied on boat to Mr. Green and men	7 50	
Steamer "Alert" ..	Transport of party	40 00	
A. H. Green	Paid for transport	8 00	
J. Bell	Transport of party	20 00	
Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway	do	23 00	
J. McKee	do	17 50	
C. P. Navigation Co.	do	21 00	
			401 35
<i>Expenditure under E. M. Skinner.</i>			
E. M. Skinner	Salary as surveyor, 9 months to 31st March, 1891	1,350 00	
F. A. R. Mountain ..	Wages as axeman	40 00	
P. Jones	do	24 23	
G. Pemberton	do	24 23	
H. Stevens	do	24 23	
E. M. Skinner	Rations for party	88 00	
C. P. Navigation Co.	Passages of Mr. Skinner and party from Fort Simpson to Victoria	140 00	
			1,690 69
<i>Expenditure under F. A. Devereux.</i>			
F. A. Devereux	Salary as surveyor from 28th July, 1890, to 30th June, 1891	1,669 35	
H. E. Boulton	Wages as head chainman	220 00	
W. A. Lomas	do do do	126 66	
J. Curtis	do second do	176 00	
H. Holms	do do do	101 33	
J. E. Bridgeman	do axeman	176 00	
J. W. Edgson	do do	176 00	
J. Begg	do do	101 33	
J. Devereux	do do	241 20	
H. Kelly	do do	101 33	
Jim Lung	do cook	176 00	
J. Mountain	do canoe-man	33 00	
W. Sutton	do do	164 33	
Ted (Indian)	do do and axeman	127 74	
Charlie do	do do	127 74	
R. Morgan	do do	58 66	
Jim Lee	do do	101 33	
F. A. Devereux	Rations for party	819 40	
do	Paid freight charges on provisions	2 50	
J. Smethurst	Transport of camp outfit	4 00	
C. P. Navigation Co.	do party	144 40	
Steamer "B. Bosco- witz"	Freight charges	4 00	
D. D. McIntosh	Repairing canoes	65 65	
A. J. McLellan	do stove and sundry supplies	15 25	
Hudson's Bay Co. ...	Sundry outfit supplies	10 05	
Nicholls & Renouf ..	Axes, brush hooks and other outfit supplies	32 96	
Findlay, Durham & Brodie	Commission for cashing cheque for \$1,000	5 00	
B. C. Canning Co. ...	do and sundry supplies	12 00	
Low Inlet Pack'g Co.	Sundry supplies	3 28	
			4,996 49
Carried forward			7,088 53

BRITISH COLUMBIA—DETAILS—*Concluded.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....		7,088 53
INDIAN RESERVE SURVEYS— <i>Continued.</i>			
<i>Expenditure under O. Fletcher.</i>			
O. Fletcher	Salary as surveyor, May and June, 1891.....	300 00	
F. S. Flint	Wages as first chainman.....	70 64	
E. T. Lomas	do second do.....	69 50	
G. Constable	do second do.....	20 00	
J. W. Carey	do axeman.....	64 50	
D. Allen	do axeman.....	64 50	
F. Stous	do cook.....	64 50	
G. Dester	do axeman.....	2 00	
Indian Charlie	do packer.....	5 25	
do Ben	Wages.....	3 00	
do Chief	Wages of self and interpreter.....	10 00	
O. Fletcher	Paid messenger.....	2 00	
do	Rations for party.....	199 40	
W. Brown	Board of party.....	2 40	
R. A. Collins	do.....	12 00	
Ashcroft Hotel	Board and lodging of party.....	15 00	
Clinton Hotel	do.....	24 00	
D. D. Cullen	do.....	9 00	
Veith & Borland	do.....	9 00	
F. S. Flint	do.....	5 50	
C. P. Navigation Co.	Transport of party.....	149 00	
B.C. Express Co.	do and outfit.....	373 00	
O. Fletcher	Paid for transport.....	7 75	
C. P. Railway Co.	Freight charges.....	70 50	
R. A. Collins	Transport of party.....	10 00	
Indians	do.....	26 50	
E. Humphrey	do.....	5 50	
J. Salmon	do.....	45 00	
G. Dester	do.....	34 50	
F. S. Flint	Paid for transport.....	13 25	
W. B. Gladwin	Freighting supplies.....	35 99	
A. & W. Wilson	Cooking utensils and other outfit supplies.....	20 25	
J. P. Burgess	Making and repairing boxes and pickets supplied.....	16 40	
P. McQuade & Son	Axes, brush hooks and other outfit supplies.....	11 40	
O. Fletcher	Paid for cooking utensils and other outfit.....	10 10	
F. Jeune	Repairing tent.....	7 00	
T. N. Hibben & Co.	Stationery.....	17 85	
O. Fletcher	Paid for telegrams, postage stamps and stationery.....	9 95	
Indian	Hauling wood.....	5 00	
			1,821 13
	Total Expenditure, Surveys.....		8,909 66
INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION.			
P. O'Reilly	Salary as commissioner, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	3,500 00	
A. H. Green	do surveyor do do.....	1,800 00	
H. F. Townsend	Wages as chainman.....	10 00	
A. Tubb	do and axeman.....	250 00	
Philip	Wages as axeman.....	3 75	
Charley	do.....	3 75	
Capt. George	do.....	3 25	
Sing	Wages as cook.....	24 51	
P. O'Reilly	Board allowance.....	45 00	
A. H. Green	do.....	403 75	
do	Paid for provisions.....	0 50	
Fell & Co.	Provisions supplied.....	12 85	
Victoria Transfer Co.	Hack-hire.....	7 50	
A. H. Green	Paid for transport.....	6 00	
	Carried forward.....	6,070 86	

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY—DETAILS.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward	6,070	86		
INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION—Concluded.					
Sewish (Indian).....	Hire of canoe and crew	31	50		
Jim do	do	31	50		
Harry do	do	31	50		
Dept. of Marine	Transport of Commissioner and party	8	00		
C. P. Navigation Co.	do Mr. Green and party	14	00		
C. W. Menton	do do man	5	00		
C. P. Railway Co.	do do man	12	20		
P. McQuade & Son.	Rope, tarpaulins and other outfit supplies	8	38		
A. H. Green	Paid for post office box and supplies for office	9	25		
R. A. Brown	Mats supplied for office	7	75		
Victoria Postmaster.	Postage stamps	20	00		
Richardson & Heatherton	2 tons of coal	16	00		
R. T. Williams.....	Binding Government "Gazette" and mounting maps	4	25		
T. N. Hibben & Co.	1 mounted chart of Vancouver Island and stationery	4	80		
C. Rennie	Keep of Government horses	48	00		
C.P.R. Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	3	05		
Total Expenditure, Indian Reserve Commission.				6,326	04
MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY—ANNUITIES.					
<i>Treaty No. 1.</i>					
			\$	cts.	
F. Ogletree.....	5 chiefs, at \$25.	125	00		
	16 headmen, at \$15	240	00		
	491 Indians, at \$5.	2,455	00		
	Arrears to 25 persons	125	00		
				2,945	09
H. Martineau.....	18 Indians, at \$5.	90	00		
	Arrears to 11 persons	55	00		
				145	00
A. M. Muckle.....	2 chiefs, at \$25.	50	00		
	11 headmen, at \$15	165	00		
	1,847 Indians, at \$5.	9,235	00		
	Arrears to 34 persons	170	00		
				9,620	00
Matilda Asham....	Commutation of annuity, daughter of No. 6, St. Peter's Band.....			50	00
Margaret Holecow..	Arrears for 1885 to 1890, daughter of No. 215, St. Peter's Band.....			30	00
Harriet Fontaine...	Commutation of annuity, stepdaughter of No. 531, St. Peter's Band			50	00
Mary Ann Johnston.	Commutation of annuity, No. 161, Fort Alexander Band			50	00
Angélique Johnston.	Commutation of annuity, No. 91, Fort Alexander Band			50	00
Mrs. Maria Swain ..	Arrears, 1879 to 1890, Fort Alexander Band			60	00
				13,000	00
<i>Treaty No. 2.</i>					
H. Martineau.....	6 chiefs, at \$25.	150	00		
	24 headmen, at \$15	360	00		
	667 Indians, at \$5.	3,335	00		
	Arrears to 9 persons	45	00		
				3,890	00
Joseph Missyahit...	Arrears for 8 persons, 1888 to 1890			120	00
				4,010	00
Carried forward				17,010	00

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward.....					17,010	00
	ANNUITIES—<i>Concluded.</i>						
	<i>Treaty No. 3.</i>						
Jas. McCracken....	13 chiefs, at \$25.....	325	00				
	36 headmen, at \$15.....	540	00				
	807 Indians, at \$5.....	4,035	00				
	Arrears to 12 persons.....	60	00				
				4,960	00		
R. J. N. Pither.....	11 chiefs, at \$25.....	275	00				
	33 headmen, at \$15.....	495	00				
	1,038 Indians, at \$5.....	5,190	00				
	Arrears to 21 persons.....	105	00				
				6,065	00		
John McIntyre.....	5 chiefs, at \$25.....	125	00				
	15 headmen, at \$15.....	225	00				
	872 Indians, at \$5.....	4,360	00				
	Arrears to 18 persons.....	90	00				
				4,800	00		
Maggie Pither....	Arrears, 1874 to 1890, Coutcheeching Band.....				135	00	
						15,960	00
	<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>						
H. Martineau.....	1 headman, at \$15.....	15	00				
	47 Indians, at \$5.....	235	00				
				250	00		
	<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>					250	00
A. Mackay.....	5 chiefs at \$25.....	125	00				
	13 headmen at \$15.....	195	00				
	2,069 Indians at \$5.....	10,345	00				
	Arrears to 20 persons.....	100	00				
				10,765	00		
J. Reader.....	4 chiefs at \$25.....	100	00				
	11 headmen at \$15.....	165	00				
	933 Indians at \$5.....	4,665	00				
	Arrears to 9 persons.....	45	00				
				4,975	00		
Margaret Jane Buck	Commutation of annuity No. 69, Moose Lake Band.....				50	00	
Philemon Budd....	Commutation of annuity No. 116, Cumberland Band.....				50	00	
Margaret Mackay...	Commutation of annuity No. 110, Cumberland Band.....				50	00	
Margaret Saunders..	Arrears for 1883-84 for 2 persons, and 1885 to 1890 for herself, Pas Band.....	50	00				
	Commutation of annuity No. 41, Pas Band..	50	00				
				100	00		
Mary J. Cochrane...	do do daughter of No. 24, Fisher River Band.....				50	00	
						16,040	00
	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.						
	<i>Treaty No. 1.</i>					49,260	00
Hudson Bay Co.....	1 double waggon, 1 breaking plough, 1 set harness.....			134	00		
F. Ogletree.....	Blacksmiths' repairs.....			39	45		
J. H. Ashdown.....	2 brands.....			3	00		
						176	45
	<i>Treaty No. 2.</i>						
Hudson Bay Co.....	Contract supplies.....			348	31		
J. H. Ashdown.....	1 brand.....			1	50		
						349	81
	Carried forward.....					526	26

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward		526 26
	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Concluded.		
	<i>Treaty No. 3.</i>		
R. Mosher.....	Freight on 3 mills.....	4 50	
J. McCracken.....	Pair ox-bows.....	1 50	
Hudson Bay Co.....	Contract supplies.....	224 61	
J. H. Ashdown.....	3 brands.....	4 50	235 11
	<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>		
Hudson Bay Co.....	Contract supplies.....		8 23
	<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>		
Hudson Bay Co.....	Contract supplies.....		450 66
			1,220 26
	SEED GRAIN.		
	<i>Treaty No. 1.</i>		
Hudson Bay Co.....	Barley, wheat, potatoes, &c.....	103 95	
Robt. Evans & Co.....	Contract supplies.....	25 04	
Colin McIvor.....	Potatoes.....	48 00	
E. Mortlock.....	Barley.....	17 16	
		194 15	
	LESS—Contributed by St. Peter's Band to pay for seed	23 95	170 20
	<i>Treaty No. 2.</i>		
Stewart Bros.....	Carting and storing grain.....	2 50	
Robt. Evans & Co.....	Contract supplies.....	2 03	4 53
	<i>Treaty No. 3.</i>		
Robt. Evans & Co..	Contract supplies.....	32 03	
Hudson Bay Co.....	Oats, wheat, &c.....	37 26	
Sister Hamel.....	Corn.....	4 50	
R. J. N. Pither.....	Carting seed grain.....	0 50	
J. Gardner.....	Oats.....	1 30	
C. Lewis.....	Freighting grain.....	5 25	
Wm. Neal.....	do seed grain.....	6 75	
Charles Laverdure.....	do seed potatoes.....	35 00	
Hudson Bay Co.....	Contract supplies.....	240 96	
Wilson & Neal.....	Freighting seed grain.....	7 00	371 45
	<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>		
Robt. Evans & Co..	Contract supplies.....		0 30
	<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>		
Hudson Bay Co.....	Contract supplies.....	633 67	
do	Transport of seed grain.....	48 90	
Henry Prince.....	Corn.....	8 00	
Robt. Evans & Co..	Contract supplies.....	9 49	700 06
	Carried forward.....		1,246 54

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward			1,246	54
	SEED GRAIN—Concluded.				
	Items not Distributed.				
W. T. Lonsdale	2 bushels corn for distribution	6	00		
E. McColl	Freight on seeds	28	99		
				34	99
	CATTLE AND PIGS.				
	Treaty No. 5.			1,281	53
Hudson Bay Co.	Forwarding a cow to Moose Lake Band			11	16
	SUPPLIES FOR DESTITUTE INDIANS.				
	Treaty No. 1.				
G. F. & J. Galt	Contract supplies	418	27		
Hudson Bay Co.	Provisions to destitute Indians	55	31		
do	Contract supplies	2,364	43		
L. Leuret	Freighting medicines	4	00		
J. C. Gordon	Medicines	279	59		
T. A. Newman	Provisions and blankets for Indian councillors	107	06		
W. J. Mitchell	Medicines	28	59		
R. H. Gilhuly	do	42	99		
J. A. F. D'Eschambault	do for sick Indians	5	00		
Can. Pac. Railway Co	Fare of released Indian prisoner	1	40		
F. Ogletree	Medicines and provisions for destitute Indians	6	50		
				3,313	14
	Treaty No. 2.				
W. J. Mitchell	Medicines	109	31		
J. C. Gordon	do	87	76		
Hudson Bay Co.	Contract supplies	1,167	41		
Charles Wood	Provisions to destitute Indian	9	00		
Hudson Bay Co.	Freighting supplies	3	00		
				1,376	48
	Treaty No. 3.				
W. J. Mitchell	Medicines	242	27		
E. Gauvreau, M.D.	200 vaccine points	10	24		
Hudson Bay Co.	Contract supplies	5,321	03		
A. F. Carmichael	Hay	18	00		
Wm. Neal	Freighting provisions	3	00		
F. C. Cornish	do do	1	25		
Hudson Bay Co.	do and provisions	15	14		
Can. Pac. Railway	Freight on supplies	40	74		
				5,651	67
	Treaty No. 4.				
Hudson Bay Co.	Contract supplies	132	25	132	25
	Treaty No. 5.				
Hudson Bay Co.	Provisions	52	10		
W. J. Mitchell	Medicines	113	75		
Hudson Bay Co.	Contract supplies	5,543	48		
Gregoire	Freighting clothing	1	28		
	Carried forward			10,473	54

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....		
	SUPPLIES FOR DESTITUTE INDIANS— <i>Con.</i>		
	<i>Treaty No. 5—Concluded.</i>		
North West Nav. Co.	Freight on supplies	2 25	
J. Reader	Freighting fish and medicine.....	9 25	
J. C. Gordon	Medicines	117 00	
W. T. McHaffie	Freighting medicines	2 25	
C. J. Bouchette.....	Medicine	2 96	
W. C. King	Dispensing medicine for December quarter.....	15 00	5,856 32
	<i>Items not Distributed.</i>		
A. Stewart, M.D. ...	Vaccine points	15 00	
E. Gauvreau, M.D. ...	do	25 20	40 20
	CLOTHING.		
	<i>Treaty No. 1.</i>		
Can. Pac. Railway ..	Freight	9 74	
Dept. of Justice	Triennial clothing manufactured in Kingston penitentiary.....	793 50	803 24
	<i>Treaty No. 2.</i>		
Can. Pac. Railway ..	Freight	18 23	
Dept. of Justice	Triennial clothing	685 05	
North-West Nav. Co.	Freight to the Narrows.....	4 10	
Stewart Bros.....	Cartage on clothing	1 50	708 88
	<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>		
Can. Pac. Railway ..	Freight	17 96	
Dept. of Justice	Triennial clothing	752 30	
H. Hodgins	Freighting 3 cases.....	2 50	772 76
	DAY SCHOOLS.		
	<i>Treaty No. 1.</i>		
Miss H. McKenzie..	East St. Peters, Protestant-- Salary as teacher for 12 months, to 30th June, 1891.	246 00	
	Arrears for 15 months ..	99 00	
Miss K. McKenzie..	Muckle's Creek, salary as teacher, 12 months to 30th June, 1891 ..	297 58	
Geo. L. Haskard....	North St. Peters, salary as teacher, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	257 73	
Mrs. J. B. Gauthier.	Rosseau River, salary as teacher, 12 months to 30th June, 1891 ..	300 00	
A. W. Kincaid.....	Fort Alexander, Protestant, salary as teacher, 12 months to 30th June, 1891 ..	300 00	
Leo. Schanus.	Fort Alexander, Roman Catholic, salary as teacher, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	298 79	
Miss R. Chevrefils..	East St. Peters, salary as teacher, 12 months to 30th June, 1891 ..	300 00	
Bessie Walker.....	Portage la Prairie, grant for boarding school and salary as teacher to 30th June, 1891.....	639 93	
Rev. H. Cochrane..	South St. Peters, grant and salary as teacher for 12 months to 30th June, 1891 ..	387 00	
	Carried forward.....	3,126 03	

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	3,126 03	
DAY SCHOOLS—Continued.			
<i>Treaty No. 1—Concluded.</i>			
*Sister Hamel	St. Boniface, grant for 9 months to March 31, 1891.....	2,233 19	
Alex. K. Black.....	Brokenhead River, salary as teacher for 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	298 79	
W. H. Dallas.....	Fort Alexander, salary as teacher, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	300 00	
Geo. W. Gow.....	Netley Creek, salary as teacher, December quarter.....	33 30	
Mrs. J. M. Gow.....	do do 3 months, March quarter.....	75 00	
G. F. & J. Galt.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	424 20	
Ferguson & Co.....	Slates, &c.....	7 80	
Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	45 21	
Morkill & Whitworth.....	Lumber.....	12 01	
J. B. Gauthier.....	Repairing buildings.....	6 00	
Brown & Rutherford.....	School furniture.....	42 05	
F. Ogletree.....	Repairs to buildings.....	10 06	
A. W. Kincaid.....	Stovepipes, &c.....	2 60	
Robt. Moncrief.....	Building schoolhouse.....	544 00	
A. D'Auteuil.....	Stovepipes, zinc, &c.....	4 35	
John Williams.....	Repairs to schoolhouse.....	45 00	
John Ward.....	School furniture.....	47 00	
S. H. Ward.....	Freighting school supplies.....	1 25	
Hugh Black.....	Moving schoolhouse to new site, Netley Creek.....	100 00	
James Smith.....	Repairs to building.....	15 00	
Wm. Moore.....	Carpenter work.....	28 30	
John K. Knaws.....	Stove, locks, &c.....	14 35	
Robinson & Co.....	Lumber.....	30 06	
Thos. Peebles.....	Carting school furniture.....	4 00	
J. J. Walterhouse.....	Desks.....	27 60	
			7,482 15
<i>Treaty No. 2.</i>			
J. H. Adam.....	Waterhen River, salary as teacher, and grant for 15 months Travelling expenses.....	743 36 76 40	
John Moor.....	Lake St. Martin, salary as teacher, 15 months to 30th June, 1891.....	375 00	
C. Saunderson.....	Little Saskatchewan, salary as teacher, 15 months to 30th June, 1891.....	375 00	
Wm. Anderson.....	Lower Fairford, salary as teacher, 15 months to 30th June, 1891.....	375 00	
Rev. Geo. Bruce.....	Upper Fairford, salary as teacher, 15 months to 30th June, 1891.....	375 00	
J. Favel.....	Ebb and Flow Lake, salary as teacher, 15 months to 30th June, 1891.....	375 00	
Wm. Coutu.....	Lake Manitoba, salary as teacher and grant to boarding school, 15 months to 30th June, 1891.....	386 68	
E. Maloney.....	Crane River, salary as teacher for 9 months.....	182 38	
Ferguson & Co.....	Slates, &c.....	7 20	
E. C. Gurney & Co.....	Stoves, pipes, &c.....	40 76	
North-West Navigation Co.....	Freighting lumber, &c.....	25 91	
Stewart Bros.....	Carting supplies.....	1 50	
Hudson Bay Co.....	Contract supplies.....	435 27	
Kahkeewayah.....	Building addition to school.....	19 35	
Wm. Coutu.....	P. Lavalle's travelling expenses.....	25 00	
Hudson Bay Co.....	Fixtures for schools and freight.....	44 71	
			3,863 52
	Carried forward.....		11,345 67

* June quarter charged to Industrial school vote. See page 53.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....		11,345 67
	DAY SCHOOLS—Continued.		
	<i>Treaty No. 3.</i>		
John Hill.....	Lac Seul, salary as teacher, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.	300 00	
R. B. Grant.....	Assabaska do do do	297 72	
W. C. R. Garrioch..	Wabuskung do September quarter, 1891.....	48 80	
Edward Holmes....	Long Sault do do	75 00	
Wm. Wood.....	Little Forks do to 30th June, 1891.....	250 38	
H. I. Johns.....	Wabigon do for 12 mos., to 30th June, 1891, arrears for 3 mos.....	319 90	
Geo Prewer.....	Frenchman's Head, salary as teacher, September quarter, 1891.....	59 52	
Jas. O. Fitzpatrick..	Coutcheeching, salary as teacher, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	315 00	
Robert Miles.....	Hungry Hall, salary as teacher, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	300 00	
Robert Gill.....	Manitou Rapids, salary as teacher, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	298 30	
W. Geo. Gow.....	White Fish Bay, salary as teacher, 9 months to 30th June, 1891.....	211 50	
D. E. Spence.....	Islington, salary as teacher, 9 months to 30th June, 1891..	225 00	
Walter J. Southam..	Long Sault do do do	225 00	
H. Kelly.....	Grassy Narrows do do do	225 00	
D. W. Wood.....	Wabuskung do do do	225 00	
Rev. J. H. Pritchard	Lac Seul do 6 months do	80 10	
Robt. Mosher.....	Freighting school furniture.....	13 73	
Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	765 31	
Charles Perritt.....	School furniture.....	30 00	
Ferguson & Co.....	Slates, &c.....	8 30	
Geo. Prewer.....	Travelling expenses.....	33 45	
James A. McQuatt..	Stovepipes, &c.....	1 15	
S. McKay.....	Building school house.....	450 00	
Wm. Hall.....	Freighting stationery.....	3 00	
Hudson Bay Co.....	Glass, spikes, &c., paid Indians repairing house.....	11 52	
F. C. Cornish.....	Charges on stationery and making benches.....	10 05	
R. J. N. Pither.....	Rent of schoolhouse.....	30 00	
Wm. Wood.....	Freighting biscuits.....	6 00	
E. & C. Gurney Co..	Stovepipes, &c.....	2 31	
E. McColl.....	Elbows, express, &c.....	2 25	
Western Lumber Co.	Lumber for desks.....	24 44	
	<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>		4,840 73
Rev. J. A. Dupont..	Pine Creek, salary as teacher, and grant to boarding school for 15 months.....	1,262 36	
Ferguson & Co.....	Slates.....	1 80	
Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	60 27	
	<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>		1,324 43
G. Garrioch.....	Cross Lake, salary as teacher, 18 months to 30th June, 1891	436 25	
C. J. Bouchette....	Norway House do do do	468 00	
Adrian Neison.....	Hollow Water River, salary as teacher, 12 months to 31st March, 1891.....	240 00	
Douglas Allen.....	Black River, salary as teacher, 12 mos. to 30th June, 1891.	300 00	
Thos. Hart.....	The Pas, salary as teacher, 12 months to 31st March, 1891.	286 38	
C. J. Pritchard.....	Big Eddy, salary as teacher, 15 months to 30th June, 1891.	387 00	
W. Geo. Gow.....	Grand Rapids, salary as teacher, June quarter, 1891....	44 38	
W. Wood.....	Jack Head, salary as teacher, 12 months to 30th June, 1891	299 16	
Edward Eves.....	Rossville, salary as teacher, September quarter, 1891....	26 25	
F. A. Disbrowe.....	Poplar and Berens River, salary as teacher, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	250 92	
T. J. Emerson.....	Fisher River, salary as teacher, June quarter, 1891.....	75 00	
	Carried forward.....	2,813,34	17,510 83

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	2,813 34	17,510 83
	DAY SCHOOL— <i>Con.</i>		
	<i>Treaty No. 5—Concluded.</i>		
Robt. Bear	Chemawawin, salary as teacher, 9 mos. to 30th June, 1891	231 00	
Jas. Settee	Grand Rapids, salary as teacher, 6 mos. to 31st Mch., 1891	186 00	
S. D. Gaudin	Norway House, salary as teacher, March quarter, 1891....	75 00	
H. S. Herse	Fisher River, salary as teacher, 9 mos. to 31st Mch., 1891.	225 00	
J. E. Bruce	Berens River, salary as teacher, March quarter, 1891	59 91	
Charles French	do do June do	16 26	
Brown & Rutherford	School furniture	114 28	
Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies delivered under contract	903 43	
J. Reader	Freighting biscuits; repairs to school	84 63	
Wm. Wood	Making blackboard; window glass	3 10	
Ferguson & Co	Slates	4 40	
J. H. Ashdown	Lock, hinges, &c.	1 25	
W. P. McHaffie	Freighting school furniture	8 73	
E. & C. Gurney Co.	Stove and freight	14 03	
Hudson Bay Co.....	Repairing stove	7 00	
Douglas Allen	Making blackboard, &c.	4 30	
			4,751 66
	<i>Items not Distributed.</i>		
Dept. Public Printing and Stationery	Account for stationery and printing	902 97	
E. McColl	Freight on stationery, school returns, &c.	27 94	
			930 91
	INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.		
	<i>The Washakade Home, Elkhorn.</i>		23,193 40
Rev. E. F. Wilson	Grant for maintenance, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	3,258 10	
do	For expenditure in furnishing	1,548 64	
P. Lamont	Illustrated papers	5 26	
W. Wilson	Wall paper inkstands, freight	30 55	
Robt. M. Combe	Crockery, &c.	6 40	
Jas. Broadley	Chairs, tubs, tools, &c.	13 75	
A. Whitelaw	Tableware	7 60	
John Hume	Papering rooms, bookshelves	7 50	
Bishop Furniture Co.	Chairs, tables, shelves, &c.	59 00	
Banfield & McKei- chan	1 square carpet	25 00	
Rev. E. F. Wilson	Expenditure on buildings and equipment	2,500 00	
			7,461 80
	<i>St. Paul's or Rupert's Land.</i>		
Rev. W. A. Bunnan	Grant for maintenance, for 12 months to 30th June, 1891..	5,593 28	
do	Paid for labour	441 34	
Angus Brown	Lime	31 10	
Alex. Black	Lumber	16 32	
Jas. Lewis	Work on building, plastering	310 62	
Wm. Dixon	do	7 50	
Alex. McBeth	Building stone	5 00	
J. H. Ashdown	Cement, &c.	213 40	
Skead & Graham	Nails, &c.	75 58	
D. E. Sprague	Lumber, &c.	2,154 54	
Aikens, Culver & Co.	Professional services	17 00	
Thos. Fiddler	Ferrying sand	2 75	
C. & W. Plaxton	Plumbers' supplies	10 70	
Wm. Halpenny	Brick	76 14	
Geo. Wood & Co.	Nails, tar paper, zinc, &c.	73 67	
G. F. Stephens & Co.	Paint	115 58	
Archibald & Howell	Frame building for printing house	100 00	
Massey & Co.	Windmill, tank, tower pipe, &c.	740 55	
	Carried forward.....	9,985 05	7,461 80

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward	9,985 07	7,461 80
	INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—Con.		
	<i>St. Paul's or Rupert's Land—Con.</i>		
J. G. Robinson.....	Pump and pipe.....	25 00	
T. H. Maxwell.....	Boring well.....	189 00	10,199 07
	<i>St. Boniface.</i>		
Sisters of Charity...	Furniture, stoves and general equipment.....	890 98	
J. L. Wells.....	Plumbing, &c.....	77 14	
Ed. Guilbault.....	Stovepipes, fitting, &c.....	65 50	
F. E. Verge.....	Carpets, towels, &c.....	117 03	
F. P. O. Allaire.....	Lumber for cupboards.....	13 33	
Dick, Banning & Co.	do.....	7 94	
Western Woollen Mills.....	10 pairs blankets.....	32 50	
Brown & Rutherford	School furniture.....	39 31	
Hudson Bay Co.....	Duck.....	18 40	
R. J. Whittle & Co.	Blankets, ticking, &c.....	93 30	
W. Grundy.....	1 organ.....	150 00	
John D. Burt & Co.	1 sewing machine.....	55 00	
Rublec, Riddell & Co.	Apples.....	8 00	
Archbishop Taché.....	Building material and wages.....	1,556 65	
* Sister Hamel.....	Grant for maintenance, June quarter, 1891.....	1,603 27	
C. and N. Plaxton.....	Heating apparatus for building.....	1,800 00	
E. McColl.....	Purchased building material, wages, &c..... \$10,443 35		
	Less—Charged in 1889-90..... 2,000 00		
		8,443 35	14,971 70
	<i>Items not Distributed.</i>		
Dept. P. P. and Stationery.....	Printing account.....		13 30
	GENERAL EXPENSES.		32,645 87
E. McColl.....	Salary, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	2,200 00	
L. J. A. Leveque.....	do do.....	1,300 00	
Emile Jean.....	do do.....	807 51	
Miss F. McIntosh.....	do do.....	540 00	
G. T. Orton, M.D.....	do do.....	799 98	
Mrs. M. Macdougall.....	do do.....	144 00	
A. M. Muckle.....	do do.....	900 00	
F. Ogletree.....	do do.....	1,050 00	
R. J. N. Pither.....	do do.....	1,000 00	
J. McIntyre.....	do do.....	900 00	
N. Chastellaine.....	do do.....	250 00	
H. Martineau.....	do do.....	1,000 00	
J. Reader.....	do do.....	1,000 00	
A. Mackay.....	do do.....	1,000 00	
J. McCracken.....	Salary, 10 months to 30th April, 1891.....	833 30	
T. Hanson, M.D.....	do 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	1,000 00	
F. C. Cornish.....	do 9 do.....	750 01	
J. H. Adam.....	Dispensing medicines, Waterhen River, 12 months to 31st March, 1891.....	60 00	
Rev. Geo. Bruce.....	do Upper Fairford, 12 months to 31st March, 1891.....	120 00	
Rev. L. Lebret.....	do Fort Alexander, 12 months to 31st March, 1891.....	120 00	
W. P. McHaffie.....	do Fisher River, 9 months to 31st March, 1891.....	90 00	
W. C. King.....	do Moose Lake, 12 months to 31st March, 1891.....	60 00	
	Carried forward.....	15,924 80	

* September, December and March quarters changed to Day Schools vote. See page 50.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	15,924 80	
GENERAL EXPENSES—Con.			
Mrs. E. M. Hines...	Dispensing medicines, The Pas, 7 months to 31st March, 1891.....	68 00	
C. J. Bouchette.....	do Norway House, 15 months to 31st March, 1891.....	150 00	
G. McCrum.....	do Cumberland, three years, 1st Jan., 1888, to 31st Dec., 1890.....	360 00	
A. M. Muckle.....	Rent allowance, 12 months to 30th June.....	200 00	
F. Ogletree.....	do do.....	200 00	
H. Martineau.....	do do.....	200 00	
R. J. N. Pither.....	do do.....	200 00	
J. McIntyre.....	do do.....	200 00	
A. Mackay.....	do do.....	200 00	
J. Reader.....	do do.....	200 00	
Hudson Bay Co.....	Rent of Winnipeg office for 12 months to 30th June.....	600 00	
A. Mackay.....	Travelling expenses.....	329 95	
T. Hanson, M.D.....	do.....	1,151 00	
R. J. N. Pither.....	do.....	702 08	
A. M. Muckle.....	do.....	555 25	
F. Ogletree.....	do.....	609 45	
E. McColl.....	Travelling expenses..... \$1,537 96		
do.....	LESS—Advance charged in 1889-90 1,000 00		
		537 96	
do.....	Advance for travelling expenses, season of 1890.....	1,000 00	
J. McCracken.....	Travelling expenses.....	397 10	
H. Martineau.....	do.....	1,101 40	
G. T. Orton, M.D.....	do for medical attendance outside limits of Treaty No. 1.....	1,891 85	
J. Reader.....	do.....	1,235 12	
F. C. Cornish.....	do.....	279 83	
Lake Winnipeg Transportation Co.....	Transport of agent McKay and assistant.....	625 00	
J. McIntyre.....	Travelling expenses.....	490 49	
Hudson Bay Co.....	J. McIntyre's travelling expenses.....	52 50	
W. P. Shaw.....	2 canoes, 1 each for agents Martineau and Reader, 1 canoe and sail for Supt. McColl.....	289 00	
Ferguson & Co.....	Ink, &c.....	9 55	
Hudson Bay Co.....	Sundry supplies and services.....	354 32	
Wishart Furniture Co.....	Cupboard, Berens River, for holding medicines.....	21 52	
R. J. N. Pither.....	1 tent, \$17.10; post office box rent, \$8.....	25 10	
Bell Telephone Co.....	12 months' rent, Winnipeg office, to 1st August, 1891.....	50 00	
Henderson Directory.....	1 gazetter.....	5 00	
F. Ogletree.....	Paid for cleaning wheat, &c., telegrams.....	65 27	
H. Martineau.....	Postage stamps.....	15 02	
Wm. Simpson.....	Expenses in case Regina vs. Thomas.....	175 00	
Geo. Tusker.....	Cutting wheat.....	159 22	
Walter Weedmack.....	do.....	74 95	
John Cameron.....	do.....	316 63	
Stewart Bros.....	Freight on canoe for agent Reader.....	5 00	
North-West Navigation Line.....	do do Martineau, towing yacht during treaty payments.....	8 50	
Thos. Spence.....	Annuity clerk, salary and expenses, \$173.10; less paid by agent McCracken, \$108.....	65 10	
L. J. A. Levéque.....	Contingencies..... \$ 94 32		
E. McColl.....	do..... 265 49		
		359 81	
Norbert Agoché.....	Farm labour.....	31 75	
Antoine Agoché.....	do.....	28 50	
Napeecash.....	do.....	79 70	
Young Kaudway-waygeezick.....	do.....	5 50	
	Carried forward.....	31,606 22	

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY—DETAILS—*Concluded.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	31,606 22	.....
	GENERAL EXPENSES— <i>Con.</i>		
Napoléon Hayden...	Farm labour.....	84 25	
John Hayden.....	Looking after wood cut by Indians.....	203 95	
S. Jonassons.....	Transport of agent McKay and assistant.....	140 00	
Aikens, Culver & Co.	Legal services.....	69 20	
F. Ogletree.....	Telegrams.....	4 45	
J. McCracken.....	Repairing canoe.....	3 00	
National M ^T g Co....	1 ensign, agent Martineau.....	4 31	
Herbert Sturton.....	Farm labour.....	64 60	
T. A. Newman.....	do.....	76 21	
John P. Baskerville.	Threshing, 2,468 bush. wheat.....	111 06	
J. B. Gauthier.....	Work in granary.....	4 37	
Kaypaymint.....	Farm labour.....	5 25	
Shammon.....	do.....	7 00	
Thomas.....	do.....	7 00	
O. Lambert.....	Hauling agent Martineau's yacht to winter quarters.....	12 00	
Robt. Baskerville...	Carting wheat.....	25 00	
O'Hara & Weedmark	Boarding men and horses while threshing.....	29 70	
Malcolm Cameron...	Building store-house at Swan Lake.....	350 00	
D. Caswell.....	Threshing 1,292 bush. wheat.....	51 68	
Thos. Peebles.....	Services as constable <i>re</i> Alex. Colborne.....	17 95	
F. C. Cornish.....	Freight on stationery, repairing fence, allowance for fuel..	8 25	
J. Reader.....	Carrying mail.....	16 75	
M. Campbell.....	Boarding men and teams, Swan Lake.....	15 00	
Arthur C. Hawkins...	Threshing 740 bush. of wheat.....	33 30	
C. P. Railway.....	Freight on stationery, \$42.21; removal expenses, Agent Cornish, \$72.75.....	117 96	
J. R. McLeod.....	Expenses as detective in liquor cases.....	410 00	
R. L. Tupper.....	Annuity clerk, 69 days' salary and expenses, \$249.40; less advance, \$78.....	171 40	
Connell & Burke....	Horse-hire for Supt. McColl.....	64 00	
Jas. Hy. Sharpen....	Farm labour.....	26 50	
J. C. Quinn.....	do.....	95 73	
A. M. Muckle.....	Postage stamps.....	10 00	
J. S. Telfer.....	Farm labour.....	113 25	
Telfer & Oliver.....	Threshing 1,100 bushels.....	125 00	
Henry Similick.....	Farm labour.....	16 00	
Thos. Hoosack.....	do.....	8 75	
Chief Short Bear...	do.....	3 00	
Okeemahiviniér....	do.....	4 00	
Machat.....	do.....	4 00	
P a p a h m a i q u a y w e e - t u n g	do.....	4 00	
K a h k a h u s k u s h ' s S o n .	do.....	4 00	
K a y p a y t a s i c k	do.....	4 00	
A n e m u a y w a y	do.....	4 00	
A s i n c o p e	do.....	4 00	
K a y k a y p a y a h i s i n - g e e z i c k	do.....	4 00	
W a b a n n a q u e t	do.....	4 00	
J a h k o o k o o n a s e	do.....	6 00	
W m . P r i n c e	do.....	6 00	
F a b i s s o o g e z h i c a b i t ..	do.....	7 00	
J o s e p h P r i n c e	do.....	6 00	
P e t e r P r i n c e	do.....	7 50	
W r i g h t & C o	2 sets dog harness for Agent McKay.....	28 35	
Dept. Public Print- ing and Stationery.	Printing and stationery.....	472 41	
			34,675 35
	Total Expenditure, Manitoba Superintendency.....		160,966 71

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.			
<i>Annuities.</i>			
W. S. Grant	For the following payments to Indians—		
	1 chief	25 00	
	4 headmen.	60 00	
	208 Indians	1,040 00	
	Arrears, 5 persons	25 00	
			1,150 00
<i>Agricultural Implements.</i>			
J. M. Garland	24 milks pans supplied under contract.....	3 72	
J. P. Esmonde.....	Implements supplied under contract.....	5 95	
Smith & Ferguson.....	150 lbs. nails.....	6 30	
Hudson Bay Co.....	Implements supplied under contract.....	24 61	
Dom. Express Co.....	Express charges	0 35	
J. A. Kerr.....	2 sets stock and dies, 1 bellows, 1 vise, 1 tuyere iron, 1 sledge handle	40 90	
Can. Pac. Ry.....	Freight on supplies.....	1 68	
			83 51
<i>Seed.</i>			
Robt. Evans & Co.....	Small supplies of seed.....		10 24
<i>Cattle and Pigs.</i>			
McIntosh Bros.....	1 Thoroughbred polled Angus Bull.....		150 00
<i>Supplies to Destitute Indians.</i>			
Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies delivered under contract	830 42	
A. Macdonald	do do	27 38	
J. M. Garland	do do	156 25	
Ogilvie Milling Co.....	167 sacks flour do	362 39	
Levi Thomson	7,500 lbs. beef do	421 87	
Indians.....	3,222 lbs. do and freighting.....	184 15	
T. & J. N. Andrews & Co.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	112 87	
Rosamond Milling Co	do do	37 00	
W. G. Pettingell.....	Medicines, &c.	47 77	
Can. Pac. Ry.....	Freight on supplies	7 85	
Timming & Hoskins.....	Sundry small supplies	12 46	
Jas. Conn	Building supplies.....	100 12	
Robt. Martin	Medicines, &c.	18 10	
Crawford & Co.....	Machine oil.....	4 80	
Joseph Leggatt.....	Beef	39 38	
E. W. Stewart.....	do	37 95	
Child & Gallagher.....	do	5 20	
W. Dixon.....	do	43 67	
W. Chew	do	55 28	
W. Johnston.....	do	30 19	
Henry Rowe.....	do	30 03	
Robt. Mitchell	do	37 84	
David Gourigny.....	do	19 52	
J. D. Sibbald & Co.....	Bacon and flour	7 05	
J. A. Kerr.....	Sundry small supplies	12 25	
			2,641 79
<i>Day Schools.</i>			
Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	3 63	
J. M. Garland.....	do do	2 20	
G. F. & J. Galt.....	do do	27 68	
			33 51
	Carried forward.....		4,069 05

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.—Continued.			
	Brought forward		4,069 05
<i>Farm Wages.</i>			
J. C. Talfourd	Wages, 12 months to 30th June, 1891	480 00	
Chas. Rider	do do do	120 00	
Eaksicna	do	26 14	
			626 14
<i>Farm Maintenance.</i>			
Stroud Bros	12 lbs baking powder, delivered under contract	3 30	
Hudson Bay Co.	Sundry supplies do do	76 66	
A. Macdonald	do do do	34 02	
J. P. Esmonde	1 axe do do	0 85	
Ogilvie Milling Co. .	16'80 sacks flour do do	36 46	
Levi Thomson	1,215 lbs beef do do	68 34	
Smith, Ferguson & Co	Sundry supplies do do	1 22	
			220 85
<i>General Expenses.</i>			
W. S. Grant	Salary as agent, for 12 months to 30th June, 1891	1,200 00	
W. S. Grant	Travelling expenses	82 95	
Jack's Son	Mail carrier, 11 months to 31st May, 1891	55 00	
G. Johnson, M.D.	Medical attendance	30 00	
Stroud Bros	12 lbs baking powder, delivered under contract	3 30	
Hudson Bay Co.	Sundry supplies do do	91 78	
A. Macdonald	do do do	34 20	
J. P. Esmonde	1 axe do do	0 85	
Ogilvie Milling Co. .	16'20 sacks flour do do	35 15	
A. C. Patterson	Inspecting scales, &c.	16 05	
Levi Thomson	Beef, delivered under contract	68 35	
Smith, Ferguson & Co	Sundries do do	3 25	
Can. Pac. Railway ..	Freight on stationery	6 49	
J. M. Garland	3 stove brushes, delivered under contract	0 90	
S. & H. Borbridge ..	Supplies, do do	3 85	
R. Lee	1 set single harness	18 00	
R. Crawford	Postage stamps	4 84	
A. G. Thomson	Pipes and zinc	4 50	
W. F. Johnston	Horse-shoeing and repairs	6 85	
Indians	Prizes awarded at agricultural exhibitions	23 75	
Dept. P.P. & Stat'y.	Stationery	20 44	
"N. W. Farmer"	Subscription	1 00	
W. Dixon	Castrating calves	9 50	
			1,721 00
<i>Buildings.</i>			
Crawford & Co.	43 lights glass, 10 lbs putty, and 25 bushels lime	20 35	
Big Darkness	Hauling 3 loads sand and 25 bushels lime	3 75	
Geo. Cole	9 days lathing, &c., agent's kitchen	24 75	
S. V. Bray	Lumber, &c.	10 58	
			59 43
	Total Expenditure, Assiniboine Agency		6,696 47

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
BATTLEFORD AGENCY.			
<i>Annuities.</i>			
P. J. Williams.....	For the following payments to Indians—		
	3 chiefs	75 00	
	2 headmen.....	30 00	
	880 Indians.....	4,400 00	
	Arrears.....	140 00	4,645 00
<i>Agricultural Implements.</i>			
J. P. Esmonde.....	Axes delivered under contract.....	25 50	
J. H. Ashdown.....	125 lbs. chain.....	11 72	
Massey & Co.	3 rake arm forks and express charges.....	4 00	
Mahaffey & Clinkskill	Express charges on supplies.....	4 47	
A. Macdonald.....	Freighting.....	24 30	
Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	286 56	
N. L. Piper & Son..	2 pumps.....	52 70	
Canadian Pacific Ry.	Freight.....	16 87	
Leeson & Scott.....	Express charges.....	0 85	426 97
<i>Seed.</i>			
Leeson & Scott.....	Express charges on seed.....	13 10	
Robt. Evans & Co...	Seed delivered under contract.....	15 29	
A. Macdonald.....	Freighting.....	1 75	30 14
<i>Cattle and Pigs.</i>			
S. Warden.....	1 Durham bull.....	150 00	
Bruce & Lawson.....	1 shorthorn bull.....	150 00	300 00
<i>Supplies to Destitute Indians.</i>			
Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	2,562 62	
A. Macdonald.....	do do.....	3,892 77	
J. M. Garland.....	do do.....	675 28	
Ogilvie Milling Co..	576 sacks flour delivered under contract.....	1,768 32	
W. H. Sinclair.....	26,099 lbs. beef do.....	1,826 93	
do.....	1 cow to replace cattle condemned and killed for beef.....	40 00	
Prince Bros.....	500 sacks flour delivered under contract.....	1,476 00	
Mahaffey & Clinkskill	Sundry small supplies.....	22 22	
Rosamond Woolen Co	Clothing supplied under contract.....	92 50	
Herbert Applegarth.	Cattle killed for beef.....	220 00	
Bobt. Wyld.....	Beef delivered under contract.....	85 50	
Indians.....	do do.....	280 00	
Timing & Hoskins..	200 lbs. salt.....	8 50	
J. B. Mercer.....	Medicines.....	84 32	
W. G. Pettingell....	do.....	128 12	
A. Macdonald.....	Freighting supplies.....	104 13	
Jas. Ross.....	do.....	1 01	
Canadian Pacific Ry.	Freight on supplies.....	97 31	
Mahaffey & Clinkskill	Freighting clothing.....	0 35	13,365 88
<i>Day Schools.</i>			
Minnie McConnell..	Teacher, Stony, 6 mos. to 31st December, 1890.....	150 00	
Rev. H. Vachon....	do Sweet Grass (R. C.), 3 mos. to 30th Sept., 1890..	75 00	
John Pritchard....	do do 9 mos. to 30th June, 1891..	225 00	
D. D. McDonald....	do Thunder Child (P.), 9 mos. to 31st March, 1891..	225 00	
J. Dandelin.....	do do (R.C.), 3 mos. to 30th June, 1891..	75 00	
L. Cochyn.....	do do (R.C.), 3 mos. to 31st Mar., 1891..	75 00	
W. R. Taylor.....	do do (P.), 3 mos. to 30th June, 1891..	75 00	
Ellen Applegarth..	do Jack Fish Creek, 12 mos. to 30th June, 1891..	300 00	
J. Dandelin.....	do Foundmaker, 9 mos. to 31st March, 1891..	225 00	
Rev. H. Vachon....	do do 3 mos. to 30th June, 1891..	75 00	
Louis Ahenakew....	do Little Pine, 3 mos. to 30th September, 1890..	75 00	
	Carried forward.....	1,575 00	18,767 99

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.	1,575 00	18,767 99
BATTLEFORD AGENCY—Continued.			
<i>Day Schools—Concluded.</i>			
C. A. Lindsay	Teacher, Little Pine's Reserve, for 9 mos. to 30th June, 1891	225 00	
Mary Price	do Red Pheasant's Reserve, 12 do do	300 00	
A. Macdonald	Sundry supplies delivered under contract	62 52	
G. F. & J. Galt	Biscuits do	240 18	
Prince Bros.	Lumber	226 01	
Thos. Dewan	Brick	8 00	
Smith & Ferguson	6 iron pails	2 22	
A. Macdonald	Freighting biscuits	50 50	
Can. Pac. Ry.	Freight on supplies	56 44	
Mahaffey & Clinkskill	do	12 24	
			2,758 11
<i>Farm Wages.</i>			
J. Fitzpatrick	Wages, 12 months to 30th June, 1891	600 00	
H. Nash	do do	600 00	
Oscar F. Orr	do do	600 00	
Rettie L. Orr	do do	120 00	
G. D. Gopsill	do do	600 00	
G. E. Applegarth	do do	600 00	
Jos. H. Price	do do	600 00	
P. Tomkins	do do	360 00	
L. Applegarth	do do	120 00	
Jos. McKay	do for June and July, 1885	120 00	
			4,320 00
<i>Farm maintenance.</i>			
Stroud Bros.	Baking powder delivered under contract	22 00	
Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies do	758 35	
A. Macdonald	do do	227 12	
Ogilvie Milling Co.	108 sacks flour do	331 56	
W. H. Sinclair	5,753 lbs. beef do	402 71	
G. F. & J. Galt	Supplies do	50 82	
J. A. Kerr	Adjustable fire backs	2 50	
Jas. Robinson	Sundry small supplies	6 55	
Alex. McKenzie	Horse-shoeing, repairs, &c.	97 15	
A. Macdonald	Freighting supplies	1 23	
			1,899 99
<i>General Expenses.</i>			
P. J. Williams, Agent	Salary for 12 months to 30th June, 1891	1,200 00	
S. T. Macadam, M.D.	do do	750 00	
J. Carney, storeman.	do do	720 00	
A. J. McNeill, clerk.	do do	800 00	
J. D. Green, teamster	do do	480 00	
Geo. H. Harper	do do	90 00	
P. J. Williams	Board allowance and travelling expenses.	855 00	
S. T. Macadam	do do	189 00	
A. J. McNeill	Horse hire	119 00	
Stroud Bros.	Baking powder delivered under contract	2 75	
Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies do	139 75	
A. Macdonald	do do	34 13	
Ogilvie Milling Co.	16 sacks flour do	49 12	
W. H. Sinclair	1,620 lbs. beef do	113 40	
G. F. & J. Galt	Supplies do	7 92	
A. Macdonald	Buckboard	55 00	
H. Richardson	Postage stamps	30 00	
Mahaffey & Clinkskill	Telephone	45 00	
Govt. Telegraph	Telegrams	28 65	
	Carried forward	5,708 72	27,746 00

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward.....	5,708	72	27,746	09
BATTLEFORD AGENCY—Continued.					
<i>General Expenses—Concluded.</i>					
Canadian Pacific Ry.	Fare of 3 released Indian prisoners.....		9 30		
J. M. Skelton.....	Office rent, Nov. and Dec., 1888.....		20 00		
Wm. McKay.....	do 6 mos. to Dec., 1890.....	100	00		
J. E. Mercer.....	Medicines.....		18 25		
W. Latour.....	Horse-shoeing.....		6 35		
Cyril Brasquit.....	Carrying telegrams.....		1 00		
Dan. O'Neil.....	Mudding warehouse.....		2 00		
A. McKenzie.....	Repairing buckboard.....		2 50		
Dept. Public Printing and Stationery.....	Stationery.....	51	95		
"N. W. Farmer".....	Subscription to year ending 30th June, 1892 (2 copies).....		2 00		
Canadian Pacific Ry.	Freight.....	14	40		
A. Macdonald.....	Freighting stationery.....		4 70		
Louis Goulet.....	do guns.....		0 84		
				5,942	01
<i>Buildings.</i>					
Prince Bros.....	Lumber, &c., Moosomin Reserve.....	510	18		
A. Macdonald.....	Sundry supplies do.....	163	69		
Thos. Dewan.....	Brick do.....		14 00		
Atonakeenik.....	Digging cellar for new farm house, Moosomin Reserve.....		17 00		
				704	87
	Total Expenditure, Battleford Agency.....			34,392	97
BIRTLE AGENCY.					
<i>Annuities.</i>					
J. A. Markle.....	For the following payments to Indians—				
	2 chiefs.....		50 00		
	5 headmen.....		75 00		
	495 Indians.....	2,475	00		
	Arrears.....		85 00		
				2,685	00
<i>Agricultural Implements.</i>					
J. P. Esmonde.....	Axes, delivered under contract.....		6 80		
Hudson Bay Co.....	Implements, &c. do.....	147	83		
N. L. Piper & Son.....	4 hand saws.....		4 60		
Smith & Ferguson.....	100 lbs. cut nails.....		4 20		
Massey Mfg. Co.....	4 rake teeth and 2 driver arms for Toronto mower.....		5 75		
S. & H. Borbridge.....	2 pole straps.....		6 00		
Thos. Yeandle.....	Repairs.....	20	95		
Geo. Bone.....	Freighting supplies.....		0 79		
A. Doig.....	do.....		0 30		
Canadian Pacific Ry.	do.....		6 05		
Dominion Express Co	Charges on supplies.....		1 05		
Manitoba and North- Western Ry.....	Freight on supplies for Portage la Prairie.....	3	19		
				207	51
<i>Seed.</i>					
Samuel Hanna.....	100 bushels Ladoga wheat.....	100	00		
Robt. Evans & Co.....	Sundry supplies.....		14 90		
G. M. Carpenter.....	100 bushels barley.....		35 00		
Manitoba and North- Western Ry.....	Freight on supplies.....		0 66		
J. A. Markle.....	Cartage of seed.....		0 55		
				151	11
	Carried forward.....			3,043	62

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....		3,043 62
	BIRTLE AGENCY—Continued.		
	<i>Cattle and Pigs.</i>		
Malyuyaduta.....	1 grade bull.....		40 00
	<i>Supplies to Destitute Indians.</i>		
A. Macdonald.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	37 44	
Ogilvie Milling Co.....	100 sacks flour do.....	220 00	
Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies do.....	215 67	
Arrow Milling Co.....	50 sacks flour do.....	125 00	
Wm. Holman.....	Yoke of oxen to replace cattle condemned and killed for beef.....	100 00	
J. M. Garland.....	Blankets, delivered under contract.....	49 65	
W. G. Pettingell.....	Medicine.....	13 37	
Robt. Martin.....	do.....	18 40	
Child & Gallagher.....	Beef and bacon.....	2 50	
Andrew Doig.....	Freighting supplies.....	0 18	
Geo. Bone.....	do.....	7 22	
J. A. Markle.....	do.....	6 12	
Can. Pac. Ry.....	do.....	17 96	
Antoine Boe.....	do.....	5 00	
Man. & North-Western Ry.....	do.....	1 91	
Mrs. C. M. Jeffrey.....	Paid freight on clothing.....	9 20	829 62
	<i>Day Schools.</i>		
Mary S. Cameron.....	Salary as teacher for 12 mos. to 30th June, 1891, Riding Mountain Reserve.....	300 00	
Rev. Geo. G. McLaren.....	Grant to boarding school, 12 mos. to 30th June, 1891.....	927 00	
G. F. J. Galt.....	Biscuits delivered under contract.....	32 45	
Smith, Ferguson & Co.....	1 iron pail.....	0 37	
T. F. Patterson.....	Sundry supplies.....	10 55	
W. H. Whimster.....	Lumber.....	15 00	
Andrew Doig.....	Freighting supplies.....	0 69	
Geo. Bone.....	do.....	0 67	
Antoine Bone.....	do.....	3 80	
Man. & North-Western Ry.....	do.....	4 57	
Can. Pac. Ry.....	do.....	7 06	1,302 16
	<i>General Expenses.</i>		
J. A. Markle, agent.....	Salary for 12 mos. ending 30th June, 1891.....	1,200 00	
S. M. Dickinson, clerk.....	do do.....	720 00	
A. Flamand, teamster.....	do do.....	420 00	
J. A. Markle.....	Board allowance and travelling expenses.....	897 71	
H. Wood.....	Rent of P. O. box, postage stamps, &c.....	46 85	
Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	9 64	
Smith, Ferguson & Co.....	1 iron pail.....	0 37	
John Thunder.....	18 days, assistant at annuity payments.....	36 00	
Peter Sutcliffe.....	Services as constable.....	7 50	
G. S. Hallam.....	Taking two affidavits re annuity money.....	1 00	
Crearer & Mickle.....	do do Agent Markle.....	1 00	
T. S. T. Smellie, M.D.....	Medical attendance.....	15 50	
A. B. McKinnon.....	do.....	1 00	
A. B. Lawson.....	do.....	30 00	
R. H. Meyers.....	Professional services <i>in re</i> Kakakoyman vs. Chas. L. Davies.....	5 00	
Jas. Jermyn & Geo. Black.....	do do.....	33 50	
John VanMah.....	Constable fee do.....	8 00	
	Carried forward.....	3,433 07	5,215 40

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	3,433 07	5,215 40
	BIRTLE AGENCY—<i>Concluded.</i>		
Charlie Hanska.....	30 cords hardwood.....	112 75	
John Baptiste.....	10 do wood.....	25 00	
Dept. Pub. Printing and Stationery.....	Stationery.....	22 09	
"North-West Far- mer".....	Subscription to 30th June, 1892.....	1 00	
Can. Pac. Ry.	Freight.....	5 12	3,599 03
	<i>Buildings.</i>		
R. Gibson.....	Rent of warehouse.....	90 00	
J. A. Markle.....	do office.....	150 00	240 00
	Total Expenditure, Birtle Agency.....		9,054 43
	BLACKFOOT AGENCY.		
	<i>Annuities.</i>		
Magnus Begg.....	For the following payments to Indians :—		
	2 chiefs.....	50 00	
	12 headmen.....	180 00	
	178 Indians.....	8,660 00	8,890 00
	<i>Agricultural Implements.</i>		
J. P. Esmonde.....	Axes delivered under contract.....	59 50	
Hudson Bay Co.....	Implements, &c., delivered under contract.....	125 26	
R. G. Brett.....	Fence poles, &c.....	378 51	
Smith, Ferguson Co.....	400 lbs. cut nails.....	16 80	
I. G. Baker & Co.....	Carting of tool chests and pumps.....	1 00	
N. L. Piper & Son.....	2 pumps and pipes.....	63 00	
D. F. Knight & Co.....	20 lbs. spikes.....	2 00	
V. Beaupré.....	Freight.....	2 00	
Can. Pac. Ry.	do.....	16 05	664 12
	<i>Seed.</i>		
Robt. Evans & Co.....	Seed delivered under contract.....	30 48	
V. Beaupré.....	2 bushels pease.....	4 00	
Jas. Bannerman.....	100 bushels oats.....	66 00	
Eagle Ribs.....	50 do potatoes.....	25 00	125 48
	<i>Supplies to Destitute Indians.</i>		
A. Macdonald.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	249 92	
Hudson Bay Co.....	do do.....	316 61	
J. M. Garland.....	do do.....	251 47	
Ogilvie Milling Co.....	2,641 sacks flour, delivered under contract.....	6,835 17	
McHugh Bros.....	568,984 lbs. beef do do \$ 41,050 57		
	Less—Deducted for hides taken over by contractor and beef killed on prairie... 905 47		
		40,145 10	
T. & J. N. Andrews & Co.....	600½ yds. gray serge, delivered under contract.....	225 09	
Tinning & Hoskins.....	100 lbs. salt.....	4 25	
Rosamond. Woollen Co.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	92 50	
Jas. Walker.....	Lumber.....	30 28	
P. Beaupré.....	Sundry small supplies.....	5 65	
	Carried forward.....	48,156 04	9,679 60

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	48,156 04	9,679 60
BLACKFOOT AGENCY.			
<i>Supplies to Destitute Indians— Concluded.</i>			
Bear's Paw.....	Fence rails, &c.....	318 00	
V. Beaupré.....	Sundry small supplies.....	8 60	
Indians.....	Freighting supplies.....	2 00	
Can. Pac. Ry.....	do.....	229 96	
E. Gauvreau, M.D.....	Vaccine points.....	7 50	
Robt. Martin.....	Medicines.....	121 86	48,843 96
<i>Day Schools.</i>			
R. W. Haynes.....	Teacher, Big Plume's Reserve, 9 mos. to 31st Mar., 1891.....	276 00	
Frank Swanson.....	do Old Sun's Reserve, 12 mos. to 30th June, 1891.....	318 00	
Vital Robb.....	do Blackfoot Crossing Reserve, 12 mos. do.....	300 00	
W. Wilson.....	do Eagle Rib's Reserve, 2 mos. to 31st Dec., 1891.....	40 83	
John Forbes.....	do do 6 mos. to 30th June, 1891.....	150 00	
do.....	Grant to boarding school, June quarter, 1891.....	51 00	
G. F. & J. Galt.....	Biscuits delivered under contract.....	93 12	
Smith, Ferguson & Co.....	3 iron pails.....	1 11	
W. Walbuck.....	Mining coal.....	15 00	
J. E. Jacques.....	School furniture.....	13 43	
Jas. Walker.....	Lumber.....	53 94	
V. Beaupré.....	Making blackboard, &c.....	3 70	
Indians.....	Hauling coal.....	9 00	
Dom. Express Co.....	Charges on stationery.....	2 15	
Canadian Pacific Ry.....	Freight do.....	2 06	1,329 34
<i>Farm Wages.</i>			
G. H. Wheatley.....	Salary, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	540 00	
W. M. Baker.....	do do do.....	490 00	
T. B. Lauder.....	do do do.....	420 00	
S. M. Jarvis.....	do for July, 1890.....	30 00	
Allan McGibbon.....	do 2 months, &c., carpenter.....	35 38	
Indians.....	Wages.....	844 50	
H. Wahbuck.....	Opening new drift to coal mines.....	60 00	2,419 88
<i>Farm Maintenance.</i>			
Stroud Bros.....	Baking powder delivered under contract.....	5 50	
Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies do do.....	69 31	
A. Macdonald.....	do do do.....	57 95	
Ogilvie Milling Co.....	26 ⁷ / ₁₆ sacks flour do do.....	63 28	
McHugh Bros.....	2,667 lbs. beef do do.....	191 62	
I. G. Baker & Co.....	Bacon do do.....	49 61	
Jos. Maw.....	Sundry small supplies.....	3 55	
Smith, Ferguson & Co.....	do do.....	12 60	
S. & H. Borbridge.....	Horse collars and whip.....	9 00	
N. L. Piper & Sons.....	Sundry small supplies.....	4 10	
W. Allen.....	Repairs.....	81 75	
H. Wahbuck.....	Mining coal.....	67 50	
John Murray.....	Horse-shoeing.....	1 00	616 77
<i>General Expenses.</i>			
Magnus Begg, agent.....	Salary for 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	1,176 00	
W. S. Richardson, clk.....	do 9 do.....	540 00	
J. L'Heureux, interpr.....	do 12 do to 30th June, 1891.....	600 00	
	Carried forward.....	2,316 00	62,889 55

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	2,316 00	62,889 55
BLACKFOOT AGENCY—Concluded.			
<i>General Expenses—Concluded.</i>			
Ketchips.....	Wages as teamster.....	165 00	
Magnus Begg.....	Board allowance and travelling expenses.....	47 60	
Stroud Bros.....	Baking powder delivered under contract.....	6 60	
Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies do do.....	164 68	
A. Macdonald.....	do do do.....	69 42	
Ogilvie Milling Co.....	32 ²⁰ / ₁₀₀ sacks flour do do.....	76 55	
McHugh Bros.....	1,326 lbs. beef do do.....	95 29	
Sydney Seymour.....	Horse-shoeing, &c.....	4 00	
David Lavally.....	do.....	3 00	
Jas. James.....	do.....	6 00	
John Murray.....	do.....	2 00	
N. J. Lindsay, M.D.....	Medical attendance.....	390 50	
Indians.....	Transport of carpenters.....	7 00	
do.....	Hauling coal.....	10 00	
H. Wahbuck.....	Mining coal.....	52 50	
V. Beaupré.....	Postage stamps, office desk, &c.....	104 00	
N. L. Piper & Sons.....	2 door locks.....	0 46	
W. Costello.....	Verifying scales.....	11 60	
Smith & Ferguson.....	Sundry small supplies.....	9 26	
S. & H. Borbridge.....	Whip.....	1 00	
Linton Bros.....	1 ¹ / ₂ gallon ink.....	2 00	
M. Begg.....	Telegrams.....	0 85	
W. Allen.....	Blacksmithing and repairs.....	13 90	
I. G. Baker & Co.....	Bacon.....	82 02	
S. Shannon.....	Yale spring lock.....	1 50	
Calgary Hardware Co.....	Blasting powder.....	5 50	
Jos. Bannerman.....	60 bushels oats.....	39 00	
Dept. Public Printing and Stationery.....	Stationery.....	29 64	
Indians.....	Wages, opening coal mine.....	10 50	
"N.-West Farmer".....	Subscription to 30th June, 1892.....	1 00	
Chas. J. Johnson.....	Salary as clerk, 13th to 31st May, 1891.....	24 52	
C. P. Ry.....	Freight.....	11 59	
Dom. Express Co.....	Charges.....	1 90	
Magnus Begg.....	Express charges on annuity money and blasting powder.....	30 30	
do.....	Deductions from salary for superannuation.....	24 00	
			3,820 62
<i>Buildings.</i>			
Indians.....	Building kitchen and lining dwelling house.....	7 20	
Calgary Hardware Co.....	Paint, &c.....	53 50	
Magnus Begg.....	Freight on paint, &c.....	1 50	
			62 20
	Total Expenditure, Blackfoot Agency.....		66,772 37
BLOOD AGENCY.			
<i>Annuities.</i>			
W. Pocklington.....	For the following payments to Indians—		
	2 chiefs.....	50 00	
	18 headmen.....	270 00	
	1,683 Indians.....	8,415 00	
	Arrears.....	10 00	
			8,745 00
	Carried forward.....		8,745 00

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....		8,745 00.
	BLOOD AGENCY—Continued.		
	<i>Agricultural Implements.</i>		
J. P. Esmonde	Axes delivered under contract.....	42 50	
Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies do do	472 11	
S. & H. Borbridge	2 sets pony plough harness	180 00	
Smith & Ferguson	Sundry small supplies.....	58 41	
N. L. Piper & Son	do do	34 08	
Homer & Hutchinson	8 ox neckstraps.....	14 00	
J. B. Bright & Co.	Wagon boxes, &c.....	57 00	
W. F. Foster	Ironing wagon boxes and ploughs.....	55 00	
Geo. Honk	40 bushels lime.....	40 00	
Alberta Ry. and Coal Company	Freight on supplies.....	49 53	
S. H. Davis	do	17 04	
I. G. Baker & Co.	Express on pump cylinder.....	1 40	
			1,021 07
	<i>Seed.</i>		
Robert Evans & Co.	Supplies delivered under contract	25 65	
E. C. Miller	204 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels oats	153 30	
Barker & Miller	130 bushels potatoes	162 50	
R. M. Paterson	85 do	106 25	
Jas. McNab	70 $\frac{3}{8}$ do	88 38	
Alberta Ry. and Coal Company	Freight on supplies	0 62	
Hudson Bay Co.	do	0 75	
T. H. Stedman	Horsefeed while freighting supplies.....	4 00	
			541 45
	<i>Cattle and Pigs.</i>		
Robt. Sution	8 work oxen.....		536 00
	<i>Supplies to destitute Indians.</i>		
A. Macdonald	Supplies delivered under contract.....	291 33	
Hudson Bay Co.	do do	334 18	
Ogilvie Milling Co.	2,391 sacks flour do	7,473 90	
Cochrane Ranche Co.	632,256 lbs. beef do	\$ 56,903 04	
	LESS 513 hides taken over by contractor ..	1,026 00	
		55,877 04	
J. M. Garland	Blankets, &c., delivered under contract.....	254 70	
Rosamond Woollen Company	25 etoffe pants do	46 25	
T. & J. N. Andrews	600 yds. grey serge.....	225 00	
W. G. Pettingell	Medicines	181 07	
Tinning & Hoskins	Sundry small supplies.....	6 05	
E. Gauvreau, M.D.	Vaccine points	5 00	
Wm. Black	1 milch cow.....	42 30	
Alberta Ry. and Coal Company	Freight on supplies.....	48 91	
I. G. Baker & Co.	do	12 77	
S. H. Davis	do	32 48	
Canadian Pacific Ry	do	86 12	
P. P. Male	do	120 00	
			65,037 10
	Carried forward.....		75,880 62

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward.....			75,880	62
BLOOD AGENCY—Continued.					
<i>Day Schools.</i>					
J. Hinchcliffe.....	Salary, 12 months to 30th June, 1891, Bull's Horn Reserve	300	00		
E. Hillier.....	do do do Blood Reserve (P.)	300	00		
E. M. Legal.....	do do do (R.C.)	300	00		
Edward Wells.....	Salary, 3 months, Sept. quarter, 1890, Blood Reserve (P.)	6	00		
Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	23	42		
Smith & Ferguson.....	5 iron pails.....	1	85		
J. M. Garland.....	32½ yards towelling, delivered under contract.....	5	80		
I. G. Baker & Co.....	Sundry small supplies.....	26	35		
J. B. Bright.....	Lumber.....	3	20		
H. Reed.....	Advance cash for Indians en route to Brantford Industrial School.....	38	70		
P. Hourie.....	Board of Indians en route to Brantford Industrial School.....	2	00		
I. G. Baker & Co.....	Freight on school material.....	2	07		
Dominion Express Co.....	Charges do.....	1	30		
Can. Pac. Ry.....	Freight do.....	1	02		
				1,011	71
<i>Farm Wages.</i>					
Jas. Wilson.....	Wages, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	600	00		
F. D. Freeman.....	do do.....	540	00		
T. Watson.....	do do.....	420	00		
C. H. Clark.....	do do.....	400	00		
M. Hughes.....	do do.....	400	00		
J. Pembrun.....	Wages, 6 months to 30th June, 1891.....	150	00		
Ben. DeRoche.....	do 1 do do.....	25	00		
Chas. Delery.....	do 5 do do.....	125	00		
Indians.....	do as labourers.....	319	74		
				2,979	74
<i>Farm Maintenance.</i>					
Stroud Bros.....	Baking powder delivered under contract.....	12	10		
Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies do do.....	240	48		
A. Macdonald.....	do do do.....	154	95		
J. P. Esmonde.....	Axes, &c. do do.....	6	60		
Ogilvie Milling Co.....	73¾ sacks flour do do.....	214	31		
Cochrane Rancho Co.....	7,386 lbs. beef do do.....	664	74		
I. G. Baker & Co.....	Bacon do do.....	165	72		
N. L. Piper & Son.....	Sundry small supplies.....	6	91		
Smith & Ferguson Co.....	do.....	53	98		
W. F. Foster.....	Horseshoeing, &c.....	60	00		
S. & H. Borbridge.....	6 hame straps and 1 rubber sheet.....	2	60		
D. A. McDonald.....	1 buckboard.....	50	00		
J. B. Bright.....	Repairs to waggons.....	29	30		
Indians.....	Hauling coal.....	105	00		
I. G. Baker & Co.....	Freight on supplies.....	2	13		
Alberta Railway and Coal Co.....	do buckboard.....	10	16		
				1,778	98
<i>General Expenses.</i>					
W. Pocklington.....	Salary as agent, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	1,200	00		
W. Swinford.....	do clerk do do.....	480	00		
F. X. Girard, M.D.....	do medical officer, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	999	91		
D. Mills.....	Salary, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	480	00		
W. Pocklington.....	Board allowance, travelling expenses, &c.....	158	00		
F. X. Girard, M.D.....	do do.....	968	00		
Stroud Bros.....	26 lbs. baking powder delivered under contract.....	7	15		
	Carried forward.....	4,293	06	81,651	05

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES--DETAILS--Continued.

To Whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.	4,296 06	81,651 05
	BLOOD AGENCY--Concluded.		
	<i>General Expenses--Concluded.</i>		
Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies delivered under contract.	125 66	
A. Macdonald.	do do.	73 92	
Ogilvie Milling Co.	35 1/2 sacks flour delivered under contract.	101 79	
Cochrane Rancho Co.	787 lbs. beef do do.	70 83	
J. P. Esmonde.	Supplies delivered under contract.	4 05	
W. Pocklington.	1 ferry boat.	50 00	
A. J. Hipperson.	Camp outfit for miner.	8 10	
Alb. Ry. & Coal Co.	Mining outfit and 1 keg powder.	26 50	
Duncan J. Campbell	Rent post office box, postage stamps, &c.	30 00	
W. F. Foster.	Horseshoeing and repairing, &c.	60 50	
F. H. Stedman.	Horse feed.	47 00	
N. L. Piper & Sons.	Sundry small supplies.	6 22	
Smith, Ferguson & Co	do do.	8 68	
Pete.	Carrying mail, 1 month.	10 00	
Small Eyes.	do 10 months.	100 00	
John Mackenzie.	Wages, &c., as miner.	261 00	
John Healy.	14 days assisting miner.	30 00	
Weazle Fat.	100 large poles as mining props.	25 00	
I. G. Baker & Co.	Sundry supplies delivered under contract.	227 75	
S. & H. Borbridge.	do do.	2 42	
J. P. Ford.	Repairing, &c., agents' harness.	12 50	
Can. Pacific Ry.	Fare of released Indian prisoners.	8 25	
Alb. Ry. & Coal Co.	do do Dummore and Lethbridge.	5 45	
Bank of Montreal.	Commission on \$2,135 annuity cash.	10 67	
Horner & Hutchinson	2 horse collars.	10 00	
J. D. Sibbald & Co.	Cylinder for pump, \$12.30; telegrams, \$1.30.	13 60	
N. W. M. Police.	Charges on annuity money.	42 70	
Dept. Public Printing and Stationery.	Stationery.	22 31	
"N. W. Farmer"	Subscription to 30th June, 1892.	1 00	
Alb. Ry. & Coal Co.	Freight.	8 78	
I. G. Baker & Co.	Express, keg of powder.	0 75	
Can. Pacific Ry.	Freight on stationery.	8 41	
			5,706 99
	<i>Buildings.</i>		
Indians.	Logs.		
Peter McLaren.	1,588 ft. lumber.	62 00	
J. B. Bright & Co.	7 M. shingles.	45 93	
N. Shuanet.	Wages as carpenter.	42 00	
Hudson Bay Co.	90 lbs. nails and pair hinges.	120 00	
Wm. Pearce.	Digging well, 40 ft.	7 35	
T. H. Stedman.	Horse feed and horses drawing lumber.	101 25	
		3 00	
			381 53
	CARLTON AGENCY.		
	<i>Annuities.</i>		
J. Finlayson.	For the following payments to Indians:		
	5 chiefs.	125 00	
	17 headmen.	255 00	
	703 Indians.	3,515 00	
	Arrears.	1,090 00	
Annie Wachanese.	Commutation of annuity, daughter of No. 53, Mistawasis		
	Band.	50 00	
			5,035 00
	Carried forward.		5,035 00

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward		5,035 00
CARLTON AGENCY—Continued.			
<i>Agricultural Implements and Tools.</i>			
John M. Garland	Supplies delivered under contract	4 65	
J. P. Esmonde	do do	12 75	
N. L. Piper & Son	do do	12 04	
Smith & Ferguson Co	do do	93 46	
Hudson Bay Co	do do	353 10	
S. & H. Borbridge	do do	0 78	
Kenemotayo	Allowed in lieu of waggon due under treaty	80 00	
T. J. Agnew	Sundry supplies	13 51	
R. L. St. Louis	1 buckboard pole	10 00	
J. D. Sibbald & Co	2 pinions and express charges	9 00	
J. H. Ashdown	1 steel die	0 75	
I. McColl	Repairing implements	17 00	
Sweet & McDonald	Leather and other supplies	6 38	
Modeste Lucier	Freighting supplies	39 65	
J. Ross	do	6 13	
W. Stobart & Co	do	6 95	
Can. Pac. Railway	do	2 38	
Moochus (Indian)	do	1 85	
Thomas Muchahoo	do	0 35	
			670 73
<i>Seed.</i>			
R. Evans & Co	Seeds supplied under contract	11 48	
A. Robillard	50 bushels oats	20 00	
Experimental Farm	10 do pease	7 50	
R. Isbester	100 do potatoes	75 00	
Hargrave & Sissons	24 do do	18 00	
Hudson Bay Co	155 do barley	77 50	
Thomas Muchahoo	Freighting	3 25	
Can. Pac. Railway	do	0 66	
			213 39
<i>Supplies for Destitute Indians.</i>			
Hudson Bay Co	Supplies delivered under contract	723 99	
A. Macdonald	do do	93 39	
Hamelin & Ayers	do do	20 00	
T. & J. N. Andrews	do do	75 00	
J. M. Garland	do do	176 28	
Rosamond Wool'n Co	do do	74 00	
Ogilvie Milling Co	1,059 sacks flour do	3,753 17	
Hudson Bay Co	9,691 lbs. bacon delivered under contract	1,298 59	
A. Macdonald & Co	15,002 do do	1,786 75	
J. Ellis	426 lbs. beef	27 69	
T. McKay	11,949 do supplied under contract	896 15	
J. Duncan	1 yoke oxen to replace cattle condemned and killed for beef	100 00	
G. Chaffee	1 do do do	100 00	
S. J. McKeen	1 do do do	95 00	
T. McKay	1 do do do	100 00	
J. Dreaver	1 do do do	100 00	
J. Wright	1 do do do	100 00	
R. Martin	Medicines supplied	92 36	
A. B. Stewart, M.D.	do	69 35	
W. G. Pettingell	do	22 90	
Tinning & Hoskins	100 lbs. salt	4 25	
G. Chaffee	2 cow hides	4 00	
T. J. Agnew	10 lbs. snaring wire	6 00	
T. Lucier	Ferriage	8 50	
Dom. Express Co	Express charges	0 80	
C. P. Railway Co	Freight charges	42 03	
Sundry persons	Freighting	140 70	
			9,910 90
	Carried forward		15,830 02

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....		15,830 02
CARLTON AGENCY—Continued.			
<i>Day Schools.</i>			
A. Seymour.....	Attakoop's Reserve, salary as teacher, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	400 00	
Christina J. McKay.....	Mistawasis Reserve, salary as teacher, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	300 00	
Scour Langelier.....	Isle à la Crosse, salary as teacher, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	300 00	
Rev. J. P. Paquette.....	Muskeg Lake, salary as teacher, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	300 00	
do.....	Muskeg Lake, Boarding School grant, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	84 00	
Baptiste Morin.....	Meadow Lake, salary as teacher, 6 months to 30th June, 1891.....	150 00	
D. Rivers.....	Wages as carpenter.....	7 50	
W. Badger.....	do.....	20 00	
Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies delivered under contract for schools.....	13 31	
G. F. & J. Galt.....	do do.....	103 97	
Smith & Ferguson Co.....	do do.....	1 48	
J. M. Garland.....	do do.....	8 50	
T. J. Agnew.....	Sundry supplies.....	69 70	
Hargrave & Sissons.....	do.....	1 60	
Rev. J. P. Paquette.....	1 box stove for Muskeg Lake school.....	15 00	
J. R. McPhail.....	do and other supplies.....	31 85	
Moore & Macdonald.....	Lumber supplies.....	37 00	
J. Courtney.....	3 chairs for teachers.....	8 25	
Dom. Express Co.....	Express charges.....	0 60	
Indians and others.....	Freighting.....	61 48	
			1,914 24
<i>Farm Wages.</i>			
G. Chaffee.....	Wages, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	600 00	
Rose Chaffee.....	do do.....	120 00	
J. McKay.....	Wages from 14th April to 30th June, 1891.....	101 33	
			821 33
<i>Farm Maintenance.</i>			
Stroud Bros.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	4 95	
Hudson Bay Co.....	do do.....	130 57	
A. Macdonald.....	do do.....	51 72	
N. L. Piper & Son.....	do do.....	0 67	
S. & H. Borbridge.....	do do.....	4 00	
T. McKay.....	1,825 lbs. beef delivered under contract.....	136 87	
Ogilvie Milling Co.....	24 ⁸⁰ / ₁₀₀ sacks flour do.....	90 02	
Smith & Ferguson Co.....	Sundry supplies do.....	15 53	
Sweet & McDonald.....	do do.....	1 00	
			435 33
<i>General Expenses.</i>			
J. Finlayson.....	Salary as agent, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	1,000 00	
H. B. Halpin.....	do as clerk do.....	360 00	
W. Neilson.....	Wages as teamster, 7 months to 31st January, 1891.....	105 00	
P. Badger.....	do do 3 months to 31st May, 1891.....	45 00	
A. B. Stewart, M.D.....	Medical attendance.....	466 75	
Indians.....	Services as messengers and otherwise.....	30 00	
J. Finlayson.....	Travelling expenses.....	122 25	
H. W. Halpin.....	do.....	5 80	
J. Duncan.....	Horse hire and carrying mail.....	102 75	
H. Cardinal.....	do.....	18 00	
J. Finlayson.....	Paid for telegrams and postage.....	8 00	
	Carried forward.....	2,263 55	19,000 92

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	2,263 55	19,000 92
	CARLTON AGENCY—Continued.		
	<i>General Expenses—Concluded.</i>		
G. Fisher.....	Transport of Indian chiefs en route for Ontario.....	11 50	
T. Lucier.....	Ferriage.....	15 75	
S. J. Donaldson.....	Horse hire and horse feed.....	14 80	
Indian.....	do.....	8 00	
I. McColl.....	Blacksmithing.....	20 05	
E. Brunell.....	do.....	2 50	
J. Wright.....	2 loads hay.....	10 00	
A. Robillard.....	100 bushels oats.....	40 00	
J. M. R. Neilly.....	Sundry supplies.....	2 85	
J. Bedes.....	Castrating horse.....	2 50	
Stroud Bros.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	3 30	
Hudson Bay Co.....	do do.....	152 13	
A. Macdonald.....	do do.....	33 78	
N. L. Piper & Sons..	do do.....	0 67	
Smith & Ferguson Co	do do.....	23 77	
S. & H. Borbridge..	do do.....	1 60	
J. M. Garland.....	do do.....	0 30	
T. McKay.....	104 lbs. beef.....	7 80	
Ogilvie Milling Co..	16 ²⁰ / ₁₀₀ sacks flour.....	58 81	
J. Finlayson.....	Paid for repairs to buckboard..	1 00	
W. Stobart & Co....	Oats supplied.....	6 17	
J. D. Sibbald & Co..	30 bushels oats.....	22 50	
R. Martin.....	1 set weights.....	1 00	
Sweet & McDonald..	Sundry supplies.....	1 00	
R. M. Isbester.....	50 bushels lime.....	13 00	
T. G. Agnew.....	Sundry supplies.....	2 95	
Hargrave & Sissons.	Postage stamps.....	2 00	
D. Sissions.....	do.....	3 00	
N. W. "Farmer"....	Subscription, 1 year ended 30th June, 1892.....	1 00	
Dept. Public Printing and Stationery....	Stationery supplied.....	24 77	
Dom. Express Co....	Express charges.....	10 15	
C. P. Railway Co....	Freight charges.....	6 58	
Indians and others..	Freighting.....	16 37	
	<i>Buildings.</i>		2,785 15
T. J. Agnew.....	Sundry supplies of hardware.....	27 40	
Smith & Ferguson Co	2 kegs nails.....	8 40	
H. Cardinal.....	8 M. shingles.....	28 00	
Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....	3 59	
	<i>Grist and Saw Mills.</i>		67 39
J. Blair.....	Wages as sawyer, 4 months, to 31st Jan., 1891.....	266 64	
J. D. Sibbald & Co..	Sundry supplies for mills.....	69 78	
T. J. Agnew.....	do do.....	13 65	
W. D. Taylor.....	1 saw swedge.....	3 00	
I. McColl.....	1 iron for pump.....	0 25	
P. G. Lafond.....	Transport of millwright and apprentice to Battleford.....	25 00	
Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....	2 02	
			380 34
	Total Expenditure Carlton Agency.....		22,233 80

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.		
CROOKED LAKES AGENCY.			
<i>Annuities.</i>			
A. McDonald.	For the following payments to Indians—		
	3 chiefs	75 00	
	11 headmen	165 00	
	192 Indians	2,990 00	
	Arrears	315 00	
Marie Gervais	Commutation of annuity, No. 83 Coweses Band	50 00	3,593 00
<i>Agricultural Implements.</i>			
J. M. Garland.	Supplies delivered under contract.	5 89	
J. P. Esmonde.	do do	10 20	
Hudson Bay Co.	do do	70 67	
Massey & Co.	Renewal parts and repairs to implements.	40 80	
A. Harris & Co.	do do	4 50	
Routh & Love	11 gallons machine oil.	9 45	
W. D. Taylor.	Sundry supplies	14 05	
Dom. Express Co.	Express charges	0 70	
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.	Freight do	6 21	162 47
<i>Seed.</i>			
R. Evans & Co.	Garden and field seeds supplied under contract.	24 00	
Bellevue French Coffee Manufac- turing Co.	20 lbs. chickory seed and 5 seeders	23 50	47 50
<i>Supplies for Destitute.</i>			
A. Macdonald	Supplies delivered under contract.	75 15	
Hamelin & Ayers ...	do do	4 80	
Hudson Bay Co.	do do	1,126 47	
J. M. Garland	do do	144 74	
T. & J. N. Andrews.	do do	93 84	
Rosamond Woollen Co.	do do	55 50	
Ogilvie Milling Co. ...	474 sacks flour do	1,103 10	
L. Thompson.	13,475 lbs. beef do	808 50	
J. B. Wallace.	245 lbs. beef.	14 70	
Indians	5,500 do	278 70	
M. R. Currier	1 heifer to replace cattle condemned and killed for beef.	25 00	
A. Gaddie.	2 cows do do	70 00	
Wahsacase.	1 cow, 1 calf and 1 steer to replace cattle condemned and killed for beef.	65 00	
Mequahkesickawasis	1 cow to replace cattle condemned and killed for beef.	30 00	
S. Bélanger.	2 oxen do do do	90 00	
W. G. Pettingell.	Medicines supplied.	17 88	
R. Martin	do	30 87	
Routh & Love	1 bottle cod liver oil.	0 60	
Tinning & Hoskins. ...	100 lbs. salt.	4 25	
A. McDonald.	Provisions supplied to Indians	2 00	
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.	Freight charges	46 64	
Sundry persons	Freighting	0 67	4,088 41
<i>Day Schools.</i>			
Rev. H. McKay.	Grant to Round Lake Boarding School, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.		1,257 00
	Carried forward.		9,150 38

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....			9,150 38
CROOKED LAKES AGENCY— <i>Continued.</i>			
<i>Farm Wages.</i>			
J. A. Sutherland.....	Wages, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	600 00	
E. McNeill.....	do do do.....	420 00	
A. J. Coburn.....	do do do.....	420 00	
J. Nicol.....	Wages, 8 months to 28th February, 1891.....	320 00	
W. Mowatt.....	do 1st July, 1890, to 14th January, 1891.....	193 20	
Jane Sutherland.....	do 12 months to 30th, June, 1891.....	120 00	
Harriet Coburn.....	do 12 do do.....	120 00	
J. Pollock.....	do 4 do do.....	140 00	
H. J. Ince.....	do 2 do do.....	60 00	
			2,393 80
<i>Farm Maintenance.</i>			
Stroud Bros.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	9 90	
Hudson Bay Co.....	do do.....	335 40	
A. McDonald.....	do do.....	102 77	
N. L. Piper & Son.....	do do.....	4 84	
Smith & Ferguson Co.....	do do.....	12 12	
S. & H. Borbridge.....	do do.....	1 20	
Ogilvie Milling Co.....	48 ⁴⁰ / ₁₀₀ sacks flour delivered under contract.....	104 49	
L. Thompson.....	3,645 lbs. beef do do.....	218 70	
J. Robertson & Co.....	34 lbs. cast steel.....	5 44	
W. D. Taylor.....	Sundry supplies.....	8 55	
S. Shannon.....	do.....	39 85	
Pane-pee-keesick.....	Finding stray horse.....	5 00	
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.....	Freight charges.....	1 85	
			850 11
<i>General Expenses.</i>			
A. McDonald.....	Salary as agent, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	1,400 00	
D. Pierce.....	do clerk do do.....	720 00	
J. Sinclair.....	do interpreter, 3 months to 30th September, 1890.....	75 00	
H. Travers.....	do do 4 do 31st January, 1891.....	100 00	
H. Cameron.....	do do 5 do 30 June, 1891.....	125 00	
J. G. Hardy, M.D.....	Medical attendance.....	2 00	
J. Hutchison, M.D.....	do.....	322 40	
Indians.....	Carrying mails and messages.....	59 96	
A. C. Patterson.....	Inspecting weights and measures.....	15 88	
A. McDonald.....	Travelling expenses.....	132 50	
D. Pierce.....	do.....	16 40	
L. Thompson, J.P.....	Taking two affidavits.....	0 50	
A. McDonald.....	Paid telegrams and express charges.....	1 70	
J. A. Sutherland.....	Board and horse feed.....	2 50	
Stroud Bros.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	5 50	
Hudson Bay Co.....	do do.....	193 63	
A. Macdonald.....	do do.....	57 85	
N. L. Piper & Son.....	do do.....	0 45	
Smith & Ferguson Co.....	do do.....	7 31	
S. & H. Borbridge.....	do do.....	0 60	
Ogilvie Milling Co.....	27 ⁴⁰ / ₁₀₀ sacks flour do.....	58 91	
L. Thompson.....	2,025 lbs. beef do.....	121 50	
R. Patterson.....	Postage stamps.....	54 55	
Dom. C. C. & T. Co.....	30,000 lbs. hard stove coal.....	210 00	
Indians.....	Prizes awarded at Grenfell Exhibition.....	20 00	
P. Lamont.....	24 quarts ink supplied.....	4 50	
Indians.....	15 cords wood.....	30 00	
do.....	Cutting and storing 20 tons ice.....	15 00	
M. Calder.....	23 buck-board spokes.....	2 80	
N.-W. "Farmer".....	Subscription, 1 year, to 30th June, 1892.....	1 00	
Carried forward.....		3,757 44	12,394 29

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.	3,757 44	12,394 29
	CROOKED LAKES AGENCY—Concluded.		
	<i>General Expenses—Concluded.</i>		
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.	Freight charges.	7 34	
Indians.	Freighting.	0 85	
Dept. Public Printing and Stationery.	Stationery supplied.	25 66	3,791 29
	<i>Buildings.</i>		
J. McJanet.	Repairs to agents' house.		8 00
	<i>Grist and Saw Mills.</i>		
W. & J. G. Greey.	1 portable grist mill, belting, picks and other supplies.	843 66	
Routh & Love.	Lumber and hardware supplied.	234 68	
J. Morrison.	1 Hancock inspirator and packing supplied.	32 00	
Smith & Ferguson Co.	Sundry supplies.	5 63	
J. Grierson.	200 feet scantling.	4 80	
O'Neil & Co.	1 smoke-stack and other supplies.	14 80	
A. McDonald.	Paid freight charges on machinery.	9 04	
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.	Freight charges on machinery.	156 94	
			1,301 55
	Total Expenditure, Crooked Lakes Agency.		17,495 18
	COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, REGINA.		
	<i>Salaries and Wages.</i>		
H. Reed.	Salary as Indian Commissioner, 12 mos. to 30th June, 1891	3,200 00	
A. E. Forget.	do Asst. Indian Comr. do	2,400 00	
T. P. Wadsworth.	do Inspector of Agencies and Farms, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.	2,200 00	
A. McGibbon.	do do do	2,200 00	
J. A. Macrae.	do Inspector Protestant schools, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.	1,400 00	
G. A. Betourney.	do Inspector R. C. schools, 12 mos. to 30th June, '91	1,200 00	
J. C. Nelson.	Salary as chief surveyor, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.	2,190 00	
A. W. Ponton.	do assistant surveyor do	1,400 00	
H. L. Reynolds.	do storeman do	1,500 00	
J. S. Macdonald.	do assistant storeman, 3 months to 31st October, 1891	180 00	
W. McGirr.	Salary as clerk, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.	1,600 05	
W. Anderson.	do do do	1,200 00	
F. H. Paget.	do do do	1,200 00	
J. W. Jowett.	do do do	900 00	
J. Jamieson Camp- bell.	do do do	1,000 00	
A. W. L. Gompertz.	do do do	900 00	
A. E. Lake.	Salary as clerk in Commissioner's office, 11 months to 31st May, 1891.	660 90	
H. A. Carruthers.	Salary as clerk in Commissioner's office, 8 months to 28th February, 1891.	533 28	
A. P. Vankoughnet.	Salary as clerk in Commissioner's office, July, 1890, and from 1st February to 30th June, 1891.	360 00	
J. P. Wright.	Salary as clerk in Commissioner's office, for month of July, 1890.	83 33	
W. Sibbald.	Salary as clerk in Commissioner's office, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.	720 00	
	Carried forward.	27,027 56	

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—Continued

To whom Paid.	Subject.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward	27,027 56	.....
	COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, REGINA—Continued.		
	<i>Salaries and Wages—Concluded.</i>		
L. E. Herchmer.	Salary as clerk in Commissioner's office, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.	480 00	
J. R. Marshallsay.	do do	600 00	
H. R. Henderson.	do do	720 00	
J. Lawrence.	do do	900 00	
Mary Irvine.	do do	480 00	
J. A. Mitchell.	do do	1,200 00	
N. Campbell.	do do	420 00	
P. Hourie.	Salary as interpreter at Commissioner's office, 5 months to 30th November, 1890.	375 00	
G. S. Collier.	Salary as caretaker at Commissioner's office, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.	420 00	
P. McNab.	Wages as messenger and teamster, to 31st March, 1891.	235 00	
W. McNab.	Wages as interpreter and teamster, 11 months to 31st May, 1891.	440 00	
J. Simpson.	do do	34 00	
F. D. Jacob.	Service as clerk, 1st to 15th July, 1890.	30 00	
Alice Locke.	do do	64 00	
M. S. Vankoughnet.	do 21st January to 31st March, 1891.	141 29	
J. W. Jowett.	Paid wages for services in warehouse	24 50	
J. S. Macdonald.	do do	17 00	
H. L. Reynolds.	do do	8 00	
E. J. Martin.	Wages as teamster with Mr. McGibbon	262 50	
A. Brabant.	Wages as teamster.	37 00	
J. M. Creamer, V.S.	Treating sick horses.	15 50	
B. Padnon.	Services as teamster with Inspector Macrae.	12 00	
J. W. Allen.	Services in warehouse.	29 25	
S. W. Allen.	do	19 50	
E. J. Martin.	do	7 50	
E. McNabb.	Wages as teamster with Inspector Wadsworth.	27 00	
J. W. Glover.	Wages while working at warehouse.	27 87	
A. Bannister.	do do	27 87	
T. Sutton.	do do	22 75	
W. J. Gore.	do do	15 75	
J. Dongan.	do do	15 62	
R. Donkin.	do do	17 92	
			34,153 48
	<i>Travelling Expenses.</i>		
H. Reed.	Expenditure while travelling	1,033 30	
A. E. Forget.	do do	76 50	
W. McGirr.	do do	898 77	
T. P. Wadsworth.	do do	700 00	
A. McGibbon.	do do	1,517 49	
J. A. Macrae.	do do	757 11	
G. A. Betourney.	do do	573 30	
H. L. Reynolds.	do do	22 50	
F. H. Paget.	do do	39 50	
S. Hockley.	do do	1 50	
P. Hourie.	do do	8 00	
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.	Transport of Indian Department officials and outfit.	545 69	
Manitoba and North-West Ry. Co.	do do do	12 85	
A. Thompson.	Rent of buckboard and harness.	3 75	
J. Bannerman.	Oats, bran and sacks supplied.	29 85	
J. S. Donoghue.	do supplied.	16 97	
J. D. Sibbald.	do bran, flax and sacks supplied.	62 47	
Indians.	33,935 lbs. hay.	123 82	
Mahaffy & Clinkskill.	Oats supplied.	12 03	
	Carried forward	6,435 40	34,153 48

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$.	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward.....	6,435	40	34,153	48
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, REGINA—Continued.					
<i>Travelling Expenses—Concluded.</i>					
D. H. Gillespie	Horse-hire.....		2 00		
J. R. Benson	do		19 00		
R. Johnston	do		42 00		
W. M. Longworthy	do		9 00		
J. Ross	Transport of Commissioner's outfit.....		68 00		
M. McDonald	do Inspector Macrae		24 00		
A. Stevenson	do do		24 00		
J. Dupré	do do		40 00		
J. Ross	do J. J. Campbell.....		10 50		
Mastoe	do Inspector Betourney.....		7 00		
P. Maskill	do do		35 00		
S. Donaldson	do Inspector Macrae		5 00		
Alberta Railway and Coal Co.	do Assistant Commissioner		10 90		
D. Sanderson	do Inspector Macrae and Agent McKenzie		16 00		
Morrisette	do do		20 00		
P. Maskill	do do		30 00		
Alexis Lecoy	do do		6 00		
S. McGillivray	do do		55 00		
J. Alwyn	do do		30 00		
S. H. Davis	do do		16 00		
T. H. Stedman	do do		12 00		
J. Simpson	do do		30 00		
Alberta Railway and Coal Co.	do Inspectors Macrae and Betourney.....		16 35		
I. G. Baker & Co.	do Inspector Macrae		3 00		
Lucas & Beach	do do		6 00		
E. S. Andrews	do Commissioner.....		50 00		
				7,022	15
<i>Postage, Telegrams, Telephone and Stationery.</i>					
J. A. Whitmore	Rent of post office drawer, year ended 30th June, 1891....		5 00		
do	Postage stamps.....		606 00		
C. P. R. Telegraph Co.	Telegrams.....		647 11		
C. H. Black	Stationery.....		33 90		
Bell Telephone Co.	Rent of telephone at Regina office, 12 months to 30th October, 1891.....		36 00		
do	Rent of telephone at warehouse, 6 months to 30th June, 1891.....		18 00		
Govt. Telegraph	Telegrams.....		57 15		
W. C. Fowler	Sundry supplies.....		4 10		
P. Lamont	3 rubber stamps and other supplies.....		18 95		
				1,426	21
<i>Outfit and Repairs.</i>					
C. J. McCusker	2 waggons.....		202 00		
E. Nevison	Sundry harness supplies		10 90		
Hudson Bay Co.	2 prs. blankets for Inspector Macrae		15 00		
Sweet & McDonald	do do		10 60		
S. Shannon	1 camp stove, and other supplies.....		3 90		
R. B. Ferguson	1 camp mattress supplied to Inspector Macrae		16 50		
J. Cameron	1 pony and 1 saddle supplied		85 00		
J. Looby	Repairing harness		8 00		
McPherson & Shillington	Sundry repairs.....		25 95		
Mahaffy & Clinkskill	Express charges on horse covers		4 40		
J. A. Neily	Horse-shoeing and repairs		14 70		
J. W. Shillington	Sundry repairs and horse-shoeing.....		28 15		
G. P. Sanderson	Horse-shoeing.....		3 25		
J. James	do		3 00		
				431	35
Carried forward.....				43,033	19

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward.....			43,033	19
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, REGINA—Continued.					
<i>Light and Fuel.</i>					
H. Reed.....	Allowance for light and fuel, 12 months to 30th June, 1891	300	00		
J. Moore.....	1 load wood.....	4	00		
J. Coventry.....	1½ do.....	5	00		
H. Le Jeune.....	11,440 lbs. coal.....	48	62		
Smith & Ferguson Co.....	35 ⁵ / ₁₆ tons coal.....	522	37		
E. G. Collier.....	10 galls. coal oil and other supplies.....	6	00		
W. Cruickshank.....	14 do.....	7	00		
F. C. Armstrong & Co.....	Putting electric light in Regina office, and supplies.....	71	25		
D. Campbell.....	1 load wood.....	3	00		
S. Shannon.....	10 galls. coal oil and other supplies.....	9	25		
J. Simpson.....	6 do.....	3	00		
J. D. Kennedy.....	1 load wood.....	3	00		
				982	49
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>					
Tribune Publishing Co.....	Subscription to "Daily Tribune".....	8	00		
"Canadian Indian".....	do 1 year, to December, 1891.....	2	00		
Herald Publish'g Co.....	do do October, 1891.....	10	00		
McLeod "Gazette".....	do do July 4th, 1891.....	3	00		
Medicine Hat "Times".....	do do January 1st, 1891.....	3	00		
Manitoba "Free Press".....	do do do 12th, 1892.....	10	00		
Toronto "Globe".....	do do April 1st, 1892.....	5	00		
Western "World".....	do do February, 1892.....	1	00		
N.-West "Farmer".....	do do June 30th, 1892.....	1	00		
Toronto "Mail".....	do do May, 1891.....	5	00		
J. A. Kerr.....	Tools, marking brushes and other supplies for use in warehouse.....	35	73		
R. B. Ferguson.....	2 chairs and 1 table for warehouse.....	7	86		
W. Cruickshank.....	Sundry supplies for warehouse and Regina office.....	15	05		
Tinning & Hoskins.....	do.....	72	86		
J. A. Kerr.....	do.....	10	72		
Smith & Ferguson Co.....	Hardware supplied.....	22	30		
H. Le Jeune.....	Rent of warehouse, 12 months to 30th April, 1891.....	300	00		
J. A. MacCaul.....	Lumber supplied.....	59	90		
G. Smith.....	Repairing copying press.....	3	50		
J. R. Reilly & Co.....	Lumber and hardware supplied.....	5	74		
S. A. Clark.....	Carpenter work at Regina office and warehouse.....	34	82		
W. A. Seed.....	do do do.....	51	39		
E. B. Reed.....	2 iron boxes.....	7	00		
T. Le Mac.....	1 rush mat.....	1	00		
W. D. Taylor.....	1 set stencil plates and numbers.....	39	00		
D. Kennedy.....	1 load poles.....	3	25		
H. Reed.....	Provisions and presents given to Indians.....	5	50		
Colonization Store Co.....	1 feather duster.....	0	75		
W. G. Pettingell.....	Horse medicine and oil.....	10	25		
R. Martin.....	do.....	0	40		
Dom. Express Co.....	Express charges.....	14	65		
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.....	Freight charges.....	83	51		
Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....	7	77		
Dept. Public Printing and Stationery.....	Stationery and printing.....	1,200	68		
				2,041	63
	Total Expenditure. Commissioner's Office.....			46,057	31

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Warehouse. Regina.</i>					
J. A. MacCaul.	Lumber, windows, doors and tar paper supplied for building	580	61		
G. Smith.	Hardware supplied.	30	40		
Smith & Ferguson Co.	Nails and other hardware supplied.	44	95		
J. R. Reilly & Co.	Lime and brick supplied.	9	15		
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.	Freight charges on lumber.	65	52		
A. McNab.	Sand for warehouse and carting.	3	50		
S. A. Clark.	Wages while working at warehouse.	21	35		
J. W. Glover.	do do	10	00		
J. Dongan.	do do	1	25		
A. Bannister.	do do	1	25		
R. Donkin.	do do	8	00		
					775 98
DUCK LAKE AGENCY.					
<i>Annuities.</i>					
R. S. McKenzie.	For payments to Indians—				
do	2 chiefs.	50	00		
do	9 headmen.	135	00		
do	574 Indians.	2,870	00		
do	Arrears.	100	00		
J. J. Campbell.	Payments to Montreal Lake and Lac la Ronge Indians—				
do	2 chiefs.	50	00		
do	8 headmen.	120	00		
do	407 Indians.	2,035	00		
do	Arrears.	90	00		
Mrs. Chas. Fiddler.	Commutation of Annuity No. 50, James Smith's Band.	50	00		
					5,500 00
<i>Agricultural Implements.</i>					
J. M. Garland.	50 milk pans, under contract.	7	75		
J. P. Esmonde.	20 axes do	17	00		
N. L. Piper & Son.	Supplies delivered do	17	92		
Smith & Ferguson Co.	do do	22	73		
S. & H. Borbridge.	do do	0	24		
Hudson Bay Co.	do do	752	95		
C. J. McCusker.	Repairs to implements.	5	70		
Massey & Co.	do	27	65		
J. H. Ashdown.	1 set branding irons.	6	75		
D. C. McLellan & Co.	32 lbs. harness leather.	11	40		
T. J. Agnew.	Irons for neckyoke and and doubletrees.	37	48		
J. Morreau.	20 bush. lime.	8	00		
T. Lucier.	Freighting supplies.	3	00		
L. Lovell.	do	1	15		
J. Ross.	do	4	64		
Wm. Stobart & Co.	do	53	96		
Dom. Express Co.	do	2	40		
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.	do	4	58		
					985 30
<i>Seed.</i>					
Hudson Bay Co.	30 bush. potatoes.	60	00		
Robt. Evans & Co.	Seeds, under contract.	31	83		
H. L. Loucks.	55½ bush. potatoes.	25	00		
J. E. Sinclair.	7 do	11	55		
Experimental Farm, Indian Head.	50 bush. oats, 20 bush. pease.	45	00		
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.	Freighting seed.	21	67		
Dom. Express Co.	Charges on seeds.	0	65		
					195 70
	Carried forward.				6,681 00

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....		6,681 00
DUCK LAKE AGENCY—Continued.			
<i>Cattle and Pigs.</i>			
Xavier Letendre.....	1 yoke oxen.....	115 00	
Wm. Boyer.....	do.....	100 00	
Rev. Pere Froumard.....	do.....	90 00	
J. Sanregret.....	do.....	100 00	
Hargrave & Sissons.....	do.....	100 00	
Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies for drovers.....	18 11	523 11
<i>Supplies for Destitute Indians.</i>			
Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	1,618 89	
A. Macdonald.....	do do.....	183 63	
Hamelin & Avers.....	do do.....	32 00	
J. M. Garland.....	do do.....	567 93	
T. & J. N. Andrews.....	do do.....	137 87	
Rosamond Wool'n Co.....	do do.....	92 50	
Ogilvie Milling Co.....	677 sacks flour.....	2,075 91	
Hudson Bay Co.....	7,671 lbs. bacon.....	1,008 19	
A. Macdonald.....	8,001 do.....	933 34	
Wm. Erasmus.....	1 cow to replace those killed for beef.....	30 00	
W. Demera.....	4 oxen do do.....	210 00	
H. Mitchell.....	1 ox do do.....	60 00	
L. Marion.....	4 cows do do.....	120 00	
B. Arcand.....	1 cow do do.....	30 00	
G. Parenteau.....	1 heifer do do.....	20 00	
Wm. Smith.....	1 ox do do.....	45 00	
W. Stobart & Co.....	1 cow do do.....	28 00	
R. S. McKenzie.....	2 pigs do do.....	6 00	
T. McKay.....	6,346 lbs. beef delivered under contract.....	475 94	
Indians.....	3,340 do.....	217 11	
J. Smith.....	415 do.....	26 97	
R. Chapman.....	399 do.....	25 93	
W. Stobart & Co.....	457 do.....	34 27	
Hargrave & Sissons.....	455 do.....	29 57	
H. Mitchell.....	447 do.....	31 29	
T. Bear.....	457 do.....	29 70	
Tinning & Hoskins.....	100 lbs. salt.....	4 25	
E. Gauvreau, M.D.....	400 vaccine points.....	20 00	
W. Stevens.....	83 bush. lime.....	2 60	
A. Thompson.....	53 do.....	2 30	
T. Gouville.....	194 do.....	7 70	
Moore & MacDowall.....	Lumber supplied.....	28 86	
Robt. Martin.....	Medicines supplied.....	160 13	
A. B. Stewart, M.D.....	do.....	32 00	
W. G. Pettingell.....	do.....	29 02	
J. M. R. Neely & Co.....	do.....	18 80	
T. Lucier.....	Freighting supplies.....	55 73	
Indians.....	do.....	167 16	
G. Sanderson.....	do.....	10 00	
W. Stobart & Co.....	do.....	146 35	
E. Bear.....	do.....	12 36	
C. P. Railway Co.....	do.....	52 83	
Mrs. C. M. Jefferies.....	Paid freight on clothing.....	9 25	
G. A. Fisher.....	Ferrying supplies.....	29 95	
J. Mack.....	do.....	5 25	
A. Isbester.....	do.....	14 00	8,923 63
	Carried forward.....		16,132 74

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....		16,132 74
	DUCK LAKE AGENCY—Continued.		
	<i>Day Schools.</i>		
J. F. D. Parker.....	Salary as teacher, James Smith's reserve, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	300 00	
M. Wilson	Salary as teacher, John Smith's reserve, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	300 00	
Mrs. P. L. Lafond	Salary as teacher, One Arrow's reserve, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	300 00	
F. Ladret	Salary as teacher, Beardy and Okemasis reserves, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	300 00	
Rev. J. A. Mackay.....	Grant to Emmanuel College, 10th October, 1890, to 30th June, 1891.....	509 96	
J. Hunt.....	Salary as teacher, Lake la Ronge, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	300 00	
T. J. Agnew	Doors, sashes, lumber and nails, One Arrow's schoolhouse.	46 52	
A. Thompson.....	19½ bush. lime do	7 70	
F. Beaudry.....	Wages as carpenter do	15 00	
J. Caron.....	do do	20 00	
Moore & Macdowall.....	Lumber supplied do	52 24	
W. Knox.....	1 blackboard do	4 00	
J. Courtney.....	3 chairs and 1 set table legs do	3 80	
W. Stobart & Co.....	Hardware and lumber supplied do	6 05	
G. J. Fisher.....	Ferriage and material do	4 60	
Pere Fourmond.....	do do	14 75	
Moore & Macdowall.....	Lumber supplied, John Smith's schoolhouse.....	76 30	
Wm. Stevens.....	8 bush. lime do	2 40	
W. Knox.....	1 blackboard do	4 00	
J. Wilson.....	Flower seeds do	0 90	
J. L. Johnston & Co.....	Paints and oils do	26 50	
T. J. Agnew.....	Whitelead, brushes and paint do	22 00	
Mowat Bros.....	Sundry supplies, Beardy and Okemasis.....	6 68	
Moore & Macdowall.....	Lumber supplied do	7 95	
J. McKenzie.....	Making desks and seats do	12 00	
Hudson Bay Co.....	Soap and brooms delivered under contract.....	13 24	
J. M. Garland.....	48 yds. towelling do do	5 28	
Smith & Ferguson Co.....	2 iron pails do do	0 74	
R. S. McKenzie.....	Screws and nails.....	1 40	
J. Willson.....	Washers and nails.....	0 85	
T. J. Agnew.....	Paint and brush.....	1 90	
Dominion Express Co.....	Express charges.....	2 50	
			2,369 26
	<i>Farm Wages.</i>		
L. Marion.....	Wages, 12 months to 30th June.....	480 00	
J. Willson.....	do do do.....	480 00	
L. Lovell.....	do do do.....	480 00	
A. Marion.....	do do do.....	120 00	
J. F. D. Parker.....	do 3 months do.....	24 00	
			1,544 00
	<i>Farm Maintenance.</i>		
Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	117 06	
A. Macdonald.....	do do.....	78 77	
Ogilvie Milling Co.....	37 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀ sacks flour do.....	125 87	
Hudson Bay Co.....	1,260 lbs. bacon do.....	165 60	
L. McKay.....	1,895 lbs. beef do.....	142 11	
Smith & Ferguson Co.....	Sundry supplies do.....	7 84	
S. & H. Borbridge.....	do do.....	0 60	
T. O. Davis.....	35 lbs. salt.....	1 75	
L. R. St. Louis.....	1 pair buckboard shafts.....	5 00	
E. Brunel.....	Repairs to buckboard.....	6 00	
			650 60
	Carried forward.....		20,736 60

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward		20,736 60
DUCK LAKE AGENCY—<i>Concluded.</i>			
<i>General Expenses.</i>			
R. S. McKenzie	Salary as agent, 12 months to 30th June, 1891	1,000 00	
Sandy Thomas	do interpreter, 12 months to 30th June, 1891	420 00	
W. B. Cameron	do clerk do do	720 00	
D. J. E. McKenzie	Services as clerk at payments	36 00	
A. B. Stewart, M.D.	Medical attendance	606 25	
H. N. Bain, M.D.	do	26 00	
R. S. McKenzie	Travelling expenses	352 10	
R. McConnell	do	8 00	
J. J. Campbell	do	197 00	
W. B. Cameron	do	5 60	
J. McColl	Horseshoeing	12 75	
A. Thompson	do	5 00	
S. Thomas	Horse hire	5 25	
S. J. Donaldson	do	4 00	
A. Fisher	Postage stamps	21 00	
E. J. Cann	do and ink	8 02	
Govt. Teleg'h Lines	Telegrams	11 05	
Dept. Public Printing and Stationery	Stationery supplied	31 80	
"N.-West Farmer"	Subscription for 1 year	1 00	
Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies delivered under contract	374 06	
A. Macdonald	do do	74 10	
Ogilvie Milling Co.	35 ³ / ₄ sacks flour delivered under contract	117 22	
Smith & Ferguson Co.	Hardware delivered under contract	17 16	
S. & H. Borbridge	Supplies do do	2 08	
T. McKay	Beef do do	101 63	
T. J. Agnew	2 lamps	2 00	
J. Ross	36 bushels oats	27 00	
W. Stobart & Co.	8 ¹ / ₂ do	8 50	
do	Condition powders	4 50	
Indians	Wood supplied	15 00	
do	Carrying messages	1 00	
H. Kelly	Service of stallion	20 00	
C. H. Sweetapple, V.S.	Professional services	5 00	
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.	Freight and transport	70 58	
J. Ross	do do	10 50	
J. B. Arcand	Transport of J. J. Campbell to Montreal Lake	100 00	
L. Lovell	Horse feed	1 75	
S. J. Donaldson	do	5 60	
W. M. Longworthy	do	2 00	
Indians	do	4 00	
J. Wilson	do	5 85	
G. A. Fisher	Ferriage	20 15	
R. S. McKenzie	Paid for ferriage and freight	7 29	
D. C. McClellan & Co.	Repairs to harness	10 90	
J. L. Johnson & Co.	2 strings of sleigh bells	3 50	
4,482 19			
<i>Agency Buildings.</i>			
J. McKenzie	Wages as carpenter	12 00	
N. Thibault	do and transport	34 05	
Moore & Macdowall	742 feet lumber	25 01	
T. J. Agnew	Paint and brushes	7 20	
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.	Transport of Thibault	1 30	
79 56			
<i>Grist Mill.</i>			
S. W. Vanluven	Payment in full of bonus on mill	122 00	
Waterous Engine Works Co.	do of part do (for machinery)	378 00	
500 00			
Total Expenditure, Duck Lake Agency.....			25,798 35

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
EDMONTON AGENCY.			
<i>Annuities.</i>			
C. DeCazes	For the following payments to Indians:—		
	3 chiefs	75 00	
	13 headmen	195 00	
	679 Indians	3,395 00	
	Arrears	65 00	
Lizzie Callihoo	Commutation of annuity	50 00	3,780 00
<i>Agricultural Implements.</i>			
J. P. Esmonde	Supplies delivered under contract	21 25	
A. Macdonald	do do	21 24	
N. L. Piper & Son	do do	4 60	
Smith & Ferguson Co.	do do	15 22	
Hudson Bay Co.	do do	161 06	
S. & H. Borbridge	do do	60 00	
McCauley & Ibbotson	6 ploughs, 5 sets harrows and renewal parts supplied,	276 00	
Fielders & Edmiston	1 drive arm for mower	5 00	
John Walter	Repairing waggon	10 00	
Sweet & McDonald	Harness supplied	7 10	
John Morris	2 carts	80 00	
Merrick, Anderson & Co.	1 platform scale, stamping and freighting	24 70	
Ross Bros	Hardware supplied	6 85	
E. Looby	Repairing implements	32 00	
L. Cheveney	do	4 60	
J. Looby	Harness supplied	28 00	
W. Fielders	1 bob-sleigh and 1 harrow	63 50	
G. Anderson	20 bush. lime	20 00	
C. P. Railway Co.	Freight charges	23 39	
Indians and others	Freighting	44 78	909 29
<i>Seeds.</i>			
R. Evans & Co.	Seeds supplied under contract	13 38	
A. Lamoureux	50 bush. barley and 20 bush. wheat	36 00	
G. Lasert	40 do potatoes	16 00	
Norris & Carey	100 do oats	47 50	
Dom. Express Co.	Express charges on seeds	2 55	115 43
<i>Cattle and Pigs.</i>			
A. Lamoureux	2 work oxen	121 00	
A. McNab	4 sows	24 00	
G. Lasert	1 boar	6 00	151 00
<i>Supplies for Destitute Indians.</i>			
Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies delivered under contract	709 85	
Hamelin & Ayers	do do	8 00	
A. Macdonald	do do	135 31	
J. M. Garland	do do	233 08	
T. & J. N. Andrews	do do	150 56	
Rosamund Woollen Co.	do do	74 00	
Hudson Bay Co.	11,111 lbs. bacon delivered under contract	1,511 10	
I. G. Baker & Co.	11,586 do do	1,503 52	
Ogilvie Milling Co.	995 sacks flour delivered under contract	3,692 40	
J. Norris	31,719 lbs. beef do	2,567 30	
L. Callihoo	454 do	32 91	
M. Callihoo	2,375 do	172 19	
	Carried forward	10,790 22	4,955 72

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	10,790 22	4,955 72
	EDMONTON AGENCY—Continued.		
	<i>Supplies for Destitute Indians—Continued.</i>		
J. Norris.....	1 work ox to replace cattle killed for beef	59 81	
A. Lamoreux.....	4 do do	212 23	
M. Bellrose.....	1 do do	55 00	
E. Gauvreau.....	200 vaccine points.	10 00	
P. Daly & Co.....	Medicines.....	65 50	
G. Thompson.....	do	242 28	
McCauley & Ibbott- son.....	1 double waggon.....	80 00	
W. Fielders.....	do with brake.....	90 00	
Tinning & Hoskins..	100 lbs. salt.....	4 25	
Larue & Picard.....	Clothing supplied to destitute Indian.....	1 50	
W. D. Taylor.....	Knitting and darning needles supplied.....	4 50	
Lamoreux Bros.....	Lumber supplied.....	48 00	
Bishop of St. Albert.	Grant to hospital of St. Albert for services to Indians.....	200 00	
Dom. Express Co....	Express charges.....	0 75	
C. P. Ry. Co.....	Freight do.....	90 91	
Indians and others..	Freighting.....	248 79	
			12,203 74
	<i>Day Schools.</i>		
Rev. J. J. M. Lestanc	Grant to St. Albert's Orphanage, 12 mos. to 30th June, '91	3,000 00	
Magnus Anderson...	Stony Plain, Protestant, salary as teacher, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	300 00	
do	Stony Plain, boarding school grant, 12 mos. to 30th June, 1891.....	452 00	
T. Ridsdale.....	Stony Plain, Roman Catholic, salary as teacher, 12 mos. to 30th June, 1891.....	300 00	
Ambrose Gray.....	Alexander's salary as teacher, 3 mos. to 30th Sept., 1890..	75 00	
E. H. Blanchet.....	do do 3 do 31st Dec., 1890.....	75 00	
M. Blanchet.....	do do 6 do 30th June, 1891.....	150 00	
P. Sutherland.....	Alexis do 9 do do 1891.....	225 00	
Rev. A. B. Baird...	Grant for erection of school, Enoch's Reserve.....	600 00	
Hudson Bay Co....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	12 21	
G. F. & J. Galt.....	do do	115 70	
J. M. Garland.....	do do	6 90	
A. Macdonald & Co.	do do	1 25	
Smith & Ferguson Co	do do	1 11	
Ross Bros.....	2 stoves and other supplies for schools.....	80 75	
Larue & Picard.....	3 brooms.....	1 20	
Rev. J. J. M. Lestanc	Grant to school building, Alexis Reserve.....	350 00	
M. G. Connor.....	1 table and 1 chair for school, Enoch's Reserve.....	7 00	
Dom. Express Co....	Express charges.....	0 90	
C. P. Ry. Co.....	Freight do.....	30 09	
Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....	35 70	
			5,819 81
	<i>Farm Wages.</i>		
W. J. O'Donnell....	Wages, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	600 00	
Ellen O'Donnell....	do do do	120 00	
Indians and others..	Labour performed.....	285 50	
			1,005 50
	<i>Farm Maintenance.</i>		
Hudson Bay Co....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	53 62	
Stroud Bros.....	do do	4 13	
A. Macdonald.....	do do	43 99	
N. L. Piper & Son..	do do	0 46	
Smith & Ferguson Co	do do	3 18	
	Carried forward.....	105 38	23,984 77

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	105 38	23,984 77
	EDMONTON AGENCY—Concluded.		
	<i>Farm Maintenance—Concluded.</i>		
Hudson Bay Co.	335 lbs. bacon delivered under contract.	45 56	
John Norris.	1,518 lbs. beef do	125 24	
Ogilvie Milling Co.	20 sacks flour do	70 40	
Sweet & McDonald.	2 curry combs.	0 40	
J. Robertson & Co.	50 lbs. paint, 12 stove pipes and 6 elbows.	8 02	
E. Looby.	Blacksmithing.	31 50	386 50
	<i>General Expenses.</i>		
C. DeCazes.	Salary as agent, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.	1,186 02	
J. V. Kildahl.	do clerk, 11 do 31st May, 1891.	495 00	
A. E. Lake.	do do 1 do 30th June, 1891.	60 00	
J. Calder.	do interpreter, 3 months, to 30th September, 1890.	105 00	
H. Blanc.	do do 9 do 30th June, 1891.	315 00	
H. C. Wilson, M.D.	Medical attendance.	341 50	
J. Potvin, M.D.	do	63 50	
C. DeCazes.	Travelling expenses.	205 25	
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.	Railway fare of Mrs. DeCazes and daughter from Regina to Calgary, and freight charges on Agent DeCazes' furniture.	115 95	
Leeson & Scott.	Transport of Mrs. DeCazes and daughter from Calgary to Edmonton.	50 00	
Hudson Bay Co.	Freight charges on Agent DeCazes' furniture.	87 18	
McCauley & Ibbotson	Horse-hire and horse feed.	16 25	
J. Benoit.	1 horse.	150 00	
G. P. Sanderson	Blacksmithing.	4 50	
J. Looby.	Repairs to harness.	11 00	
E. Looby.	Blacksmithing.	15 75	
F. Sache.	1 express sleigh.	30 00	
L. Cheveney.	Repairing cutter and other services.	25 88	
Ross Bros.	2 stoves, 2 sleigh bells, 15 galls. coal oil and other supplies.	60 48	
A. McNab.	254 bushel oats.	76 20	
Fraser & Co.	515 lbs. bran.	5 15	
J. Kelly.	Feed and stabling for horses.	25 00	
Hudson Bay Co.	78 ³ / ₄ bushel oats.	39 70	
A. D. Osborne.	Postage stamps.	20 00	
W. Humbertson	10 ²⁵ / ₁₀₀ tons coal.	61 07	
Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies delivered under contract.	112 77	
Stroud Bros.	do do	6 87	
A. Macdonald	do do	74 77	
N. L. Piper & Son.	do do	2 21	
Smith & Ferguson Co	do do	3 18	
J. P. Esmonde.	do do	0 75	
J. M. Garland	do do	0 60	
Ogilvie Milling Co.	35 sacks flour	123 20	
J. Norris.	2,632 lbs. beef	217 14	
Hudson Bay Co.	585 lbs. bacon	79 56	
J. Robertson & Co.	Sundry supplies.	8 02	
P. Daly & Co.	Ink and condition powders.	4 50	
S. Shannon.	1 yale padlock.	1 50	
Lamoreux Bros.	1,036 feet lumber for well and office.	25 74	
N.-W. M. Police.	Transport of annuity money.	11 28	
Daniel.	Reward for information re gambling.	5 00	
"N.-W. Farmer".	Subscription for year ending 30th June, 1892.	1 00	
C. DeCazes.	Paid for advertising hay for sale.	2 00	
Dept. Pub. Printing and Stationery.	Stationery and printing.	34 80	
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.	Freight charges.	10 50	
	Carried forward.....	4,290 77	24,371 27

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward	4,290 77	24,371 27
	EDMONTON AGENCY—Continued.		
	General Expenses—Concluded.		
Sundry persons.....	Freighting.	41 46	4,332 23
	Buildings.		
J. Paul.....	Labour performed	2 00	
L. Cheveney.....	do	122 06	
F. Juneau.....	21 days' carpenter work	52 50	
J. Johnston.....	6½ do plastering	26 00	
Ross Bros.....	Hardware supplies	62 08	
B. Mooswah.....	1,000 feet lumber and 3 M shingles	43 00	
Lamoreux Bros.....	7,376 do 6 M do	197 16	
Moore & Macdowall.	1,709 do 1½ M do and 1 bundle laths	49 88	
Hudson Bay Co.....	12 bushel lime	12 50	
C. DeCazes.....	Paid for 2,250 fence rails and putting up fence	106 25	
Napasis.....	150 rails	3 00	676 43
	Total expenditure, Edmonton Agency		29,379 93
	FILE HILLS AGENCY.		
	Annuities.		
J. P. Wright.....	For the following payments :—		
	1 chief	25 00	
	10 headmen	150 00	
	262 Indians	1,310 00	
	Arrears	55 00	1,540 00
	Agricultural Implements.		
J. P. Esmonde.....	15 axes delivered under contract	12 75	
Smith & Ferguson Co.	Nails and rope do	16 80	
Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies do	327 14	
Massey & Co.....	Repairs to implements	24 13	
J. P. Wright.....	Paid for 130 lbs. of twine	23 40	
A. Boyd.....	50 ft. of oak lumber	5 00	
"The Rook".....	Freighting supplies	2 26	411 48
	Seed.		
Robt. Evans & Co..	Seeds delivered under contract		14 47
	Cattle and Pigs.		
Wm. Stobart & Co..	1 yoke of oxen		105 00
	Supplies for Destitute Indians.		
Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies delivered under contract	278 35	
A. Macdonald.....	do do	99 44	
J. M. Garland.....	do do	318 74	
Joyner & Elkington.	221 sacks of flour under contract	537 03	
Hudson Bay Co.....	10,979 lbs. of bacon	1,650 78	
Indians.....	11,329 lbs. of beef	733 73	
T. & J. N. Andrews.	200 yards of serge under contract	75 00	
Rosamond Woollen Co.....	50 pairs of pants	92 50	
	Carried forward	3,785 57	2,070 95

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	3,785 57	2,070 95
	FILE HILL AGENCY—Continued.		
	<i>Supplies for Destitute Indians—Continued.</i>		
Tinning & Hoskins	100 lbs. of salt.....	4 25	
Joyner & Elkington	Gristing 1,171 bushels of wheat.....	234 45	
J. H. Webster	Threshing 3,155 bushels of grain.....	94 65	
Joyner & Elkington	150 sacks.....	15 00	
M. Welsh	6 cows and 1 calf to replace those killed for beef.....	175 00	
O. Hall	Medicines supplied.....	72 55	
E. Gauvreau, M.D.	Vaccine points.....	7 60	
W. G. Pettingell	Medicines supplied.....	36 27	
J. P. Watson	Paid freight on clothing.....	13 55	
C. P. Ry. Co.	Freighting supplies.....	15 52	
Indians	do.....	15 05	
			4,469 56
	<i>Day Schools.</i>		
Rev. Alex. Skene	Salary as teacher and grant to boarding school, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....		433 00
	<i>Farm Wages.</i>		
R. McConnell, jun.	Wages, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....		420 00
	<i>Farm Maintenance.</i>		
Stroud Bros.	4 lbs. baking powder, under contract.....	1 10	
Hudson's Bay Co.	Sundry supplies do.....	29 59	
A. Macdonald	do do.....	11 40	
N. L. Piper & Son.	do do.....	1 95	
Joyner & Elkington	5 ⁴⁰ / ₁₀₀ sacks of flour do.....	13 12	
			57 16
	<i>General Expenses.</i>		
J. P. Wright	Salary as agent, 11 months to 30th June, 1891.....	916 67	
E. C. Stewart	do clerk.....	140 00	
A. Stevenson	do interpreter.....	125 00	
P. Hourie	do do 7 months to 30th June, 1891.....	525 00	
W. Hall, M.D.	Medical attendance.....	251 50	
M. M. Seymour, M.D.	do.....	30 00	
H. L. Reynolds	Travelling expenses.....	29 10	
J. P. Wright	do.....	72 25	
P. Hourie	do.....	4 00	
R. McConnell	do.....	9 00	
Atherton & Thorburn	Horse feed.....	9 50	
D. H. Gillespie	do.....	7 65	
O. W. Evans	Horse-shoeing.....	9 30	
W. Sutherland	Postage stamps.....	21 50	
W. H. Ford	Horse-shoeing.....	3 20	
R. S. Proctor, J. P.	3 affidavits.....	1 00	
H. Reynolds	1 jumper.....	5 00	
A. Stevenson	Driving horses and freighting.....	9 00	
Stroud Bros	Supplies delivered under contract.....	9 90	
Hudson's Bay Co.	do.....	251 55	
A. Macdonald	do.....	102 60	
N. L. Piper & Son.	do.....	24	
Smith & Ferguson Co.	do.....	5 47	
Joyner & Elkington	48 ⁴⁰ / ₁₀₀ sacks flour do.....	118 10	
S. & H. Borbridge	Supplies do.....	12 42	
	Carried forward.....	2,718 95	7,450 57

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward	2,718 95	7,450 57
	FILE HILL AGENCY—Concluded.		
	<i>General Expenses—Concluded.</i>		
Indians	Sundry services	16 00	
C. P. Railway Co.	Freight and transport	5 96	
A. Hamelin	Freighting	1 00	
Smith & Ferguson Co	1 set stove furniture	9 50	
E. C. Stewart	Petty disbursements	2 00	
J. Dillon	3 sheets galvanized iron	3 75	
J. Sanford	Wages, 4 days	8 00	
Zinkan & Sutherland	4 lantern globes	1 00	
Dept. of Public Printing and Stationery	Stationery supplied	19 88	
Nor' West Farmer	Subscription, 1 years to 30th June, 1892	1 00	
		2,787 04	
	Less refund of value of rations used by North-West Mounted Police during small-pox quarantine	6 52	2,780 52
	<i>Buildings.</i>		
Smith & Ferguson Co	Paints and oils	25 00	
Brine, McDonald & Co.	Lumber, sashes and shingles	130 76	
E. Grundy	Alterations and additions to agent's house	300 00	
Wm. Kearns	6 days plastering	22 00	
			477 76
	Total expenditure, File Hill Agency		10,708 85
	MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT.		
	<i>Salaries and sundry services.</i>		
J. G. Brown	Cost of search	0 50	
J. R. Costigan	Professional service <i>re Gaddy et al.</i>	60 00	
M. D. Bennetts	Translating confidential documents	8 00	
Stewart, Chrysler & Lewis	Professional services Regina <i>vs. W. Thomas.</i>	277 15	
Wright & Co	Inspecting and reporting on harness supplied under contract	10 00	
J. McCullough	do do	60 00	
T. McKay & Co.	do do samples of flour	344 00	
H. Walters	Testing two axes	10 00	
P. Stringer	Inspecting clothing made at the Kingston Penitentiary	17 57	
Sarah Hourie	Making tents	10 00	
Florence Ad. Payne	Compassionate allowance, March 1, 1885, to June 30, 1891	380 00	
Edith Hetty Payne	do do do	380 00	
Frederick M. Payne	do do do	380 00	
			1,937 22
	<i>Advertising.</i>		
Calgary Herald	Advertising	467 84	
North Sydney Herald	do	10 20	
Lethbridge News	do	166 16	
Portage la Prairie Review	do	66 92	
Qu'Appelle Vidette	do	64 10	
Moose Jaw Times	do	73 05	
Brandon Mail	do	65 30	
Winnipeg Town Talk	do	97 80	
	Carried forward	1,011 37	1,937 22

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward..	1,011 37	1,937 22
	MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT—Continued.		
	Advertising—Continued.		
Winnipeg Siftings... Advertising..		11 25	
Moosomin Courier... do		97 48	
Prince Albert Times... do		60 00	
Winnipeg Free Press... do		303 40	
Qu'Appelle Progress... do		66 15	
Winnipeg Western World... do		74 90	
Quebec Morning Chronicle... do		24 48	
Regina Leader... do		100 36	
Saskatchewan Herald... do		60 40	
Medicine Hat Times... do		98 88	
Windsor Clarion... do		7 65	
Kingston News... do		29 58	
Morrisburg Courier... do		19 76	
Regina Journal... do		20 74	
Edmonton Bulletin... do		93 50	
Canadian Mining Review... do		8 70	
Le Canada... do		40 60	
Brockville Times... do		12 76	
Bradford Witness... do		10 44	
Pilot Mound Sentinel... do		46 20	
Regina Standard... do		80 40	
Lethbridge News... do		16 24	
Montreal Trade Review... do		11 60	
Fraserville Journal... do		10 44	
Montreal Trait-d'Union... do		8 70	
Ottawa Journal... do		23 20	
Winnipeg Heimskingla... do		46 20	
St. Boniface l'Agri-culture... do		69 96	
Montreal Le Monde... do		37 12	
Winnipeg Skundrnavish Canadiensarun... do		19 80	
Winnipeg Nor West Review... do		100 12	
Stonewall News... do		46 20	
Toronto Canadian Grocer... do		17 40	
Toronto Canadian Lumberman... do		8 70	
Smiths Falls News... do		9 28	
Whitby Gazette... do		11 60	
Acton Free Press... do		9 28	
Ottawa United Canada... do		11 60	
Peterborough Times... do		34 80	
Brampton Conservator... do		9 28	
Caledonia Sachem... do		6 96	
Mitchell Advocate... do		9 28	
Oshawa Vindicator... do		11 60	
Stratford Herald... do		30 16	
Ottawa Citizen... do		40 60	
Renfrew Journal... do		11 60	
Macleod Gazette... do		77 60	
	Carried forward..	2,968 32	1,937 22

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	2,968 32	1,937 22
	MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNTS— <i>Continued.</i>		
	<i>Advertising—Continued.</i>		
Sherbrooke Pioneer..	Advertising.....	11 60	
Westport Journal...	do	11 60	
Collingwood Enter- prise Messenger...	do	9 28	
Owen Sound Times..	do	8 12	
Waterloo Canadian Farmers Friend...	do	6 96	
Hull Despatch.....	do	12 76	
Selkirk Record.....	do	42 90	
Calgary Tribune....	do	235 96	
Orillia Packet.....	do	9 28	
Toronto Canadian Miller	do	8 70	
Toronto Empire.....	do	87 00	
Toronto Canadian Baptist.....	do	10 44	
Meaford Mirror.....	do	8 12	
Cobourg SentinelStar	do	9 28	
Woodstock Times....	do	6 96	
Prescott Messenger..	do	9 28	
Petrolia Advertiser..	do	11 60	
Sarnia Canadian....	do	11 60	
Welland Telegraph..	do	6 96	
Mount Forest Re- presentative	do	6 96	
Brighton Ensign....	do	6 96	
Napanee Beaver.....	do	9 28	
Canadian Militia Gazette.....	do	17 40	
Chatham Planet.....	do	12 76	
Berlin News.....	do	31 32	
Montreal Journal of Commerce.....	do	17 40	
Exeter Times.....	do	9 28	
Weston Times.....	do	9 28	
Goderich Star.....	do	9 28	
Picton Gazette.....	do	6 96	
Windsor Clarion....	do	11 60	
Walkerton Glocke... Windsor Review....	do	6 96	
Port Hope Times....	do	11 60	
Montreal Gazette... Toronto Monetary Times.....	do	9 28	
Toronto Presbyterian News.....	do	33 64	
Clinton Huron News Record.....	do	17 40	
Gananoque Journal.. Battleford Herald... St. Boniface Le Mani- toba.....	do	17 40	
Toronto Sentinel....	do	9 28	
Stratford Times....	do	6 96	
Lévis Le Quotidien..	do	8 70	
Markham Sun.....	do	93 54	
Sherbrooke Gazette..	do	11 60	
Toronto Canadian Churchman.....	do	9 28	
	Carried forward.....	17 40	
		3,938 96	1,937 22

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	3,933 96	1,937 22
	MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNTS—Continued.		
	<i>Advertising—Continued.</i>		
Alexandria Glengarian.....	Advertising.....	9 28	
Almonte Times.....	do	9 28	
Quebec Mercury.....	do	47 56	
London Catholic Record.....	do	17 40	
Toronto Irish Canadian.....	do	17 40	
Toronto Electrical, Mechanical and Milling News.....	do	8 70	
Rapid City Spectator.....	do	55 44	
Montreal La Minerve.....	do	37 12	
New Hamburg Volksblatt.....	do	9 28	
Cornwall Standard.....	do	11 60	
Toronto World.....	do	58 00	
Winnipeg Nor'-West Farmer.....	do	41 30	
Morden Monitor.....	do	46 20	
London Free Press.....	do	42 34	
Carlton Place Central Canadian.....	do	9 28	
Guelph Herald.....	do	31 90	
Toronto Catholic Weekly Review.....	do	17 40	
Hagersville News.....	do	6 96	
St. Mary's Journal.....	do	9 28	
Egansville Enterprise.....	do	9 28	
Hamilton Herald.....	do	63 80	
Pembroke Standard.....	do	9 28	
St. Thomas Times.....	do	31 90	
Brantford Courier.....	do	31 90	
Belleville Intelligencer.....	do	14 50	
Arnprior Chronicle.....	do	9 28	
L'Original Advertiser.....	do	9 28	
Strathroy Despatch.....	do	9 28	
Sorel Sorelois.....	do	11 60	
Minnedosa Tribune.....	do	62 04	
Winnipeg Logberg.....	do	30 00	
Winnipeg Der Nord Western.....	do	26 40	
Winnipeg Colonist.....	do	56 10	
Neepawa Register.....	do	51 48	
Winnipeg Nor'-West Farmer and Miller.....	do	12 00	
Toronto Canadian Manufacturer.....	do	17 40	
Montreal Insurance Chronicle.....	do	11 60	
Seaforth Sun.....	do	10 44	
			4,897 24
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
A. E. Fenton.....	Transport of 3 Indians, Swift Current to Battleford.....	30 00	
C. P. Railway Co.....	Fares of Indian prisoners.....	53 45	
	Carried forward.....	83 45	6,834 46

NORH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Concluded.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	83 45	6,834 46
MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT—<i>Concluded.</i>			
<i>Advertising—Concluded.</i>			
P. Stringer.....	Travelling expenses to Kingston to inspect clothing made at the Penitentiary.....	11 60	
Scott & Leslie.....	23 cash boxes supplied for carrying annuity money.....	23 00	
E. B. Read.....	6 syrup tins and funnel.....	2 30	
Hudson Bay Co.....	Sample groceries.....	29 64	
J. M. Garland.....	Standard samples.....	33 16	
Joliette Canadian Tobacco Co.....	10 lbs. sample tobacco, and express charges.....	4 65	
G. F. & J. Galt.....	66 lbs. sample tea.....	15 18	
J. D. Sibbald & Co.....	1 set bob-sleighs.....	25 00	
National Mfg. Co.....	12 Union Jacks.....	103 50	
J. D. Kennedy.....	2 ox collars.....	4 00	
Rosamond Woollen Co.....	4 pairs pants and 2 coats supplied.....	6 78	
P. Lamont.....	Stationery supplied.....	2 90	
Ontario Bank.....	Commission on \$5,060 transferred to credit of J. McIntyre.....	12 65	
Bank of Montreal.....	do protested cheque of T. McKay.....	0 30	
McConnel & Burke.....	Transport of annuity money.....	3 00	
Goodwin Marchand.....	Denurrage while waiting for seed wheat.....	200 00	
C. D. Fisher.....	Forwarding supplies.....	6 30	
Duncan & Mackay.....	Shipping do.....	1 67	
Indians.....	Prizes for exhibits, Regina Exhibition.....	31 50	
Dept. Public Printing and Stationery.....	Stationery and printing.....	59 61	
Dominion Express Co.....	Express charges.....	31 65	
Canadian Express Co.....	do.....	0 40	
C. P. Railway Co.....	Freight charges.....	3 21	
Bank of Montreal.....	1 per cent commission on advances.....	221 56	
Union Bank.....	do do.....	1 34	
S. H. Caswell.....	do do.....	4 57	
Lafferty & Moore.....	do do.....	8 32	
Hudson Bay Co.....	do do.....	68 01	
Brine, McDonald & Co.....	do do.....	27 12	
D. S. Curry.....	do do.....	2 88	
Brown & Curry.....	do do.....	0 20	
A. McDonald.....	do do.....	0 46	
I. G. Baker & Co.....	do do.....	0 25	
Mahaffy & Clinkskill.....	do do.....	3 10	
A. P. Sherwood.....	Advance for expenses of constable while on duty in the Rainy River District in connection with sale of liquor to Indians.....	150 00	
	Total expenditure, Miscellaneous Account.....		1,183 26
MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.			
<i>Annuities.</i>			
J. J. Campbell.....	For payments to Indians—		
	1 chief.....	25 00	
	10 headmen.....	150 00	
	207 Indians.....	1,035 00	
	Arrears.....	180 00	
			1,390 00
	Carried forward.....		1,390 00

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....		1,390 00
MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY—Continued.			
<i>Agricultural Implements.</i>			
J. M. Garland.....	40 milk pans delivered under contract.....	6 20	
J. P. Esmonde.....	24 axes do do.....	20 40	
N. L. Piper & Sons.....	Supplies do do.....	11 72	
Smith & Ferguson Co.....	do do do.....	8 10	
Hndson Bay Co.....	do do do.....	324 23	
S. & H. Borbridge..	do do do.....	0 78	
J. Robertson & Co.....	Blacksmith's outfit.....	40 15	
R. D. McNaughton..	Coal and iron.....	6 65	
Massey Mfg. Co.....	Repairs to implements.....	5 75	
H. Robertson.....	Blacksmithing.....	18 95	
J. Humphreys.....	Repairs to mower.....	1 00	
W. Lockley.....	do reapers.....	6 25	
Watson Mfg. Co.....	8 wood rakes for reaper.....	10 00	
A. G. Thorburn.....	Repairs to waggon.....	6 65	
D. Ramsay.....	do do.....	8 25	
J. A. Kerr.....	1 hardy, 1 vise, and other supplies.....	19 04	
Joseph.....	Freighting.....	5 28	
Dom. Express Co.....	Express charges.....	0 95	
C. P. Railway Co.....	Freighting.....	8 14	
			508 49
<i>Seed.</i>			
Robt. Evans & Co.....	Seed supplied under contract.....	3 46	
Jack.....	30 bush. oats.....	10 50	
J. Lees.....	200 do wheat.....	110 00	
Moose Mt. Tr'd'g Co.	Freight on seeds.....	0 25	
H. Montgomery.....	50 bush. potatoes.....	20 00	
			144 21
<i>Cattle and Pigs.</i>			
Indians.....	4 steers.....		80 00
<i>Supplies for Destitute.</i>			
Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	534 23	
A. Macdonald.....	do do.....	64 25	
Hamelin & Ayers.....	do do.....	18 00	
J. M. Garland.....	do do.....	193 56	
T. & J. N. Andrews.	do do.....	37 50	
Rosamond Wool. Co.	do do.....	44 20	
Ogilvie Milling Co.....	96 sacks flour.....	244 80	
Moose Mt. Tr'd'g Co.	40 sacks flour delivered under contract.....	140 00	
Tinning & Hoskins.....	100 lbs. salt.....	4 25	
Moose Mt. Tr'd'g Co.	Gristing wheat, 358 bush.....	64 58	
W. G. Pettingell.....	Medicines supplied.....	24 74	
Jack.....	365 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush. wheat.....	182 59	
J. Robinson.....	2 cows, to replace those killed for beef.....	60 00	
Indians.....	3,394 lbs. beef.....	203 64	
J. Hindmarch.....	185 lbs. pork.....	14 80	
M. Morrison.....	1,983 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. beef.....	164 04	
Wm. Burley.....	394 lbs. pork.....	27 58	
T. Hislop.....	212 do.....	14 84	
J. Turton.....	215 do.....	15 05	
Can. Pacific Ry. Co.	Freighting supplies.....	21 60	
R. D. McNaughton.	do.....	3 06	
Moose Mt. Tr'd'g Co.	do.....	2 94	
Indians.....	do.....	12 87	
			2,093 12
	Carried forward.....		4,215 82

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward		4,215 82
MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY—<i>Concluded.</i>			
<i>Day Schools.</i>			
Hudson Bay Co.	2 wash-basins		1 51
<i>Farm Wages.</i>			
C. Lawford	Wages, 12 months to 30th June, 1891	600 00	
M. A. Lawford	do do do	120 00	
			720 00
<i>Farm Maintenance.</i>			
Stroud Bros	Supplies delivered under contract	3 30	
Hudson Bay Co.	do do	79 68	
A. Macdonald	do do	34 20	
J. P. Esmonde	do do	1 70	
N. L. Piper & Son	do do	0 92	
Smith & Fergusson Co	do do	0 99	
S. & H. Borbridge	do do	8 20	
Ogilvie Milling Co.	12 ³⁰ / ₁₀₀ sacks flour	41 31	
M. Morrison	415 lbs. beef	29 05	
Takakoopé	660 do	39 60	
H. Robertson	Repairs to buckboard	6 45	
J. Smithers	1 pair traces, 3 bits	4 25	
C. Lawford	Paid board for men and teams	12 00	
Moose Mt. Tr'd'g Co.	Freighting	0 20	
R. D. McNaughton	do	0 38	
McCurdey & Tucker	Repairs to buckboard and waggon	4 00	
D. Ramsay	2 sleigh runners	4 00	
			270 23
<i>General Expenses.</i>			
J. J. Campbell	Salary as agent, 12 months to 30th June, 1891	1,200 00	
W. Graham	do clerk do do	600 00	
M. Johnston	do interpreter, 6 months to 31st December, 1890	160 00	
J. S. Buchanan	do do do 30th June, 1891	180 00	
A. G. Rutledge, M.D.	Medical attendance	11 00	
J. G. Hardy, M.D.	do	24 00	
J. J. Campbell	Travelling expenses	328 00	
M. M. Trading Co.	Sundry supplies	3 95	
E. Maltby	Postage stamps	33 00	
R. Finn	do	8 00	
Dept. Pub. Printing and Stationery	Stationery supplied	20 52	
"N.-W. Farmer"	Subscription, 1 year to 30th June, 1892	1 00	
C. E. Phipps	Taking affidavits	3 00	
Stroud Bros.	28 lbs. baking powder delivered under contract	7 70	
Hudson Bay Co.	Sundry supplies do	194 58	
A. Macdonald	do do	79 80	
Smith & Ferguson Co	do do	0 74	
J. M. Garland	do do	0 30	
S. & H. Borbridge	do do	2 16	
Ogilvie Milling Co.	37 ³⁰ / ₁₀₀ sacks flour do	96 39	
M. Morrison	2,840 lbs. beef	198 45	
H. Robertson	Repairing stove	3 00	
Dom. Express Co.	Express charges	0 75	
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.	Freighting supplies	5 88	
			3,162 22
	Carried forward		8,369 78

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....		8,369 78
MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY—Concluded.			
<i>Buildings.</i>			
	Cost of agent's and clerk's house, White Bear's Reserve.....		
J. Robinson.....	Wages as foreman.....	339 75	
J. S. Buchanan.....	do carpenter.....	194 21	
Indians.....	do labourers.....	7 00	
P. Flemaux.....	do labourer.....	16 00	
W. Hill.....	do do.....	32 81	
H. L. Montgomery.....	do do.....	45 00	
C. Sutcliffe.....	do painter.....	38 50	
M. Lindsay.....	do plasterer.....	252 51	
E. Humphreys.....	do fitter.....	20 00	
R. McIlvenna.....	Building stone foundation.....	71 25	
W. H. Barton.....	Lumber and shingles.....	202 46	
M. M. Trading Co.....	Sundry supplies.....	25 85	
R. D. McNaughton.....	do.....	1,009 22	
Balison & Fleming.....	do.....	42 79	
A. S. Smith.....	do.....	96 86	
J. Humphreys.....	1 hot air furnace and registers.....	109 25	
J. Robinson.....	Freighting.....	1 40	
F. Stevenson.....	do.....	3 00	
			2,507 86
	Total expenditure, Moose Mountain Agency.....		10,877 64
MUSCOWPETUNG AGENCY.			
<i>Annuities.</i>			
J. B. Lash.....	For the following payments to Indians—		
	2 chiefs.....	50 00	
	12 headmen.....	180 00	
	522 Indians.....	2,610 00	
	Arrears.....	170 00	3,065 00
Bazie Mozini.....	do from 1882 to 1890 and 2 sons 1 year, 1887.....	55 00	
<i>Agricultural Implements.</i>			
J. M. Garland.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	4 65	
Smith & Ferguson Co.....	do do.....	27 20	
Hudson Bay Co.....	do do.....	60 82	
S. & H. Borbridge.....	do do.....	0 78	
N. L. Piper & Son.....	do do.....	1 30	
Massey & Co.....	1 gamble ring for mower and 1 drive arm.....	6 00	
J. D. Sibbald & Co.....	1 gearing wheel for separator.....	5 55	
J. H. Ashdown.....	2 pairs trace chains.....	1 60	
J. W. Shillington.....	Repairing ploughs.....	5 55	115 55
Indians.....	Freighting.....	2 10	
<i>Seed.</i>			
R. Evans & Co.....	Seeds supplied under contract.....	9 90	
A. E. Iredale.....	24 lbs. bluestone.....	3 00	
J. D. Sibbald & Co.....	70½ bushels oats.....	45 90	
W. G. Pettingell.....	7 lbs. turnip seed.....	1 75	60 55
<i>Cattle and Pigs.</i>			
J. D. Sibbald & Co.....	100 lbs. flax.....	3 50	
J. Smith.....	43 bushels barley for sick cattle.....	12 90	
			16 40
	Carried forward.....		3,257 50

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts
	Brought forward.		3,257 50
MUSCOWPETUNG AGENCY—Continued.			
<i>Supplies for Destitute Indians.</i>			
A. Macdonald	Supplies delivered under contract	107 66	
Hudson Bay Co.	do do	436 99	
J. M. Garland	do do	143 73	
T. & J. N. Andrews.	do do	93 75	
Rosamond Woollen Co.	do do	92 50	
Smith & Ferguson Co.	do do	2 40	
Ogilvie Milling Co.	385 sacks flour	870 10	
Hudson Bay Co.	5,095 lbs. bacon	585 93	
W. G. Pettingell.	Medicines	252 97	
H. R. Lambert.	4,389 lbs. beef	317 84	
Indians.	4,871 do	250 55	
J. Jackson	18 do	1 80	
H. McIlbree	2 oxen supplied to replace cattle killed for beef	100 00	
Keesick	1 ox do	35 00	
Thunder.	1 grade bull do	25 00	
McIntosh Bros.	2 Polled Angus bulls do	250 00	
Mowat Bros	32 lbs. bacon.	4 00	
T. Baxter.	636 lbs. beef	38 16	
J. Smith	671 do	40 26	
J. Dalrymple.	2,046 do	122 76	
T. Holtby	684 do	41 04	
J. Holden	553 do	33 18	
Timing & Hoskins.	100 lbs. salt	4 25	
E. Gauvreau, M. D.	100 vaccine points and postage	5 10	
Anakwad	Board and lodging orphan Indian girl	35 00	
Zinkan & Sutherland	Sundry clothing supplied.	4 10	
S. Shannon	5 coal oil barrels	3 75	
Colonization Store Co.	14 balls twine	5 65	
R. Page	Transport of sick Indian girl	17 00	
do	Board and lodging do	12 50	
Indians.	Freighting.	11 31	
			3,944 33
<i>Day Schools.</i>			
W. S. Moore.	Grant to Lakes End boarding school, September and December quarters, 1890, and June quarter, 1890.	444 00	
John Crawford.	Grant to Lakes End boarding school, March quarter, 1891.	291 00	
			735 00
<i>Farm Wages.</i>			
D. McIntosh.	Wages, 6 months to 31st December, 1890.	300 00	
R. McKinnon.	do 12 do 30th June, 1891.	720 00	
S. Hockley.	do 12 do do	600 00	
J. McInnis.	do 8 do 28th February, 1891.	240 00	
Anna B. Hockley.	do 12 do 30th June, 1891.	120 00	
E. C. Stewart.	do 8 do do	280 00	
J. Nicol.	do 4 do do	160 00	
Sundry persons.	Labour performed.	193 00	
			2,523 00
<i>Farm Maintenance.</i>			
Stroud Bros.	Supplies delivered under contract.	9 90	
A. Macdonald	do do	66 96	
Hudson Bay Co.	do do	68 31	
Smith & Ferguson Co.	do do	18 74	
S. & H. Borbridge.	do do	3 00	
	Carried forward	166 91	10,459 83

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward	166 91	10,459 83
MUSCOWPETUNG AGENCY—Continued.			
<i>Farm Maintenance—Continued.</i>			
Ogilvie Milling Co.	32 ³ / ₁₆ sacks flour under contract	74 13	
Hudson Bay Co.	540 lbs. bacon do	62 10	
H. R. Lambert.	2,430 lbs. beef do	188 33	
O. W. Evans.	1 new tire on waggon and other blacksmithing.	5 00	
C. J. McCusker.	Renewal parts for machinery.	7 25	
G. Smith.	Blacksmithing.	2 00	
Hudson Bay Co.	1 cook stove.	45 95	
Lennox & Rolleston.	Threshing 70 bushels oats.	3 50	
Stump Bros.	do 225 do	7 88	
Rev. T. Hart.	Rent of building occupied by farmer.	62 50	
J. M. Creamer, V. S.	Treating sick horse.	1 25	
Joyner & Elkington.	2,000 lbs. bran.	10 00	
J. A. Kerr.	1 coal oil barrel.	0 75	
Joyner & Elkington.	Chopping 3,000 lbs. feed for horses.	3 00	
S. Hockley.	Repairing buckboard.	1 00	
J. A. McCaul.	1,450 feet lumber.	31 55	
Indians.	Freighting.	3 00	
			676 10
<i>General Expenses.</i>			
J. B. Lash.	Salary as agent, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.	1,200 00	
H. R. Halpin.	do clerk do do	720 00	
G. McNab.	do interpreter do do	360 00	
M. M. Seymour, M. D.	do medical officer do	600 00	
Indians.	Carrying mail.	84 00	
Scott & Hamilton.	Legal advice.	14 89	
J. M. Creamer, V. S.	5 days' services examining stock.	50 00	
A. C. Patterson.	Inspecting scales at agency.	7 10	
Anakwad.	Taking care of Indian orphan girl.	5 00	
Indians.	Making hay and carrying messages.	98 00	
do	Prizes awarded at the Regina exhibition	28 25	
J. B. Lash.	Travelling expenses.	396 00	
H. R. Halpin.	do	14 00	
E. C. Stewart.	do	4 50	
A. C. Patterson.	do while testing scales at agency.	15 00	
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.	Railway fare of Farmer Nicol.	3 70	
D. H. Gilbert.	Stabling and horse feed.	2 00	
Stroud Bros.	Supplies delivered under contract.	9 90	
A. Macdonald.	do do	67 80	
Hudson Bay Co.	do do	73 86	
Smith & Ferguson Co.	do do	4 44	
J. M. Garland.	do do	0 30	
Ogilvie Milling Co.	32 ³ / ₁₆ sacks flour delivered under contract.	72 77	
Hudson Bay Co.	540 lbs. bacon do do	62 10	
H. R. Lambert.	2,430 lbs. beef.	188 32	
Smith & Ferguson Co.	14 ³ / ₁₆ tons coal, and unloading.	209 65	
C. Parrish.	6 days' pound fees of 9 horses, and advertising.	16 50	
J. D. Sibbald.	1 pump.	5 40	
W. J. Brotherton.	Repairing clock.	1 00	
"Nor-West Farmer"	Subscription for year ending 30th June, 1892	1 00	
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.	Freight charges.	10 04	
Indians.	Freighting.	62 55	
Dept. Printing and Stationery.	Stationery and printing	34 92	
			4,422 99
<i>Buildings.</i>			
T. Horsefall.	4 days' labour digging cistern.	4 00	
V. Stump.	Digging and cribbing well	150 00	
J. D. Smith.	Building driving shed and other labour.	63 75	
	Carried forward	217 75	15,568 92

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid:	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward	217 75	15,558 92
MUSCOWPETUNG'S AGENCY—Concluded.			
<i>Buildings—Concluded.</i>			
Esquntum	Excavating under warehouse	4 50	
J. W. Crow	105 bushels lime	26 50	
J. A. MacCaul	Lumber, doors, windows and tar paper supplied	390 51	
A. Martin	725 brick	7 25	
Proctor Bros.	3 lights glass	1 35	
J. Dillon	24 stovepipes; 10 thimbles	6 20	
Smith & Ferguson Co	Hardware, paint and oil supplied	56 75	
James Smith	Building farm house on Pasquah's reserve	320 00	
Brine, McDonald & Co	750 lath and 1 bushel hair	4 25	
Rev. T. Hart	For Presbyterian church interest in building erected for schoolhouse (to be used as a farm house)	700 00	
J. Matoney	12 bushels lime; 3 cords stone	10 20	
Indians	Freighting	37 00	
			1,782 26
	Total Expenditure, Muscowpetung's Agency		17,341 18
ONION LAKE AGENCY.			
<i>Annuities.</i>			
G. G. Mann	For the following payments to Indians :— 598 Indians Arrears	2,990 00 200 00	3,190 00
<i>Agricultural Implements.</i>			
J. P. Esmonde	Supplies delivered under contract	17 00	
N. L. Piper & Son	do do	10 82	
Smith & Ferguson Co	do do	33 38	
Hudson Bay Co.	do do	185 69	
J. H. Ashdown	Blacksmith's iron	4 53	
T. White	Blacksmithing	30 00	
J. D. Sibbald & Co.	Renewal parts for machinery	70 00	
J. Ross	Freight charges	11 27	
A. Macdonald	do	110 91	
Massey & Co.	Repairs for mower	24 68	
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.	Freight charges	23 74	
			522 02
<i>Seed.</i>			
R. Evans & Co.	Seeds supplied under contract	12 36	
Leeson & Scott	Freight charges on seeds	9 00	
A. Macdonald	do do	2 40	
W. McKay	do do	2 25	
			26 01
<i>Cattle and Pigs.</i>			
McFarlane Bros	59 cows and 1 bull	1,870 00	
Thunderchild	6 ewes and 1 ram	51 00	
Moosomin	9 do	63 00	
G. G. Mann	Paid for 1 boar	14 00	
			1,998 00
<i>Supplies for Destitute Indians.</i>			
Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies delivered under contract	459 52	
A. Macdonald	do do	159 27	
Hamelin & Ayers	do do	8 00	
J. M. Garland	do do	466 85	
T. & J. N. Andrews	do do	94 03	
	Carried forward	1,187 67	5,736 03

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—AGENCIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	1,187 67	5,736 03
	ONION LAKE AGENCY—Continued.		
	<i>Supplies for Destitute Indians—Continued.</i>		
Rosamond Woollen Co.	Supplies delivered under contract.....	106 90	
Ogilvie Milling Co.	557 sacks flour delivered under contract.....	2,044 64	
Hudson Bay Co.	6,280 lbs. bacon do do.....	879 20	
A. Macdonald	9,848 lbs. salt bacon and 317 lbs. smoked bacon delivered under contract.....	1,716 53	
W. J. Barker	4,405 lbs. beef supplied under contract.....	374 24	
S. Ballendine	Transport and board of 2 Indians, Saskatoon to Battleford.....	15 00	
P. Hourie	Board of 2 Indians 2 days.....	4 00	
D. McKay	do 3 do.....	6 00	
Tinning & Hoskins.	100 lbs. salt.....	4 25	
F. Moulder	Board of 2 Indians 20 days.....	5 00	
J. Ross	Railway fares of 2 Indians, Regina to Saskatoon.....	16 00	
R. Martin	Medicines.....	45 44	
W. G. Pettingell	do.....	19 31	
E. Gauvreau, M.D.	60 vaccine points.....	3 00	
W. Smith	Transport of 2 Indians, Battleford to Onion Lake.....	20 00	
R. Wyld	20 hides.....	30 00	
A. Macdonald	300 lbs. bicarbonate soda.....	16 50	
G. G. Mann	Paid for 120 bushels of barley.....	90 00	
Mahaffy & Clinksill	Freight charges.....	2 80	
A. Macdonald	do.....	61 51	
Can. Pac. Ry Co.	do.....	26 55	
			6,674 54
	<i>Day Schools.</i>		
W. Todd	Salary as teacher, Roman Catholic school, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	300 00	
J. Hope	do Protestant school, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	300 00	
R. Gairdner	do Roman Catholic school, 3 months to 31st December, 1890.....	75 00	
Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies delivered under contract.....	8 85	
G. F. & J. Galt	do do.....	98 07	
J. M. Garland	do do.....	3 85	
J. A. Kerr	3 stoves supplied for schools.....	57 75	
Can. Pac. Ry Co.	Freight charges.....	7 36	
			850 88
	<i>Farm Maintenance.</i>		
J. Robertson & Co.	24 stovepipes and 3 elbows.....		6 76
	<i>General Expenses.</i>		
G. G. Mann	Salary as agent, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	1,200 00	
J. J. McFeeters	do clerk, 5 mos. to 31st Dec., 1890, and from 15th April to 16th May, 1891.....	120 00	
T. H. G. O'Brien	do clerk, 3 months to 31st March, 1891.....	135 00	
P. Boudreau	do interpreter, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	420 00	
Agasoo	Carrying telegram.....	3 00	
Stroud Bros	Supplies delivered under contract.....	8 80	
Hudson Bay Co.	do do.....	191 42	
A. Macdonald	do do.....	92 87	
N. L. Piper & Son	do do.....	0 70	
Smith & Fergusson Co	do do.....	18 74	
John M. Garland	do do.....	0 30	
S. & H. Borbridge	do do.....	1 00	
	Carried forward.....	2,191 83	13,268 21

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	2,191 83	13 268 21
	ONION LAKE AGENCY—<i>Concluded.</i>		
	<i>General Expenses—Concluded.</i>		
Hudson Bay Co.	720 lbs. bacon delivered under contract.....	100 80	
Ogilvie Milling Co.	43 sacks of flour do	151 36	
W. J. Barker.....	3,240 lbs. of beef do	288 36	
A. Beaton.....	Castrating 12 animals.....	12 00	
J. Robertson.....	Sundry supplies.....	16 36	
Govt. Telegraph.....	Telegrams.....	9 84	
G. G. Mann.....	Paid for 1 stallion.....	100 00	
W. McKay.....	Postage stamps.....	6 00	
T. H. G. O'Brien.....	Transport from Saddle Lake to Onion Lake.....	14 00	
G. H. Gibson.....	1 bundle trees.....	5 00	
"Nor-West Farmer".....	Subscription for 1 year to 30th June, 1892.....	1 00	
A. Macdonald.....	Freighting charges.....	1 50	
Can. Pac. Ry Co.....	do	6 52	
Dept. Public Printing and Stationery	Stationery and printing.....	20 70	2,925 27
	<i>Grist Mills.</i>		
J. Blair.....	Salary as millwright from 1st July to 30th Sept., 1890, and from 1st February to 30th June, 1891.....	533 28	
do	Travelling expenses.....	15 00	
A. Macdonald.....	Sundry supplies for repairs to mill.....	83 47	
Smith & Fergusson Co.....	do do	5 20	
J. D. Sibbald & Co.....	do do and express charges.....	181 06	
J. H. Ashdown.....	1 saw swedge.....	8 00	
W. McKay.....	Express and freight charges on supplies.....	22 88	
Mahaffy & Clinkskill.....	Freight charges.....	3 00	
A. Macdonald.....	do	5 12	857 01
	Total Expenditure, Onion Lake Agency.....		17,050 49
	PEACE HILLS AGENCY.		
	<i>Annuities.</i>		
. B. Lucas.....	For payments to Indians—		
	3 chiefs.....	75 00	
	10 headmen.....	150 00	
	539 Indians.....	2,695 00	
	Arrears	50 00	
Rosalie Howse	Commutation of annuity No. 1, Ermineskin's Band	50 00	3,020 00
	<i>Agricultural Implements.</i>		
John M. Garland.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	7 75	
J. P. Esmonde.....	do do	12 75	
Smith & Fergusson Co.....	do do	8 28	
Hudson Bay Co.....	do do	658 05	
J. H. Ashdown.....	249 lbs. of iron	9 92	
J. E. Aylwin.....	3 hayforks.....	3 00	
W. Fielders.....	Renewal parts for implements.....	4 12	
J. D. Sibbald & Co.....	1 crown wheel for horse-power.....	8 00	
J. Walter.....	Sundry supplies.....	8 40	
G. Sanderson.....	Repairing reaper.....	2 75	
A. McBride.....	Blacksmith's tools.....	48 73	
J. Looby.....	Repairing harness.....	4 50	
G. Hoyes.....	Freight charge.....	5 00	
Leeson & Scott.....	do	6 50	
A. Macdonald.....	do	28 28	
Can. Pac. Ry Co.....	do	37 49	853 52
	Carried forward.....		3,873 52

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—AGENCIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....			3,873 52
PEACE HILLS AGENCY—Continued.			
<i>Seed.</i>			
R. Evans & Co.	Seeds supplied under contract.....	13 88	
A. Macdonald & Co.	90 bushels of oats.....	36 00	
Little Child.....	30 do barley.....	15 00	
J. Cameron.....	85 sacks.....	14 10	
D. Craig.....	179 bushels of wheat.....	196 90	
Hudson Bay Co.	Freight charges.....	1 70	
Leeson & Scott.....	do.....	4 00	
Dom. Express Co.	Expre charges.....	2 15	283 73
<i>Cattle and Pigs.</i>			
W. McDonnell & Co.	1 bull.....	50 00	
Louis Bull.....	1 work ox.....	50 00	
J. G. Fitzgerald.....	2 Hereford bulls.....	200 00	300 00
<i>Supplies for the Destitute.</i>			
Stroud Bros.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	55 00	
Hudson Bay Co.	do do.....	806 99	
A. Macdonald.....	do do.....	135 31	
J. M. Garland.....	do do.....	550 06	
T. & J. N. Andrews.	do do.....	150 00	
Rosamond Woollen Co.	do do.....	46 25	
Hudson Bay Co.	11,428 lbs. bacon do.....	1,451 36	
Ogilvie Milling Co.	819 sacks flour do.....	2,898 63	
J. Norris.....	10,700 lbs. beef do.....	882 73	
I. G. Baker & Co.	4,898 lbs. smoked bacon and 4,749 lbs. salt bacon delivered under contract.....	1,203 87	
McDonnell & Ramsay	1 milch cow and calf to replace old cattle killed for beef... ..	45 00	
E. Laboucan.....	12 steers and 14 heifers do do.....	520 00	
McCue & Elliott.....	1 heifer do do.....	15 00	
Rev. J. Nelson.....	4 steers, 1 cow and calf do do.....	150 00	
W. E. Cochrane.....	2 Galloway bulls do do.....	165 00	
E. Gauvreau.....	250 vaccine points.....	12 50	
W. McLean.....	Medicines.....	226 67	
Elliott & McCue.....	Sundry supplies.....	5 30	
Fraser & Co.....	500 feet lumber.....	20 00	
H. Reed.....	Paid for provisions and clothing for Indians.....	26 21	
Hudson Bay Co.	Freight charges.....	3 90	
A. Macdonald.....	do.....	92 65	
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.....	do.....	128 80	
Tinning & Hoskins.....	100 lbs. salt.....	4 25	
P. Hourie.....	Boarding Indians.....	3 00	9,593 48
<i>Day Schools.</i>			
Ada L. DeGraff.....	Salary as teacher at Battle River, 12 mos., to 30th June, '91.....	192 00	
C. Somerset.....	do Bear's Hill do.....	126 27	
V. Gabillon.....	do Ermieskin's, 9 mos., to 31st Mar., '91.....	225 00	
Ada Latulippe.....	do do 3 mos., to 30th June, 1891.....	75 00	
Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies delivered under contract.....	10 33	
G. F. & J. Galt.....	do do.....	135 38	
J. M. Garland.....	do do.....	2 12	
Smith & Fergusson Co.	do do.....	0 74	
Rev. C. E. Somerset.	600 feet lumber and freighting... ..	32 50	
Moore & Macdowall.	400 do do.....	8 75	
Carried forward.....		808 09	14,050 73

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	808 09	14,050 73
PEACE HILLS AGENCY.			
<i>Day Schools—Concluded.</i>			
Louis Bull.....	Logs, lumber and erecting porch, Louis Bull's school.....	9 50	
W. Macdowall & Co.	100 yds. cotton.....	8 00	
J. Cameron.....	Nails and other hardware supplies.....	2 70	
Leeson & Scott.....	Freight charges.....	10 80	
Hudson Bay Co.....	do.....	2 67	
V. Gabillon.....	Grant to school-house, Bear's Hill.....	100 00	
<i>Farm Wages.</i>			
D. L. Clink.....	Wages, 7 months, to 31st January, 1891.....	420 00	
G. Whitford.....	do 12 do to 30th June, 1891.....	395 00	
D. C. Robertson.....	do 12 do do.....	360 00	
Janet Robertson.....	do 12 do do.....	120 00	
Mary Ross.....	do 3 do to 30th September, 1890.....	30 00	
A. Howse.....	do 6½ days.....	6 50	
A. Whitford.....	do 7th May to 30th June, 1891.....	45 20	
<i>Farm Maintenance.</i>			
Stroud Bros.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	7 70	
Hudson Bay Co.....	do do.....	136 88	
A. Macdonald.....	do do.....	79 80	
N. L. Piper & Son.....	do do.....	13 45	
Smith & Fergusson Co.....	do do.....	1 20	
S. & H. Borbridge.....	do do.....	2 20	
Ogilvie Milling Co.....	37 ⁸⁰ / ₁₀₀ sacks flour do.....	123 61	
J. Norris.....	3,150 lbs. beef do.....	259 87	
Hudson Bay Co.....	630 lbs. bacon do.....	80 01	
J. Walters.....	Repairing buckboard.....	8 50	
J. Looby.....	do harness.....	14 00	
E. Looby.....	Blacksmithing.....	1 25	
J. Robertson & Co.....	130 lbs. fire-proof paint.....	6 50	
S. Shannon.....	1 shoeing hammer.....	0 93	
<i>General Expenses.</i>			
S. B. Lucas.....	Salary as agent, 7 months, to 31st January, 1891.....	700 00	
D. L. Clink.....	do as acting agent, 5 months, to 30th June, 1891.....	300 00	
C. W. H. Sanders.....	do as clerk, 12 months, to 30th June, 1891.....	810 00	
D. Whitford.....	do as interpreter, 7 months, to 31st January, 1891.....	280 00	
H. L. McInnes, M.D.	Medical attendance.....	88 50	
H. C. Wilson, M.D.	do.....	50 00	
S. B. Lucas.....	Travelling expenses.....	15 25	
C. W. H. Sanders.....	do.....	10 00	
D. L. Clink.....	do.....	12 75	
do.....	Paid interpreter.....	3 00	
J. Walters.....	Repairing buckboard.....	2 40	
G. Sanderson.....	Blacksmithing.....	2 00	
Sweet & McDonald.....	1 set buggy harness.....	30 00	
Hutchison & Riley.....	Repairing harness.....	1 25	
A. Macdonald & Co.....	50 bush. oats.....	15 00	
J. E. Aylwin.....	Postage stamps.....	30 00	
Stroud Bros.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	8 80	
Hudson Bay Co.....	do do.....	162 35	
A. Macdonald.....	do do.....	92 95	
N. L. Piper & Son.....	do do.....	4 52	
Smith & Fergusson Co.....	do do.....	30 95	
S. & H. Borbridge.....	do do.....	4 12	
J. M. Garland.....	do do.....	15 60	
Carried forward.....		2,669 44	17,105 09

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	2,669 44	17,105 09
PEACE HILLS AGENCY—Concluded.			
<i>General Expenses—Concluded.</i>			
Hudson Bay Co....	720 lbs. bacon under contract	91 44	
Ogilvie Milling Co..	43 ²⁰ / ₁₀₀ sacks flour do	141 26	
J. Norris.....	3,600 lbs. beef do	297 00	
J. Robertson & Co.	150 lbs. fire-proof paint.....	7 50	
A. McBride.....	1 box stove and freight.....	13 50	
Bank of Montreal..	Commission on draft, unexpended annuity money.....	1 15	
N. W. M. Police....	Charges for transport of annuity money.....	10 30	
Leeson & Scott.....	Transport of two chiefs, from Calgary to Peace Hills.....	35 00	
"Nor-West Farmer"	Subscription for year ending 30th June, 1892.....	1 00	
J. Ross.....	Freight charges on cattle.....	25 33	
Hudson Bay Co....	do	3 60	
Can. Pac. Ry. Co....	do	8 20	
Dept. Public Printing and Stationery.	Stationery and printing.....	21 93	3,326 65
<i>Buildings.</i>			
Ross Bros	Hardware supplied.....	10 10	
J. E. Aylwin.....	Tobacco and tea supplied to Indians in lieu of wages while removing building	14 50	
Moore & McDowall..	Lumber, sashes, doors and hardware supplied.....	115 09	
L. Gaetz.....	1,316 feet lumber and ferrage.....	36 31	
J. Cameron.....	50 lbs. nails and 14 lbs. white lead.....	18 25	
			194 25
	Total expenditure, Peace Hills agency.		20,625 99
PIEGAN AGENCY.			
<i>Annuities.</i>			
A. R. Springett.....	For the following payments to Indians—		
	1 chief.....	25 00	
	2 headmen.....	30 00	
	911 Indians	4,555 00	
	Arrears.....	5 00	
			4,615 00
<i>Agricultural Implements.</i>			
John M. Garland....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	0 93	
J. P. Esmonde....	do do	18 50	
N. L. Piper & Son..	do do	19 42	
Smith & Fergusson Co	do do	42 92	
Hudson Bay Co....	do do	165 17	
S. & H. Borbridge..	do do	3 20	
J. D. Kelly.....	1 pair shafts for horse-rake.....	3 00	
W. F. Foster.....	Blacksmithing.....	24 75	
I. G. Baker & Co....	Renewal parts for mower.....	3 10	
J. D. Quail.....	Repairing waggon.....	8 00	
Alberta Railway and Coal Co	Freight charges.....	20 80	
I. G. Baker & Co....	do	0 25	
S. H. Davis.....	do	7 83	
J. B. Smith.....	1 coupling for pump and 4 ox bows.....	4 25	
			322 12
	Carried forward.....		4,937 12

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—AGENCIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward.....				4,937 12
PIEGAN AGENCY—Continued.					
<i>Seed.</i>					
R. Evans & Co.....	Seeds supplied under contract.....		8 68		
Hudson Bay Co.....	2,039 lbs. oats.....		61 17		
do	Freight charges.....		0 50		
Alberta Railway and Coal Co.....	do.....		0 31		70 66
<i>Supplies for Destitute Indians.</i>					
A. Macdonald.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....		195 25		
Hudson Bay Co.....	do do.....		206 03		
John M. Garland.....	do do.....		127 36		
T. & J. N. Andrews.	do do.....		112 50		
Rosamond Woollen Co.....	do do.....		46 25		
Ogilvie Milling Co..	1,046 sacks flour do.....		3,326 20		
Cochrane Rancho Co.	322,735 lbs beef at 9c.....	\$29,046 15			
	Less.—341 hides sold to contractor.....	682 00			
			28,364 15		
Indians.....	9,634 lbs. beef.....		868 86		
Tinning & Hoskins..	100 lbs. salt.....		4 25		
I. G. Baker & Co....	Provisions supplied Piegan boys <i>en route</i> to Brantford....		4 31		
E. Gauvreau, M.D..	50 vaccine points supplied.....		2 50		
R. B. Barnes.....	Medicines supplied.....		147 03		
J. H. Glass.....	Freight charges.....		30 80		
S. H. Davis.....	do.....		0 88		
Hudson Bay Co....	do.....		1 25		
Alberta Railway and Coal Co.....	do.....		28 81		
Can. Pac. Ry. Co..	do.....		49 57		
Dom. Express Co..	Express charges.....		0 75		
I. G. Baker & Co..	Ferriage.....		2 00		33,518 75
<i>Day Schools.</i>					
Rev. H. T. Bourne..	Salary as teacher, Protestant, 12 mos. to 30th June, 1891..		300 00		
D. Foisy.....	do Roman Catholic do.....		300 00		
Smith & Fergusson Co	Supplies delivered under contract.....		0 74		
Hudson Bay Co....	do do.....		3 70		
I. G. Baker & Co....	Freight charges.....		0 75		
Alberta Railway and Coal Co.....	do.....		0 62		
Can. Pac. Ry. Co..	do.....		1 02		606 83
<i>Farm Wages.</i>					
J. W. Smith.....	Wages, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....		540 00		
G. F. Maxfield.....	do 8 do 28th February, 1891.....		280 00		
W. Smith.....	do 1st July to 12th October, 1890.....		118 46		
F. Spearson.....	do 2 months to 31st August, 1890.....		70 00		
W. H. Cox.....	do 4 months to 30th June, 1891.....		140 00		
E. Larkin.....	do.....		158 84		
Indians.....	do.....		294 00		1,601 30
<i>Farm Maintenance.</i>					
Stroud Bros.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....		5 50		
Hudson Bay Co....	do do.....		179 64		
A. Macdonald.....	do do.....		94 50		
N. L. Piper & Son..	do do.....		3 13		
	Carried forward.....		282 77		40,734 66

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—AGENCIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	282 77	40,734 66
PIEGAN AGENCY—Continued.			
<i>Farm Maintenance—Concluded.</i>			
Smith & Fergusson..	Supplies delivered under contract.....	5 58	
S. & H. Borbridge..	do do.....	4 20	
J. M. Garland.....	do do.....	15 60	
Ogilvie Milling Co..	37 ⁸⁰ / ₁₀₀ sacks flour.....	111 51	
Cochrane Rancho Co.	2,646 lbs. beef at 9c.....	238 14	
I. G. Baker & Co....	317 lbs. bacon.....	42 80	
do	5,100 lbs. oats and other supplies.....	132 85	
J. A. Kerr.....	1 blacksmith's outfit.....	72 50	
Carson & Shore.....	Repairing saddle.....	5 50	
W. F. Foster.....	Blacksmithing.....	25 25	
J. Cowdry.....	Repairing buckboard.....	5 25	
J. B. Bright & Co..	do.....	10 10	
R. & S. McCrae....	do and horse-rake.....	6 00	
J. H. Glass.....	Freight charges.....	4 20	
Hudson Bay Co....	do.....	0 25	
			962 50
<i>General Expenses.</i>			
A. R. Springett....	Salary as agent, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	1,195 70	
G. F. Maxfield.....	do clerk, 4 do do.....	140 00	
F. Spearson.....	do interpreter, 5 months to 31st January, 1891.....	175 00	
F. Veille.....	do do 1 month to 30th June, 1891.....	30 00	
Indians.....	Services as mail carriers and interpreters.....	80 75	
A. R. Springett....	Travelling expenses.....	94 00	
N. Thibault.....	do.....	5 00	
T. H. Stedman.....	Stabling and horse feed.....	45 00	
W. F. Foster.....	Blacksmithing.....	46 00	
Postmaster Macleod.	Postage stamps.....	10 00	
do	Rent of P. O. box.....	5 00	
A. R. Springett....	Paid telegram.....	0 90	
I. G. Baker & Co..	Ferriage.....	12 25	
Stroud Bros.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	3 30	
Hudson Bay Co....	do do.....	78 48	
J. M. Garland.....	do do.....	0 30	
A. Macdonald.....	do do.....	40 50	
N. L. Piper & Son..	do do.....	1 11	
Smith & FergussonCo	do do.....	1 04	
S. & H. Borbridge..	do do.....	4 00	
I. G. Baker & Co..	120 lbs. bacon do.....	16 20	
Cochrane Rancho Co.	803 lbs. beef at 9c. do.....	72 27	
Ogilvie Milling Co..	16 ⁸⁰ / ₁₀₀ sacks flour do.....	47 79	
I. G. Baker & Co..	4 bottles ink.....	2 85	
"Nor'-West Farmer"	Subscription for year ending 30th June, 1892.....	1 00	
Dept. of Public Printing and Stationery.	Stationery and printing.....	23 72	
C. P. Railway Co...	Freight charges.....	8 81	
I. G. Baker & Co..	do.....	3 00	
Alberta Railway and Coal Co.....	do.....	5 33	
J. B. Bright & Co..	Repairing buckboard.....	6 25	
A. R. Springett....	Paid for 2 lbs. blasting powder.....	0 80	
J. P. Ford.....	Repairing harness.....	2 75	
N. W. M. Police....	Transport of annuity money.....	18 80	
D. J. Campbell....	Postage stamps.....	5 00	
			2,182
<i>Buildings.</i>			
N. Thibault.....	Wages as carpenter while working at Agency House.....	290 75	
W. T. Smart.....	do do.....	135 38	
H. Hames.....	Building two chimneys.....	22 00	
	Carried forward.....	448 13	43,880 12

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.	448 13	43,880 12
	PIEGAN AGENCY—Concluded.		
	<i>Buildings—Concluded.</i>		
Cochrane Ranche Co.	314 lbs. beef at 9c., for carpenters' rations.....	28 26	
Indians.....	Sundry labour performed.....	41 50	
P. McLaren.....	Lumber supplied.....	651 54	
I. G. Baker & Co.....	Hardware supplied.....	132 41	
T. Hinton.....	Sashes, doors and lime supplied.....	138 45	
J. B. Bright & Co.....	9½ M shingles.....	58 50	
A. F. Grady.....	Paint and hardware supplied.....	75 40	
H. Dunbar.....	1,847 ft. lumber.....	48 70	
C. P. Railway Co.....	Railway fare of carpenter from Regina to Dunmore.....	11 80	
Alberta Railway and Coal Co.....	do do Dunmore to Lethbridge.....	5 45	
Reach & Barker.....	15 rolls wall paper and border.....	11 10	
Hudson Bay Co.....	20 lbs. spikes.....	2 00	
W. F. Smart.....	5 lengths stovepipe.....	1 25	
H. J. Bourne.....	400 bricks.....	12 00	
			1,666 49
	Total Expenditure, Peigan Agency.....		45,546 61
	PELLY AGENCY.		
	<i>Annuities.</i>		
W. E. Jones.....	For the following payments to Indians:—		
	3 Chiefs.....	75 00	
	11 Headmen.....	165 00	
	644 Indians.....	3,220 00	
	Arrears.....	10 00	
			3,470 00
	<i>Agricultural Implements.</i>		
John M. Garland.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	3 72	
J. P. Esmonde.....	do do.....	20 40	
Smith & Fergusson Co.....	do do.....	22 93	
Hudson Bay Co.....	do do.....	162 93	
S. & H. Borbridge.....	do do.....	0 26	
N. L. Piper & Son.....	do do.....	0 52	
Massey & Co.....	Renewal parts for mowers and reapers.....	10 50	
R. Garvin.....	Blacksmithing.....	16 90	
C. P. Railway Co.....	Freight charges.....	13 05	
M. & N. W. Railway	do do.....	7 78	
Indians.....	do do.....	4 97	
J. A. Kerr.....	6 pair trace chains.....	4 50	
J. H. Ashdown.....	Brands, machine oil and other supplies.....	14 65	
			283 11
	<i>Seed.</i>		
R. Evans & Co.....	Seed supplied under contract.....	11 15	
Keith & Co.....	10 bush. and 5 bags pease.....	19 10	
Dept. of Interior.....	53 do oats and 48 bush. wheat.....	34 85	
R. Pelly.....	15 do potatoes.....	9 00	
M. & N. W. Railway	Freight charges.....	0 22	
A. Stevenson.....	do do.....	17 84	
			92 16
	<i>Supplies for Destitute Indians.</i>		
A. Macdonald.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	60 37	
Hudson Bay Co.....	do do.....	292 17	
J. M. Garland.....	do do.....	107 66	
	Carried forward.....	460 20	3,845 27

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	460 20	3,845 27
PELLY AGENCY—Continued.			
<i>Supplies for Destitute Indians—Concluded.</i>			
Rosamond Woollen Co.....	Supplies dellvered under contract.....	92 50	
Hudson Bay Co.....	7,716 lbs. bacon do.....	986 20	
do	1,068 do beef do.....	74 76	
Ogilvie Milling Co.....	534 sacks flour do.....	1,624 56	
J. S. Crerar.....	8,200 lbs. flour.....	164 00	
J. Redlake.....	453 lbs. beef.....	31 71	
J. Young.....	710 do.....	49 70	
Indians.....	3,491 do.....	244 37	
Tinning & Hoskins.....	100 lbs. salt.....	4 25	
W. G. Pettingell.....	Medicines.....	47 70	
R. Martin.....	do.....	55 86	
L. Watson, M.D.....	Medical attendance.....	48 50	
Buchanan & Co.....	56 lbs. tea.....	18 48	
Keesickouse.....	Burning lime-kiln.....	44 00	
E. Gauvreau, M.D.....	70 vaccine points and postage.....	3 60	
Mrs. C. M. Jeffrey.....	Paid freight charges on clothing.....	3 97	
M. & N. W. Railway.....	Freight charges.....	8 87	
C. P. Railway Co.....	do.....	39 37	
Indians.....	Freight charges.....	59 37	
Dom. Express Co.....	Express charges.....	12 32	
			4,074 59
<i>Day Schools.</i>			
Rev. T. W. Cunliffe.....	Salary as teacher at the Keys, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	300 00	
F. Jordan.....	do Keesickouse do.....	300 00	
E. H. Bassing.....	do Shoal River, 9 mos. to 31st Mar., 1891.....	231 00	
Rev. G. H. Laird.....	Grant to Crowstand boarding school, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	1,991 00	
Indians.....	Wages for labour on school buildings.....	99 50	
Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	15 60	
G. F. & J. Galt.....	do.....	88 15	
Smith & Fergusson Co.....	do.....	1 48	
John M. Garland.....	do.....	9 16	
Hudson Bay Co.....	Lumber and stovepipes supplied for schools.....	38 45	
J. Redlake.....	Lumber and labour supplied.....	21 50	
Indians.....	Freighting.....	37 18	
Dom. Express Co.....	Express charges.....	0 50	
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.....	Freight charges.....	18 45	
M. & N. W. Railway.....	do.....	18 15	
			3,170 12
<i>Farm Wages.</i>			
A. Genaille.....	Wages, 2 months to 15th June, 1891.....		60 00
<i>General Expenses.</i>			
W. E. Jones.....	Salary as agent, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	939 87	
F. Fischer.....	do clerk do.....	495 00	
C. H. Williams.....	Services as assistant at annuity payments.....	44 00	
L. Watson, M.D.....	Medical attendance.....	323 75	
Indians.....	Services as messenger.....	22 00	
W. E. Jones.....	Travelling expenses.....	183 05	
F. Fischer.....	do.....	9 50	
C. H. Williams.....	do.....	18 75	
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.....	Railway fares of Agent Jones.....	22 85	
	Carried forward.....	2,058 77	11,149 98

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	2,058 77	11,149 98
	PELLEY AGENCY—Concluded.		
	<i>General Expenses—Concluded.</i>		
P. Moore.....	Transport of agent and assistant at annuity payments.....	8 00	
T. Carlton.....	Horse-hire.....	12 00	
R. Garvin.....	Repairing buckboard and horseshoeing.....	3 40	
F. Fischer.....	Postage stamps.....	10 00	
Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	159 29	
Stroud Bros.....	do.....	3 30	
A. Macdonald.....	do.....	34 13	
N. L. Piper & Son.....	do.....	1 84	
Smith & Fergusson Co.....	do.....	7 98	
S. & H. Borbridge.....	do.....	13 14	
J. M. Garland.....	do.....	0 30	
Ogilvie Milling Co.....	16 sacks flour do.....	45 44	
Hudson Bay Co.....	270 lbs. bacon do.....	34 29	
Sweet & McDonald.....	1 saddle and sundry harness supplies.....	25 00	
J. H. Ashdown.....	Sundry supplies.....	4 42	
W. G. Pettingell.....	Horse medicine.....	10 80	
J. Crerar.....	1,320 lbs. bran.....	9 90	
Hudson Bay Co.....	Rent of storehouse.....	40 00	
Buchanan & Co.....	Sundry supplies.....	32 25	
Merrick, Anderson & Co.....	2 stoves and other supplies.....	23 20	
"Nor-West Farmer"	Subscription for year ending 30th June, 1892.....	1 00	
R. W. Easton.....	Repairing harness.....	4 50	
J. H. Ashdown.....	Paid freight charges.....	1 07	
Indians.....	Freighting.....	6 54	
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.....	Freight charges.....	5 60	
Dept. Public Print- ing and Stationery	Stationery and printing.....	18 57	
			2,574 73
	<i>Buildings.</i>		
R. Brownlee.....	Wages as stonemason and plasterer.....	233 85	
M. McDonald.....	do labourer.....	13 00	
C. Le Cris.....	do do.....	23 00	
W. Brass.....	do carpenter.....	105 00	
J. Bolton.....	do do.....	197 50	
P. Brass.....	do do.....	137 00	
T. Brass.....	do do.....	24 50	
Buchanan & Co.....	Lumber and hardware supplied.....	204 33	
J. Pollock & Co.....	9,000 feet lumber.....	180 00	
S. Shannon.....	1 box glass.....	3 25	
P. Cadotte.....	95 bush. lime.....	47 50	
J. Redlake.....	Freighting lumber.....	30 00	
J. Severight.....	do.....	15 00	
Bald Head.....	do.....	19 85	
			1,233 78
	Total expenditure Pelly Agency.....		14,958 49
	SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.		
	<i>Annuities.</i>		
J. Ross.....	For the following payments to Indians:—		
	1 chief.....	25 00	
	8 headmen.....	120 00	
	688 Indians.....	3,440 00	
	Arrears.....	20 00	
			3,605 00
	Carried forward.....		3 605 00

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....		3,605 00
SADDLE LAKE AGENCY—Continued.			
<i>Agricultural Implements.</i>			
John M. Garland...	Supplies delivered under contract.....	3 10	
J. P. Esmonde.....	do.....	17 00	
Smith & Fergusson Co.....	do.....	20 75	
Hudson Bay Co.....	do.....	554 07	
S. & H. Borbridge...	do.....	10 50	
N. L. Piper & Son.....	do.....	1 04	
J. H. Ashdown.....	Blacksmith's iron.....	7 00	
Massey & Co.....	Renewal parts for mowers.....	5 65	
J. Robertson & Co.....	Sundry supplies.....	6 90	
G. P. Sanderson.....	1 horse brand.....	3 00	
Ross Bros.....	200 carriage bolts.....	3 75	
A. Macdonald.....	Freighting.....	106 04	
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.....	do.....	38 96	
	<i>Seed.</i>		777 76
R. Evans & Co.....	Seeds supplied under contract.....	15 01	
J. Hunter.....	40 bush. wheat.....	40 00	
A. Macdonald & Co.....	52 do and express charges.....	85 00	
Dom. Express Co.....	Express charges.....	3 40	
J. Erasmus.....	Freighting.....	2 00	
Leeson & Scott.....	do.....	4 00	
	<i>Cattle and Pigs.</i>		149 41
J. Ross.....	1 cow.....	65 00	
J. Norris.....	15 heifers and 1 bull.....	500 00	
	<i>Supplies for Destitute Indians.</i>		565 00
Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	1,017 44	
A. Macdonald.....	do do.....	93 75	
Hamelin & Ayers.....	do do.....	20 00	
John M. Garland.....	do do.....	208 49	
T. & J. N. Andrews.....	do do.....	75 68	
Rosam'nd Woollen Co.....	do do.....	121 30	
Ogilvie Milling Co.....	1,132 sacks flour.....	5,050 14	
Hudson Bay Co.....	8,762 lbs. bacon.....	1,331 82	
A. Macdonald.....	7,080 do.....	997 16	
J. Morris.....	16,110 lbs. beef.....	1,369 33	
Agustine Steinhauer.....	1,084 do.....	86 84	
Arthur Steinhauer.....	752 do.....	63 92	
T. Hunter.....	676 do.....	57 46	
Peter Agow.....	686 do.....	58 31	
J. A. McLachlin.....	2 oxen to replace cattle killed for beef.....	100 00	
P. Prudent.....	4 do do.....	210 00	
T. Hunter.....	1 do do.....	25 00	
J. Norris.....	1 bull, 1 cow and calf, 10 heifers and 4 steers.....	316 00	
W. H. G. Cumming.....	2 Polled Angus bulls.....	225 00	
Tinning & Hoskins.....	100 lbs. salt, and 100 knitting needles.....	5 25	
E. Gauvreau, M.D.....	260 vaccine points.....	13 00	
W. Cruickshank.....	1 suit clothes.....	11 00	
Hingston Smith			
Arms Co.....	1 gun and cartridges, gift to Chief Pakan.....	53 90	
G. Thomson.....	Medicines.....	74 36	
C. N. Garson.....	65 lbs. tea.....	22 75	
Hudson Bay Co.....	Sundry supplies.....	21 00	
A. Macdonald.....	Freight charges.....	146 60	
Leeson & Scott.....	do.....	7 83	
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.....	do.....	68 87	
Indians.....	do.....	39 80	
Dom. Express Co.....	Express charges.....	6 00	
			11,898 00
	Carried forward.....		16,995 17

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward			16,995	17
SADDLE LAKE AGENCY—Continued.					
<i>Day Schools.</i>					
P. Erasmus	Salary as teacher at Goodfish Lake, 12 months to 30th June, 1891	220	65		
S. G. Batty	do Saddle Lake, 3 months to 30th September, 1890	33	00		
O. German	do Saddle Lake, 6 months to 31st March, 1891	40	65		
J. Batty	do Whitefish Lake, 3 months to 30th September, 1890	39	00		
J. A. Dobbins	do Whitefish Lake, 9 months to 30th June, 1891	123	39		
Sister St. Augustine.	do Lac la Biche, 12 months to 30th June, 1891	300	00		
R. Gardiner	do Beaver River, 6 mos. to 31st March, 1891	93	00		
T. W. Harris	do Beaver River, 3 mos. to 30th June, 1891	99	00		
G. F. & J. Galt	Supplies delivered under contract	201	55		
Smith & Fergusson Co.	do do		1 11		
Hudson Bay Co.	do do		35 64		
Ross Bros.	2 axe handles		0 50		
A. Macdonald	Freighting		94 75		
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.	do		44 72		
				1,326	96
<i>Farm Wages.</i>					
J. E. Ingram	Wages, 12 months to 30th June, 1891	600	00		
P. L. Grasse	do do	600	00		
J. Whitford	do 4 months to 31st October, 1890, and June, 1891	125	00		
Mary Ross	do 5 do 28th February, 1891	50	00		
Sundry persons	do	55	45		
				1,430	45
<i>Farm Maintenance.</i>					
Stroud Bros.	Supplies delivered under contract	4	95		
Hudson Bay Co.	do do	87	90		
A. Macdonald	do do	51	30		
N. L. Piper & Son	do do	3	33		
Smith & Fergusson Co.	do do	12	00		
Hudson Bay Co.	540 lbs. bacon, delivered under contract	32	08		
J. Norris	1,620 do beef do do	137	70		
Ogilvie Milling Co. ..	24 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀₀ sacks flour do do	99	71		
				478	97
<i>General Expenses.</i>					
J. Ross	Salary as acting agent, 12 months to 30th June, 1891	733	33		
T. H. G. O'Brien	do clerk, 6 months to 31st December, 1890	260	00		
G. H. Harper	do do 4 months to 30th April, 1891	80	00		
E. Anderson	do interpreter, 4 months to 31st October, 1890	90	00		
Indians and others ..	Interpreting, carrying mail and other services	161	50		
J. Ross	Travelling expenses	120	50		
do	Moving expenses, Peace Hills to Saddle Lake	99	63		
T. H. G. O'Brien	Travelling expenses	6	00		
P. L. Grasse	Horse hire and supplies	29	85		
E. Anderson	do	7	00		
J. Ross	Paid for repairs to harness and express charges	2	00		
G. P. Sanderson	Blacksmithing	10	25		
J. Walker	do	16	50		
	Carried forward	1,616	61	20,231	55

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	1,616 61	20,231 55
SADDLE LAKE AGENCY—Concluded.			
<i>General Expenses—Concluded.</i>			
W. G. Gillis.....	Postage stamps.....	30 00	
Govt. Telegraph.....	Telegrams.....	28 54	
Stroud Bros.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	8 80	
Hudson Bay Co.....	do do.....	152 11	
A. Macdonald.....	do do.....	92 05	
N. L. Piper & Son.....	do do.....	4 85	
Smith & Fergusson Co.....	do do.....	7 07	
S. & H. Borbridge.....	do do.....	1 00	
Ogilvie Milling Co.....	43,500 sacks flour, delivered under contract.....	177 05	
Hudson Bay Co.....	960 lbs. bacon do do.....	145 92	
J. Norris.....	2,880 do beef do do.....	244 80	
Hudson Bay Co.....	2,857 do oats and other supplies.....	93 87	
W. Fielders.....	1 buckboard.....	75 00	
MacCauley & Ibbotson.....	1 pair double reins.....	5 00	
N.-W. M. Police.....	Transport of annuity money.....	11 47	
F. Otton.....	Transport of G. Harper, Battleford to Onion Lake.....	35 00	
R. Kelly.....	1,000 lbs. coal.....	2 00	
Ross Bros.....	3 padlocks.....	2 10	
C. N. Garson.....	365 lbs. bran and 147½ bush. oats.....	75 00	
Dept. Pub. Printing and Stationery.....	Stationery and printing.....	20 89	
"Nor'-West Farmer".....	Subscription for year ending 30th June, 1892.....	1 00	
James Ross.....	Freight charges.....	25 34	
Hudson Bay Co.....	do.....	8 22	
Sundry persons.....	do.....	10 07	
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.....	do.....	8 16	
Dom. Express Co.....	Express charges.....	0 90	
			2,882 82
<i>Buildings.</i>			
J. Macdonald.....	13 window sashes.....	52 00	
Moore & McDowell.....	19,990 feet lumber, 11½ M. shingles, 10 M. laths.....	533 02	
Ross Bros.....	15 lbs. rope, 5 galls. boiled oil, 25 lbs. white lead.....	13 75	
			598 77
<i>Grist Mills.</i>			
J. D. Sibbald & Co.....	Sundry supplies.....	73 62	
A. Macdonald.....	do and freight charges.....	45 74	
J. Makookis.....	Transport of Mr. Blair.....	5 00	
			124 36
	Total expenditure, Saddle Lake Agency.....		23,837 50
SARCEE AGENCY.			
<i>Annuities.</i>			
F. C. Cornish.....	For the following payments to Indians:—		
	4 chiefs.....	100 00	
	10 headmen.....	150 00	
	836 Indians.....	4,180 00	
	Arrears.....	35 00	
			4,465 00
<i>Agricultural Implements.</i>			
J. P. Esmonde.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	25 50	
N. L. Piper & Son.....	do do.....	2 50	
	Carried forward.....	28 00	4,465 00

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	28 00	4,465 00
SARCEE AGENCY—Continued.			
<i>Agricultural Implements—Concluded.</i>			
Smith & Fergusson Co.	Supplies delivered under contract.....	11 40	
Hudson Bay Co.	do do.....	140 41	
S. & H. Borbridge.	do do.....	30 00	
Massey & Co.	4 teeth for hay-rake.....	2 00	
A. McBride	Hardware supplied.....	2 00	
W. Maloney	4 combined ploughs.....	112 00	
Jarrett Bros.	Repairing land-roller and blacksmithing.....	10 15	
W. Graham.	Freight charges.....	1 51	
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.	do.....	21 19	
			358 66
<i>Seed.</i>			
R. Evans & Co.	Seeds supplied under contract.....	11 58	
J. Bannerman	600 lbs. wheat and 4 sacks.....	12 40	
Bull Head	4 bushels potatoes.....	1 80	
Calf Bull	150 do and freighting.....	92 10	
David Hamilton	152 do.....	60 80	
J. Bannerman	8 lbs. Swede turnip.....	1 60	
J. Sharples	10 lbs. millet, 10 lbs. Hungarian grass seed.....	4 60	
Calgary.	Freight charges.....	0 15	
W. Graham.	do.....	16 01	
			201 04
<i>Supplies to Destitute Indians.</i>			
Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies delivered under contract.....	398 48	
J. M. Garland	do do.....	161 63	
T. & J. N. Andrews.	do do.....	150 00	
Rosamond Woollen Co.	do do.....	46 25	
A. Macdonald	do do.....	146 75	
Hudson Bay Co.	2,682 lbs. bacon.....	325 67	
do	307 sacks flour.....	853 46	
Ogilvie Milling Co.	793 do.....	2,056 87	
I. G. Baker & Co.	5,299 lbs. bacon.....	617 71	
North-West Cattle Co.	85,027 lbs. beef at \$8.75 per 100 lbs. \$7,439 85 LESS—73 hides at \$2, sold to contractor.. 146 00		7,293 85
Leeson & Scott	102,585 lbs. beef at \$9.75 per 100 lbs. \$10,002 02 LESS—103 hides at \$2, sold to contractor. 206 00		9,796 02
Peter Wesley	608 lbs. beef.....	53 20	
Mary Rider	490 do.....	42 88	
John Abraham	355 do.....	31 06	
R. Martin	Medicines.....	54 67	
W. McLean	do.....	285 55	
Dr. E. Gauvreau	150 vaccine points.....	7 50	
Tinning & Hoskins	100 lbs. salt.....	4 25	
Tom	Wages as assistant issuer.....	5 00	
J. A. Kerr	110 lbs. nails.....	7 00	
Eau Claire and Bow River Lumber Co.	3,500 ft. lumber, 11 M. shingles, 5 rolls tar paper, and 5 windows.....	128 50	
Calgary Cartage Co.	Freight charges.....	9 95	
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.	do.....	104 87	
			22,561 12
<i>Day Schools.</i>			
J. A. Youmans	Grant to McDougall orphanage, 9 months, to 31st March, 1891.....	626 00	
	Carried forward.....	626 00	27,585 82

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	626 00	27,585 82
SARCEE AGENCY—Continued.			
<i>Day Schools—Concluded.</i>			
J. W. Butler.....	Grant to McDougall orphanage, 3 months, to 30th June, 1891.....	375 00	
A. W. Adams.....	Salary as teacher at Morley, No. 1, 6 months, to 30th June, 1891.....	45 00	
E. R. Steinbauer....	do do No. 2, 12 do	212 76	
A. G. McKittrick....	do do No. 1, 9 do	132 87	
S. J. Stocken.....	do at Sarcee, 12 months do	300 00	
J. G. Oliver.....	Wages as foreman on the addition to the McDougall orphanage.....	567 00	
Sundry persons....	do for labour do do	1,687 53	
A. McDonald.....	Lathing and plastering do do	299 92	
J. G. Oliver.....	Demurrage on car of lumber, freight charges paid and other expenses.....	41 05	
Morin Bros.....	Digging and lining well, and one force pump supplied ...	123 25	
Can. Pac. Ry. Co....	Railway fare of J. G. Oliver, Regina to Morley	23 20	
Father DeRoches....	Paid railway fares of 3 Indian boys, Calgary to Morley... ..	6 30	
J. G. Oliver.....	Travelling expenses of self and men.....	36 76	
J. Walker.....	59,309 ft. lumber, 18 M. shingles, 34½ M. laths, 49 doors, 76 windows, 225 bushels lime, 90 sacks.....	1,861 94	
Can. N. W. Coal and Lumber Co.....	6,800 bricks.....	78 20	
Calgary Hardware Co.....	Hardware supplied.....	310 99	
W. H. Cushing.....	Sashes, doors, newel posts and lumber supplied.....	88 60	
A. McBride.....	1 iron pump and hardware supplied.....	76 82	
D. McDougall.....	Sundry supplies and labour performed.....	215 45	
Smith&Fergusson Co	1 furnace and 10 face plates.....	318 81	
Eau Claire and Bow River Lumber Co..	550 ft. lumber.....	13 00	
J. H. Millward.....	Painting building.....	308 00	
J. W. Seely.....	30 seats.....	90 00	
Rev. H. G. Stocken..	Paid for moving school house.....	50 00	
A. K. Sibbald.....	Wages as carpenter.....	53 75	
Can. Pac. Ry. Co....	Freight charges on lumber.....	237 00	
Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	7 97	
J. M. Garland.....	do do.....	8 64	
G. F. & J. Galt....	do do.....	16 90	
Smith&Fergusson Co	do do.....	1 48	
S. Swinford.....	6 metal combs.....	1 50	
Dom. Express Co....	Express charges.....	1 75	
Can. Pac. Ry. Co....	Freight charges.....	15 11	
Leeson & Scott....	do.....	103 44	
Calgary Cartage Co..	do.....	0 82	
Leader Printing Co..	100 time sheets.....	2 00	
<i>Farm Wages.</i>			
G. Hodgson.....	Wages, 12 months, to 30th June, 1891.....	420 00	
W. Graham.....	do do do.....	420 00	
Sundry persons....	Wages for labour performed.....	18 00	
<i>Farm Maintenance.</i>			
Stroud Bros.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	9 62	
Hudson Bay Co.....	do do.....	208 81	
A. Macdonald.....	do do.....	92 22	
N. L. Piper & Son..	do do.....	1 58	
S. & H. Borbridge..	do do.....	0 78	
Ogilvie Milling Co..	43,100 sacks flour do.....	105 16	
	Carried forward.....	418 17	36,782 13

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	418 17	36,782 13
	SARCEE AGENCY—Concluded.		
	<i>Farm Maintenance—Concluded.</i>		
N. W. Cattle Co....	1,649 lbs. beef at 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	144 28	
Leeson & Scott.....	1,080 do 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	105 33	
Eau Claire and Bow River Lumber Co..	1,111 ft. lumber.....	17 35	
F. C. Cornish.....	Cash paid to Indians.....	53 50	
Sweet & McDonald..	1 currycomb.....	0 20	
S. Mitchell.....	6 tons coal.....	39 60	
Two Guns.....	75 bushels oats.....	26 25	
A. McBride.....	Pitch, oakum and resin for boat.....	2 20	
Jarrett Bros.....	Blacksmithing.....	4 00	
W. Graham.....	Paid for freighting and postage.....	9 59	
	<i>General Expenses.</i>		820 47
F. C. Cornish.....	Salary as agent, for 3 months ended 30th September, 1890	249 99	
S. Swinford.....	do acting agent, 4 months, ended 28th February, 1891	240 00	
S. B. Lucas.....	do agent, 5 months, ended 30th June, 1891.....	500 00	
A. Kemeys-Tynte...	do clerk, 12 do do.....	720 00	
N. J. Lindsay, M.D.	Medical attendance.....	455 45	
W. B. Walker.....	Wages as teamster.....	55 00	
E. W. McKenna.....	do.....	45 00	
Jim Big Plume.....	do.....	10 00	
Tom.....	do assistant issuer.....	25 00	
F. C. Cornish.....	Travelling expenses.....	40 30	
S. Swinford.....	do.....	46 20	
S. B. Lucas.....	do.....	60 00	
A. Kemeys-Tynte...	do.....	24 00	
S. Swinford.....	Transport of family and effects from Blood to Sarcee agency and return.....	75 20	
A. House.....	Freighting S. B. Lucas' furniture from Peace Hills agency to Sarcee.....	6 50	
L. Lovinghart.....	do do do.....	43 80	
Jarrett Bros.....	Blacksmithing.....	18 75	
R. McFarlane.....	do.....	4 00	
J. Bannerman.....	680 lbs. oats.....	13 60	
Hudson Bay Co.....	2 pairs blankets.....	18 00	
Hutchings & Riley..	Renewal parts and repairing harness.....	1 35	
Shannon & Wilson..	308 lbs. oats.....	6 16	
Stroud Bros.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	4 13	
Hudson Bay Co.....	do do.....	86 54	
A. Macdonald.....	do do.....	39 90	
N. L. Piper & Son..	do do.....	4 72	
Smith & Fergusson Co	do do.....	8 00	
S. & H. Borbridge...	do do.....	3 72	
J. M. Garland.....	do do.....	0 60	
Ogilvie Milling Co..	18 $\frac{3}{4}$ sacks flour.....	46 12	
N. W. Cattle Co....	2,182 lbs. beef at 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. do.....	190 91	
G. C. King.....	Postage stamps.....	30 00	
Sweet & McDonald..	1 curry comb.....	0 20	
A. McBride.....	Balance on furnace.....	118 00	
T. Jackson.....	Threshing 482 bushels oats.....	14 46	
Massey & Co.....	112 lbs. binding twine.....	21 28	
W. Graham.....	Paid for telegram.....	0 33	
Dept. Public Printing and Stationery....	Stationery and printing.....	27 05	
Calgary Hardware Co.....	4 water barrels.....	3 00	
Thomson Bros.....	Stationery.....	7 15	
"N. W. Farmer".....	Subscription for year ending 30th June, 1892.....	1 00	
	Carried forward.....	3,265 41	37,602 60

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward	3,265 41	37,602 60
	SARCEE AGENCY—Concluded.		
	<i>General Expenses—Concluded.</i>		
A. McBride.....	2 lbs. putty	0 12	
Dom. Express Co.....	Express charges	1 60	
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.....	Freight do	9 73	3,276 86
	<i>Buildings.</i>		
Eau Claire and Bow River Lumber Co.....	2,424 ft. lumber, 11 M. shingles, 1 roll paper, 1 door, and 1 window.....	93 97	
F. Dick	10,433 ft. lumber, 12 M. shingles, 12 doors, 11 windows, 1 M. brick, 11 rolls paper and 240 lbs. nails.....	486 99	
J. Walker	20 bushels lime.....	8 00	
W. Graham.....	Freighting.....	18 70	
	Total expenditure, Sarcee Agency.....		607 66
	TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.		41,487 12
	<i>Annuities.</i>		
H. Keith.....	For payments to Indians :—		
	5 chiefs.....	125 00	
	12 headmen.....	180 00	
	760 Indians.....	3,800 00	
	Arrears	200 00	
Elizab th St. Germain	Commutation of annuity No. 137, George Gordon's band..	50 00	4,355 00
	<i>Agricultural Implements.</i>		
J. M. Garland.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	11 63	
J. P. Esmonde.....	do do	30 60	
N. L. Piper & Son... Hudson Bay Co.....	do do	14 44	
S. & H. Borbridge... J. A. Kerr.....	do do	275 90	
Smith & Fergusson Co	1 chest of tools	61 17	
J. Robertson.....	Sundry supplies	12 50	
J. Hollis.....	1,021 lbs. iron.....	24 80	
Massey Mfg. Co.....	Repairing mower.....	39 89	
Joyner & Elkington..	Renewal parts for machines.....	7 55	
J. D. Sibbald & Co..	Lace leather	5 00	
J. Matoney.....	Leather belting	1 00	
A. McNab.....	Freighting supplies.....	9 21	
Leeson & Scott.....	do	13 45	
F. Cere	do	10 20	
Meshekeepeness..	do	2 00	
T. Baker.....	do	7 58	
Can. Pac. Ry. Co....	do	11 25	
Dom. Express Co....	do	1 85	
		6 34	
		0 45	576 81
	<i>Seeds.</i>		
Robt. Evans & Co...	Seeds supplied under contract.....	18 23	
Can. Pac. Ry. Co....	Freighting	0 17	
C. Pratt	do	9 94	
C. E. Johnston.....	1,657 lbs. oats.....	29 25	
J. Milligan.....	20 bush. potatoes.....	13 00	
	Carried forward.....		70 59
			5,002 40

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward.			5,002	40
TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY—Continued.					
<i>Cattle and Pigs.</i>					
Hillyard Mitchell...	2 yoke oxen	220	00		
M. R. Currie.....	4 cows, 16 heifers	437	00		
Indian.....	Driving cattle	10	00		
C. H. Pratt.....	do	12	00		
				679	00
<i>Supplies for Destitute Indians.</i>					
Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies delivered under contract	1,785	65		
Hamelin & Ayers....	do do	12	00		
J. M. Garland.....	do do	413	37		
A Macdonald.....	do do	187	50		
T. & J. N. Andrews.	do do	112	50		
Rosamond Woollen Co.....	do do	103	30		
Joyner & Elkington.	1,012½ sacks flour, delivered under contract	2,222	74		
J. Seers.....	1,042 lbs. beef	59	03		
A. McNab.....	350 do	21	00		
J. Hollis.....	20,539 do	1,335	03		
T. McNab.....	755 do	45	30		
Indians.....	5794 do	333	28		
J. S. Donohue.....	25 sacks oatmeal	75	00		
O. Hall.....	Medicines supplied	7	45		
W. G. Pettingell....	do	98	88		
E. Gauvreau, M.D..	Vaccine points	15	15		
J. D. Sibbald.....	1 brl. salt	3	25		
Indians.....	Freighting	11	11		
Sundry persons....	do	130	67		
J. Leader.....	3,000 lbs. fish	135	00		
H. Keith.....	2 boxes biscuit	0	70		
W. Anderson.....	1 hide	2	50		
W. Favel.....	438 lbs. beef, 9 sacks flour	43	95		
Mrs. J. McNab.....	523 do	28	76		
Indians.....	18 sacks flour	40	50		
				7,223	62
<i>Day Schools.</i>					
Rev. O. Owens.....	Grant to boarding school and day school, Gordon's Reserve, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.	991	47		
J. Slater.....	Salary as teacher, Day Star's Reserve, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.	300	00		
L. Hardyman.....	Salary as teacher, Poor Man's Reserve, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.	300	00		
F. W. Dennehy.....	Grant to boarding and day school, Muscowequam's Re- serve, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.	1,090	14		
Hudson Bay Co.....	Supplies under contract	14	54		
G. F. & J. Galt.....	do	111	75		
J. M. Garland.....	do	5	53		
Smith & Fergusson Co	do	1	48		
J. H. MacCaul.....	Lumber and shingles, Day Star's Reserve	77	59		
Sundry persons....	Lumber and labour on George Gordon's Reserve	91	53		
J. Worm.....	Labour on buildings, Poor Man's Reserve	21	00		
Brine, McDonald & Co.....	1,000 ft. lumber, Muscowequam's Reserve	33	00		
E. Peltier.....	Work on schoolhouse do	20	00		
Hudson Bay Co.....	1,750 shingles do	8	31		
H. Bear.....	Freighting supplies	9	00		
E. Peltier.....	do	19	08		
T. Lapierre.....	do	15	00		
Can. Pac. Ry. Co...	do	1	05		
A. McNab.....	do	12	36		
				3,123	83
	Carried forward			16,027	85

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward..			16,027 85
TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY—Continued.			
<i>Farm Wages.</i>			
J. H. Gooderh.	Wages, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.	600 00	
Maggie Gooderh.	do do	120 00	
T. J. Fleetham.	do do	600 00	
Kate Fleetham.	do do	120 00	
Louis Couture.	do do	600 00	
C. Favel.	do do	360 00	
Catherine Slater.	Wages, 11 months do	110 00	
T. Murray.	Threshing grain	145 20	
G. Isbister.	Wages as labourer.	25 57	
T. Galleneau.	do	17 50	
			2,698 27
<i>Farm Maintenance.</i>			
Stroud Bros.	Supplies delivered under contract.	13 20	
Hudson Bay Co.	do do	230 78	
J. P. Esmonde.	do do	3 40	
A. Macdonald.	do do	137 23	
N. L. Piper & Son.	do do	4 62	
Smith & Fergusson Co.	do do	22 53	
S. & H. Borbridge.	do do	23 79	
Joyner & Elkington.	65 sacks flour, delivered under contract	161 20	
J. Hollis.	6,480 lbs. beef do	421 19	
J. Nixon.	Reins, bridles, &c.	12 40	
Sweet & McDonald.	3 curry combs.	0 60	
Hudson Bay Co.	1 double waggon, 2 fanning mills, 2 mower knives.	176 24	
Joyner & Elkington.	1,000 lbs. bran.	5 00	
J. Anderson.	Freighting supplies.	4 00	
A. McNab.	do	7 80	
			1,223 98
<i>General Expenses.</i>			
H. Keith.	Salary as agent, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.	1,200 00	
R. Pratt.	do interpreter do	480 00	
A. P. Vankoughnet.	do clerk, 6 months to 31st January, 1891.	360 00	
H. A. Carruthers.	do do 4 do 30th June, 1891.	266 72	
J. B. Bockett.	do do 14th to 29th July, 1890.	26 92	
do	do do 27th November to 24th December, 1890.	48 00	
W. S. Redpath.	do do 19th January to 17th March, 1891.	100 00	
W. Hall, M.D.	Medical attendance.	86 00	
J. C. Willoughby,			
M.D.	do	6 00	
J. C. Collinge, M.D.	do	90 00	
M. M. Seymour,			
M.D.	do	20 00	
A. C. Patterson.	Expenses inspecting weights and scales	44 00	
H. Keith.	Travelling expenses.	104 75	
A. P. Vankoughnet.	do	6 00	
T. J. Fleetham.	do	4 00	
H. A. Carruthers.	do	16 30	
A. V. Lindeburgh.	Postage stamps.	30 20	
Govt. Tel. Lines.	Telegrams.	24 86	
Leeson & Scott.	Transport of official	7 00	
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.	Freight and transport.	12 54	
C. Pelltier.	Freighting.	0 66	
A. McNab.	do	20 00	
G. Gilbert.	Transport of blacksmith.	12 00	
H. Keith.	Paid board of do	9 00	
C. Favel.	Horse-hire.	8 00	
Carried forward..		2,982 95	19,950 10

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	2,982 95	19,950 10
TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY—Concluded.			
<i>General Expenses—Concluded.</i>			
"N.-W. Farmer" ..	Subscription for 1892.	1 00	
Sweet & McDonald..	Horse brush and curry comb, rein and straps.	5 50	
O. Hall.....	Ink supplied.....	3 75	
Dept. Pub. Printing and Stationery.....	Stationery supplied.....	38 78	
J. Pratt.....	Burning 1 kiln of lime.....	30 00	
Stroud Bros.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	4 40	
Hudson Bay Co.	do do	115 42	
A. Macdonald	do do	46 27	
N. L. Piper & Son..	do do	1 74	
Smith & Fergusson Co	do do	7 52	
S. & H. Borbridge..	do do	8 93	
J. M. Garland.....	do do	0 60	
Joyner & Elkington.	22 sacks flour delivered under contract.....	54 56	
J. Hollis.....	2,160 lbs. beef do	140 40	
J. A. Neilly.....	Blacksmithing.....	2 00	
O. W. Evans.....	do	2 75	
J. Tanner.....	Wages as blacksmith.....	4 00	
P. O'Soup.....	do do	4 00	
W. Favel.....	do interpreter.....	4 00	
			3,458 57
<i>Buildings.</i>			
Brine, McDonald & Co.	Lumber and supplies.....	155 02	
N. Thibault	Wages as carpenter.....	60 00	
do	Transport to Regina.....	8 30	
J. A. MacCaul.....	Lumber and supplies.....	141 44	
J. Pratt.....	Plastering clerk's house and lime supplied.....	22 00	
D. Anderson.....	Labour on do	6 00	
A. Stevenson.....	do root-house.....	17 50	
J. Lapierre.....	do do and stable.....	17 50	
J. Crockransa	do granary.....	42 00	
J. Pratt.....	Building kitchen, closet and fence.....	14 75	
T. McNabb.....	Freighting.....	16 20	
H. Bird	do	4 50	
D. McDonald.....	do	8 55	
A. McNab.....	do	37 80	
Indian	do	7 68	
G. Isbester.....	do	18 12	
			577 36
	Total expenditure, Touchwood Hills agency.....		23,986 03
BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.			
Rev. T. Clarke.....	Salary, 12 months, to 30th June, 1891.....	1,200 00	
Mrs. T. Clarke.....	do 3 do 30th Sept., 1890.....	99 99	
Edith Ashby.....	do 12 do 30th June, 1891.....	322 50	
J. Gatley.....	do 12 do do	650 00	
S. S. Simpson.....	do 12 do do	420 00	
M. McKimmon.....	do 6 do 31st Dec., 1890.....	315 00	
Lizzie Latimer.....	do July, 1890	20 00	
J. B. Ashby.....	do 12 months, to 30th June, 1891.....	600 00	
Susan Baptiste.....	do 12 do do	240 00	
C. Lewis.....	do 11 do 31st May, 1891.....	330 00	
Sarah.....	do 12 do 30th June, 1891.....	180 00	
E. Gilbert.....	do 8 do do	150 00	
	Carried forward.....	4,527 49	

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES SCHOOLS—DETAILS.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	4,527	49
BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—Con.			
Annie Simpson.....	Wages, 6 months, to 30th June, 1891.....	115	00
Nellie Hayes.....	do 11 do do.....	220	00
Mrs. Cameron.....	Salary, 10 do do.....	291	67
W. McKinnon.....	Wages.....	56	25
J. G. Oliver.....	do as carpenter.....	156	25
W. Latimer.....	do do.....	499	50
A. M. Cameron.....	do.....	55	00
H. Goodall.....	do.....	60	00
J. J. Matthews.....	do.....	137	25
Emma Sukamon.....	do as nurse.....	30	00
W. McNair.....	Services as night watchman.....	190	00
P. Aylen, M. D.....	Medical attendance, 27th Sept., 1887 to 27th April, 1889.....	237	50
Mary Misteo.....	Services as nurse.....	11	00
C. Goulet.....	Making clothes.....	26	00
M. Bear.....	do.....	16	50
Indians.....	Sundry services.....	732	80
Ida Sayers.....	Making clothes.....	30	00
Dr. Porter.....	Medical attendance.....	12	00
H. Bosquit.....	Sundry services.....	35	00
A. Sufferin.....	Building chimneys and wall and plastering.....	300	80
H. J. Peters.....	Estimates re drains, &c.....	7	50
W. Bear.....	Lodging 15 pupils.....	5	00
"Nor'-West Farmer".....	Subscription for one year to 31st Dec., 1891.....	1	00
Govt. Tel. Lines.....	Telegrams.....	24	70
Dept. Public Printing and Stationery.....	Stationery supplies.....	113	96
H. Richardson.....	Postage stamps.....	27	11
P. Lamont.....	Periodicals and papers.....	45	40
"Young Canadian" Publishing Co.....	4 copies of magazine.....	8	00
G. F. & J. Galt.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	266	93
Stroud Bros.....	do do.....	13	75
Hudson Bay Co.....	do do.....	1,233	16
J. M. Garland.....	do do.....	1,323	58
A. Macdonald.....	do do.....	456	84
Hamelin & Ayres.....	do do.....	16	00
J. P. Esmonde.....	do do.....	8	40
N. L. Piper & Son.....	do do.....	148	79
Smith & Fergusson Co.....	do do.....	63	94
S. & H. Borbridge.....	do do.....	7	25
Rosamond Woollen Company.....	do do.....	36	00
Ogilvie Milling Co.....	175 sacks flour delivered under contract.....	537	25
R. Wyld.....	23,945 lbs. beef do.....	1,477	64
Prince Bros.....	149 $\frac{1}{2}$ sacks flour do.....	427	33
Robert Evans & Co.....	Garden seeds, under contract.....	42	14
R. S. McKenzie.....	50 $\frac{1}{2}$ bush. seed potatoes.....	52	85
Mahaffey & Clinkskill.....	Sundry supplies.....	672	54
J. A. Kerr.....	1 lawn mower and other supplies.....	28	00
Smith & Fergusson Co.....	Coal and supplies.....	266	98
J. A. MacCaul.....	Lumber.....	0	80
Abraham.....	18 bush. charcoal.....	4	50
Prince Bros.....	Lumber and shingles.....	2,750	90
S. Warden.....	1 heifer.....	20	00
Munderloh & Co.....	1 watchman's clock.....	35	00
A. Macdonald.....	Sundry building and other supplies.....	549	41
J. Ross.....	Drain pipes and elbows.....	225	00
Sweet & McDonald.....	1 horse brush.....	0	80
Tinning & Hoskins.....	Salt and sundry supplies.....	4	25
T. Devan.....	4,765 bricks supplied.....	95	30
Mowat Bros.....	Sundry supplies.....	8	35
	Carried forward.....	18,746	36

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES SCHOOLS—DETAILS—*Continued.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	18,746 36	
BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL— <i>Con.</i>			
R. Martin.....	Drugs supplied and knitting machine needles.....	119 12	
Indians.....	Sundry supplies.....	1,453 97	
W. D. Taylor.....	4 bath tubs and fixtures and hose for fire protection.....	633 26	
J. R. Reilly.....	10 doors for principal's house.....	35 20	
R. B. Fergusson.....	31 iron beds.....	426 85	
J. D. Sibbald.....	340 feet iron piping.....	105 96	
Smith & Fergusson Co.	Furnaces and fixtures.....	1,336 75	
Hingston Smith Arms Co.....	1 parlor game.....	4 00	
J. A. Fraser.....	260 ft. oak plank.....	19 00	
G. R. Smith.....	5 bush. hair.....	3 00	
J. Greig.....	1 sewing machine and charges.....	34 10	
Dom. Express Co.....	1 do c.o.d. do.....	35 80	
Hudson's Bay Co.....	Prizes for pupils.....	23 10	
do.....	Sundry supplies.....	444 88	
T. J. Agnew.....	Crockery supplied.....	13 90	
W. Stobart & Co.....	Supplies furnished.....	48 96	
P. Delaronde.....	1 kettle.....	2 50	
P. Lamont.....	Candles and lanterns for Christmas tree.....	3 60	
J. A. Kerr.....	2 agricultural furnaces.....	55 50	
T. Clarke.....	Beef and bread purchased.....	6 45	
do.....	Travelling expenses.....	60 00	
H. Bosquet.....	Transport.....	10 00	
A. E. Cameron.....	do.....	19 18	
J. Duncan.....	do.....	5 00	
Leeson & Scott.....	do.....	25 00	
Freighters.....	Freighting supplies.....	640 69	
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.....	do and transport.....	265 38	
Dom. Express Co.....	Express charges.....	0 90	
H. Reed.....	1 lb. carrot seed.....	0 75	
J. B. Mercer.....	Medicines supplied.....	22 45	
E. & C. Gurney.....	2 coal grates.....	7 12	
T. E. Jackson.....	Medicines supplied.....	2 90	
Rev. T. Clarke.....	Cricket balls and caps.....	13 27	
HIGH RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.			24,624 90
Rev. E. Claude.....	Salary, 6 months to 31st December, 1890.....	600 00	
Rev. A. Naessens.....	do 6 do 30th June, 1891.....	499 98	
C. Dennehy.....	do 12 do 30th do 1891.....	600 00	
G. Lacombe.....	do 1 do 31st July, 1890.....	35 00	
A. Pidgeon.....	do from 1st July, 1890, to 6th May, 1891.....	405 16	
Sister Cleary.....	do 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	400 00	
Sister Sicard.....	do 12 do 30th do 1891.....	240 00	
A. Druais.....	do 2 do 31st August, 1890.....	30 00	
D. Le Tendre.....	do 2 do 31st do 1890.....	30 00	
Sister Mathurin.....	do 10 do 30th do 1891.....	150 00	
Sister Legoff.....	do 10 do do.....	150 00	
A. Croteau.....	do 1 do 31st July, 1890.....	35 00	
N. J. Lindsay, M.D.....	do 12 do 30th June, 1891.....	240 00	
E. Pidgeon.....	do 11 do 30th do 1891.....	385 00	
N. J. Lindsay, M.D.....	Extra visit to school and attendance on pupils.....	46 50	
H. George, M.D.....	Visit to school for consultation with Dr. Lindsay.....	25 00	
E. Campaign.....	Wages as shoemaker, 6 months to 30th June, 1891.....	240 00	
W. Thibault.....	do carpenter, 3 do 30th do 1891.....	180 00	
W. S. Graham.....	do do.....	8 75	
W. A. Allen.....	Examining two horses and medicine supplied.....	6 00	
Sundry persons.....	Wages as bricklayers, carpenters and other labour.....	1,045 46	
J. G. McCallum.....	Building wind-mill tower and tank.....	150 00	
C. E. Dennehy.....	Travelling expenses.....	12 75	
A. Pidgeon.....	do.....	3 00	
Carried forward.....		5,517 60	24,624 90

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES SCHOOLS—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	5,517 60	24,624 90
HIGH RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—Con.			
W. H. Ford.....	Stage fare of carpenter from Blood agency.....	16 00	
Bain & Hamilton....	Horse hire conveying pupils to school.....	20 00	
E. Legal.....	Conveying pupils to school.....	55 10	
Father Lacombe.....	Paid railway fares of pupils.....	8 80	
R. A. G. Bell.....	Transport of pupils to school.....	8 00	
A. Stewart.....	do bricklayers.....	10 00	
G. F. & J. Galt.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	131 45	
Stroud Bros.....	do do.....	11 00	
Hudson Bay Co.....	do do.....	500 79	
A. Macdonald.....	do do.....	195 11	
J. M. Garland.....	do do.....	935 57	
N. L. Piper & Son....	do do.....	361 01	
Smith & Fergusson Co	do do.....	28 12	
J. P. Esmonde.....	do do.....	0 50	
Ogilvie Milling Co....	100 sacks flour.....	258 00	
I. G. Baker & Co.....	1,241 lbs. bacon.....	151 42	
Begg & Rose.....	15,483 lbs. beef, at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. do.....	1,664 62	
R. Evans & Co.....	Garden seeds and fruit bushes.....	84 95	
Begg & Rose.....	67 lbs. suet.....	7 21	
W. McLean.....	Medicines.....	46 70	
C. Francis.....	Board and lodging.....	5 20	
Tinning & Hoskins....	100 lbs. salt.....	4 25	
E. Gauvreau, M.D....	100 vaccine points.....	5 09	
Mrs. M. Stewart.....	51 lbs. butter.....	12 75	
A. L. Cameron.....	50 lbs. cod fish.....	6 25	
F. C. Copp & Co.....	385 lbs. fish.....	34 19	
F. G. Topp & Co.....	350 do.....	28 00	
J. Meehan.....	85 do.....	10 20	
A. McBride.....	12 basting spoons.....	1 25	
G. C. King & Co.....	4 lbs. cotton rope.....	1 60	
J. Field.....	5 lbs. lint.....	5 00	
S. Boyer.....	43 lbs. iron.....	1 93	
J. Sharples.....	15 lbs. seeds.....	4 50	
R. B. Fergusson.....	Furniture supplied.....	272 39	
Shirley & Newham....	20 sofa springs.....	1 00	
Hudson Bay Co.....	3 yds. carpet and other supplies.....	10 30	
R. Martin.....	2 doz. sewing machine needles.....	0 70	
Rankin & Allen.....	48 straw hats.....	7 05	
A. S. T. Peach.....	82 fence posts.....	5 74	
R. W. Begley.....	2 boxes eyelets, leather and other supplies.....	7 45	
Rev. A. Naessens.....	Paid for postage stamps.....	5 00	
Eau Claire and Bow River Lumber Co....	400 cedar posts, 31,977 ft. lumber, 19 M. shingles, 4 M. lath.	763 62	
W. H. Cushing.....	2,073 ft. lumber, sashes and doors.....	127 43	
Calgary Hardware Co	Hardware supplied.....	489 38	
Smith & Fergusson Co	2 galls. boiled oil.....	2 00	
Munderloh & Co.....	1 watchman's clock.....	35 00	
Sweet & McDonald....	2 curry-combs.....	0 40	
J. Walker.....	296 bush. lime, 24 poles, 7,531 ft. lumber, 46 M. shingles..	429 39	
McNaughton & Little	4,964 brick.....	631 46	
J. E. Jacques & Co..	6 cane chairs and 1 stool, and other supplies.....	29 90	
J. A. Kerr.....	1 knitting machine, 2 washing machines, 1 sewing machine.	101 50	
D. Kennedy.....	28 loads sand.....	21 00	
S. A. Ramsay.....	1 windmill.....	175 00	
Moran Bros.....	Placing pump and water works plant, plumbing and other labour.....	1,468 00	
C. E. Dennehy.....	Paid for postage stamps.....	5 00	
E. Pidgeon.....	Postage stamps.....	5 00	
"Herald" Pub. Co....	Advertising for shoemaker.....	2 00	
R. S. Dewey.....	Subscription to messenger, 2 years ended 31st Dec., 1891..	4 00	
	Carried forward.....	14,731 87	24,624 90

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES SCHOOLS—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	14,731 87	24,624 90
HIGH RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—Con.			
A. J. Murphy.....	1 gross leather laces.....	2 25	
R. Henderson.....	Shoe leather and other supplies.....	221 49	
G. E. Jacques.....	Repairing clock.....	1 00	
D. Suitor.....	Blacksmithing.....	12 75	
W. Latimer.....	do.....	15 25	
Jarrett Bros.....	do.....	31 75	
J. McNamara.....	38 lbs. kip leather.....	30 40	
"Nor-West Farmer".....	Subscription for year ended 31st December, 1891.....	1 00	
P. Lamont.....	1 football and 3 rubbers, and other supplies.....	34 40	
"Educational" Pub. Co.....	2 years' subscription to "Popular Educator".....	2 00	
Carson & Shore.....	Harness supplies.....	34 25	
W. D. Taylor.....	1 spinning wheel.....	8 00	
M. Stewart.....	20 cords wood.....	140 00	
A. Stewart.....	Rent of 50 acres hay land.....	25 00	
Indians.....	Mining and hauling coal to school.....	707 00	
H. Walbeck.....	Mining 60 tons coal.....	108 00	
T. Hains.....	33 galls. coal oil.....	26 07	
Ingram & Clarke.....	Board and lodging.....	30 25	
Bain & Hamilton.....	Feed and stabling.....	81 00	
Begg & Rose.....	22 bush. oats.....	8 14	
J. Meehan.....	165 bush. oats and 1 bush. wheat.....	73 00	
H. W. Randles.....	1 horse.....	85 00	
W. H. Lee.....	Repairing waggon.....	6 75	
Dept. Pub. Printing and Stationery.....	Stationery and printing.....	38 99	
H. L. Reynolds.....	Paid for assistance in shipping range.....	0 50	
Dom. Express Co.....	Express charges.....	8 20	
Rev. A. Naessens.....	Paid express charges.....	1 40	
Rev. E. Claude.....	Paid freight charges.....	5 43	
Morris Stewart.....	Freighting supplies.....	403 62	
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.....	do.....	143 26	
M. Begg.....	do.....	1 00	
J. Little.....	do brick.....	535 68	
J. McTavish.....	do sand.....	16 00	
J. G. McCallum.....	do lumber.....	17 76	
			17,588 46
QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.			
Rev. J. Hugonnard.....	Salary, 12 months, to 30th June, 1891.....	1,200 00	
J. V. Farrell.....	do do.....	600 00	
J. Dorais.....	do do.....	350 00	
T. Redmond.....	do do.....	600 00	
G. Goffic.....	do do.....	420 00	
D. McDonald.....	do do.....	600 00	
C. Miles.....	do do.....	480 00	
R. Meehan.....	do do.....	600 00	
Sister La Mothe.....	do do.....	120 00	
do Goulet.....	do do.....	144 00	
do Belliveau.....	do do.....	144 00	
do E. Christin.....	do do.....	400 00	
do St. Geneviève.....	do do.....	240 00	
do St. Arnaud.....	do do.....	120 00	
do Bergeron.....	do do.....	144 00	
M.M. Seymour, M.D.....	do do.....	480 00	
H. Dennehy.....	do do.....	480 00	
D. McKinnon.....	Salary, 2 months, to 30th April, 1891.....	80 00	
A. Goyer.....	do from 22nd to 30th June, 1891.....	12 00	
	Carried forward.....	7,214 00	42,213 36

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES SCHOOLS—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	7,214 00	42,213 36
	QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—Con.		
A. Swords.....	Wages as carpenter.....	105 09	
Indians and others..	do threshing grain.....	10 00	
A. C. Patterson.....	Inspecting scales.....	2 70	
do	Travelling expenses while inspecting scales.....	13 00	
Rev. J. Hugonnard.....	do	77 20	
T. Redmond.....	do	1 75	
Sundry persons.....	Transport of pupils to school.....	89 50	
Joyner & Elkington.....	1,000 lbs. bran and chopping 59 bushels oats.....	8 00	
G. F. & J. Galt.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	373 66	
Stroud Bros.....	do do	27 50	
Hudson Bay Co.....	do do	1,594 97	
A. Macdonald.....	do do	449 64	
J. M. Garland.....	do do	2,033 49	
Hamelin & Ayers.....	do do	40 00	
N. L. Piper & Son.....	do do	10 51	
Smith & Fergusson Co.....	do do	89 95	
S. & H. Borbridge.....	do do	1 00	
Rosamond Woollen Co.....	do do	173 60	
Joyner & Elkington.....	660 sacks flour.....	1,630 80	
Hudson Bay Co.....	2,336 lbs. bacon.....	275 17	
A. McDonald.....	34,125 lbs. beef at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	2,303 41	
Mowatt Bros.....	25 pails lard.....	61 00	
J. D. Sibbald & Co.....	3 pails lard, 1 barrel salt.....	10 75	
Tinning & Hoskins.....	100 lbs. salt, 11 pails lard, clothing and other supplies.....	43 95	
J. Blondeau.....	584 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. fish.....	29 22	
Z. Blondeau.....	1,139 do.....	56 95	
A. E. Iredale.....	148 do.....	7 40	
S. Blondeau.....	1,327 do.....	66 35	
A. Fayant.....	1,010 do.....	50 50	
F. Blondeau.....	277 do.....	13 85	
M. Desjardins.....	929 do.....	46 45	
A. Buford.....	125 lbs. butter.....	25 00	
J. S. Donahue.....	475 lbs. oatmeal and other supplies.....	15 27	
J. P. Beauchamp.....	63 lbs. cheese.....	9 45	
R. Martin.....	Medicines.....	81 05	
W. G. Pettingell.....	do.....	71 78	
E. Gauvreau, M.D.....	100 vaccine points.....	5 10	
O. Hall.....	Medicines.....	3 05	
W. G. Pettingell.....	1 dozen marking ink.....	3 25	
Rev. E. F. Wilson.....	120 pairs boots.....	270 00	
A. Goyer.....	Repairing children's boots.....	374 81	
W. D. Taylor.....	5 gross laces.....	17 50	
Blyth & Gemmill.....	Moccasin leather.....	79 70	
Mrs. Brabant.....	Making leather mitts.....	2 40	
Crawford & Co.....	20 yds. duck.....	6 00	
W. S. Grant.....	161 pairs moccasins.....	32 20	
R. J. Whitla & Co.....	Clothing.....	47 69	
R. S. Dewey.....	1 year's subscription to <i>Messenger</i> , to 31st December, 1890.....	2 00	
J. P. Beauchamp.....	107 straw hats.....	14 98	
W. D. Taylor.....	200 lbs. barbed wire and staples, 699 lbs. iron, and other supplies.....	65 35	
P. Bourassa.....	Excavating for cellar.....	31 20	
L. Nault.....	6 cords stone.....	18 00	
A. Sayer.....	45 bush. lime.....	18 00	
Zinkan & Sutherland.....	145 lbs. nails, and other supplies.....	56 85	
Brine, McDonald & Co.....	100 bricks and 1 barrel cement, and lumber.....	219 98	
A. Klyne.....	38 bush. lime.....	15 20	
H. Crow.....	Lumber, tar paper and windows supplied.....	570 72	
J. H. Ashdown.....	Sundry supplies and repairs to scales.....	265 15	
	Carried forward.....	19,232 95	42,213 36

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES SCHOOLS—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward	19,232 95	42,213 36
	QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—Con.		
R. B. Fergusson	17 iron bedsteads	195 50	
Proctor Bros.	Sundry supplies	7 90	
J. H. MacCaul	Lumber supplied	52 90	
A. J. Whitla	Clothing do	99 92	
Rev. J. Hugonnard	Paid for 2 sewing machines and repairs	72 50	
W. Sclater & Co.	Supplies for fire extinguisher	0 62	
A. Bufford	Rent of jack-screw	3 00	
J. Murray	30 bush. lime	10 50	
Matskahipi	2 clothes baskets	1 50	
R. Martin	3 doz. sewing machine needles	0 90	
W. N. Johnson	Leather and other supplies	14 23	
J. A. Kerr	768 lbs. iron	40 28	
A. Iredale	1 bull	60 00	
J. B. Doyle	Postage stamps	5 00	
J. P. Magnan	do	48 75	
Munderloh & Co.	1 clock	35 00	
R. Martin	Sundry supplies	7 85	
J. Dillon	do and repairs	21 20	
Brotherton & Gero.	Repairing clock	0 50	
J. A. McMartin	Repairs for pump	5 40	
J. Nixon	1 saddle and 1 collar, and repairs to harness	28 15	
J. Robertson & Co.	1 marble basin	1 75	
J. McEwen	4,104 lbs. blacksmith's coal and 337 lbs. iron	54 84	
Fergusson & Co.	Footballs, games and other supplies	26 55	
D. & J. Sadlier	6 doz. slates	5 40	
P. Lamont	12 lamp shades and other supplies	42 50	
Hingston Smith Arms Co.	1 crokinole board	4 00	
McLeod, Holiday & Bros.	Sundry supplies	7 51	
S. Boyce	1 ton blacksmith's coal	20 00	
G. Reed	1 sleigh tongue	2 00	
A. Mackay	12 bush. pease	7 20	
W. Rennie	Seeds supplied	8 35	
R. Evans & Co.	do	24 87	
"Nor-West Farmer"	Subscription for year ended 31st December, 1891	1 00	
J. Zinkan	2 lbs. onion seed and other supplies	10 40	
A. Boyer	3 tons blacksmiths' coal	54 00	
H. Axford	Repairing ploughs	5 75	
Brine, McDonald & Co.	Rent of 3 sections of hay land	25 00	
A. Larocque	Cutting 39½ acres of grain	59 25	
S. Copithorne	Threshing 84 bush. oats and 247 bush. wheat	32 61	
Sundry persons	274 cords wood supplied	544 81	
J. A. MacCaul	120 tons hard coal	2,220 00	
Rev. J. Hugonnard	Paid telegrams	5 35	
Dept. Pub. Printing and Stationery	Stationery and printing	234 02	
Dom. Express Co.	Express charges	3 10	
Sundry persons	Freighting	180 77	
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.	Freight charges	44 77	
Rev. J. Hugonnard	Paid express and freight charges	227 66	
	RED DEER RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.		23,798 01
Wm. Henderson	Plans and specifications for school buildings	305 75	
Samuel Beach	107 cords building stone	775 75	
Gordon & Devlin	Digging and cribbing well	88 00	
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.	Transport of Surveyor Ponton	46 40	
Leeson & Scott	do	25 00	
J. G. Oliver	Services in preparing plans	30 60	
			1,271 50
	Carried forward		67,282 87

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES SCHOOLS—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....		67,282 87
REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.			
Rev. J. A. Macleod.	Salary, 3 months, to 30th June, 1891.....	250 00	
Mrs. J. A. Macleod..	do 2 do do	50 00	
C. D. McKenzie ..	do 3 do do	150 00	
N. McLean.....	do 9th April to 30th June, 1891.....	109 33	
Mrs. N. McLean....	do do do	21 87	
Maggie Clancy.....	Wages.....	17 03	
I. McGregor.....	do	28 23	
Mrs. I. McGregor ..	do	11 29	
J. Petty.....	do as cook.....	23 23	
Mrs. M. McTavish..	do do	32 26	
W. McGuire.....	do	38 00	
Mrs. W. McGuire...	do	7 50	
S. Gilbert	do as farmer, 1st July, 1890, to 30th June, 1891.....	560 00	
do	Paid for board	4 00	
J. C. Willoughby,			
M.D.	Medical attendance.....	32 00	
C. D. McKenzie.....	Travelling expenses	6 50	
Mrs. T. Young	Board of officers.....	4 95	
L. Munson	Beef supplied	103 34	
J. S. Donahue.....	Potatoes and oats	69 00	
G. H. Gamble.....	50 ton-ato plants	1 00	
R. McKill	19 hens	9 50	
H. McElree	1 hen, 12 chickens.....	4 00	
Indians	Sundry services and supplies.....	528 78	
T. Young.....	Cutting barley.....	16 00	
R. Aldous.....	Excavating for barn.....	109 74	
Labourers.....	Work on barn and stable.....	1,467 31	
Day Star	47 rush mats.....	16 45	
J. Daniels.....	Threshing grain.....	15 42	
S. S. Phillipps	1 washing machine	8 00	
C. H. Black	1 football	4 00	
G. Smith.....	Blacksmithing	43 30	
J. H. Ashdown.....	1 school bell	22 00	
D. H. Gellespie.....	Horse-hire	10 50	
J. M. Garland.....	Sundry supplies	2,801 14	
J. A. Kerr.....	do	147 49	
Smith & Fergusson Co	do	482 51	
Leeson & Scott	do	30 00	
Williams & Willoughby.....	do and building material	1,447 24	
Williams & Willoughby.....	do and furniture.....	84 00	
S. Shannon.....	do	80 44	
Colonization Stove Co	do	75 94	
R. B. Fergusson	119 window blinds and other supplies	389 93	
Rosamond Woollen Co.....	Clothing supplied	230 00	
J. A. MacCaul.....	Lumber, windows and doors	972 56	
S. A. Clark.....	Sundries.....	7 90	
Mowat Bros.....	Sundry supplies.....	355 20	
D. F. Jelly.....	4 cows.....	190 00	
Tinning & Hoskins ..	Sundry supplies.....	324 47	
H. A. Axford.....	1 horse-rake	38 69	
Massey & Co.....	1 seeder	90 00	
M. Henderson.....	4 pigs.....	14 00	
W. J. Chaffey.....	800 feet lumber.....	14 40	
A. Martin.....	1,500 bricks.....	22 50	
B. Gordon.....	88 bushels lime and freighting	30 55	
W. T. Eddy.....	65 do do	27 50	
W. Morris.....	18 cords stone.....	126 00	
E. J. McCarthy & Co.	Slippers and boots.....	131 60	
	Carried forward.....	11,888 59	67,282 87

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	11,888 59	67,282 87
REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—Con.			
J. D. Sibbald & Co.	Garden seeds and bran.....	10 95	
R. H. Williams	Sundry supplies.....	316 17	
R. Rigby	Photographs of school.....	4 50	
W. Morris	Wood supplied.....	98 00	
W. G. Pettingell	Medicines supplied.....	2 95	
W. J. Botherton	3 clocks.....	20 00	
P. Lamont	Ink and supplies.....	6 35	
E. Nevison	Whip and lash.....	1 50	
Freighters	Freighting supplies.....	126 43	
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.	do and transport.....	11 20	
D. A. Macdonald	Sharpening plough point.....	1 00	
R. Martin	Ink, seeds and medicines.....	32 30	
D. J. Robertson	Mirrors and wash bassins.....	13 50	
R. Stenson	2 oxen.....	135 00	
J. L. Orme & Son.	1 organ.....	115 00	
			12,783 44
Total Expenditure, Industrial Schools in North-West Territories.....			80,066 31
SURVEYS.			
J. C. Nelson, D.L.S.	Expenditure as follows—		
	Board allowance.....	235 50	
	Wages paid to men.....	2,158 50	
	Transport.....	835 15	
	Equipment.....	82 81	
	Stationery.....	7 00	
	Miscellaneous.....	136 85	
			3,455 81
A. W. Ponton, D.L.S.	Expenditure as follows—		
	Board allowance.....	507 20	
	Wages paid to men.....	1,538 35	
	Transport.....	197 40	
	Equipment.....	227 09	
	Rations.....	67 20	
	Stationery.....	13 53	
	Miscellaneous.....	106 78	
		2,657 55	
	Less—Advance in 1889-90.....	271 93	
			2,385 62
White Sky.....	Bringing Surveyor Nelson's saddle from Muscowpetung to Regina.....		4 00
	Total expenditure Survey Account.....		5,845 43
SIOUX.			
<i>Muscowpetung.</i>			
N. Leslie.....	Salary as teacher, 12 months, to 30th June, 1891.....	308 30	
do	Grant to Boarding school, Standing Buffalo, 9 months, to 30th June, 1891.....	396 83	
Smith & Fergusson Co.	Supplies delivered under contract.....	2 10	
S. & H. Borbridge...	do do.....	3 00	
Hudson Bay Co.....	do do.....	114 24	
Ogilvie Milling Co.	40 sacks flour supplied do.....	90 40	
Hudson Bay Co.....	100 lbs. bacon do.....	115 00	
W. G. Pettingell....	Medicines.....	33 80	
Zinkan & Sutherland	Sundry supplies.....	3 75	
	Carried forward.....	1,067 42	

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	1,067 42	
	<i>SIOUX—Concluded.</i>		
	<i>Muscovpetung—Con.</i>		
O. W. Evans.....	Repairing implements.....	8 50	
J. D. Sibbald & Co.....	1 neck-yoke.....	2 50	
Brine, McDonald & Co.....	Horse-hire and lumber supplied.....	12 40	
W. Dubois.....	9 bushels seed wheat.....	4 50	
J. Maloney.....	16 do.....	8 00	
A. Cyr.....	3 bushels lime.....	1 05	
	<i>Birtle.</i>		1,104 37
T. S. T. Smellie, M.D.....	Medical attendance.....	21 75	
A. B. McKinnon, M.D.....	do.....	4 00	
H. A. Stewart, M.D.....	do.....	37 00	
A. D. Price.....	Salary as teacher, September quarter, 1890.....	75 00	
C. H. Hartland.....	do 9 months to 30th June, 1891.....	207 69	
T. Yeandle.....	Blacksmithing.....	11 50	
A. Macdonald.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	8 50	
G. F. & J. Galt.....	do do.....	39 85	
Hudson Bay Co.....	do do.....	99 88	
J. P. Esmonde.....	do do.....	3 40	
Smith & Fergusson Co.....	do do.....	4 11	
Ogilvie Milling Co.....	30 sacks flour do.....	66 00	
Hudson Bay Co.....	192 lbs. bacon do.....	22 46	
S. & A. Borbridge.....	Supplies do.....	0 60	
W. G. Pettingell.....	Medicines.....	12 80	
R. Hall.....	Repairing schoolhouse.....	15 70	
R. Evans & Co.....	Seeds supplied.....	2 75	
E. Gauvreau, M.D.....	50 vaccine points.....	2 59	
R. S. Ennis.....	Wages as farmer, from 23rd April to 30th June, 1891.....	90 76	
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.....	Fare of R. S. Ennis from Grenfell to Griswold.....	4 85	
E. Dickson.....	Sundry supplies.....	8 00	
Smith & Sheriff.....	1 steel scraper.....	12 00	
M. Drummond.....	80 bush. seed potatoes.....	8 00	
J. C. Hensley.....	40 do.....	6 00	
R. S. Ennis.....	Horse-hire.....	4 00	
P. McConnel.....	2 sacks flour.....	4 00	
T. Ingram.....	Expenses taking two prisoners to Brandon gaol.....	8 00	
J. A. Markie.....	Paid expenses of trial of three Indians.....	19 50	
J. W. Ennis.....	1 horse.....	85 00	
S. Shannon.....	Sundry supplies.....	6 70	
Sundry persons.....	Freighting.....	14 16	
	<i>Whitecap's Reserve.</i>		906 55
W. R. Tucker.....	Salary as overseer, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	144 00	
Mrs. W. R. Tucker.....	do teacher do.....	195 00	
do.....	Arrears do 1st October, 1888, to 31st March, 1891.....	399 45	
J. W. Stewart.....	Repairing implements.....	12 70	
Smith & Fergusson Co.....	Supplies delivered under contract.....	6 10	
R. McCordick & Co.....	5 sacks flour.....	16 50	
Mowatt Bros.....	337 lbs. bacon.....	41 26	
J. S. Donohue.....	23 sacks oatmeal and 38 sacks flour.....	225 60	
Smith & Leslie.....	20 do flour, 75 bush. potatoes.....	97 00	
W. G. Pettingell.....	Medicines supplied.....	13 34	
J. A. Kerr.....	Sundry supplies.....	11 75	
R. Evans & Co.....	Seeds supplied.....	2 62	
J. D. Sibbald & Co.....	1 brl. salt.....	3 75	
J. D. Caswell.....	40 bush. wheat.....	40 00	
	Carried forward.....	1,209 07	2,019 32

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—Continued.

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	1,209 07	2,010 92
	<i>Whitecap's Reserve—Con.</i>		
Dom. Express Co.	Express charges	1 10	
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.	Freight charges.....	33 21	
Sundry persons.....	do	1 35	
	<i>Nomadic.</i>		1,244 73
Lucy M. Baker.....	Salary as teacher at the Sioux mission, near Prince Albert, June quarter, 1891.....	75 00	
F. Plante.....	Sundry supplies.....	6 65	
T. W. Robinson.....	do	36 55	
A. Smith.....	Board and lodging constable.....	24 00	
W. Walsh.....	Stabling and feed for constable's horse.....	8 07	
T. W. Aspdin.....	Services rendered to Sioux at Moosejaw.....	75 00	
W. W. Bole.....	Medicines.....	5 25	
T. Witherald.....	30 bush. potatoes.....	9 00	
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.	Freight charges.....	2 78	
			242 30
	Total expenditure for Sioux.....		3,497 95
	SUNDRY ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE NOT DISTRIBUTED.		
	<i>Agricultural Implements.</i>		
Carson & Shore.....	Sundry supplies.....	5 17	
J. W. Shillington.....	Repairing ploughs.....	8 20	
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.	Freight charges.....	42 77	
	<i>Seed</i>		56 14
Indians.....	Seed wheat and pease supplied	4 98	
J. Gough Brick.....	Grant to purchase seed for the Shaftsbury Indians, Peace River District.....	100 00	
J. D. Sibbald & Co.	Garden seeds.....	8 05	
	<i>Supplies for Destitute Indians.</i>		113 03
Bishop Farand	Grant for the purchase of nets and twine for the Indians of the Mackenzie River district.....	500 00	
Can. Pac. Ry. Co.	Freight charges.....	250 16	
Sundry persons.....	do	7 88	
Thomas' Steam Dye Works.....	Dyeing cast-off military clothing supplied to Indians.....	71 80	
R. Watson.....	Selecting cloth and tunics.....	15 00	
R. Martin.....	Medicines supplied for Indians of Lesser Slave Lake.....	10 02	
E. Gauvreau, M.D.	Telegrams and postage paid <i>re</i> vaccine.....	3 15	
	<i>Day Schools.</i>		858 01
C. H. Black.....	30 doz. slates.....	37 50	
Rev. A. E. Cowley.....	Grant to school, Fort Chipewayan, 12 months, to 30th June, 1891.....	200 00	
do	Grant to Irene Training School, Vermillion, 3 months, to 31st December, 1890.....	50 00	
Rev. A. Desmarais.....	Grant to school, Lesser Slave Lake, 12 months, to 30th June, 1891.....	200 00	
Bishop Young.....	Grant to Protestant school, Lesser Slave Lake, 12 months, to 30th June, 1891.....	200 00	
*Rev. A. Desmarais.	Salary as teacher at Lesser Slave Lake, June quarter, 1891.....	50 00	
The Regina Leader.....	Binding 25 blank books.....	8 75	
T. Young.....	Unloading biscuits.....	8 00	
Dept. Pub. Printing and Stationery.....	Stationery supplied.....	140 13	
			894 38
	Carried forward.....		1,921 56

*The over-payment of \$50 for June quarter to Rev. A. Desmarais has been refunded.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AGENCIES—DETAILS—*Concluded.*

To whom Paid.	Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....		1,921 56
	SUNDRY ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE NOT DISTRIBUTED—<i>Con.</i>		
	<i>Industrial Schools.</i>		
Manitoba <i>Free Press.</i>	Advertising for cooks.....	1 25	
Dept. Pub. Printing and Stationery....	Stationery and printing.....	21 04	
	<i>General Expenses.</i>		22 29
Can. Pac. Ry. Co. ...	Freight charges.....		33 59
	Total of items not distributed.....		1,977 44

RECAPITULATION.

EXPENDITURE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Manitoba Superintendency	160,966 71	
Assiniboine Agency	6,696 47	
Battleford do	34,392 97	
Birtle do	9,054 43	
Blackfoot do	66,772 37	
Blood do	87,739 57	
Carlton do	22,233 80	
Crooked Lakes do	17,495 13	
Commissioner's Officer, Regina	46,057 31	
Duck Lake Agency.....	23,798 35	
Edmonton do	29,379 93	
File Hills do	10,708 85	
Miscellaneous Account	8,017 72	
Moose Mountain Agency	10,877 64	
Muscowpetung do	17,341 18	
Onion Lake do	17,050 49	
Peace Hills do	20,625 99	
Peigan do	45,546 61	
Pelly do	14,958 49	
Regina Warehouse	775 98	
Saddle Lake Agency.....	23,837 50	
Sarcee do	41,487 12	
Touchwood Hills Agency	23,986 03	
		741,800 64
Qu'Appelle Industrial School.....	23,798 01	
Battleford do	24,624 90	
High River do	17,588 46	
Red Deer do	1,271 50	
Regina do	12,783 44	
		80,066 31
Surveys.....		5,845 43
Sioux.....		3,497 95
Items not distributed.....		1,977 44
Total expenditure, Manitoba and North-West Territories.....		833,187 77

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Supt-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OTTAWA, 30th June, 1891.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant.*

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

Return C, with Subsidiary Statement.

STATEMENT of transactions in connection with the Fund during the Year ended
30th June, 1891.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance at credit of the fund on 30th June, 1890		3,479,200 99
Legislative appropriations		60,119 80
Collections on account of land sales, timber and stone dues, rents, fines and fees		98,394 88
Interest accrued during the year on funds in the hands of the Dominion Government		167,531 36
		3,805,247 03
Expenditure during the year	285,115 97	
Unexpended balance of Legislative appropriations written off	4,897 39	
		290,013 36
Balance on 30th June, 1891		3,515 233 67
NOTE.—Balance on 30th June, 1891		
\$ 3,515,233 67		
Balance on 30th June, 1891, as shown by Audi- tor General	3,424,661 44	
A difference of	\$ 90,572 23	
Which is made up as follows:—		
Amount in dispute on 30th June, 1890		87,088 68
Interest for 1 year at 4 per cent. See Auditor General's re- port for 1890, page C—202		3,483 55
		90,572 23

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1891.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C.

Batchewana Indians (Account No. 1).

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		2,950 94
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	2,950 94	
	2,950 94	2,950 94
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		2,950 94
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		285 98
To Salaries—		
Nubenagooching, chief.....	100 00	
J. A. Reid, M.D., physician.....	86 26	
Rev. T. Ouilette, teacher.....	200 00	
Sundry disbursements—		
Travelling expenses, J. A. Reid, M.D.....	70 00	
Extra medical attendance, J. A. Reid, M.D.....	43 00	
Expenses of liquor prosecutions.....	29 55	
Relief to F. Wahtap.....	10 00	
Relief to Mrs. Boyer.....	3 00	
By Rents, &c.....		623 00
Interest on invested capital.....		129 48
To Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	35 28	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	461 37	
	1,038 46	1,038 46
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		461 37

Chippewas of Beausoleil (No. 2).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		57,493 80
Land sales.....		299 50
Parry Island Indians, transfer of amount erroneously credited in 1889.....		48 78
To Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	29 95	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	57,812 13	
	57,842 08	57,842 08
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		57,812 13
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		626 23
To Salaries—		
Samuel Assance, chief.....	50 00	
Alfred McCue, secretary.....	30 00	
P. H. Spohn, M.D., physician for 3 months.....	37 50	
Wellington Assance, messenger.....	10 00	
B. P. Gahn, M.D., for 9 months.....	112 50	
Pensions—		
Widow Noah Assance.....	12 00	
Nancy Shenawakouce.....	12 00	
Thomas Sky.....	12 00	
Carried forward.....	276 00	626 23

RETURN C—Continued.

Chippewas of Beausoleil (No. 2.)—Concluded.

In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	276 00	626 23
INTEREST—Concluded.		
Sundry disbursements—		
Interest for distribution.....	2,522 98	
By Interest on invested capital.....		2,805 00
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	632 25	
	3,431 23	3,431 23
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		632 25

Chippewas of Nawash (No. 3).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1890.....		367,393 65
Land sales.....		7,135 08
Timber dues.....		458 42
Refund from interest on account of loan to pay debts.....		1,808 85
To Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	753 90	
Balance, 30th June, 1891.....	376,042 10	
	376,796 00	376,796 00
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		376,042 10
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1890.....		3,528 96
Liquor fines, &c.....		148 75
Grant by Parliament to supplement chief Wm. McGregor's salary.....		50 00
Interest on invested capital.....		16,616 28
To Salaries—		
D. Craddock, teacher.....	180 28	
Isabella McIver, three months.....	50 50	
A. J. Langford do.....	75 00	
W. B. McGregor, chief.....	250 00	
Jas. Toman.....	100 00	
F. Lamorandière, secretary.....	200 00	
John Akiwenzie, councillor.....	30 00	
Abner Elliott do.....	30 00	
Paul Johnston do.....	30 00	
Fred. J. Jones do.....	30 00	
J. W. Keeshing, forest guardian.....	40 00	
Mike Johnson, messenger.....	20 00	
John Akiwenzie, sexton.....	25 00	
Frank Elliott, caretaker.....	50 00	
H. Wigle, M.D., physician.....	350 00	
Louis Johnston, sexton.....	25 00	
E. A. Jones, teacher, 6 months.....	141 35	
John H. Soady do.....	117 78	
Pensions—		
P. J. Kegeдонce.....	75 00	
Wm. Angus.....	75 00	
John Wahbadick, 3 months.....	12 50	
D. Elliott.....	40 00	
John Jones.....	20 00	
Carried forward.....	1,967 41	20,343 99

RETURN C—Continued.
Chippewas of Nawash (No. 3.)—Concluded
 In Account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	1,967 41	20,343 99
<i>INTEREST—Concluded.</i>		
<i>To pensions—Concluded.</i>		
Jno. Dusonagon	20 00	
Widow B. Onahjiwon	20 00	
do John Smith	20 00	
do A. Askiwie	20 00	
Rebecca Cruickshanks	20 00	
Mary Ann York	20 00	
Charlotte Taylor	20 00	
Wm. Waukay	25 00	
<i>Sundry disbursements—</i>		
Distribution of interest moneys	12,018 76	
Capital account ; transfer from interest on account of loan to pay debts	1,898 85	
Repairs to roads	100 00	
Burial expenses	23 00	
Relief	25 00	
Expenses of a deputation to Grand Council	75 00	
do liquor prosecutions	113 92	
Cost of painting, &c., Council House	187 71	
Insurance	19 50	
Inspecting schools	42 60	
Stove and pipes for school	11 80	
Legal services, Regina vs. Adams	10 76	
Wood for schools	60 00	
Management Fund, percentage on collections	2 34	
Balance on 30th June, 1891	3,712 34	
	20,343 99	20,343 99
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down		3,712 34

Chippewas of Rama (No. 4).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890		53,093 07
Land sales		235 94
To 6 setts harness	123 00	
3 farm waggons	172 50	
3 ploughs	39 00	
7 mares	750 00	
Management Fund, percentage on collections	20 29	
Balance on 30th June, 1891	52,224 22	
	53,329 01	53,329 01
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down		52,224 22
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890		581 47
Interest on invested capital		2,652 08
To Salaries—		
J. B. Nanigishkung, chief	75 00	
John Kenice, councillor	8 00	
Jos. Yellowhead do	8 00	
Jos. Kenice, secretary	14 00	
J. B. Nanigishkung, councillor	8 00	
S. B. Nanigishkung, caretaker	20 00	
G. H. Corbett, physician	150 00	
Carried forward	283 00	3,233 55

RETURN C—Continued.

Chippewas of Rama (No. 4.)—Concluded.

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	283 00	3,233 55
INTEREST—Concluded.		
Pensions—		
Jacob Shilling.....	12 00	
Wm. Bigwind.....	12 00	
Peter Jacobs, 6 months.....	6 00	
Sundry disbursements—		
Inspecting schools.....	14 00	
Relief.....	18 00	
Distribution of interest moneys.....	2,261 81	
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	626 74	
	3,233 55	3,233 55
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		626 74

Chippewas of Sarnia (No. 5).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		206,996 70
Land sales.....		5,192 62
Timber dues.....		984 89
To Interest account—Transfer of amounts paid Wm. Wawanosh and E. Manass for improvements on lands sold to St. Clair Tunnel Co.....	208 00	
Amount allowed Mrs. Catherine Wahbuck for removal of her house from lands sold the St. Clair Tunnel Co.....	50 00	
Legal expenses, Regina vs. Peterson.....	433 24	
Work on roads.....	600 00	
Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	714 76	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	211,168 21	
	213,174 21	213,174 21
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		211,168 21
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		1,656 42
Rents collected.....		39 00
Capital account—Transfer of amounts paid Wm. Wawanosh and E. Menass for improvements on land sold to St. Clair Tunnel Co.....		208 00
Interest on invested capital.....		9,670 12
To Salaries—		
Wilson Jacobs, chief.....	100 00	
Daniel Otter, councillor.....	30 00	
Benj. White do.....	30 00	
Jos. Wawanosh do.....	30 00	
Jas. Plain do.....	30 00	
John Johnston do.....	30 00	
Lewis Cloud do.....	30 00	
Peter Williams, chapel steward.....	15 00	
James Joseph do.....	30 00	
John Johnston do.....	15 00	
Adam Shawanoo do.....	15 00	
Jeffery Brissette do.....	15 00	
Solomon Jackson, messenger, nine months.....	22 50	
Wm. Wawanosh, secretary and interpreter.....	350 00	
Sarah George, teacher, Kettle Point, six months.....	125 00	
F. A. Armitinger, three months.....	62 50	
Henry Fisher do.....	62 50	
Luke James, messenger, three months.....	7 50	
Carried forward.....	1,000 00	11,573 54

RETURN C—Continued.

Chippewas of Sarnia (No. 5.)—Concluded.

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	1,000 00	11,573 54
INTEREST—Concluded.		
Pensions—		
Mrs. D. B. Wawanosh.....	100 00	
Antoine Rodd.....	6 00	
Mrs. Isaac Kashagance.....	24 00	
Widow Kahgayah.....	12 00	
Geo. Ashquagonaby.....	15 00	
Andrew Nagezhig.....	3 00	
Widow Nawang.....	12 00	
do Sappah.....	12 00	
do Omazenah.....	12 00	
do Lighthouse.....	3 00	
do Sahgutchewaqua.....	12 00	
do Kahbayah.....	12 00	
do Petahney.....	12 00	
do Mahcahdenequa.....	12 00	
Mrs. Moses Henry.....	12 00	
Sundry disbursements—		
Distribution of interest moneys.....	6,319 72	
Medical attendance.....	925 60	
Funeral expenses.....	182 05	
Travelling expenses of Peter Rodd <i>re</i> exhibits at western fair.....	13 00	
Balance on organ.....	31 77	
Services of constable.....	3 00	
Papering school house.....	12 00	
Repairs to bridges.....	21 29	
Relief.....	84 00	
Making a ditch.....	30 00	
Travelling expenses of Louis Cloud and John Johnston attending council.....	22 50	
Rent for Widow J. Kahbayah.....	15 00	
Rent of gravel pit.....	25 00	
Inspecting schools.....	44 00	
Wood for schools.....	30 00	
Repairs to roads.....	462 32	
Repairs to culverts.....	123 24	
School material.....	20 07	
Freight on school material.....	0 54	
Sundries.....	8 24	
Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	2 56	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	1,938 64	
	11,573 54	11,573 54
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		1,938 64

Chippewas of Saugeen (No. 6).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		286,354 31
Land sales.....		6,948 36
Timber dues.....		458 44
To Repairs to roads.....	100 00	
Survey of roads.....	38 00	
Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	735 18	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	292,887 93	
	293,761 11	293,761 11
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		292,887 93

RETURN C—Continued.

Chippewas of Saugeen (No. 6).—Concluded.

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890		2,661 67
Rents		39 00
Liquor fines		124 75
Interest on invested capital		13,253 48
To Salaries—		
H. H. Madwayosh, chief	150 00	
John George, 2nd chief	150 00	
Joshua Madwashmind, councillor	50 00	
Thomas Solomon do	30 00	
Peter Henry do	30 00	
John Kewaquom do	30 00	
Matthew George do	30 00	
John G. Mason do	30 00	
Waldron Elias, interpreter	150 00	
W. S. Scott, physician	260 00	
Wm. Simon, sexton	50 00	
Luke Kewaquom, sexton	35 00	
Ralph Johnston, caretaker	30 00	
Edwd. Joshua, messenger	20 00	
John Mukosegah, bush-ranger	30 00	
John Stephens do	10 00	
John Burr, teacher	300 00	
Helen Cameron, teacher	300 00	
Pensions—		
Widow Kadahgegwon	50 00	
Charles Mazhukewawedong	12 00	
John Waubishkakhkuming	12 00	
Fred'k Wahbezee	12 00	
John Autaugay	12 00	
Wm. Nagum	12 00	
Jane Wegwoss	25 00	
Eliza Madwashmind	12 00	
Charlotte Shaingwobs	12 00	
D. Ritchie, sen.	12 00	
Mrs. Bedford	12 00	
Eliza George	12 00	
Stephen Mukosegah	12 00	
Widow Henry Jones	12 00	
do Pashegwawedong	12 00	
do Awahnoquod	12 00	
Mrs. S. Mukosegah	12 00	
Joshua Ayahba	12 00	
Sundry disbursements—		
Distribution of interest moneys	10,836 19	
Liquor prosecutions	351 90	
Legal expenses, Reg. vs. Adams	10 76	
Repairs to roads	36 50	
do school building	8 60	
Ladders for agents' dwelling	4 75	
Making a ditch	11 75	
Inspection of schools	45 00	
Management Fund, percentage on collections	2 34	
Balance on 30th June, 1891	2,819 11	
	16,078 90	16,078 90
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down		2,819 11

RETURN C—Continued.

Chippewas of Snake Island (No. 7).

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		24,674 57
Land sales		129 73
To Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	11 16	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	24,793 14	
	24,804 30	24,804 30
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		24,793 14
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1891.....		231 15
Rents		220 00
Interest on invested capital.....		1,232 48
To Salaries—		
Chas. Bigcanoe, chief.....	80 00	
Jas. Ashquab, councillor.....	21 00	
Wm. Ashquab do	25 00	
Jos. Charles do	12 00	
Geo. McCue do	21 00	
Noah Snake do	9 00	
Sundry disbursements—		
Distribution of interest moneys.....	970 05	
Services of Wm. Bigsail at election of chiefs.....	2 00	
Medical services	256 50	
Relief to destitute Indians.....	11 00	
Funeral expenses.....	3 00	
Travelling expenses, Agent Stevenson.....	3 00	
Inspecting schools.....	6 00	
Paid Wm. Bigsail, for cutting wood for Widow Snake	5 00	
Work on mission house.....	9 40	
Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	2 50	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	247 18	
	1,683 63	1,683 63
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		247 18

Chippewas of the Thames (No. 8).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		66,397 59
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	66,397 59	
	66,397 59	66,397 59
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		66,397 59
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		890 14
Rents		3,251 62
Proceeds of the sale of the effects of the late Nelson Beaver		230 86
Liquor fines.....		25 00
Interest on invested capital.....		3,431 52
Carried forward.....		7,829 14

RETURN C—Continued.
Chippewas of the Thames (No. 8.)—Concluded.
 In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward		7,829 14
<i>INTEREST—Concluded.</i>		
To Salaries—		
Joseph Fisher, chief.....	20 00	
John French do	3 33	
John Henry do	16 67	
Saml. French, councillor	20 00	
Abel Waucaush do	20 00	
John Chicken do	20 00	
Moses Waucaush do	3 33	
Jas. Fox do	16 67	
Jos. Fisher, secretary.....	20 00	
A. Waucaush, interpreter	20 00	
Wm. Whiteloon, messenger.....	37 48	
Isaac McQuachie do	37 48	
Jos. Beaver, janitor.....	12 00	
D. Sinclair, physician.....	200 00	
Jos. Fisher, teacher.....	200 00	
Eliza Cobban do	200 00	
A. E. Gilbert	100 00	
Geo. Fisher, school trustee	3 00	
John French do	3 00	
John Chicken do	3 00	
Job Fisher do	3 00	
Jas. Fox do	3 00	
Johnson Grosbeck do	3 00	
Lucy Fisher, teacher.....	100 00	
Pensions—		
E. Turner	20 00	
Jabez Seneca.....	10 00	
John Waucaush.....	20 00	
Susan French.....	20 00	
John Seneca.....	15 00	
Sundry disbursements—		
Distribution of interest moneys.....	1,535 70	
Rents distributed.....	2,984 89	
Inspecting schools.....	42 00	
Tiles for culverts and drains.....	68 95	
Work on ditches.....	113 51	
Printing and stationery	16 30	
Building a barn for John French.....	65 00	
Insurance.....	20 50	
Services of sundry persons in connection with the disposal of property of the late Nelson Beaver	53 50	
Funeral expenses.....	165 57	
Repairs to school house.....	17 49	
Survey.....	12 00	
Repairs to roads	90 00	
Legal expenses.....	5 70	
Stovepipes, &c., for council house.....	13 01	
Allowance to school trustees.....	18 00	
Postage.....	1 70	
Expenses of a delegation to grand council.....	50 00	
Wood for schools.....	60 00	
Lumber for culverts.....	6 22	
Relief to destitute Indians.....	125 00	
Wood for council house.....	19 25	
Goods supplied the late Wm. French.....	49 38	
School material.....	8 38	
Repairs to black board	1 75	
Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	187 12	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	998 26	
	7,829 14	7,829 14
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		998 26

RETURN C—Continued.
Chippewas of Walpole Island (No. 9).
 In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		70,150 69
To Cost of bridge embankment.....	397 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	69,753 69	
	70,150 69	70,150 69
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		69,753 69
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		586 77
Rents.....		876 00
Interest on invested capital.....		3,284 00
To Salaries—		
James Sahgee, chief.....	30 00	
John Mokowenah, councillor.....	20 00	
J. Pindannon do.....	20 00	
P. Kiyoshk do.....	20 00	
Joshua Greenbird do.....	20 00	
Charles Kiyoshk, secretary.....	50 00	
Elijah Thomas, sexton.....	10 00	
Peter Thomas, teacher.....	200 00	
Wm. Peters do.....	250 00	
H. P. Johnson, allowance for making coffins.....	30 00	
Jacob Altman, messenger.....	10 00	
Chas. Nodin, sexton.....	10 00	
P. Kiyoshk, pathmaster.....	3 00	
Jacob Peters.....	3 00	
Angus Williams.....	3 00	
Wm. Saginash.....	3 00	
J. Newakadoo.....	3 00	
Charles Reilly, pathmaster.....	3 00	
Pensions—		
Wanseonquodt.....	8 00	
Magabawa.....	8 00	
Sarah Saginash.....	8 00	
Nanoqua.....	8 00	
Kagamouqua.....	8 00	
Widow Pengeeshemoqua.....	8 00	
do Aizhoe.....	8 00	
do Kewadenouqua.....	8 00	
do Chinquamoqua.....	8 00	
do A. Johnson.....	8 00	
do Quasijiwonoqua.....	8 00	
Wainjigeshgoqua.....	8 00	
Widow Kewadenouqua.....	8 00	
do Munedoqua.....	8 00	
Sundry disbursements—		
Distribution of interest moneys.....	1,901 70	
Relief to destitute Indians.....	88 50	
Funeral expenses.....	202 57	
Medical attendance.....	851 75	
Sundry articles for school house.....	24 65	
Scrubbing council house.....	1 50	
Paid Chas. Kiyoshk for services taking census.....	4 00	
Inspecting schools.....	31 01	
Printing, stationery and school material.....	12 46	
Wood for school.....	30 00	
Deepening a ditch, Centre Road.....	19 35	
Carried forward.....	3,967 49	4,746 77

RETURN C—Continued.

Chippewas of Walpole Island (No. 9.)—Concluded.

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	3,967 49	4,746 77
INTEREST—Concluded.		
Sundry disbursements—Concluded.		
Material for repairs to school houses.....	3 97	
Moving fence.....	5 00	
Making roads.....	15 00	
Cleaning school house.....	0 50	
Window shades for school house.....	4 60	
Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	52 56	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	697 65	
	4,746 77	4,746 77
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		697 77

Fort William Indians (No. 10).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		13,630 53
Timber dues.....		265 26
Proceeds of sale of oxen.....		62 65
Stone dues.....		15 00
To Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	33 29	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	13,940 15	
	13,973 44	13,973 44
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		13,940 15
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		104 65
Rents.....		25 00
Liquor fines.....		27 00
Interest on invested capital.....		549 40
To Distribution of interest moneys.....	394 36	
Medical attendance.....	125 50	
School material.....	7 09	
Grant to Fort William orphanage for fuel.....	15 00	
Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	1 62	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	162 48	
	706 05	706 05
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		162 48

RETURN C—Continued.

French River Indians (No. 11).

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		4,516 31
Timber dues.....		625 47
To Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	62 55	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	5,079 23	
	5,141 78	5,141 78
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		5,079 23
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		16 73
Rents.....		24 00
Interest on invested capital.....		181 32
To Distribution of interest moneys.....	176 72	
Medicines.....	24 77	
Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	2 88	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	17 68	
	222 05	222 05
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		17 68

Garden River Indians (No. 12).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		49,879 74
Land.....		123 00
Timber.....		5,125 05
To Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	523 91	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	54,603 88	
	55,127 79	55,127 79
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		54,603 88
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		608 85
Rents.....		335 75
Fines and fees.....		89 55
Interest on invested capital.....		2,019 52
To Salaries—		
Augustin, chief.....	75 00	
J. A. Reid, physician.....	104 91	
H. E. Brown, teacher.....	200 00	
Paquetchenene, allowance.....	60 00	
Sundry disbursements—		
Wood for schools.....	46 50	
School material.....	28 74	
Relief.....	12 75	
Travelling expenses, Dr. J. A. Reid.....	151 00	
Liquor prosecutions.....	105 55	
Funeral furnishings, late Chief Augustin.....	20 80	
Inspecting schools.....	5 90	
	811 15	3,053 67
Carried forward.....		

RETURN C—Continued.

Garden River Indians (No. 12.)—Concluded.

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	811 15	3,053 67
<i>INTEREST—Concluded.</i>		
<i>Sundry disbursements—Concluded.</i>		
Flag.....	19 50	
Insurance.....	13 50	
Inspection of timber.....	100 00	
Distribution of interest money.....	1,512 29	
Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	20 15	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	577 08	
	3,053 67	3,053 67
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		577 08

Henvey's Inlet Indians (No. 13).

<i>CAPITAL.</i>		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		7,214 10
Management Fund, percentage on collections, 1889-90, charged in error.....		26 40
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	7,240 50	
	7,240 50	7,240 50
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		7,240 50
<i>INTEREST.</i>		
To Balance on 30th June, 1890.....	76 80	
By Interest on invested capital.....		285 48
Refund interest moneys, Spring, 1890.....		9 55
To Salaries—		
Peter Wickemanchie, chief.....	30 88	
Jas. Meshogoquon, chief.....	17 36	
J. Chebung, teacher.....	25 00	
A. M. Nicholson, teacher.....	50 00	
Pensions—Widow Ahsahasaga.....	20 00	
Sundry disbursements—		
Inspecting schools.....	9 15	
Lighting fires for school.....	2 50	
Care of oxen.....	5 00	
Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	15 84	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	42 50	
	295 03	295 03
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		42 50

RETURN C—Continued.
Lake Nipissing Indians (No. 14).
 In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		34,308 75
Timber dues.....		478 15
To Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	47 82	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	34,739 08	
	34,786 90	34,786 90
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		34,739 08
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		710 20
Liquor fines.....		137 50
Rents.....		324 00
Amount received for tuition of white children.....		7 40
Outstanding cheque, 1888-89, No. 37006, S. Commanda.....		2 50
Interest on invested capital.....		1,400 76
To Salaries—		
Louis Beaucache, chief.....	20 00	
Semo Commanda do.....	50 00	
do caretaker.....	5 00	
Painting school house.....	50 00	
Inspecting schools.....	22 00	
Expenses, removal of J. Lalonde from the reserve.....	12 20	
School material.....	2 91	
Distribution of interest money.....	1,711 39	
Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	19 44	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	689 42	
	2,582 36	2,582 36
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		689 42

Manitoulin Island (Unceded) Indians (No. 15).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		10,058 91
Timber dues.....		6,516 01
To Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	651 60	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	15,923 32	
	16,574 92	16,574 92
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		15,923 32
INTEREST.		
To Balance on 30th June, 1890.....	948 02	
By Fines and fees.....		48 00
Management Fund, error in collection of percentage, 1889-90.....		0 60
Interest on invested capital.....		364 44
To Relief.....	20 00	
Medicines.....	216 80	
Liquor prosecutions.....	2 46	
By Balance on 30th June, 1891.....		774 24
	1,187 28	1,187 28
To Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....	774 24	

RETURN C—Continued.
Maganettawan Indians (No. 16).
 In account with Department Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		510 32
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	510 32	
	510 32	510 32
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		510 32
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		70 04
Interest on invested capital.....		23 20
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	93 24	
	93 24	93 24
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		93 24

Mississaguas of Alnwick (No. 17).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		73,078 31
Land sales.....		559 70
Timber dues.....		55 00
Cost of barn for P. Crow.....	95 00	
do house do.....	55 00	
Legal expenses, Regina vs. Turcott.....	83 81	
Survey of islands.....	380 50	
Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	61 87	
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	73,016 83	
	73,693 01	73,693 01
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		73,016 83
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		746 77
Rents.....		2,650 88
Fines.....		28 00
Interest on invested capital.....		3,871 40
To Salaries—		
Mitchell Chubb, chief.....	25 50	
Peter Crowe, councillor.....	12 00	
Hiram Beaver do.....	12 00	
Wm. Blaker do.....	9 00	
George Crowe do.....	12 00	
E. Comigo, sexton.....	60 00	
Wm. Lukes, secretary.....	24 00	
Mary A. Crowe, organist.....	30 00	
T. C. Lapp, M.D.....	250 00	
Geo. Blaker, councillor.....	3 00	
Pensions—		
Widow James.....	12 00	
Carried forward.....	249 50	7,297 05

RETURN C—Continued.

Mississaguas of Alnwick (No. 17.)—Concluded.

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	249 50	7,297 05
INTEREST—Concluded.		
Sundry disbursements—		
Distribution of interest moneys	4,217 40	
do rents	1,439 87	
Repairs to shed	41 60	
Funeral expenses	14 00	
Printing minutes of grand council.....	9 28	
Expenses of delegates to grand council.....	30 00	
Costs in liquor prosecutions	1 50	
Repairs to bridge	9 00	
Paid Nichol Hospital for treatment of Alex. Comego.....	25 00	
House for C. Fisher.....	51 33	
Inspecting schools.....	20 00	
D. H. Minaker for the estate of late Wm. Jacob.....	18 58	
Insurance.....	30 00	
To Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	127 36	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	812 63	
	7,297 05	7,297 05
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		812 63

Mississaguas of the Credit (No. 18).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		182,687 06
Land sales		589 62
Transfer from interest on account of loan.....		250 00
To Survey of townships of Oneida and Tuscarora.....	162 24	
Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	58 96	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	183,305 48	
	183,526 68	183,526 68
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		183,305 48
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		1,312 48
Transfer to suspense account of amount of costs in suit Supt. General vs. Salt.....		96 41
Interest on invested capital.....		8,911 96
To Salaries—		
P. E. Jones, physician	250 00	
Chas. Herchimer, chief.....	32 50	
D. M. McDougall do	50 00	
Julius King	25 00	
Jos. Laform	50 00	
David Herchimer.....	25 00	
A. A. Jones, caretaker.....	50 00	
W. H. Sterling do	25 00	
Jno. Laform, sen. do	25 00	
Daniel McDougall.....	25 00	
Carried forward.....	587 50	10,320 85

RETURN C—Continued.

Mississaguas of the Credit (No. 18)—Concluded.

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	557 50	10,320 85
<i>INTEREST—Concluded.</i>		
<i>Sundry disbursements—Concluded.</i>		
Fanny Johnston, organist.....	25 00	
Mary Murray, teacher.....	206 25	
Geo. Henry, councillor.....	35 00	
Jas. A. Wood do.....	25 00	
Jos. Henry.....	25 00	
Maggie Meehan, teacher.....	75 00	
<i>Pensions—</i>		
Widow Chechock.....	25 00	
Widow Wilson.....	25 00	
Widow Young.....	25 00	
<i>Sundry disbursements—</i>		
Distribution of interest moneys.....	5,390 14	
Funeral expenses.....	154 19	
Repairs to mission church.....	300 00	
Toronto General Hospital, attendance on H. Tobico.....	9 20	
Mrs. Chas. Salt, improvements on lands owned by Amelia Chechock.....	133 44	
School material.....	72 95	
Work on council and mission houses.....	118 92	
Repairs to church.....	871 52	
Work on council house grounds.....	26 34	
Repairs to council house stable.....	13 93	
Work on roads.....	30 25	
Cleaning council house and church.....	6 00	
Relief.....	112 21	
Inspecting schools.....	8 00	
Work on Spring Creek.....	1 34	
Sundries for school and church.....	31 49	
Legal expenses, Sawyer vs. Nash.....	20 00	
Supplies to church and council house.....	3 69	
Printing.....	9 50	
Wood for church.....	12 50	
do school.....	16 00	
Medical attendance.....	4 00	
Building a cellar for mission house.....	40 00	
Oil for church and council house.....	3 75	
Expenses of delegation to grand council.....	30 90	
Stationery.....	0 75	
Council house fence.....	10 50	
Transfer to capital on account of loan.....	250 00	
Insurance on church, &c.....	16 50	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	1,599 09	
	10,320 85	10,320 85
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		1,599 09

RETURN C—Continued.

Mississaugas of Rice Lake (No. 19).

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		22,138 80
Land sales.....		127 10
To Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	10 97	
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	22,254 93	
	22,265 90	22,265 90
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		22,254 93
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		157 72
Rents.....		736 51
Interest on invested capital.....		1,084 20
To Salaries—		
John M. Shaw, physician.....	150 00	
M. G. Paudash, chief.....	25 00	
Wellington Cow, councillor.....	8 00	
Jas. Howard do.....	8 00	
Madden Howard do.....	8 00	
Jas. Crowe, sexton and messenger.....	35 00	
To Pensions—		
Susan Culbertson.....	10 00	
Catherine Muskrat.....	10 00	
Sarah Anderson.....	10 00	
Ann Spantiard.....	10 00	
To Sundry disbursements—		
Distribution of interest moneys.....	782 92	
Distribution of rents.....	647 51	
Wood for school.....	12 00	
Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	47 73	
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	214 27	
	1,978 43	1,978 43
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		214 27

Mississaugas of Mud Lake (No. 20).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		37,040 69
Land sales.....		245 08
To Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	23 34	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	37,262 43	
	37,285 77	37,285 77
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		37,262 43
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		427 44
Interest on invested capital.....		1,820 00
Carried forward.....		2,247 44

RETURN C—Continued.

Mississaugas of Mud Lake (No. 20)—Concluded

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		2,247 44
INTEREST—Concluded.		
To Salaries—		
Jos. Jones, chief.....	25 00	
Wm. McCue, sexton.....	20 00	
Pensions—		
Geo. Taylor.....	14 00	
Jos. Muskrat.....	7 00	
Betsey Muskrat.....	7 00	
To Sundry disbursements—		
Distribution of interest moneys.....	1,675 91	
Relief of sick.....	40 00	
Funeral expenses.....	14 00	
Expenses of Mrs. Whiting to Toronto hospital.....	42 00	
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	402 53	
	2,247 44	2,247 44
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		402 53

Mississaugas of Scugog (No. 21).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		10,305 65
Land sales.....		71 21
To Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	5 70	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	10,371 16	
	10,376 86	10,376 86
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		10,371 16
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		280 10
Rents.....		729 00
Interest on invested capital.....		501 80
To Salaries—		
John Johnston, chief.....	50 00	
Sundry disbursements.....	1,006 55	
Distribution of interest moneys.....		
Funeral expenses.....	41 40	
Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	44 47	
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	368 48	
	1,510 90	1,510 90
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		368 48

RETURN C—Continued.

Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté (No. 22).

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		100,383 67
Land sales.....		1,861 80
Refunds from rents on account of advances from capital for fencing.....		2,173 67
Refund from interest on capital for fencing.....		112 58
Amount of cheques for 1888-89, not presented for payment.....		176 30
To Fencing material and other improvements.....	2,615 65	
Mrs. Denis Sero, rent of gravel pit.....	16 00	
Amount paid from Moses Maracle's rent to meet expenses of sending his children to Shingwauk home.....	60 00	
Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	305 12	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	101,711 25	
	104,708 02	104,708 02
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		101,711 25
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		287 48
Rents.....		2,581 78
Interest on land sales.....		686 84
Fines.....		15 00
Interest on invested capital.....		5,196 72
Refund of amount of cheques 37716, \$20.37, and 38314, 86 cts., drawn in 1888-89, and not presented to the bank for payment.....		21 23
To Salaries—		
Jacob B. Brant, chief.....	24 00	
Solomon Loft do.....	40 00	
Isaac Powles do.....	24 00	
John P. Brant do.....	24 00	
Abraham S. Brant, chief.....	24 00	
Jonah Brant, caretaker.....	17 00	
David J. Brant, sexton.....	46 00	
J. S. Brant do.....	20 00	
Rev. G. A. Anderson, missionary.....	400 00	
J. Newton, physician.....	100 00	
A. D. Walker do.....	100 00	
Bertha Davidson, teacher.....	112 50	
Ella Pegan do.....	150 00	
Maggie Robertson do.....	187 50	
Geo. Gunyon, constable.....	300 00	
Minnie Fletcher, teacher.....	37 50	
Maud Wilson do.....	62 50	
Pensions—		
Peggy Brant.....	18 00	
Abraham Maracle.....	24 00	
Adam Brant.....	24 00	
John D. Green.....	24 00	
Mrs. Henry Maracle.....	24 00	
Milo Maracle.....	24 00	
Mrs. Hannah Barnhart.....	24 00	
Mrs. Jos. Penn.....	24 00	
Sundry disbursements—		
Rents distributed.....	2,582 94	
Interest do.....	1,938 16	
Road scrapers.....	57 00	
Legal expenses.....	241 20	
Care of Moses Maracle's child.....	10 00	
Loan to Joshua Brant for education of his children.....	25 00	
Fire loss.....	25 00	
Lumber for culvert.....	11 83	
Carried forward.....	6,746 13	8,789 05

RETURN C—Continued.

Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté (No. 22.)—Concluded.

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	6,746 13	8,789 05
INTEREST—Concluded.		
Sundry disbursements—Concluded.		
Insurance.....	101 50	
Material for building water closets for schools.....	70 00	
Fuel for schools.....	47 40	
Services of Edmund Loft as caretaker of mission school.....	3 00	
Building a bridge.....	20 00	
Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	247 86	
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	1,553 16	
	8,789 05	8,789 05
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		1,553 16

Moravians of the Thames (No. 23).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, on 30th June, 1890.....		158,127 44
Refund from interest moneys on account of Mason loan.....		33 70
To Paid Nancy Lacelle for two acres of land for graveyard.....	20 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	158,141 14	
	158,161 14	158,161 14
By Balance, on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		158,141 14
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		1,397 10
Interest on invested capital.....		6,842 96
To Salaries—		
Wm. Tobias, teacher.....	350 00	
John Louis, chief.....	60 00	
Jos. Pheasant, councillor.....	20 00	
Isaac Hill do.....	20 00	
Jas. Dalson do.....	20 00	
Jas. Noah, secretary.....	50 00	
Sam. Lacells, caretaker.....	26 00	
Jas. D. Wilson, physician.....	237 50	
Pensions—		
K. Stonefish.....	20 00	
Nancy Lacells.....	20 00	
Ed. White Eye.....	20 00	
Beatta Tobias.....	12 00	
Sundry disbursements—		
Interest distribution.....	5,523 80	
Expenses in connection with Cath. White Eye, a lunatic.....	38 75	
Medical attendance.....	6 60	
Blackboard for school.....	9 25	
Relief.....	33 50	
Repairs to agricultural society's grounds.....	108 18	
School material.....	34 92	
Repairs to church and school house.....	12 51	
Insurance.....	13 50	
Carried forward.....	6,636 51	8,240 06

RETURN C—Continued.

Moravians of the Thames (No. 23.)—Concluded.

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	6,635 51	8,240 06
<i>INTEREST—Concluded.</i>		
Services of A. Tobias, taking census.....	5 00	
Expenses in connection with exhibit at Western Fair.....	30 88	
Inspecting schools.....	30 00	
Travelling expenses of sundry persons visiting grand council.....	46 51	
Repairs to council house.....	26 00	
Survey of land for burial ground.....	7 00	
Wood for school and council houses.....	14 00	
Posts.....	2 90	
Funeral furnishings.....	98 00	
Window blinds.....	0 70	
Building fires and cleaning school house.....	20 00	
Express charges.....	0 55	
Hardware.....	4 41	
Printing.....	51 35	
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	1,266 25	
	8,240 06	8,240 06
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down		1,266 25

Munsees of the Thames (No. 24).

<i>CAPITAL.</i>		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		2,670 24
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	2,670 24	
	2,670 24	2,670 24
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		2,670 24
<i>INTEREST.</i>		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		27 48
Legislative Grant to aid the Agricultural Society in giving prizes at its annual exhibition.....		90 00
Rents.....		124 00
Interest on invested capital.....		107 92
To grant to Agricultural Society.....	90 00	
Interest money distributed.....	129 46	
Rents.....	58 00	
Josiah Nicholas, services as messenger.....	3 50	
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	7 44	
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	61 00	
	349 40	349 40
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		61 00

RETURN C—Continued:

Ojibewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island (No. 25).

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		110,057 17
Land sales.....		7,015 48
Timber dues.....		6,630 42
To Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	965 19	
Management Fund, amount of 9th annual transfer on account of advance for making roads, and surveys of lands.....	9,652 21	
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	113,085 67	
	123,703 07	123,703 07
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		113,085 67
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		962 51
Rents.....		741 00
Fines.....		30 50
Interest on invested capital.....		4,440 80
To Salaries—		
Jessie Smith, teacher.....	50 00	
Jas. Keatley do.....	300 00	
Emily Smith.....	50 00	
Emma Donahue.....	100 00	
Sundry disbursements—		
Interest money distributed.....	4,220 50	
Relief.....	25 00	
Funeral furnishings.....	11 75	
Medical attendance.....	6 00	
Cleaning schools.....	4 37	
Stovepipes for West Bay school.....	2 20	
Fuel for schools.....	53 25	
Inspecting schools.....	50 80	
Sundry disbursements—		
To School material.....	42 28	
Stovepipes for Sagimook school.....	3 38	
Freight on stove for school.....	1 00	
Medicines.....	184 37	
Freight on medicines.....	7 47	
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	44 46	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	1,017 98	
	6,174 81	6,174 81
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		1,017 98

Ojibewas of Lake Huron (No. 26).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		48,000 00
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	48,000 00	
	48,000 00	48,000 00
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		48,000 00

RETURN C—Continued.

Ojibbewas of Lake Huron—Continued.

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890		547 23
Government grant to pay annuities under Robinson Treaty.....		9,752 00
do meet expenses of payment		250 00
Interest on invested capital		2,421 88
To Distribution of annuities.....	12,365 00	
Expenses of paying annuities	181 85	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	424 26	
	12,971 11	12,971 11
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		424 26

Ojibbewas of Lake Superior.

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890		40,000 00
To Balance on 30th June, 1891	40,000 00	
	40,000 00	40,000 00
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		40,000 00
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890		1,649 66
Legislative grant to pay annuities under Robinson Treaty		6,304 00
do meet expenses of payment of annuities.....		500 00
Interest on invested capital		2,066 00
To Distribution of annuities.....	8,698 00	
Expenses in connection with the payment of annuities.....	236 70	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	1,584 96	
	10,519 66	10,519 66
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		1,584 96

Ojibbewas of Mississauga River (No. 28).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890		4,865 45
Timber dues		418 96
To Survey of flooded lands, &c., on reserve	159 36	
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	41 90	
Balance on 30th June, 1891	5,083 15	
	5,284 41	5,284 41
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		5,083 15

RETURN C—Continued.

Ojibbewrs of Mississauga River (No. 28).—Concluded.

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890		23 62
Rents		44 40
Refund of amount paid for cutting wood for school		2 50
Interest on invested capital		195 56
To Distribution of interest moneys	101 64	
Costs in connection with the seizure of timber	37 50	
Medicines and medical attendance	52 77	
Stove for school	13 00	
Inspecting school	12 65	
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	3 02	
Balance on 30th June, 1891	45 50	
	266 08	266 08
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down		45 50

Oncidas of the Thames (No. 29).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890		591 10
To Balance on 30th June, 1891	591 10	
	591 10	591 10
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down		591 10
INTEREST.		
To Balance on 30th June, 1890	149 69	
By Legislative grant to aid the Agricultural Society in giving prizes at its annual exhibition		60 00
Rents and fines		216 50
Interest on invested capital		17 64
To Distribution of rents	115 34	
Planks, &c., for culverts and bridges	56 44	
Expenses of Jubilee	40 00	
Making a ditch	5 54	
Blackboard for school	8 75	
Services of Joshua Thomas as caretaker of council house	5 00	
Legislative grant to aid Agricultural Society	60 00	
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	11 31	
By Balance on 30th June, 1891		157 93
	452 07	452 07
To Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down	157 93	

RETURN C—Continued.

Parry Island Indians (No. 30).

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890		47,143 33
Timber dues		1,000 24
To Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	110 02	
To Balance on 30th June, 1891	48,033 55	
	48,143 57	48,143 57
By Balance on 30th June, 1891		48,033 55
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890		494 62
Rents collected		81 00
Interest on invested capital		1,905 52
To Salaries—		
Jas. Pegamagabow, chief	50 00	
Pahbahmowatong do	20 00	
Rev. Allan Salt, secretary and interpreter	50 00	
Josephine Good, teacher	100 00	
Christina John do	50 00	
Pahbahmowatong, caretaker	10 00	
Louis Agemawenomin, caretaker	15 00	
Emma Nicholson, teacher	100 00	
Geo. Wahsagenong	5 00	
Pensions—Solomon James	10 00	
Sundry disbursements—		
Distribution of interest moneys	1,488 77	
Grant to Pahbahmowatong for support of grandchild	16 00	
Inspection of schools	62 37	
Relief to destitute	69 40	
School material	20 44	
Stationery	2 00	
Broom for school	0 30	
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	4 86	
To Balance on 31st June, 1891	407 00	
	2,481 14	2,481 14
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down		407 00

Pottawattamies of Walpole Island (No. 31).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890		6,207 52
To Balance on 30th June, 1891	6,207 52	
	6,207 52	6,207 52
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down		6,207 52

RETURN C—Continued.

Pottawattamies of Walpole Island (No. 31.)—Concluded.

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		138 61
Rents collected.....		292 00
Amount of outstanding cheques, 1889-90.....		1 50
Interest on invested capital.....		253 84
To Salaries—		
Chief Ashkebee.....	20 00	
John Jackson, councillor.....	10 00	
John William Peters, secretary.....	10 00	
John Day, allowance for making coffins.....	10 00	
Jos. Isaac do do.....	10 00	
Elijah Thomas, sexton.....	10 00	
John Jackson, pathmaster.....	2 00	
Samuel White do.....	2 00	
Pensions—		
Sahgutchewaqua.....	4 00	
Peshana.....	4 00	
Goonah.....	4 00	
Ahboway.....	4 00	
Menoquot.....	3 00	
Sundry disbursements—		
Interest moneys distributed.....	188 06	
Funeral furnishings.....	28 09	
Relief.....	6 00	
Medical attendance.....	133 75	
Repairs to well.....	0 50	
Repairs to school building.....	55 50	
Repairs to road scraper.....	2 50	
Inspecting school.....	15 99	
Pump for council house.....	6 00	
Wood do.....	3 30	
do for school.....	9 90	
Cleaning well.....	1 00	
Cleaning, &c., school house.....	1 82	
Repairs to clock.....	0 60	
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	17 52	
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	122 42	
	685 95	685 95
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		122 42

Serpent River Indians (No. 32).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		3,147 01
Timber dues collected.....		226 45
To Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	22 65	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	3,350 81	
	3,373 46	3,373 46
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		3,350 81

RETURN C—Continued.

Serpent River Indians (No. 32.)—Concluded.

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		102 56
Amount recovered from the C. P. R. for cattle killed.....		30 00
Interest on invested capital.....		129 96
To School material.....	1 19	
Relief.....	10 00	
Medicines and medical services.....	36 77	
Inspecting schools.....	13 20	
Wood for schools.....	12 75	
Paid Pabamosh for cattle killed by C. P. R.....	30 00	
Cleaning school-house.....	1 50	
Interest moneys distributed.....	29 39	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	127 72	
	262 52	262 52
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		127 72

Six Nations of the Grand River (No. 33).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		886,193 21
Land sales.....		1,316 13
Timber dues.....		25 33
Stone dues.....		8 00
Interest account, transfer on account of advance for payment of debts.....		2,500 00
To Interest account, transfer of amount of legal expenses, 1889-90, in connection with the Cayuga claim.....	7,908 57	
Investigation of titles to lands in Cayuga.....	40 00	
Interest account, transfer of expenditure in opening roads between Lots 6 and 7, Township of Tuscarora.....	1,197 76	
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	134 95	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	880,761 44	
	890,042 72	890,042 72
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		880,761 44
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		2,334 58
Rents collected.....		1,350 50
Capital account, transfer of advances made in 1889-90 to pay legal expenses, &c., in connection with the Cayuga claim.....		7,908 57
Refund from interest moneys on account of road labour.....		103 69
Capital account, transfer of expenditure in opening up roads between Lots 6 and 7, Township of Tuscarora.....		1,197 76
Refund by R. Hill on account of loan to purchase artificial leg.....		6 25
Amount of outstanding cheques, 1888-89..		7 90
Interest on invested capital.....		48,045 80
To Salaries—		
J. A. Langrell, physician.....	2,000 00	
Chas. C. Fairchild do.....	300 00	
Win. Reep, interpreter.....	400 00	
Carried forward.....	2,700 00	60,955 05

RETURN C—Continued.

Six Nations of the Grand River (No. 33)—Con.

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	2,700 00	60,955 05
INTEREST—Continued.		
To Salaries—Concluded.		
John Buck, caretaker.....	50 00	
Josiah Hill, secretary.....	350 00	
William Wage, forest bailiff.....	130 00	
Moses Turkey do.....	130 00	
Geo. Longboat do.....	130 00	
John Miller, teacher.....	362 52	
M. E. Almas, assistant physician.....	212 50	
W. F. Langrell and H. Frank, assistant physicians.....	150 00	
Pensions—		
R. H. Dee.....	500 00	
David Hill.....	30 00	
Abram Isaac.....	37 50	
John Gibson.....	50 00	
David John.....	50 00	
Peter Leaf.....	25 00	
Simon Harris.....	25 00	
Lawrence Thomas.....	25 00	
Wm. Jack.....	25 00	
Simpson Green.....	25 00	
Solomon Nash.....	25 00	
Christeen Buck.....	18 75	
John Hill, sen.....	25 00	
Betsy Dixon.....	12 00	
Jacob Green.....	25 00	
Mrs. Jas. Claus.....	25 00	
Widow Aghawaga.....	25 00	
Wm. Curley.....	25 00	
Nancy Gibson.....	25 00	
Ellen Powles.....	25 00	
Elizabeth Funn.....	25 00	
Elizabeth Nash.....	25 00	
Elizabeth Williams.....	12 50	
Susannah Jamieson.....	25 00	
Louis Bumberry.....	25 00	
Catherine Cusack.....	25 00	
Abram S. Hill.....	25 00	
Ellen J. Powles.....	25 00	
Isaac Smith.....	25 00	
Christeen Walker.....	25 00	
Geo. Elliott.....	25 00	
Susannah Powles.....	18 75	
John House.....	25 00	
Wm. S. Green.....	25 00	
Robt. Hill.....	12 50	
John Key.....	12 50	
Mrs. J. W. Hill.....	6 25	
Mrs. Pharaoh Nash.....	6 25	
Jos. Johnson.....	12 50	
Sundry disbursements—		
Distribution of interest moneys.....	29,560 13	
Distribution of rents.....	1,187 00	
Funeral furnishings.....	1,000 00	
Grant to schools.....	1,500 00	
Chiefs' board allowance.....	800 00	
Repairs to roads, bridges, culverts, &c.....	507 52	
Legal expenses.....	10 00	
Printing and posting bills.....	10 18	
Carried forward.....	40,194 35	60,955 05

RETURN C—*Continued.*Sir Nations of the Grand River (No. 33).—*Concluded.*

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	40,194 35	60,955 05
<i>INTEREST—Concluded.</i>		
<i>Sundry disbursements—Concluded.</i>		
Relief to destitute	164 00	
Advertising	19 25	
Services of arbitrators, <i>re</i> Mary Quinlan ..	113 00	
Attendance, &c., J. B. Hill sent to Toronto General Hospital ..	15 00	
Attendance on Jas. Doxtater and M. Thomas at John H. Stratford Hospital	12 80	
Seed grain distributed	4,310 00	
Services of Bessie Dee in Brantford office	41 25	
Oil cloth for council house	9 25	
Grants for losses by fire	397 01	
Building fence around grave yard	85 00	
Expenses sending exhibit to London fair ..	100 00	
Expenses of Seth Newhouse, Toronto Hospital ..	15 00	
Road scraper	9 00	
Insurance on saw mill	45 00	
Grant to Agricultural Society	100 00	
Repairs to pile driver	12 50	
Services of enumerator taking census	75 00	
Celebration of Queen's birthday	352 75	
Survey	19 50	
Services of constable at interest payment ..	132 12	
do agricultural exhibition	31 75	
Stationery, &c., council house	18 51	
Medicines	249 63	
Opening road between Lots 6 and 7, Con. 3, Tuscarora township ..	1,197 76	
Prizes for Thomas school	20 00	
Expenses of liquor prosecutions	199 15	
Repairs to council house	95 00	
John Lickers for care of J. Keys during illness ..	15 00	
Grant to Temperance Convention	25 00	
Services locating disputed line	6 00	
Services of school trustees	50 00	
Grant to Pagan celebration	25 00	
Repairs to road scraper	3 00	
Inspecting bridges	31 00	
Building Fish Creek bridge	333 40	
Care of Sophia J. Monture, John H. Stratford hospital ..	67 20	
Conveyance of prisoners to gaol	3 00	
Wood for council house	18 75	
Mark Jack, for care of Eliza Brant during illness ..	7 00	
School material	43 84	
Inspecting schools	168 00	
Chairs for council house	51 00	
Building shed, Baptist church	25 00	
Driving piles	14 00	
Services of assistant forest bailiff	13 50	
Wood for schools	24 00	
Prizes for ploughing match	52 00	
Survey of Tiffeny block	40 00	
Caps, &c., for members of brass band	32 30	
Transfer of one-half of twenty-second instalment on account of debt ..	2,500 00	
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund ..	85 11	
Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down	9,288 37	
	60,955 05	60,955 05
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down		9,288 37

RETURN C—Continued.

Shawanaga Indians (No. 34).

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890		9,908 36
Timber dues		898 67
To Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	89 87	
Balance on 30th June, 1891	10,717 16	
	10,807 03	10,807 03
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down		10,717 16
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890		89 58
Rents		24 00
Interest on invested capital		399 92
To Salaries—		
Adam Powis, chief	20 00	
Isabella Johnson, teacher	100 00	
Sundry Disbursements—		
Relief	5 00	
Care of oxen	24 00	
Funeral furnishings	20 00	
School material	7 97	
Inspecting schools	62 45	
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	1 44	
Distribution of interest moneys	177 92	
Balance on 30th June, 1891	94 72	
	513 50	513 50
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down		94 72
Spanish River Indians (No. 35).		
CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890		4,755 04
Timber dues		441 88
To Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	30 93	
Balance on 30th June, 1891	5,165 99	
	5,196 92	5,196 92
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down		5,165 99
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890		6 6
Rents		120 00
Interest on invested capital		192 60
To Sundry Disbursements—		
Medical attendance and medicines	120 32	
Freight on medicines	3 72	
Distribution of interest money	203 61	
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	7 20	
Balance on 30th June, 1891	37 41	
	372 26	372 26

RETURN C—Continued.

Thessalon Indians (No. 36).

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.		13,702 57
Land and timber sales.		498 41
To Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.	91 36	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.	14,109 62	
	14,200 98	14,200 98
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.		14,109 62
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.		112 47
Liquor fines.		8 00
Interest on invested capital.		552 60
To Sundry disbursements—		
Distribution of interest money.	243 80	
School material.	4 02	
Stove and pipes for school.	16 60	
Fuel for school.	14 00	
Lumber for desks for school.	2 25	
Sub-division of Thessalon town plot.	244 50	
Medical attendance and medicines.	28 53	
Relief.	5 00	
Freight on medicines.	0 99	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.	113 38	
	673 07	673 07
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.		113 38

Tootoomenai's Band (No. 37).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.		900 00
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.	900 00	
	900 00	900 00
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.		900 00
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.		12 05
Interest on invested capital.		54 48
Refund of part of interest money sent for distribution, 1889-90.		0 45
To J. A. Reid, part salary as physician.	8 83	
Travelling expenses, J. A. Reid.	12 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.	46 15	
	66 98	66 98
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.		46 15

RETURN C—Continued.

White Fish River Indians (No. 38).

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		6,137 86
Land and timber sales.....		955 26
Refund on account of loan to purchase oxen.....		12 85
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	91 73	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	7,014 24	
	7,105 97	7,105 97
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		7,014 24
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		461 52
Rents.....		50 00
Interest on invested capital.....		264 00
To Distribution of interest money.....	204 72	
Material for building and furniture, &c., for school-house.....	267 80	
Jas. Nowegahbow, rents.....	37 50	
Relief.....	4 00	
Medicines.....	23 79	
Freight on medicines.....	0 99	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	3 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	233 72	
	775 52	775 52
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		233 72

Wyandottes of Anderdon (No. 39).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		32,919 98
Land sales.....		1,852 00
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	185 20	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	34,586 78	
	34,771 98	34,771 98
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		34,586 78
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		346 49
Rents.....		123 00
Interest on invested capital.....		1,644 12
To F. F. Bell, salary as physician.....	80 00	
Distribution of interest money.....	897 52	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	7 38	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	1,128 71	
	2,113 61	2,113 61
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		1,128 71

RETURN C—Continued.

Abenakis of St. Francis (No. 40).

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		4,028 18
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	4,028 18	
	4,028 18	4,028 18
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		4,028 18
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		17 60
Rents.....		223 44
Interest on invested capital.....		167 96
To Sundry disbursements—		
Distribution of interest money.....	234 82	
Legal expenses.....	230 95	
Repairs to roads, bridges, &c.....	53 00	
Funeral expenses.....	16 25	
Inspection of schools.....	10 00	
Relief to destitute.....	16 00	
Fuel, &c. for schools.....	32 50	
Fare of Indian from Ottawa to St. Francis.....	4 00	
Rent due heirs of late Ignace Gill.....	17 50	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	13 92	
By Balance on 30th June, 1891.....		219 94
	628 94	628 94
To Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		219 94

Abenakis of Becancourt (No. 41).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		1,131 60
To Grant for repairs to houses of sundry persons.....	125 00	
Grant to purchase horse for D. Denis.....	100 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	906 60	
	1,131 60	1,131 60
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		906 60
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		24 51
Interest on invested capital.....		46 24
To Leda Genest, salary as teacher for 15 months.....	50 00	
Preparing deed for school site and building.....	4 00	
Balance due on school site and building.....	150 00	
Inspection of school.....	5 00	
By Balance on 30th June, 1891.....		138 25
	209 00	209 00
To Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....	138 25	138 25

RETURN C—Continued.

Amalecites of Isle Verte and Viger (No. 42).

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		5,230 96
Land sales.....		1,369 57
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	136 96	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	6,463 57	
	6,600 53	6,600 53
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		6,463 57
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		686 84
Interest on invested capital.....		236 72
To Sundry disbursements—		
Distribution of interest money.....	388 44	
Funeral expenses.....	47 17	
Relief to destitute.....	122 00	
Legal expenses.....	30 15	
Medical attendance.....	9 10	
Purchase land for Amalecites of Viger.....	100 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	226 70	
	923 56	923 56
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		226 70

Golden Lake Indians (No 43).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		33 28
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	33 28	
	33 28	33 28
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		33 28
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		4 62
Interest on invested capital.....		1 72
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	6 14	
	6 14	6 14
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		6 14

RETURN C—Continued.

Hurons of Lorette (No. 44).

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		3,899 05
Land sales.....		500 00
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	50 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	4,349 05	
	4,399 05	4,399 05
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		4,349 05
INTEREST..		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		277 26
Damages in connection with right of way by Quebec and Lake St. John Ry.....		75 00
Interest on invested capital.....		167 04
To Sundry disbursements—		
Repairs to school-house.....	113 15	
Relief to destitute.....	49 00	
Payment to P. Vincent and Paul Vicard for land for right of way.....	75 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	4 50	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	277 65	
	519 30	519 30
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		277 65

Iroquois of Caughnawaga (No. 45).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		8,645 29
Timber and stone dues.....		580 26
To percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	58 03	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	9,167 52	
	9,225 55	9,225 55
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		9,137 52
INTEREST.		
By interest on invested capital.....		88 76
Rents and fines.....		294 52
To Balance on 30th June, 1890.....	6,946 04	
To Salaries—		
L'Ariwakete, gate-keeper.....	24 00	
Frs. Sawentanen do.....	24 00	
Moise Lefort, constable.....	365 00	
To Sundry disbursement—		
Funeral furnishings.....	12 00	
Repairs, &c., to roads and bridges.....	393 57	
Fuel for schools.....	57 25	
Rev. N. D. Burtin, commutation in lieu of supplies.....	253 25	
Repairs, &c., to toll gate.....	3 80	
Repairs to fences.....	68 44	
	8,147 33	383 28
Carried forward.....		

RETURN C—Continued.

Iroquois of Caughnawaga (No. 45)—Concluded.

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	8,147 35	383 28
INTEREST—Concluded.		
To Sundry Disbursements—		
Duty on kettle.....	0 60	
Measuring stone quarries.....	1 20	
Stove and pipes for school.....	16 74	
School material.....	51 55	
Clothing for Constable Lefort.....	21 75	
Repairs to implements.....	9 35	
Inspection of schools.....	10 00	
Repairs to school-house.....	309 21	
Servicet of Louis Tarentetha, of giving notices at church door.....	5 00	
Vaccinating Indians.....	16 00	
Deeds <i>re</i> Seignory of Sault St. Louis, &c.....	549 50	
Legal services <i>re</i> seigniorial rents of Sault St. Louis.....	800 00	
Cleaning school-house.....	1 10	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	11 31	
By Balance on 30th June, 1891.....		9,567 38
	9,950 66	9,950 66
To Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....	9,567 38	

Iroquois of St. Regis (No. 46).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		56,521 25
To Land account transfer amount charged for percentage, 30th June, 1889.....	2,000 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	54,521 25	
	56,521 25	56,521 25
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		54,521 25
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1891.....		262 48
Amount of cheques issued 1888-9 still unpaid.....		5 00
Rents, &c.....		271 80
Interest on invested capital.....		2,791 36
To Salaries—		
Rev. M. Mainville, missionary.....	100 00	
Mary Jane Powell, teacher.....	200 00	
Josephine Leclair do.....	200 00	
Annie Bach do.....	200 00	
Josephine Peets do.....	200 00	
John Square, head chief.....	10 00	
Alex. Thompson, chief.....	10 00	
Mitchell Jacobs, chief.....	10 00	
Jos. Hops do.....	10 00	
Louis Thomas do.....	10 00	
Louis Smoke, sexton.....	18 00	
Loran Pike, secretary and interpreter.....	17 50	
Agar Pike, organist.....	20 00	
Carried forward.....	4,005 50	3,340 64

RETURN C—Continued.
Iroquois of St. Regis (No. 46.)—Concluded.
 In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	1,005 50	3,330 64
INTEREST—Concluded.		
To Sundry disbursements—		
Rev. M. Mainville, allowance for fuel and hay.....	53 00	
Repairs to culverts.....	15 00	
Distribution of interest moneys.....	1,078 34	
Expenses distribution of interest moneys.....	2 00	
School material.....	28 36	
Repairs, &c., to schools.....	106 15	
Fuel, &c., for schools.....	117 19	
Repairs to missionary's house.....	70 00	
Stove and pipes for schools.....	16 70	
Travelling expenses of several Indians to St. Regis.....	13 40	
Funeral expenses.....	6 00	
Medical attendance and medicines.....	10 45	
Transfer to land account.....	363 20	
Geo. Long, travelling expenses.....	26 00	
Percentage on collection carried to credit of Management Fund.....	16 51	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	402 34	
	3,330 64	3,330 64
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		402 34

Iroquois of St. Regis (No. 46a).

LAND ACCOUNT.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		18,965 62
Interest.....		758 60
Transfer from general account (interest).....		363 20
General account capital, transfer amount charged for percentage on 30th June, 1889.....		2,000 00
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	22,087 42	
	22,087 42	22,087 42
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....	22,087 42	

Lake St. John Indians (No. 47).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		1,613 39
Land and timber sales.....		28 50
Amount of percentage overcharged, 1889-90.....		13 58
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	1,655 47	
	1,655 47	1,655 47
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		1,655 47
INTEREST.		
By Interest on invested capital.....		34 36
Liquor fines.....		25 00
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....		694 20
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	753 56	
	753 56	753 56
To Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....	694 20	

RETURN C—Continued.

Lake of Two Mountains Indians (No. 48).

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		1,341 82
Timber sales.....		139 52
To percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	13 95	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	1,467 39	
	1,481 34	1,481 34
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		1,467 39
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		149 36
Rents.....		19 00
Interest on invested capital.....		66 56
To Sundry disbursements—		
Seed grain.....	25 00	
Expenses removal Mrs. P. Zachaim from United States to Oka.....	30 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	2 28	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	177 64	
	234 92	234 92
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		177 64

Temiscamingue Indians (No. 49).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		2,345 96
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	2,345 96	
	2,345 96	2,345 96
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		2,345 96
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		1,633 33
Interest on invested capital.....		159 16
To Sundry disbursements—		
Vaccine.....	2 00	
School material.....	7 70	
Retransfer from suspense account amount McLaren's salary and liquor prosecutions.....	184 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	1,598 79	
	1,792 49	1,792 49
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		1,598 79

RETURN C—Continued.

River Desert Indians (No. 50).

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1891.....		34,701 87
Timber sales.....		636 20
Interest account, transfer of first instalment on account loan.....		50 00
To Construction of roads and fences.....	500 00	
do bridge.....	300 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	63 62	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	34,524 45	
	35,388 07	35,388 07
By Balance on 30th June, 1891.....		34,524 45
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1891.....		189 62
Rents.....		308 30
Interest on invested capital.....		1,458 36
To Salaries—		
Simon Otjik, chief, 4 months.....	49 48	
Peter Tenasco do 8 do.....	75 52	
Joseph Menass, councillor, 4 months.....	19 72	
M. Tchenene do 4 do.....	19 72	
Louis Pezzendewatch, councillor, 8 months.....	30 28	
Louis Commando do 8 do.....	30 28	
John McDougall, interpreter.....	25 00	
John Hayes, constable, 6 months.....	41 66	
Jas. McCauley, teacher.....	300 00	
Jos. Comeau, physician.....	150 00	
To Sundry disbursements—		
Relief to destitute.....	128 00	
Distribution of interest.....	715 07	
Funeral expenses.....	11 85	
School material.....	14 04	
Cleaning, &c., school-house.....	10 00	
Examining timber limits.....	15 00	
Legal services.....	13 10	
Medical attendance, &c.....	25 65	
Fuel for school.....	16 50	
Lime for whitewashing dwellings.....	16 25	
Samuel Bordoin's services extinguishing fires.....	1 00	
Annual allowance to Lemab Watagon.....	10 00	
Capital account, transfer of first instalment on account loan.....	50 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	19 34	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	168 82	
	1,956 28	1,956 28
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		168 82

Songhees Indians, B.C. (No. 51).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1891.....		9,573 01
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	9,573 01	
	9,573 01	9,573 01
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		9,573 01

RETURN C—Continued.

Songhees Indians, B.C. (No. 51.)—Concluded.

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		548 86
Rents.....		295 00
Interest on invested capital.....		404 88
To Supplies to destitute.....	235 75	
do for Christmas feast.....	175 30	
Percentage on collection carried to credit of Management Fund.....	17 58	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	818 11	
	1,246 74	1,246 74
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		818 11

Cowichan Indians B.C. (No. 52).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		60 02
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	60 02	
	60 02	60 02
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		60 02
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		5 92
Rents.....		1 00
Interest on invested capital.....		2 64
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	0 06	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	9 50	
	9 56	9 56
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		9 50

Musquean Indians, B.C. (No. 53).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		52 36
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	52 36	
	52 36	52 36
Ry Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		52 36
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		4 24
Interest on invested capital.....		2 24
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	6 48	
	6 48	6 48
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		6 48

RETURN C—Continued.

Squamish Indians, B.C. (No. 54).

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		86 46
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	86 46	
	86 46	86 46
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		86 46
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		7 08
Interest on invested capital.....		3 72
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	10 80	
	10 80	10 80
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		10 80

Harrison River Band, B.C. (No. 55.)

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		31 62
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	31 62	
	31 62	31 62
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		31 62
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		2 60
Interest on invested capital.....		1 36
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	3 96	
	3 96	3 96
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		3 96

Quemichan Band, B.C. (No. 56.)

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		11 16
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	11 16	
	11 16	11 16
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		11 16
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		0 92
Interest on invested capital.....		0 48
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	1 40	
	1 40	1 40
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		1 40

RETURN C—Continued.
Chemaines Indians, B.C. (No. 57.)
 In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		368 89
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	368 89	
	368 89	368 89
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		368 89
INTEREST.		
To Balance on 30th June, 1890.....	50 61	
Interest on invested capital.....		12 72
By Balance on 30th June, 1891.....		37 89
	50 61	50 61
To Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....	37 89	

Chilibertzias Band (No. 58.)

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		2 14
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	2 14	
	2 14	2 14
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		2 14
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		0 24
Interest on invested capital.....		0 12
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	0 36	
	0 36	0 36
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		0 36

St. Peter's Band (No. 59.)

CAPITAL.		
To Balance on 30th June, 1890.....	925 57	
By Balance on 30th June, 1891.....		925 57
	925 57	925 57
To Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....	925 57	
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		37 55
To Interest.....	35 52	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	2 03	
	37 55	37 55
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		2 03

APPENDIX C—Continued.

Broken Head River Band (No. 60.)

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		47 71
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	47 71	
	47 71	47 71
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down ..		47 71
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		54 88
Interest on invested capital.....		4 08
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	58 96	
	58 96	58 96
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		58 96

Portage la Prairie Indians (No. 61.)

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		457 01
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	457 01	
	457 01	457 01
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		457 01
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		87 07
Interest on invested capital.....		21 76
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	108 83	
	108 83	108 83
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		108 83

Rosseau River Indians (No. 62.)

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		34 93
Sale of wheat.....		546 94
do wood.....		276 30
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	82 32	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	775 85	
	858 17	858 17
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		775 85

RETURN C—Continued.

Rosseau River Indians (No. 62.)—Concluded.

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		79 72
Fines.....		4 00
Interest on invested capital.....		4 60
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....		368 78
To Sundry disbursements—		
Binder, &c.....	189 60	
Supplies to men cutting wood.....	258 75	
Drawing hay for cattle.....	8 75	
	457 10	457 10
To Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....	368 78	

Fort Alexander Band (No. 63.)

CAPITAL.		
To Balance on 30th June, 1890.....	70 69	
By Balance on 30th June, 1891.....		70 69
	70 69	70 69
To Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....	70 69	
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		20 20
Liquor fines.....		25 00
To Interest.....	2 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	43 20	
	45 20	45 20
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		43 20

Indians of Tabusintac, N.B. (No. 64.)

CAPITAL.		
By Timber sales.....		250 00
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	25 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	225 00	
	250 00	250 00
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		225 00

Lake of the Woods Indians (No. 65.)

CAPITAL.		
To Balance on 30th June, 1890.....	620 01	
By Balance on 30th June, 1891.....		620 01
	620 01	620 01
To Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....	620 01	

RETURN - C—Continued.

Lake of the Wood Indians (No. 65.)—Concluded.

In Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
INTEREST.		
To Balance on 30th June, 1890.....	50 56	
Interest	26 84	
By Balance on 30th June, 1891.....		77 40
	77 40	77 40
To Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....	77 40	

Indians of Nova Scotia (No. 66).

By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		150 31
Interest.....		6 00
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	156 31	
	156 31	156 31
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		156 31

Indians of New Brunswick (No. 67).

By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		5,703 32
Interest		228 16
To Peter Ganish, salary as constable.....	12 80	
Insurance on storehouse.....	1 50	
Services of S. A. Estabrooks, searching records, Oromocto.....	2 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	5,915 18	
	5,931 48	5,931 48
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		5,915 18

Tobique Indians, N.B. (No. 68).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		7,763 04
Land and timber sales.....		502 50
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	50 25	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	8,215 29	
	8,265 54	8,265 54
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		8,215 29
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		181 36
Rents		70 00
Interest on invested capital.....		317 80
To Salaries—		
Rev. J. J. O'Leary, missionary.....	100 00	
S. T. J. Davis, teacher.....	90 00	
Peter Solas, caretaker.....	40 00	
Carried forward.....	230 00	569 16

RETURN C—Continued.
Tobique Indians, N.B. (No. 68.)—Concluded.
 In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	230 00	569 16
<i>INTEREST—Concluded.</i>		
Sundry disbursements—		
Repairs to church.....	212 25	
Fuel for school.....	3 75	
Vestments for church.....	12 00	
Sundries for priest's house.....	3 57	
Furniture for new hall.....	61 00	
Tracing lines of reserve.....	12 00	
Legal services, Regina vs. Lovely.....	25 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	4 20	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	5 39	
	569 16	569 16

Indians of Prince Edward Island (No. 69).

By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		5 39
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		39 74
Interest.....		1 60
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	41 34	
	41 34	41 34
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		41 34

J. B. Clench (No. 70).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		725 06
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	725 06	
	725 06	725 06
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		725 06
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		836 98
Interest on invested capital.....		62 48
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	899 46	
	899 46	899 46
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		899 46

Nancy Maiville (No. 71).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		2,500 00
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	2,500 00	
	2,500 00	2,500 00
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		2,500 00

RETURN C—Continued.

Nancy Maiville (No. 71.)—Concluded.

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		178 79
Interest on invested capital.....		107 16
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	285 95	
	285 95	285 95
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		285 95

James Menass (No. 72).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		1,500 00
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	1,500 00	
	1,500 00	1,500 00
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		1,500 00
INTEREST.		
Bo Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		15 46
Interest on invested capital.....		60 60
To Jos. Menass, interest.....	60 91	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	15 15	
	76 06	76 06
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		15 15

William Wabuck (No. 73).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		2,000 00
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	2,000 00	
	2,000 00	2,000 00
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		2,000 00
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		307 28
Interest on invested capital.....		92 28
To Mrs. Wabuck, interest.....	100 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	299 56	
	399 56	399 56
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		299 56

RETURN C—Continued.
Province of Quebec Fund (No. 74).
In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890		49,766 30
To Balance on 30th June, 1891	49,766 30	
	49,766 30	49,766 30
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down		49,766 30
INTEREST.		
By Interest on invested capital		
Liquor fines		910 64
To Balance on 30th June, 1890		50 00
Salaries—	31,340 20	
L. E. Otis, agent	395 00	
L. F. Boucher, agent	395 00	
P. E. Robillard, agent	197 50	
V. J. A. Venner, physician, Restigouche	50 00	
A. A. Hudon, prosecutor	100 00	
N. C. Smellie, physician, Gaspé	80 00	
N. LeBel, agent	150 00	
Rev. S. Poirier, agent	200 00	
Rev. G. Gagné, agent	50 00	
F. H. O'Brien, prosecutor	125 00	
V. Verreault, nurse, Pointe Bleue hospital, 8 months	40 00	
Henrietta Launière, do do 4 do	32 00	
H. Desilets	75 00	
To Sundry disbursements—		
Medical attendance—		
River DuLoup	107 00	
Saguenay District	119 00	
Lake St. John	253 25	
Lorette	12 50	
Pointe Bleue	70 50	
Cacouna	1 00	
Grassy Lake	100 25	
Supplies to Pointe Bleue hospital	573 37	
Legal expenses	150 90	
S. Poirier, travelling expenses	124 83	
J. J. Kavanagh, distributing seed	8 85	
L. F. Boucher, allowance for rent, &c.	100 00	
Grant to Lower St. Lawrence missionaries	500 00	
Vaccine for Jas. Martin	6 75	
Medicines, Boucher's agency	35 00	
Grant to assist children going to school, Becancour	50 00	
Seed grain, Golden Lake	6 30	
Noël Basque, services relief distribution	3 00	
Express charges and freight	1 35	
P. Martin, services as interpreter for S. Poirier	2 50	
L. F. Boucher, postage	0 43	
Clothing for Indians of Temiscamingue	14 65	
Funeral expenses	6 80	
Removal of P. Phillips, Hull to Becancour	31 82	
N. LeBel, travelling expenses	1 50	
Nicholas Denys, relief	10 00	
Transfer to Superannuation account of deductions from agents' salaries	12 50	
By Balance on 30th June, 1891		34,573 11
	35,533 75	35,533 75
To Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down	34,573 11	

RETURN C—Continued.

Indian Land Management Fund (No. 75).

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		156,680 61
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	156,680 61	
	156,680 61	156,680 61
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		156,680 61
INTEREST.		
By Refund by Ojibewas and Ottawas, Manitoulin Island, on account of loans at various times to assist in making surveys, roads, &c.....		9,652 21
Interest on invested capital.....		4,532 10
Fees, &c.....		1,038 30
Proceeds of sale of oxen, Antigonish county, N.S.....		66 00
Percentage on collections on account timber and land sales, charged to various bands.....		7,701 53
To Balance on 30th June, 1890.....	81,146 33	
To Salaries—		
J. T. Gikison, superintendent to 13th April, 1891.....	1,261 10	
A. G. Smith, clerk, 12 months to 30th June, 1891.....	900 00	
Thos. Gordon, agent do.....	600 00	
John Beattie do do.....	500 00	
Thos. Walton do do.....	900 00	
Wm. Van Abbott do do.....	825 00	
Jas. C. Phipps, superintendent do.....	1,200 00	
A. M. Ironside, clerk do.....	20 00	
R. M. Stephen, physician do.....	1,000 00	
A. B. Cowan, island guardian do.....	250 00	
B. W. Ross, land agent do.....	400 00	
J. P. Donnelly, agent do.....	800 00	
Matthew Hill do do.....	500 00	
Jno. Thackeray do do.....	500 00	
J. R. Stevenson do do.....	500 00	
H. H. Thompson do do.....	500 00	
D. J. McPhee do do.....	500 00	
A. McKelvey do do.....	500 00	
A. English do do.....	500 00	
J. W. Jermyn do do.....	500 00	
Jas. Allen do do.....	500 00	
E. Harris do do.....	500 00	
Jas. Martin do do.....	600 00	
A. Brosseau do do.....	600 00	
P. E. Jones do do.....	600 00	
G. E. McDermott do do.....	150 00	
A. Bastien do do.....	200 00	
E. D. Cameron, superintendent, 13th April to 30th June, 1891.....	238 32	
John Sessiman, constable.....	15 00	
Jos. Wabemung.....	15 00	
Francis Panamick.....	12 00	
Anthony Beboning.....	12 00	
Louis Cada.....	12 00	
David Sampson.....	12 00	
Paul Gaigeosegai.....	12 00	
Peter Bebamkawe.....	12 00	
Jonas Odjig.....	12 00	
J. H. Esquimaux.....	12 00	
Chas. Obettossaway.....	12 00	
Duncan McGregor.....	12 00	
Jos. Kezhikgobiness.....	12 00	
Carried forward.....	98,052 75	22,990 14

RETURN C—Continued.

Indian Land Management Fund (No. 75.)—Continued.

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	98,052 75	22,990 14
<i>INTEREST—Continued.</i>		
<i>To Salaries—Concluded.</i>		
Wilson Gaikzehngai	12 00	
John Mitchell, constable.....	12 00	
Wm. Nahmewon.....	12 00	
D. Nowegahbow.....	12 00	
W. S. Brewster, legal adviser, Six Nations of Grand River.....	200 00	
John Newton, M.D., Bay of Quinte.....	150 00	
A. D. Walker, M. D. do.....	150 00	
Albert Root, guardian of islands.....	25 00	
John Wallace do.....	35 42	
Jos. L. Thompson do.....	18 75	
E. Bennett, agent.....	60 00	
A. McBride do.....	50 00	
Angus Cook, chief, Gibson reserve.....	12 50	
J. McCullough, commissioner of police, Belleville.....	150 00	
D. Sinclair, physician, Muncees of the Thames.....	60 00	
Andrew Mizeonquot, constable.....	6 00	
Peter Babemash do.....	6 00	
Jos. Pinae do.....	4 00	
J. B. Shawbwonquette do.....	4 00	
Simon Penasse do.....	27 00	
Peter Boyer do.....	50 00	
Contingent expenses of various superintendencies and agencies—		
S. Poirier—		
Travelling expenses, &c.....	74 73	
A. Brosseau—		
Office rent.....	60 00	
Travelling expenses, postage, &c.....	48 35	
Wm. Van Abbott—		
Office rent, fuel, &c.....	154 54	
Travelling expenses.....	375 00	
Postage, &c.....	53 50	
A. McKelvey—		
Office rent.....	60 00	
Travelling expenses.....	193 50	
Jas. Martin—		
Office rent.....	50 00	
Wm. Simpson—		
Office rent.....	20 00	
Travelling expenses, postage, &c.....	123 83	
Commission.....	738 72	
Geo. Long—		
Postage, &c.....	26 66	
Commission.....	84 10	
Jas. C. Phipps—		
Travelling expenses.....	96 50	
Postage, &c.....	126 22	
Commission and fees.....	572 25	
Thos. Gordon—		
Travelling expenses, &c.....	150 00	
Postage, &c.....	17 95	
A. English—		
Allowance for keep of horse.....	100 00	
Travelling expenses, &c.....	122 20	
Thos. Walton—		
Office rent.....	60 00	
Travelling expenses, postage, &c.....	83 83	
Commission.....	195 72	
Carried forward.....	102,697 02	22,990 14

RETURN C—Continued.

Indian Land Management Fund (No. 75.)—Continued.

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	102,697 02	22,990 14
INTEREST—Continued.		
Contingent expenses of various agencies—Continued.		
J. P. Donnelly—		
Office rent, fuel, &c.	130 00	
Travelling expenses, postage, &c.	96 44	
J. W. Jermy—		
Travelling expenses, postage, &c.	17 89	
E. P. Watson—		
Travelling expenses, postage, &c.	6 82	
Commission	145 50	
T. G. Pile—		
Commission	39 48	
Postage, &c.	1 88	
C. J. Blomfield—		
Commission	56 72	
Travelling expenses, postage, &c.	130 41	
B. W. Ross—		
Travelling expenses, postage, &c.	569 47	
Office rent	60 00	
Commission	251 54	
E. Harris—		
Travelling expenses, postage, &c.	37 65	
John Beattie—		
Travelling expenses, postage, &c.	7 27	
J. F. Day—		
Commission	38 01	
Office rent, &c.	30 00	
L. E. Otis—		
Commission	2 67	
J. T. Gilkison (A. Dingman)—		
Office rent, &c.	340 00	
Postage, &c.	35 37	
A. B. Cowan—		
Travelling expenses	100 00	
Jas. Allen—		
Postage	2 85	
N. LeBel—		
Commission	68 60	
Postage, &c.	3 14	
J. R. Stevenson—		
Postage, &c.	2 80	
E. Watson—		
Commission	178 30	
Postage, &c.	13 78	
Protection of Timber, &c.—		
H. May, forest bailiff	15 44	
Wm. Haner do	140 87	
A. Monck do	164 25	
Jas. Weatherhead do	290 14	
M. Belrose do	269 01	
Robt. Davis do	65 72	
W. H. Baxter do	323 25	
Louis Countin do	52 25	
W. H. Tilley do	33 62	
J. Bennett do	84 50	
H. Trout do	307 98	
Jos. Lesage do	259 21	
Semo Commanda do	48 16	
Louis Beauceage do	48 16	
Carried forward	107,166 17	22,990 14

RETURN. C—Continued.

Indian Land Management Fund (No. 75.)—Concluded.

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	107,166 17	22,990 14
INTEREST—Continued.		
To Protection of Timber, &c.—Concluded.		
Thos. Irwin forest bailiff.....	53 45	
Thos. Hewitt do.....	15 00	
John Linton do.....	25 00	
John Ryan do.....	53 23	
W. M. Boyd do.....	6 25	
Jos. Bezaio do.....	2 00	
Geo. Brooks do.....	2 50	
Geo. L. Chitty, inspecting timber.....	170 00	
John Mutchmore, watching timber under seizure.....	5 00	
Measurement of timber cut by Burton Bros.....	60 47	
N. Henry, examining timber limits.....	12 00	
Surveys, Valuation of Lands, &c. :—		
Copy of patent, &c., Matilda township, Dundas county.....	3 80	
Plan of Burleigh township.....	5 00	
do Dundee township.....	10 00	
Valuation of land, Allen township.....	6 00	
Plan, St. Francis reserve.....	226 48	
Legal Expenses—		
Liquor prosecutions.....	6 00	
Henry R. Bedford re steam ferry "Prince Edward".....	623 99	
Search in Registry Office re Geo. Howard.....	3 03	
Advertising—		
"Algoma Pioneer".....	17 40	
"Enterprise Messenger".....	5 18	
"United Canada".....	8 00	
Miscellaneous—		
Dr. R. M. Stephen, allowance for office rent.....	150 00	
Freight, &c.....	30 10	
Cleaning West Bay school.....	2 25	
Vaccine for J. C. Phipp's agency.....	10 00	
Flour for constables, Lake Superior District.....	196 00	
Repairs to Manitowaning office.....	22 00	
do boat, Agent Phipps.....	13 00	
Stationery for outside service.....	252 94	
J. P. Donnelly, vaccinating 124 Indians.....	31 00	
Harrow teeth for Golden Lake Indians.....	5 00	
Yoke of oxen for Indians of Hunter's Lodge.....	100 00	
Wm. Peters, services as interpreter taking census.....	4 00	
Henry Winters, plan and specification of bridge.....	20 00	
Handcuffs, &c., for constables.....	58 90	
Medicines for Wm. Van Abbott's agency.....	87 00	
Vaccination of Indians at Temiscamingue.....	15 50	
Fuel for Agent Beattie's office.....	20 00	
Medical attendance, Oneidas of the Thames.....	183 50	
Travelling expenses of constables to Sudbury.....	2 50	
Fuel for Agent English's office.....	7 00	
Cow for John Bernard, Whyccomagh, N.S.....	20 00	
Shelving for Agent Gordon's office.....	5 00	
Axes for Nepigon Indians.....	5 00	
Seed for Long Lake Indians.....	23 90	
Hay for N. Paul, Parrsboro', N.S.....	15 00	
By Balance on 30th June, 1891.....		86,776 40
	109,766 54	109,766 54
To Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....	86,776 40	

RETURN C—Continued.

Suspense Account (No. 76).

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		10,904 12
Proceeds of sale of oxen, Oak Lake band.....		65 00
do do Pic River band.....		52 00
Miscellaneous collections—		
Way-way-see-cappo reserve.....		15 00
North Blackfoot reserve.....		97 25
Sampson's reserve.....		19 00
Sharphead reserve.....		9 00
Man-who-took-the-coat reserve.....		37 00
Sale of hay permits, Leech Lake reserve.....		7 00
do do Silver Creek reserve.....		2 00
Liquor fines.....		50 00
To Sundry disbursements—		
Payments to Indians for improvements on land taken by Canadian Pacific Railway as right of way.....	1,165 82	
Threshing machine for Battleford Indians.....	738 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	9,353 55	
	11,257 37	11,257 37
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		9,353 55
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		1,459 32
Proceeds of sale of hay, White Bear's band.....		3 50
do do Little's Bones' band.....		53 00
Rent of pasturage, Blackfoot reserve.....		30 00
Sale of hay permits, Sarcee reserve.....		86 00
Refund by Maganettawan Indians, advance to purchase oxen and implements.....		64 00
Liquor fine, Cote's band.....		50 00
Sale of hay permits, Oak River band.....		5 00
Fee for mining location, Bear River reserve, N.S.....		5 00
Transfer to Chippewas of Thames, amount legal expenses, Regina vs. Peterson.....		433 24
Re-transfer to Temiscamingue Indians, amount of D. McLaren's salary and of expenses and liquor prosecutions.....		184 00
Collections from Six Nation Indians on account merchants' claims.....		681 35
Interest on invested capital.....		494 56
To Sundry disbursements—		
Vaccine points for Lake Superior Indians.....	6 25	
Mowing machine for Sarcee Indians.....	45 00	
Cow and heifer for Little Bones' family, Crooked Lake, N.W.T.....	38 00	
Flour, cotton, &c. do do.....	7 00	
Harness for Longly Indians.....	40 00	
Oxen for Pic River band.....	155 65	
Work on roads, Maria reserve.....	43 54	
Assistance to Old Sun to furnish house.....	30 00	
Legal expenses.....	421 32	
Mississaugas of Credit, transfer of amount paid for costs in 1889-90 re Superintendent General vs. Salt.....	96 41	
On account of survey, Caughnawaga reserve.....	2,000 00	
Expenses impounding cattle, Oak Lake reserve.....	5 00	
Implements for Man-who-took-the-coat's reserve.....	36 65	
Payments to merchants on account of claims against Six Nation Indians.....	587 17	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	36 98	
	3,548 97	3,548 97
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		36 98

RETURN C—Continued.

Indian School Fund (No. 77).

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		141,222 83
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	141,222 83	
	141,222 83	141,222 83
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		141,222 83
INTEREST.		
By Interest on invested capital.....		4,772 44
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	33,011 68	
Salaries of Missionaries—		
Rev. John Jacobs.....	400 00	
Rev. M. Mainville.....	203 32	
Rev. N. V. Burtin.....	225 96	
Rev. John Tucker.....	130 00	
Rev. A. G. Smith.....	400 00	
Rev. Thos. Quinn.....	235 00	
Rev. G. Giroux.....	225 96	
Ontario.		
To Salaries of Teachers—		
Phoebe Muskokomon, Oneida.....	12 50	
Lucy Fisher do.....	12 50	
L. W. Dugas, Wikwemikong.....	75 00	
Elizabeth Miller do.....	150 00	
Christine Leyman do.....	75 00	
M. Atchitawence, South Bay.....	50 00	
Agatha Gabow, Buzwahs.....	50 00	
Maggie Lewis, Sucker Creek.....	50 00	
Nellie Donohue, Mississauga.....	62 50	
Cecelia Dubeau, Whitefish Lake.....	50 00	
Mary Cada, Serpent River.....	62 50	
O. Pelkey, Sagamook.....	50 00	
J. H. Esquimaux, Spanish River.....	50 00	
Sophia Peltier, Wikwemikongsing.....	50 00	
Sister M. Ursula, Fort William.....	50 00	
Thos. F. Stackum do.....	50 00	
Joseph McKay, Red Rock.....	62 50	
J. A. Blais, Pic River.....	62 50	
Rev. R. Renison, Lake Nepigon.....	50 00	
Sister M. Adeline, Port Arthur.....	24 00	
H. E. Brown, Garden River.....	25 00	
Rev. Thos. Ouillette do.....	25 00	
Josephine Good, Ryerson.....	37 50	
Isabella Johnston, Shawanaga.....	37 50	
Jos. Chebung, Henvey Inlet.....	37 50	
Robt. Farquahar, Nipissing.....	70 00	
Annie Vance, Stony Point.....	50 00	
Sister St. Thecla, Mattawa.....	25 00	
Minnie E. Quinn, Golden Lake.....	75 00	
Quebec.		
Katie Murray, Restigouche.....	50 00	
Josephine Annant, Maria.....	37 50	
Carried forward.....	36,400 92	4,772 44

RETURN C—Continued.

Indian School Fund (No. 77.)—Continued.

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	36,400 92	4,772 44
INTEREST—Continued.		
Quebec—Concluded.		
To Salaries of Teachers—		
John King, Temiscamingue.....	62 50	
Sister St. Hilair do.....	25 00	
Emille Bittner, Lorette.....	50 00	
Sister St. Lawrence, St. Francis.....	72 50	
Eugène Roy, Pointe Bleue.....	37 50	
Ovide Roy, Caughnawaga.....	87 50	
Ledas Genest, Bécancourt.....	20 00	
E. Benedict, St. Francis.....	62 50	
New Brunswick.		
Michael Flinne, Eel Ground.....	62 50	
Flora Campbell, Burnt Church.....	50 00	
M. H. Martin, St. Mary's.....	62 50	
J. E. McNulty, Kingsclear.....	62 50	
S. T. J. Davis, Tobique.....	37 50	
Nova Scotia.		
T. C. Kerr, Bear River.....	66 00	
John McEachan, Whycomomagh.....	50 00	
R. McMillan, Eskasoni.....	50 00	
Sarah McDonald, Salmon River.....	50 00	
Minnie A. Shea, New Germany.....	75 00	
Mary A. McEachan, Middle River.....	50 00	
Annual grant to schools—		
Wikwemikong industrial school.....	450 00	
Fort William orphanage.....	125 00	
Shingwauk Home.....	1,905 00	
Wawanosh Home.....	450 00	
Schools on Six Nation reserve.....	100 00	
Schools managed by the Methodist society.....	500 00	
Mount Elgin industrial school.....	3,450 00	
Schools, books, maps, &c.—		
Caughnawaga.....	127 46	
Whycomomagh.....	8 86	
St. Francis.....	56 45	
Shawanaga.....	6 72	
Middle River.....	9 10	
Spanish River.....	5 84	
West Bay.....	0 36	
Fort William.....	18 86	
Manitowaning.....	0 60	
Salmon River.....	5 10	
Red Rock.....	4 70	
Kingsclear.....	2 78	
Oneida and Muncey.....	2 10	
Henvey Inlet.....	4 99	
Thessalon.....	8 12	
Whitefish Lake.....	0 24	
Wikwemikong.....	3 25	
Temiscamingue.....	2 40	
Maria.....	10 41	
Carried forward.....	44,692 76	4,772 44

RETURN C—Continued.
Indian School Fund (No. 77.)—Continued.
In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	44,692 76	4,772 44
<i>INTEREST—Continued.</i>		
<i>Nova Scotia—Continued.</i>		
<i>To Schools, books, maps, &c.—Concluded.</i>		
Wikwemikongsing	1 17	
Cacouna	0 64	
Bécancourt	7 11	
Lake St. John	8 82	
Jackfish Island	13 64	
Sundry schools	92 16	
Pointe Bleue	12 05	
St. Ann's, N.B.	4 86	
New Germany	2 68	
Fuel for schools—		
Maria	24 80	
Red Rock	12 00	
Kingsclear	15 75	
St. Mary's	16 50	
Restigouche	22 50	
Salmon River	13 25	
Sucker Creek	12 00	
Pointe Bleue	27 00	
Inspection of schools—		
St. Regis	12 10	
Mount Elgin Institute	32 00	
Whycomagh and Wagamacook	20 00	
St. Ambroise	5 00	
Gibson	14 00	
Bear River	5 00	
Oka	24 00	
Algoma District	95 50	
Golden Lake	12 00	
St. Anne's and Eskasoni	10 00	
Oneida	39 80	
Pointe Bleue	8 50	
Bear River	5 00	
Cleaning and whitewashing schools—		
Sucker Creek	3 00	
Serpent River	0 75	
Kingsclear	3 00	
Restigouche	6 00	
St. Mary's	5 75	
Pointe Bleue	1 60	
Tobique	13 65	
Miscellaneous expenditure—		
Rent of Oka school-house	39 00	
do Temiscamingue school-house	24 00	
Prizes for Caughnawaga schools	10 00	
Lock, &c., for Golden Lake school-house	2 20	
Sundries for St. Mary's and Kingsclear	3 07	
Furniture for Serpent River school-house	32 50	
Freight on school material	8 26	
Prizes for Pointe Bleue school	10 20	
Blackboard for Serpent River school	3 00	
Repairs to Restigouche school-house	1 00	
do Eskasoni do	10 00	
do Kingsclear do	6 00	
do Maria do	3 00	
do St. Francis do	0 50	
do Whycomagh do	13 46	
Carried forward	45,462 53	4,772 44

RETURN C—Continued.

Indian School Fund (No. 77.)—Concluded,

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	45,462 53	4,772 44
INTEREST—Concluded.		
Nova Scotia—Concluded.		
To Miscellaneous expenditure—Concluded.		
Building water closets, Whyecomagh school-house.....	39 45	
Chimneys for Whitefish Lake school.....	6 50	
Insurance, Mount Elgin Institute.....	65 50	
Fire extinguishers for Mount Elgin Institute.....	127 68	
Inspection of work, extension of Mount Elgin Institute.....	28 00	
Tuition of four children, West Annapolis, N.S.....	8 00	
Material for repairs to Oneida and Muncey schools.....	3 10	
By Balance on 30th June, 1891		40,968 32
	45,740 76	45,740 76
To Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down	40,968 32	

Survey Account No. (78).

To Balance on 30th June, 1890.....	1,772 83	
Advance account, survey of Betsiamits reserve.....	200 00	
Expenses in connection with fixing boundaries of Lorette reserve.....	1,609 41	
Survey of Rocmont reserve.....	240 32	
Interest.....	70 92	
By Legislative grants.....		3,875 75
Balance on 30th June, 1891		17 73
	3,893 48	3,893 48
To Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....	17 73	

Superannuation Account (No. 79).

To Balance on 30th June, 1890.....	8,859 08	
Charles Skene, retiring allowance.....	180 00	
F. Talford do.....	400 00	
Interest.....	354 36	
By Amount deducted from agents' salaries.....		291 96
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....		9,501 48
	9,793 44	9,793 44
To Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....	9,501 48	

Point Grondine Indians (No. 80).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890		6,572 14
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	6,572 14	
	6,572 14	6,572 14
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		6,572 14

RETURN C—Continued.
Point Grondine Indians (No. 80.)—Concluded.
 In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		69 96
Rents collected.....		96 00
Interest on invested capital.....		265 68
To Interest moneys distributed.....	268 80	
Relief to destitute.....	30 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	6 06	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	126 78	
	431 64	431 64
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		126 78

Whitefish Bay Indians (No. 81).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		2,622 00
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	2,622 00	
	2,622 00	2,622 00
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		2,622 00
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1891.....		755 62
Interest on invested capital.....		135 12
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	890 74	
	890 74	890 74
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		890 74

Whitefish Lake Indians (No. 82).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		7,832 91
Receipts from timber.....		7 51
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	0 75	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	7,839 67	
	7,840 42	7,840 42
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		7,839 67
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		131 19
Rents collected.....		410 00
Interest on invested capital.....		318 56
Refund of interest moneys (1890).....		32 04
To Medical attendance.....	200 50	
Relief to destitute.....	75 00	
Wood for schools.....	30 00	
Seed potatoes.....	37 42	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	24 60	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	524 27	
	891 79	891 79

RETURN C—Continued.

Government of British Columbia (No. 83).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		27 04
Interest.....		1 08
To Moiety of liquor fine and interest paid to Minister Finance and Agriculture of the Province.....	27 58	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	0 54	
	28 12	28 12
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		0 54

Hope Indians, B.C. (No. 84).

CAPITAL		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		3,162 00
To Provisions for men making roads.....	100 00	
Transfer to interest account of interest on timber dues from 1888.....	237 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	2,825 00	
	3,162 00	3,162 00
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		2,825 00
INTEREST		
By Interest on invested capital.....		125 04
Transfer from capital of amount of interest on timber dues from 1888.....		237 00
To Balance on 30th June, 1890.....	36 28	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	325 76	
	362 04	362 04
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		325 76

Pegonakeshicks Band (No. 85).

CAPITAL		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		857 81
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	857 81	
	857 81	857 81
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		857 81
INTEREST		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		75 01
Interest on invested capital.....		37 32
To Balance on 30th June 1891.....	112 33	
	112 33	112 33
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		112 33

RETURN C—Continued.

Ontario Relief Account (No. 86).

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Legislative grant		656 57
To Balance on 30th June, 1890.....	356 57	
Interest.....	14 28	
Relief to destitute, Gibson Reserve.....	30 50	
do Oneidas of the Thames.....	55 00	
do Michipicoten Indians.....	10 00	
Medical attendance do.....	30 50	
do Pic River Indians.....	112 00	
do Pays Plate do.....	15 00	
do Red Rock.....	27 50	
do Long Lake.....	19 00	
By Balance on 30th June, 1891.....		13 78
	670 35	670 35
To Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....	13 78	

Ontario and Quebec Blanket Account (No. 87).

By Legislative grant.....		1,670 15
To Balance on 30th June, 1890.....	70 15	
Interest.....	2 80	
Cost of blankets.....	1,613 88	
Freight on blankets.....	117 50	
Inspection of blankets.....	10 00	
Linen for packing.....	19 02	
Services of P. Martin distributing blankets.....	2 00	
By Balance on 30th June, 1891.....		165 20
	1,835 35	1,835 35
To Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....	165 20	

Oka Indians Removal Account (No. 88).

By Legislative grant.....		4,912 73
To Expenses of removal of Indians to Gibson reserve.....	81 05	
Unexpended balance of appropriation written off.....	4,835 68	
	4,912 73	4,912 73

L. F. Boucher Travelling Expenses (No. 89).

By Legislative grant.....		1,094 48
To Balance on 30th June, 1890.....	494 48	
Amount of travelling expenses.....	518 52	
Interest.....	19 77	
Unexpended balance of appropriation written off.....	61 71	
	1,094 48	1,094 48

Eagle Lake Indians (No. 90).

CAPITAL.			
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....			259 12
Timber sales.....			2,597 70
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	2,856 82		
	2,856 82	2,856 82	
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....			2,856 82

RETURN C—Continued.

Eagle Lake Indians (No. 90.)—Concluded.

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		12 36
Interest on invested capital.....		10 88
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	23 24	
	23 24	23 24
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		23 24

Ebb and Flow Lake Indians (No. 91).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		148 50
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	148 50	
	148 50	148 50
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		148 50
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		5 92
Interest on invested capital.....		6 20
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	12 12	
	12 12	12 12
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		12 12

Restigouche Indians (No. 92).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		68 00
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	68 00	
	68 00	68 00
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		68 00
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		2 72
Interest on invested capital.....		2 84
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	5 56	
	5 56	5 56
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		5 56

RETURN C—Continued.

St. Mary's Indians, N. B. (No. 93).

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		45 94
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	45 94	
	45 94	45 94
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		45 94
INTEREST.		
By interest on invested capital.....		1 84
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	1 84	
	1 84	1 84
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		1 84

Wabigon Indians (No. 95).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		31 21
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	31 21	
	31 21	31 21
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		31 21
INTEREST.		
By Interest on invested capital.....		1 24
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	1 24	
	1 24	1 24
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		1 24

Ann Conwahentaken (No. 96).

By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		82 31
Interest.....		3 28
To Amount of interest paid to Mrs. Jos. Daillebout.....	3 27	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	82 32	
	85 59	85 59
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		82 32

RETURN C—Continued.

Chehalis Band, British Columbia (No. 97).

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		360 13
Interest		10 40
Timber sales and ground rent.....		2,827 59
To Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	291 72	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	2,906 40	
	3,198 12	3,198 12
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		2,906 40

Indians of Cumberland Co., N.S. (No. 98).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		155 16
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	155 16	
	155 16	155 16
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		155 16
INTEREST.		
By Interest on invested capital.....		6 20
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	6 20	
	6 20	6 20
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		6 20

Heirs of Chief Piknawatik (No. 99).

By Rents		475 08
To Balance on 30th June, 1890.....	29 85	
Interest	1 20	
Amount paid heirs of Chief Piknawatik.....	279 79	
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	24 35	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	139 89	
	475 08	475 08
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		139 89

One Arrow's Band (No. 100).

By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		21 84
Interest		0 88
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	22 72	
	22 72	22 72
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		22 72

RETURN C—Continued.

Indians of Port Medway, N.S. (No. 101.)

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		138 60
Interest.....		5 56
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	144 16	
	144 16	144 16
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		144 16
Indians of Reserve 38a, Treaty 3 (No. 102.)		
CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		2,018 97
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	2,018 97	
	2,018 97	2,018 97
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		2,018 97
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		59 80
Interest on invested capital.....		83 16
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	142 96	
	142 96	142 96
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		142 96
Indians of Eel Ground, N.B. (No. 103.)		
By Timber sales.....		89 50
To Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund.....	8 95	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	80 55	
	89 50	89 50
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		80 55
Heirs of John Williams and Ann Ketsetsaronkwa (No. 104.)		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		330 56
Interest.....		13 20
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	343 76	
	343 76	343 76
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		343 76
Big Island Indians, Reserve 31c (No. 105.)		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		3,404 65
Interest.....		96 20
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	2,500 85	
	2,500 85	2,500 85
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		2,500 85

RETURN C—Continued.

Swan Lake Indians (No. 106).

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		222 01
Proceeds of sale of wheat		11 00
Interest		8 88
To Balance on 30th June, 1891	241 89	
	241 89	241 89
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		241 89

Spallumcheen Indians, B.C. (No. 107).

By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		136 12
Interest		5 44
To Balance on 30th June, 1891	141 56	
	141 56	141 56
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		141 56

Riding Mountain Indians (No. 108).

By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		26 00
Interest		1 04
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	27 04	
	27 04	27 04
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		27 04

Rat Portage Indians (No. 109).

By Balance on 30th June, 1890		25 00
Interest		1 00
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	26 00	
	26 00	26 00
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		26 00

Squah Indians, B.C. (No. 110).

By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		77 90
Rents		49 00
Interest		3 12
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	2 94	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	127 08	
	130 02	130 02
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		127 08

RETURN C—Continued.

Province of Quebec Seed and Relief Fund (No. 111).

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Legislative grant		5,701 62
To Balance on 30th June, 1890.....	1,501 62	
Interest	60 05	
Relief grants to Indians at the following places—		
Golden Lake.....	65 00	
Abittibi and Winawaga.....	384 33	
Cacouna	140 00	
Rimouski	100 00	
Lower St. Lawrence	46 65	
Upper do	91 85	
Betsiamits	575 00	
Temiscanngue	150 00	
Bécancourt	220 00	
Caughnawaga	100 00	
Lake of Two Mountains.....	144 00	
Restigouche	303 00	
Lake St. John	100 00	
St. Francis	150 00	
Widow of late Chief Vincent	55 00	
Gaspé	100 00	
Maria	100 00	
Barrière.....	43 12	
Rat River	41 70	
Big Lake	192 50	
Grassy Lake.....	80 00	
North shore St. Lawrence..	41 00	
Sundry persons	575 00	
Seed grain distributed to Indians at the following places—		
Gaspé	100 00	
Maria	150 00	
Bonaventure	24 00	
Lake St. John	200 00	
Caughnawaga	100 00	
Lake of Two Mountains.....	100 00	
Restigouche	200 00	
Becancourt	150 00	
Golden Lake.....	50 00	
River Desert.....	250 00	
Lorette	75 00	
St. Francis	200 00	
Chicoutimi	100 00	
Medicines for Grassy Lake	21 00	
Expenses, relief distribution	11 29	
By Balance on 30th June, 1891.....		1,389 49
	7,091 11	7,091 11
To Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.	1,389 49	

Sumas Lake Indians (No. 112).

By Rents		125 00
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	125 00	
	125 00	125 00
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		125 00

RETURN C—Continued.

Lake Manitoba Band (No. 113).

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		25 00
Interest.....		1 00
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	26 00	
	26 00	26 00
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		26 00
Indians of Red Bank, N.B. (No. 115).		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		717 65
Interest.....		28 72
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	746 37	
	746 37	746 37
By Balance, 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		746 37
Indians of Burnt Church, N.B. (No. 116).		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		364 25
Interest.....		14 56
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	378 81	
	378 81	378 81
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		378 81
Indians of Wallabuck, N.S. (No. 117).		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		173 23
Interest.....		6 92
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	180 15	
	180 15	180 15
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		180 15
Passpasschase's Band (No. 120).		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		34 50
Proceed of sale of hay permits.....		26 00
Interest.....		1 36
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	61 86	
	61 86	61 86
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		61 86
White Bear's Reserve (No. 121).		
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		7 40
Miscellaneous collections.....		8 25
Interest.....		0 32
To Seed potatoes.....	19 15	
By Balance on 30th June, 1891.....		3 18
	19 15	19 15
To Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....	3 18	

RETURN C—*Continued.***Indians of Whycomagh Reserve, N.S. (No. 122).**

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		10 00
Interest.....		0 40
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	10 40	
	10 40	10 40
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		10 40

Gibson Indians (No. 123).

By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		202 50
Legislative grant, Chief Angus Cook's, salary.....		50 00
do do to compensate John Grant for improvements.....		50 00
Interest.....		8 08
Compensation by Georgian Bay Lumber Co. for flooding lands on reserve.....		185 50
To Angus Cook, salary, 12 months, as chief.....	50 00	
John Grant, in full of claim for improvements.....	50 00	
Peter White, damages to lands by flooding.....	15 00	
Mark Nelson do.....	9 50	
Angus Cook do.....	42 00	
Jos. Sahanaten do.....	3 00	
Peter Franks do.....	7 59	
Jos. Franks do.....	2 50	
Louis Sahanaten do.....	15 00	
Louis White do.....	15 00	
Napoléon Commanda do.....	2 50	
Moses Thomas do.....	6 00	
Relief to Louis Laforce.....	2 10	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	275 98	
	496 08	496 08
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		275 98

Texas Lake Indians, B.C. (No. 124).

By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		1,062 60
Interest.....		42 48
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	1,105 08	
	1,105 08	1,105 08
By Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down.....		1,105 08

Yale Indians, B.C. (No. 125).

By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		123 60
Interest.....		4 92
To Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	128 52	
	128 52	128 52
By Balance on 30th June, 1891.....		128 52

RETURN C—Continued.

Nicoamen Indians, B.C. (No. 126).

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		334 70
Interest		13 40
To Set of harness.....	40 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	308 10	
	348 10	348 10
By Balance on 30th June, 1891.....		308 10

Long Plain Indians (No. 127).

By Balance on 30th June, 1890.....		389 25
Interest		15 56
To Provisions for men taking out rails.....	35 20	
Implements, &c.....	227 36	
Balance on 30th June, 1891.....	142 25	
	404 81	404 81
By Balance on 30th June, 1891.....		142 25

Indian Schools (Appropriation Account) (No. 128).

By Legislative grants.....		25,102 50
<i>Ontario.</i>		
To Salaries of teachers—		
John McDonald, Wikwemikong.....	300 00	
Elizabeth Miller do	600 00	
Christine Leyman do	300 00	
Magdalene Atchitawence, South Bay.....	200 00	
Agatha Gabow, Buzwahs.....	200 00	
Maggie Lewis, Sucker Creek.....	200 00	
Nellie Donohue, Mississauga.....	250 00	
Céline Dubeau, Whitefish Lake.....	100 00	
Céline Lemoine do	16 66	
May Cada, Serpent River.....	250 00	
J. H. Esquimaux, Spanish River.....	200 00	
Sophia Peltier, Wikwemikongsing.....	200 00	
Josephine Good, Ryerson.....	150 00	
Isabella Johnson, Shawanaga.....	150 00	
A. M. Nicholson, Henvey's Inlet.....	112 50	
Annie Vance, Stony Point.....	200 00	
Lucy Fisher, Muncey.....	4 09	
Emily Tobico do	20 91	
Helen M. Crane do	25 00	
Phœbé Muskokomon, Oneida.....	4 09	
Mary L. Chambers do	45 91	
Clara Martin, Nipissing.....	125 00	
J. C. Lang do	75 40	
H. E. Brown, Garden River.....	100 00	
Rev. Thos. Ouillette do	100 00	
Harriett Atchitawence, Sagamook.....	166 67	
Sister M. Ursula, Fort William.....	200 00	
Thos. F. Stackum do	100 00	
Y. Cosvilleaux do	100 00	
Carried forward.....		

RETURN C—*Concluded.*Indian Schools (Appropriation Account) (No. 128.)—*Concluded.*

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward		
<i>Ontario—Concluded.</i>		
To salaries to teachers— <i>Concluded.</i>		
J. A. Blais, Pic River	250 00	
Rev. R. Renison, Nepigon	200 00	
Sister M. Adeline, Port Arthur	132 00	
Minnie E. Quinn, Golden Lake	300 00	
Sister St. Th��cla, Mattawa	100 00	
Rev. Stephen Dufresne, Sheshewaning	75 00	
Victoria Wahbegigig, Thessalon	133 33	
<i>Quebec.</i>		
Ovide Roy, Caughnawaga	400 00	
Josephine Audet, Maria	150 00	
Sister St. Alfred, Temiscamingue	100 00	
Josephine Dubeau, Lorette	200 00	
Kate Murray, Restigouche	200 00	
John King, Temiscamingue	250 00	
Josephine Parent, Caughnawaga	237 50	
L��das Genest, B��cancour	40 00	
E. Benedict, St. Francis	250 00	
Sister St. Lawrence do	290 00	
Eug��ne Roy, Pointe Bleue	150 00	
Jane Boucher, Jackfish Island	20 84	
<i>New Brunswick.</i>		
Michael Flinne, Eel Ground	250 00	
Flora Campbell, Burnt Church	133 33	
M. H. Martin, St. Mary's	250 00	
J. E. McNulty, Kingsclear	250 00	
S. T. J. Davis, Tobique	150 00	
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		
John McEachan, Whycomogagh	200 00	
T. C. Kerr, Bear River	264 00	
Minnie A. Shea, New Germany	256 25	
Mary A. McEachan, Middle River	200 00	
R. McMillan, Eskasoni	200 00	
Sarah McDonald, Salmon River	66 37	
N. A. McMillan, do	33 33	
Angus C. McInnis, do	100 00	
To Annual grants in aid of schools—		
Wikwemikong Industrial School	1,800 00	
Mount Elgin do	1,800 00	
Shingwauk Home	1,755 00	
Wawanosh Home	465 00	
Fort William Orphanage	500 00	
Schools on Six Nation reserve	400 00	
Schools managed by the Methodist Missionary Society	1,837 50	
To Miscellaneous expenditure—		
Grant towards extension of Shingwauk Home	2,250 00	
do do Mount Elgin Institute	3,931 24	
Lumber, &c., for Wikwemikong Institute	83 09	
By Balance on 30th June, 1891		47 51
	25,150 01	25,150 01
To Balance on 30th June, 1891, brought down	47 51	