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DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER

1892

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

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PHYSICS 435

LECTURE 1
CLASSICAL MECHANICS
1.1. Kinematics
1.2. Dynamics
1.3. Energy
1.4. Angular momentum
1.5. Oscillations
1.6. Coupled oscillations
1.7. Chaos
1.8. Relativity
1.9. Quantum mechanics
1.10. Statistical mechanics
1.11. Thermodynamics
1.12. Electrodynamics
1.13. Optics
1.14. Atomic and molecular physics
1.15. Nuclear and particle physics
1.16. Astrophysics
1.17. Cosmology
1.18. General relativity
1.19. Quantum field theory
1.20. String theory

PHYSICS 435
LECTURE 1
CLASSICAL MECHANICS

INDEX

	PAGE
Report of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.....	vii
do Deputy do do	ix
Special Appendix "A".....	xxviii
do "B".....	xxx

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS.

ONTARIO.

Grand River Superintendency—E. D. Cameron, Superintendent.....	1
Walpole Island Agency—Alex. McKelvey, Agent.....	2
Western Superintendency, 1st Division—A. English, Agent.....	3
do do 2nd do Thos. Gordon do	3
do do 3rd do John Beattie do	4
Northern do 1st do Jas. C. Phipps, Visiting Superintendent.....	5
do do 2nd do Thos. S. Walton, M.D. do	7
do do 3rd do Wm. Van Abbott, Indian Lands Agent.....	10
do do 4th do J. P. Donnelly, Agent.....	11
Golden Lake Agency—Edmund Bennett, Agent.....	13
Tyendinaga do Matthew Hill do	14
Lake Simcoe do J. R. Stevenson do	14
Cape Croker do J. W. Jermyn do	15
Saugeen do James Allen do	15
Alnwick do John Thackeray do	16
Rice and Mud Lake do Edwin Harris do	17
Rama do (no report) D. J. McPhee, Agent.....	17
Penetanguishene do do H. H. Thompson do	18
Scugog do Geo. B. McDermot, Agent.....	18
New Credit do P. E. Jones, M.D. do	18
Mount Elgin Industrial Institution—Report on—Rev. W. W. Shepherd, Principal.....	20
Wikwenikong do do do Rev. D. Duronquet do	21
Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes do Rev. E. F. Wilson do	22
Mohawk Institution do Rev. R. Ashton do	23-26

QUEBEC.

Caughnawaga Agency—A. Brosseau, Agent.....	27
St. Regis do Geo. Long do	27
Viger (Cacouna) do N. Lebel do	28
Maria do J. Gagné, Ptre. do	28
Lake St. John do L. E. Otis do	29
Restigouche do V. J. A. Venner, M. D., Agent.....	29
River Désert do James Martin, Agent.....	30
Jeune Lorette do A. O. Bastien do	31
North Temiscamingue Agency—A. McBride, Agent.....	32
St. Francis do P. E. Robillard do	32
Becancour do H. Desilets, M.D. do	33
North Shore River St. Lawrence Superintendency—No Superintendent.....	33

NEW BRUNSWICK.

North Eastern Superintendency—Chas Sargeant, Superintendent.....	33
South Western District, 1st Division—James Farrell, Agent.....	35
Northern Division do do	37

NOVA SCOTIA.

	PAGE
District No. 1a—Geo. Wells, sen., Agent.....	38
do 1b—F. McDormand do	38
do 1c—Geo. R. Smith do	39
do 2—Chas. E. Beckwith do	39
do 3 and 4—Rev. Thos. J. Butler, Agent.....	39
do 5—Rev. D. O'Sullivan do	40
do 6a—James Gass do	41
do 6b—D. H. Muir, M.D. do	41
do 7—F. A. Rand do	41
do 8—Rev. R. McDonald do	42
do 9—W. C. Chisholm do	43
do 10—Rev. John C. Chisholm do	43
do 11—Rev. D. McIsaac do	44
do 12—Rev. R. Grant, no report do	44
do 13—Rev. A. Cameron, D.D., Agent	44
do 15—E. T. Ferguson do	45

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

John O. Arsenault, Superintendent.....	45
--	----

MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Reports of the Indian Commissioner for Manitoba, Keewatin and the North-west Territories, the Inspectors of Indian Agencies and Reserves, the Inspectors of Schools, and the Principals of Industrial Schools, &c., &c.

Hayter Beed, Indian Commissioner, &c.....	46
E. McColl, Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves in Treaties 1, 2, 3 and 5.....	54
T. P. Wadsworth do do do 4, 6 and 7.....	59
Alex. McGibbon do do do 4, 6 and 7.....	89
Francis Ogletree, Agent—Treaty No. 1.....	142
A. M. Muckle do do 1.....	143
H. Martineau do do 2.....	145
R. J. N. Pither do do 3.....	145
F. C. Cornish do do 3.....	146
John McIntyre do do 3.....	147
Hilton Keith do Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4.....	148
J. B. Lash do Muscowpetung's do do 4.....	149
J. A. Markle do Birtle do do 4.....	151
John P. Wright, Acting do File Hills do do 4.....	153
W. S. Grant do Assiniboine do do 4.....	154
W. E. Jones do Fort Pelly do do 4.....	155
Lt. Col. A. Macdonald do Crooked Lakes do do 4.....	156
J. J. Campbell do Moose Mountain do do 4.....	162
Joseph Reader do The Pas do do 5.....	163
A. Mackay do Berens River do do 5.....	167
R. S. McKenzie do Duck Lake do do 6.....	167
P. J. Williams do Battleford do do 6.....	169
Geo. G. Mann do Onion Lake do do 6.....	170
John Ross do Saddle Lake do do 6.....	172
D. L. Clink, Acting do Peace Hills do do 6.....	175
Chas. de Cazes, Agent, Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6.....	176
J. Finlayson do Carlton do do 6.....	178
S. B. Lucas do Sarcee do do 7.....	179
A. G. Irvine do Blood do do 7.....	179
Magnus Begg do Blackfoot do do 7.....	181
W. Pocklington do Piegan do do 7.....	182

	PAGE
J. A. Macrae, Inspector of Protestant Schools in Manitoba and the North-west Territories.	186
Albert Betournay, Inspector Roman Catholic Schools do do do	188
Qu'Appelle Industrial School, Treaty No. 4—Report on—Rev. J. Hugonnard, Principal.	201-206-207
Regina do do 4 do Rev. A. J. McLeod do	208
Battleford do do 6 do Rev. Thos. Clarke do	210-212
St. Joseph's do do 7 do Rev. A. Naessens do	214-217
Rupert's Land do Manitoba do Rev. W. A. Burman do	219
St. Boniface do do do Sister S. Hamel do	220

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A. W. Vowell, Visiting Superintendent	223
W. H. Lomas, Agent, Cowichan Agency	233
Harry Guillod do West Coast Agency	235
R. H. Pidcock do Kwawkwalth do	236
P. McTiernan do Lower Fraser do	237
J. W. Mackay do Kamloops and Okanagan Agency	238
Michael Phillips do Kootenay Agency	245
W. L. Meason do William's Lake Agency	247
C. Todd do North-west Coast Agency	256
R. C. Loring do Babine Agency	257
J. R. Scott, Metlakahtla Industrial School, Report on	258
Rev. Michael Hagan, Kamloops do do	259
Rev. G. Donckele, Kuper Island do do	260-262
Rev. N. Coccola, Kootenay do do	262-263
Rev. J. M. J. Lejacq, Williams Lake Industrial School—Report on	263
P. O'Reilly, Indian Reserve Commissioner	265

SURVEYORS' REPORTS.

John C. Nelson, D.L.S., in charge of Indian Reserve Surveys, N.W.T.	269
A. W. Ponton, D.L.S., Manitoba and the North-west Territories.	222
F. A. Devereux, B.C.	266-267
E. M. Skinner, B.C.	268-269

MEDICAL REPORTS.

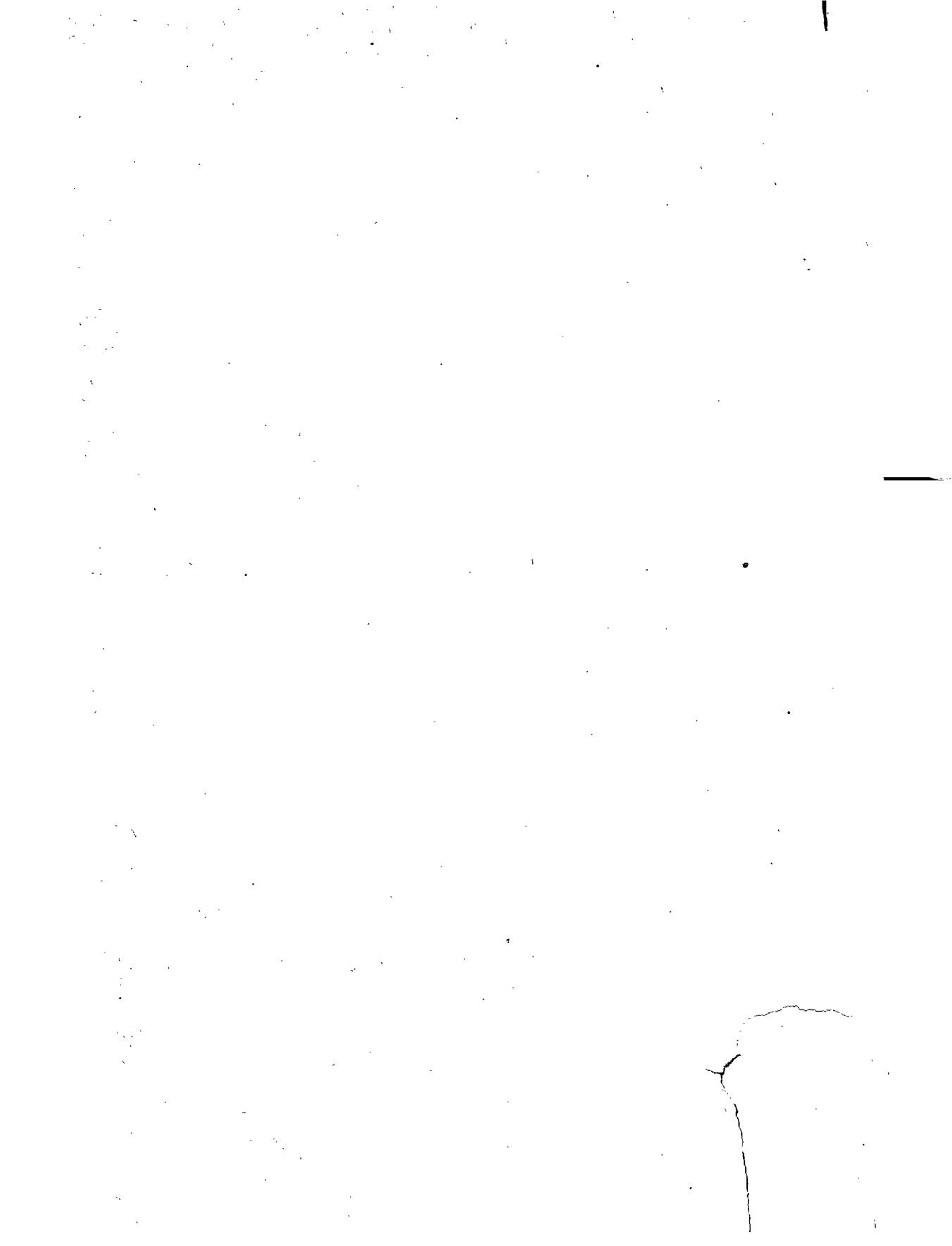
Geo. T. Orton, M. D. Manitoba	401
-------------------------------	-----

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

No. 1—Showing the number of acres of Indian lands sold during the year ended 30th June, 1892, the total amount of Purchase Money, and quantity of surveyed surrendered Indian Lands remaining unsold at that date	282
Annual Report—Land Sales Branch	284
No. 2—School Statistics	285-286
No. 3—Census Returns	308
Statement showing quantities of Grain and Roots sown and harvested on Indian Reserves, &c., in the North-west	324
Statement showing the number of Indians in the North-west Territories and their whereabouts in 1892	272
Return showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in the North-west Territories, 1892	340
Statement of Earnings of individual Indians in the North-west Territories for the year ended 30th June, 1892	278

PART II.

A. 1. Officers and employees at Headquarters	3
2. do do Outposts	4-13
B. 1. Nova Scotia	} Statements of Expenditure. 14-16
2. New Brunswick	
3. Prince Edward Island	
4. British Columbia	
5. Indians of Manitoba and the North-west.	
Indian Trust Fund	17 to 20



REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1892.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 11th January, 1893.

To the Honourable T. MAYNE DALY,
Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
&c., &c., &c.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Report of this Department for the year ended the 31st December, 1892.

It is gratifying to be able to state that the condition generally of Indian Affairs throughout the Dominion has been most satisfactory during the past year.

The general health of the Indians has, as a rule, been good; the sanitary measures inaugurated by the Department, and to which it insists upon its agents giving effect, have no doubt contributed largely towards this state of affairs.

With the exception of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, the population of the Indians of the older provinces has increased.

In the newer provinces and territories, as was to be expected, inasmuch as the Indians resident therein have not as yet become accustomed to the change in the mode of living incidental to their altered circumstances, there has, as a rule, been a falling off in numbers.

But it is believed that, as has been the case with the Indians of the older provinces, the reverse must in the course of time occur, as the result of the Indians of the newer parts becoming habituated to their present way of living. It is noticeable that even now in not a few bands in the North-west Territories and in Manitoba there are increases in the population.

There has been no general epidemic during the year among the Indians; though in some bands that virulent type of influenza, popularly known as "la grippe", prevailed with, in some instances, fatal results; measles also attacked some of the Bands in British Columbia, more especially in the Williams' Lake district, where a malignant form of quincy was likewise prevalent, which resulted fatally in many cases of children.

Small-pox broke out at one or two points on Vancouver Island; but the precautionary and prompt measures adopted by Dr. Hannington, the Department's

medical officer at Victoria, prevented that much dreaded disease becoming general among the Indians of the Songhees Reserve; only three cases having occurred on that reserve; on the West Coast, however, there were six deaths from it.

The absence, as a rule, of crime among the wards of the country is likewise a subject for congratulation. This is, no doubt, in the main, attributable to the laudable efforts for their moral improvement put forth by the missionaries of the various denominations working among them, as well as by the Indian agents, and the school teachers resident upon the reserves. The stringent provisions of the Indian Act, for the punishment of any parties selling or giving intoxicants to Indians, have however also contributed in no small measure towards the Indians' immunity from crime; inasmuch as when an Indian does commit a breach of the law, it can be, I may say, invariably traced to over-indulgence in liquor; for while perhaps no people are so little prone to do anyone an injury than are Indians when sober, on the other hand when they are intoxicated, they become, for the time, frenzied and capable of committing the foulest deeds. Hence the obligation that rests upon any magistrate before whom parties may be cited for selling or giving intoxicants to Indians, to inflict severe punishment upon the violators of the law in this most serious respect. It is most gratifying however to observe in the agents' reports a universal testimony borne to the good conduct of the Indians in every portion of the Dominion.

The principal dependence of the Indians living on reserves within the more thickly settled parts of Ontario is on agriculture: while those whose reserves are not so situated combine, to a greater or less extent, that industry with hunting and fishing. A similar remark may be made in respect to the Indians of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

Prosperity has, as a general thing, attended the efforts of the Indians of the older provinces to support themselves; and, as in previous years, so in this, assistance has only been rendered by the Department to the aged, sick and infirm.

In Manitoba and the District of Keewatin a similar condition of matters obtained; and only in the fulfilment of obligations imposed by the Treaties made with the Indians of those parts by the Government, had any expenses to be incurred in the relief of able-bodied Indians; and as these obligations involved, besides the annuities payable under the Treaties, only the provision of cattle and farming implements for bands who had not previously received the same, the expense thus incurred, while obligatory, as before intimated, was likewise quite in accord with the Department's policy of encouraging the Indians to pursue agriculture as a means of subsistence.

In British Columbia the Indians also succeeded in supporting themselves by their own industry in the pursuits followed by them, which it may be stated are of a varied character; combining, as they do, agriculture, fruit culture, cattle raising, sealing, fishing, hunting, mining, timber cutting and rafting, working at saw-mills, on the railways, on farms of settlers, constructing and repairing the public highways; in fact these Indians are represented in almost every line of manual labour, excepting the vocations of skilled artisans: and in these the Department expects to have Indian representatives in the pupils now attending the several industrial institutions, when they shall have completed their course of instruction in the respective trades

they are learning, when they will be able to compete with artisans of other origin, for a share of the public patronage in the lines of industry of which they shall have acquired a knowledge.

To the very aged and sick of the Indians of British Columbia alone has the Department been called upon to extend assistance; excepting that, in some instances, implements were, to a limited extent, supplied to Indians struggling to follow farming for a living.

No treaty obligation, however, rested on the Government to do this; but the generosity of Parliament has for some years past enabled the department to assist the laudable efforts of Indians in this manner.

The Indians of the North-west Territories alone, of all the Indians in the Dominion, are not wholly self-supporting, and, indeed, as a matter of fact, the large majority of these Indians are dependent as yet on the Government. But when one considers how suddenly they were deprived of what was to them the staple of life, namely, the buffalo, and how few years have elapsed since they were roaming the plains in wild independence, obtaining from this animal plenty to eat and ample wherewith to clothe and house themselves, delighting in war, the Cree against the Blackfeet, and the Blackfeet against the Cree, the progress already made by them towards becoming self-supporting, and the peaceful habits which now distinguish them are phenomenal.

The reports of the Indian Commissioner, the inspectors and the agents, show that remarkable progress in the march of civilization is being made by the Indians in the Districts of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, the country of the Crees. Sufficient grain was reaped on the various reserves in several of the agencies to supply the Indians with all the flour they required. The grain grown on other reserves, while not so bountiful, was sufficient to greatly reduce the cost of feeding them, their root crops also contributing in no small measure towards the support of the Indians; while the increasing herds of cattle, and that important factor in their subsistence, the milk supplied by their cows, to say nothing of the meat of animals, which, having been condemned for one cause or another as unfit to work, are therefore killed for the public benefit, all assist in reducing the cost to the Government of supporting the Indians of the above districts; and one can look hopefully forward to a not distant day when, like their brethren in the other parts of the Dominion whose condition has been previously reviewed, the able-bodied among these Indians, at least, will cease to be dependent on the Government, and will become contributors to, instead of consumers of, the wealth of the country.

A different condition of matters exists in the District of Alberta, at least in so far as the Blackfeet and the kindred branches of that, of yore, essentially warlike tribe, the Bloods and Piegans, as well as their allies, the Sarcees, are concerned. In these Indians the Department has had other material to deal with than it had in the more northerly bands of Crees and Saulteux. They have always shown a strong aversion to settle down to what is to them the drudgery of tilling the soil; nevertheless indications are not wanting of a change of sentiment in this respect, and in order to fan, so to speak, the flickering flame into a steady light, changes have been made in the staff of employees; men of practical ideas, and who are capable of giving effect to the same, as evidenced by their success in similar positions held elsewhere, have been transferred to the reserves of these Indians; and it is hoped that, by their energy and abilities, a fresh impetus will be given to the work of improving

the condition of these Indians, so as to render them, within a reasonable time, if not wholly, at least to an appreciable extent, self-supporting. As, however, in the case of other Indians, so in a greater degree in the case of these, more is to be expected from such of the rising generation as are now being educated and industrially trained in the Industrial Institution on the Blackfoot Reserve, and in the boarding schools on the Blackfoot, Sarcee, Blood and Piegan Reserves, than from the older Indians or the young men who have not been brought under the influence of such training as these children are being subjected to.

The Stonys whose reserve is situated at Morleyville in the District of Alberta, are becoming quite adepts at stock raising; their herd of cattle is rapidly increasing. These Indians have for many years had the benefit of receiving religious instruction from missionaries of the Methodist Church; the Boarding School known as "The McDougall Orphanage" has also for a length of time been successfully conducted by that denomination on the reserve.

During the past year they pursued their usual steady course of industry and they are rapidly (for Indians) advancing towards independence.

The Crees in the northern part of Alberta both at Peace Hills and in the Edmonton Agency for some years did not make as great progress as their brethren of the Districts of Saskatchewan and Assiniboia; they appear, however, to be now rapidly overtaking them. During the past season both in agriculture and stock raising they were most successful; and as regards the Peace Hills Indians the agent reports that at their present rate of progress they ought to be independent in a year or two.

There was a net decrease of expenditure during the past year on account of the Indians of the North-west Territories and Manitoba of about \$76,000 compared with that of 1891.

EDUCATION.

Increased efforts have been put forth during the year by all interested in this the most effective means for the elevation of the Indian race, with the result that satisfactory progress has been made: and the increase in the average number of pupils at the various Industrial Institutions and Boarding Schools demonstrates that the prejudice of the Indians against such establishments is being rapidly overcome; and that a change of sentiment in that respect has set in. This is very creditable to the management of these schools; for it must be mainly due to the same, that the Indians have been brought to see educational matters in a different light from that in which they used to view them; a result effected no doubt by their observing the kind treatment extended to their children, and the great improvement in the appearance and manners of the latter, after a course passed at the schools, as well as the acquisition by them of useful knowledge both of a literary and industrial character.

Increased accommodation at several of the Industrial Institutions will, if Parliament votes the necessary money for the purpose, be provided during the present year, so as to admit of the advantages of education and manual training being extended to a larger number of youths.

It is hoped also that the buildings for the institutions proposed to be established at Brandon in Manitoba, Red Deer River Crossing in the North-west Territories, and Alert Bay in British Columbia will be completed and ready for occupation at an

early date. It is considered to be preferable to fill the institutions already in operation, and, if necessary to enlarge the buildings, so as to afford increased accommodation for pupils, than to erect any more new structures, until at least an absolute necessity for doing so is made clearly manifest. With this object in view, amounts have been placed in the estimates for 1893-94 to be submitted to Parliament, which if voted, it is intended to expend in the enlargement of the institutions on Kuper Island, at Kamloops, and at Williams' Lake in British Columbia to such an extent as will admit of fifty instead of, as at present, twenty-five pupils being lodged in each of those institutions. No new industrial school buildings have, therefore, been estimated for; and as regards boarding schools, only two additional institutions of this class will be established; one of which it is proposed to locate at Medicine Hat, the other in the eastern part of the District of Saskatchewan.

The number of industrial institutions and boarding schools in each of the provinces and in the North-west Territories now in operation or that will shortly be, is as follows:—

Ontario, Industrial Institutions	6,	Boarding Schools	2.
Manitoba	“	“	4.
North-west Territories	“	“	20.
British Columbia	“	“	2.

It will be observed from the foregoing statement that with the exception of the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, there are institutions of the above types for the instruction and industrial training of Indian children in all the civilized portions of the Dominion; and I would emphasize the views expressed in the report of this Department for 1891, as to the desirability of similar advantages being at an early date also afforded the Indian youths of those provinces.

The day schools in the various provinces, the District of Keewatin, and the North-west Territories may be enumerated as follows:—

Ontario	76	Day Schools.
Quebec	20	“
Nova Scotia.....	6	“
New Brunswick.....	5	“
Prince Edward Island.....	1	“
Manitoba (including Keewatin).....	50	“
North-west Territories (two of these are of the semi-boarding type).....	70	“
British Columbia.....	13	“

It will be seen from the foregoing figures that the aggregate number of Indian day schools in the Dominion is 241. And it is a remarkable fact that the best reports of attendance and progress are received from schools situated in those portions of the Dominion where industrial institutions and boarding schools are in operation, the prospects of being considered fit for promotion to schools of a higher type, seeming to act as a stimulus to the pupils to excel. And it goes without saying that the Indians of Ontario, where these higher institutions for instruction exist and have for many years been in operation, are far superior in enterprise, intelligence and business capacity to Indians of the provinces above mentioned, where none of such institutions are in existence. The Indian race of Ontario has its representa-

tives in all the learned professions, as well as in every other honourable vocation. But I have yet to hear of such being the case with the Indians of Quebec or the Maritime Provinces.

No doubt the same satisfactory results will in time follow the existence in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia, of schools of higher grade.

As regards the day schools on Indian reserves, as has been repeatedly said, the circumstances incidental to their being established on reserves of themselves make them a very imperfect means of education; and the salaries which the Department finds itself able to offer are totally inadequate to induce well qualified and certificated teachers to undergo the hardships and deprivations attendant upon filling such positions on Indian reserves. It is, therefore, only in cases where the amount paid by the Department is supplemented by a grant from the religious denomination, under whose auspices the school is conducted, that a properly certificated teacher's services can be obtained; and even then, it is with difficulty, as no residences are provided for the teachers. To meet this want there are, therefore, only two alternatives open to the teacher, neither of which can be regarded as pleasant, viz., either to lodge at an Indian house, or to occupy a portion of the school building as a residence. Either of these modes of lodgment necessarily involves very cramped quarters, with in the former, the additional discomfort of uncongenial surroundings, if nothing worse.

ONTARIO.

The Indians of the central portion of this province had, as a rule, fairly good crops. As was the case with white farmers, however, in some localities owing to wet weather, and in others as a result of long continued drought, the crops were light. These Indians are mainly dependent on agriculture for a subsistence.

In the northern parts of the province, excepting on the Great Manitoulin Island in Lake Huron, the Indians depend principally on hunting and fishing, intermingled on some of the reserves with farming, or more properly gardening. On the Great Manitoulin Island the Indians' chief dependence is on agriculture and fishing; combined, in the case of those residing on the southern portion of the island, which has not yet been ceded to the Crown by the Indian occupants, with timber cutting; they themselves being the licensees, and selling the timber under the supervision of their superintendent to timber merchants and paying to the Department the regular dues and charges on all timber cut, which are carried to the credit of the band and go to swell the capital invested for them; while they receive the benefit of the surplus paid by the purchasers of the timber.

Many of the Indians in these northern portions of the province derive profitable employment in the open season from acting as boatmen and guides for sportsmen; some of them likewise work in saw-mills, and as boatmen on steamers and other craft.

The increase in the Indian population of this province during the past year was forty-one.

QUEBEC.

The Indians of this province subsist chiefly by the sale of manufactured Indian wares hunting and fishing; and on some of the more extensive reserves, such as

those of Caughnawaga, St. Regis, Maniwaki, Temiscamingue and Lac St. Jean, they combine with these industries farming; and on almost all of the reserves gardening to a greater or less extent is practiced.

The Indians of the Lower St. Lawrence supplement their other resources with the profit derived from acting as guides to tourists.

No complaints have been received of any exceptional want existing: though in Indian, as well as white communities, there are aged and infirm paupers to whom periodical assistance has to be rendered.

Encouraging reports of progress in agriculture and building have been received from some of the agents for the more extensive reserves. While all the agents unite in representing the Indians under their charge to be well behaved and law-abiding.

There was an increase of eighty-two in the Indian population of this province during the past year.

NOVA SCOTIA.

All the agents of this province, with one exception, report favourably of the Indians in their respective districts for their morality, good conduct and industry.

They pursued their usual avocations of hunting, fishing, coopering, manufacturing baskets, lumbering, farming and gardening with successful results.

The sanitary condition of the Indians was as a rule good; "la grippe," however, was prevalent on a few of the reserves.

There was an increase of forty-nine souls in the Indian population of this province during the past year.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Indians of this province proved a remarkable exception to those of all the other older provinces, excepting Prince Edward Island, in the fact of there having been a notable decrease during the past year, in the population on thirteen out of fifteen of the reserves. No cause is assigned by the Indian Superintendents for this diminution in numbers; but it is presumed that the prevalent disease known as "la grippe" was largely responsible for the same. On thirteen reserves there were decreases in population, varying from one to ten, and amounting in the aggregate to thirty-nine souls; while there were increases on two reserves only of four in one case, and one in the other. There was therefore a net decrease of thirty-four in the total Indian population of this province.

As stated in previous reports of this Department, the Indians of the western portion of the province are of the Amalecite Tribe, while those of the eastern section are Micmacs, being the same Tribe as are the Indians of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

The occupations engaged in by these Indians are very similar to those followed by their brethren of Nova Scotia.

They appear to have been successful during the past year in obtaining a fairly comfortable subsistence. The Amalecites are for the most part industrious and thrifty; and the Micmacs were sufficiently so at least, not to be obliged to call upon the Department for more than the usual amount of aid for the sick and aged members of the different bands.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Indians on the two reserves on Lennox Island and in Township 39, known as the Morell Reserve, made considerable progress during the past year. Satisfactory accounts of extended building operations and success in farming have been received, and altogether these Indians may be described as being in comfortable circumstances.

As in the case of the Indians of New Brunswick, death was busy among them during the past year, there being a decrease of two in the population.

MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN.

With the exception of the reserve at St. Peter's, agriculture is not engaged in to any great extent by the Indians of Manitoba and Keewatin. On the other reserves those who follow that industry at all, confine themselves, as a rule, to gardening. On the reserves in the vicinity of Lake Manitoba, however, stock raising is becoming quite an enterprise with the Indians occupying the same. The pasture land on those reserves is rich and abundant. The lake also affords them good fishing, and this with their other resources of hunting and stock raising renders them quite comfortable in their circumstances.

On the St. Peter's Reserve steady progress in farming and other industrial pursuits was made with consequent prosperity. Here too the Indians obtain from the Red River quantities of fish to supplement their other means of living. Crops of all kinds, especially hay, were abundant on the reserve. The St. Peter's Band may be regarded as the wealthiest Indian community in real and personal property in the province.

Farming was engaged in to some extent on the reserves in the more westerly portion of the province with fair results; these reserves and the Indians owning them are under the supervision of an agent resident at Birtle.

The Indians of Manitoba, or at least those whose reserves are situated in the vicinity of towns and white settlements, have many opportunities of obtaining remunerative employment outside of the reserves, of which they are not slow, in many instances, to take advantage.

In the District of Keewatin a different condition of matters obtains; it being but sparsely settled, the Indians are wholly dependent upon hunting and fishing, with here and there a little gardening, for a subsistence. It is little to be wondered at therefore, if the Indians of that district are alarmed at the rapid depletion of fish in the waters of the same, which has been going on for some years; and, unless vigorous measures are adopted to stop the same, fish will certainly cease to be the important factor it is, and always has been, in the subsistence of the Indians of the district.

The Indians of Manitoba, Keewatin and that part of Ontario covered by Treaty No. 3, which lies west of the water-shed of Lake Superior and south of the height of land (the general affairs of whom are dealt with in that portion of this report which treats of matters affecting the Indians of Ontario), are under the superintendency of an Inspector stationed at Winnipeg.

There was an apparent increase in the Indian population of the Province of Manitoba, District of Keewatin and the North-west Territories covered by Treaty

No. 3, of one hundred and seventy-eight souls. This was caused by the return to treaty relations with the Government, which they had relinquished in 1887, of the Sandy Bay Band of Indians of Treaty No. 2.

Had it not been for that circumstance, however, there would have been a net decrease of thirty-six in the population.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Assiniboia.

The Indians of this district did remarkably well during the year. Farming and stock raising proved very successful. In a few of the agencies sufficient grain was raised to admit of the Indians supplying themselves with almost as much flour as they required. Several of the bands in this district competed successfully at the agricultural exhibition held last season at Regina. These Indians are gradually becoming skilful as farmers and herders of cattle; this is more especially the case with bands whose reserves are situated in the prairie portion of the district, where the buffalo formerly roamed, upon which animals the Indians wholly subsisted. But the buffalo having disappeared, and there being no other game on the prairies, these Indians who are unaccustomed to hunting in a wooded country, do not resort to the woods for game, and they consequently are not diverted by following the chase from engaging in industrial pursuits. Such is, however, not the case with the Indians of this district whose reserves are situated in the wooded parts, and where game indigenous to the same is still to be found.

The progress, however, made in cattle raising and farming, even by the Indians so situated, notwithstanding the greater attractiveness to them of the chase, has been by no means inconsiderable.

The opportunity afforded the Indians of this district whose reserves are situated near white settlements, of engaging as labourers or herders of cattle with the settlers, and thus earning wages, is taken advantage of by many of them. Apart from the monetary profit thus reaped, there is the equal, if not greater gain derived from such employment of the experience acquired in such industries, which must be of inestimable advantage to them, in connection with the working of their own farms and raising cattle. There are numerous other industries in which the Indians of this district engage outside of and on these reserves, from which they derive a revenue. And there seems to be no reason why in the course of a few years, as the country becomes more thickly settled with farmers and other employers of labour of white origin, the Indians of Assiniboia, or those at least whose reserves are in the vicinity of the settlements, should not, by the greater opportunities which will, by the new fields for engaging in profitable labour, be afforded them of obtaining an increased revenue, as well as by the cultivation of their own land, become self-supporting as are now their brethren in the Province of Manitoba.

There was a decrease of eleven in the Indian population of this district during the past year.

Saskatchewan.

In all the agencies from Carlton to Edmonton satisfactory results attended the efforts of the Indians to become self-supporting.

In several of the agencies sufficient grain was harvested by the Indians to admit of their supplying nearly all the flour they required.

Large herds of cattle are now owned by the different Indian Bands; the same being the result of careful management in looking after the increase from year to year.

Although the Indians of this district have not as great or varied opportunities to make money outside of their reserves, as the Indians of the District of Assiniboia, they nevertheless, have succeeded in a remarkable degree, considering the circumstances surrounding their position, in advancing towards the goal, which the Department is endeavouring to make them reach, namely self-support.

It need scarcely be said that the progress made has been only effected by the exercise of considerable judgment and patience combined with very great labour and at much cost, augmented as the latter necessarily was by the very high prices of food and clothing in a country where the facilities of transport are extremely limited. It is, however, exceedingly gratifying to know that most satisfactory results have followed the efforts made, and that the money expended was not lost. The change which has taken place in the condition of matters among these Indians certainly justifies the expenditure and labour which effected it.

There are of course bands in the more easterly part of the district who still look to the resources of hunting and fishing as the main means for supplying their wants. The reserves occupied by these Indians, however, are situated in a wooded country, where game and fish are still comparatively abundant; it, therefore, appears unnecessary to incur the cost of instructing them in industrial pursuits, at least for the present; and they are, therefore, encouraged to avail themselves of the resources that nature supplies, for their subsistence; which they do with sufficient success to enable the Department to confine the assistance given by it to the sick, helpless and aged.

There was a decrease of ten souls in the Indian population of this District during the past year.

Alberta.

The Indians of the northern part of this district, viz., the Crees of Peace Hills, are making satisfactory progress towards independence.

During the past year they were able to raise sufficient grain and roots to contribute considerably towards their own support. Their herd of cattle has increased to such proportions as to give promise of in a year or two supplying all the meat required by the Indians. The moral tone of these Indians is reported to have improved.

The Stonys of the central portion of the district, who have been under Christianizing influences for many years, pursued their usual course of peaceful industry during the year. Their interest seems to be more centred in stock raising than in agriculture. The fine grazing grounds on their reserve afford them a splendid opportunity to pursue the former industry with success.

The Sarcees, whose reserve is situated further south than that of the Stonys, experienced disappointment in their crops, which were a total failure owing to severe drought. The general condition, however, of these Indians is satisfactory when compared with what it was a few years ago. There is a great improvement in their habits, and more interest is taken by them in their reserve, cultivating land, &c.

The Blackfeet suffered a loss in the death, during the year, of their head chief Three Bulls, who succeeded in that position the celebrated Crowfoot, of whom, he was also brother. He was a quiet, sensible man, and had considerable influence with his people. The Department furnished a headstone to be placed over the grave of the two brothers. This was greatly appreciated by the Indians.

The soil on the Blackfoot Reserve is more adapted for raising root than grain crops. These Indians are evincing greater industry in cultivating the land, building better houses, as well as in other respects. They have become more moral in their habits, and are less prone to leave the reserve. The Indian mode of dress is being gradually abandoned, and that of the white man adopted instead.

The Blood Indians, who comprise the most numerous branch of the Blackfoot Tribe, behaved well during the year. A portion of the reserve occupied by this Band on the Belly and St. Mary's Rivers was subdivided into lots of eighty acres each for the purpose of endeavouring to induce the Indians to take up land in severalty, as it is believed that, if they would do so, they would take more interest in and cultivate their holdings better than they do at present when the land is worked in common, and individuals know not what their respective shares of either land or crops raised thereon are. Mr. J. Willson, a practical man who was previously the farming instructor of the band, was recently appointed to the position of agent. It is hoped that, through his energy and practical knowledge, a fresh impetus will be given to industrial matters among these Indians. They certainly require to be egged on to accomplish more than they have done in the past towards becoming self-sustaining; and it is believed that the time has arrived when more energetic measures can, with safety, be adopted, having this object in view; though it is doubtful whether this could have been done sooner, without incurring more or less risk.

The sun-dance held last season by these Indians, it is believed, will be the last celebration of that ceremony. This is certainly indicative of progress in civilization and a change of sentiment. On the Blackfoot Reserve a sun-dance was also celebrated, but the torturing, which used to form such a prominent feature in the ceremony, was altogether omitted. This also looks promising.

The Piegan Indians, whose reserve is situated on the Old Man's River, and west of that of the Blood Indians, had excellent crops of grain and hay, besides raising a quantity of roots of various kinds.

These Indians mined a considerable quantity of coal for the use of themselves and the agency on the banks of the St. Mary's River. Their habits are much improved, they are more industrious, better behaved, adopting the dress of whites, and occupying a better class of house. They have also improved in their morals.

A sun-dance was likewise celebrated by them last season, but, like their brethren the Blackfeet and Bloods, the Piegans are evidently losing interest in it.

The Indian population of the District of Alberta diminished in number by 537 souls during the past year; which was largely the result of "la grippe," or the after effects of that disease.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Indians of the Cowichan Tribe, whose reserves are situated on the south eastern portion of Vancouver, on the Straits of Georgia and Juan de Fuca, owing to failure to obtain employment in the other lines of industry in which they were in the habit of engaging, viz., at saw-mills, salmon canneries on the Fraser, and hop-

picking in Washington Territory, were obliged to devote more attention to cultivating the soil, with the result, that considerable progress in agriculture was made by them. Thus what appeared to be, and certainly was, for a time at least, a serious loss, may turn out to have brought about a real and permanent advantage to these Indians, in showing them the resources which the cultivation of the land in their reserves affords them for a subsistence, independently of the precarious help which may or may not be obtained from outside sources.

Several of the reserves were subdivided last spring into separate locations for occupation by the Indian owners in severalty. To this arrangement the Indians gave a ready acquiescence, recognizing the superior advantage of individually holding the land they cultivate to cultivating the same in common.

The conduct of the Indians of the Cowichan Agency was on the whole good during the year; though, owing to the introduction by whitemen, who were prosecuted and severely punished, of liquor on some of the reserves, disorder temporarily ensued.

The Kuper Island Industrial Institution has done, and is doing excellent work for the education and industrial training of the Indian youth of this agency. It is a great boon to the Indians to have at their doors, so to speak, the means for providing their children with intellectual, as well as practical knowledge, which is the best legacy they could leave them; and that without cost to themselves.

West Coast Agency of Vancouver Island.

The main dependence of the Indians of this region is on fishing, hunting and sealing. In the latter pursuit they appear to have been successful during the past season, notwithstanding the prohibition which rendered Behring Sea a *mare clausum*, in so far as sealing is concerned. The Indians who engaged in this industry are reported to have obtained for their season's work from \$200 to \$600 each.

The Indian Band known as the Treshahts, whose reserve is situated on the Alberni River, are an exception to the other Indians of the district in that they are making progress in clearing and fencing their land, and erecting frame houses.

There appears to have been little or no distress from want of food among any of the Indians of this agency during the year. The ocean affords them an inexhaustible store house, so to speak, from which to obtain their food supplies.

Kwaw-Kewlth Agency.

A satisfactory report as to the condition of matters generally among the Kwaw-kewlth Indians has been received.

Their conduct was excellent during the past year.

The liquor traffic, which was formerly carried on extensively among them, has received a great, and, it is hoped, a permanent check, by the inauguration of a temperance society.

The improvement in the character of these Indians is steady, though gradual.

Education appears to be taken more interest in by them than was formerly the case. The school at Gwayas-dumo, conducted under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Hall, is very well attended, and the pupils are making fair progress.

As in the case of the Indians of the West Coast, so in that of the Kwawkwalths, the sea amply supplies their needs; and they earn money besides at the canneries, and by engaging in manual labour of other kinds.

"La grippe" was very prevalent among them during the year.

North-West Coast Agency of Mainland.

The Indians of this extensive agency, which also includes those of the Queen Charlotte Islands, pursued an even course of peaceful industry during the year in the occupations in which they engage, namely fishing, hunting and trapping.

They were rewarded, as good prices were obtained, especially for the furs captured by them.

These Indians possess such ample resources, independent of agriculture, for supporting themselves in comfort, that it is not probable the latter industry will engage their attention for years to come.

Intemperance appears to be subsiding among them.

The general health of the various Bands has been good.

The Babine Agency.

The condition of matters with the Indians of this agency is very similar to that of the Indians of the North-West Coast Agency just described.

Their behaviour during the year was unexceptionally good. They, like their brethren of the Coast, were most successful in their fur-hunt and catch of fish. Altogether these Indians may be described as being in a prosperous condition, and making good progress.

Lower Fraser River Agency.

The Indians generally of this agency occupy an enviable position, having such varied and ample resources from which to obtain a livelihood. As an instance of how little dependent they are upon any special line of industry, it may be mentioned that although the salmon fishery, in which they generally engage to a very great extent, was almost a total failure last season, they were able to secure without difficulty an ample subsistence from other branches of industry.

These Indians may be described as an enterprising, industrious people, stopping at nothing to obtain a living.

It is to be regretted, however, that some of them, especially the Musqueams, are still imbued with such superstitious ideas as to engage, as they did last season much to their own loss, in the celebration of that wasteful, to describe it mildly, ceremony known as the "potlatch," whereat so much valuable property is parted with by the givers of the feast as often to leave them in impoverished circumstances.

The Department has done its utmost to prevent, by discountenancing, the celebration of this festival, and notwithstanding it is also prohibited by the Indian Act under pain of imprisonment of any Indian or Indians engaging therein, for a term not to exceed six and to be not less than two months, yet now and then in some of the agencies this worse than useless festival is celebrated. It must, however, be added that its celebration is much less frequent than was formerly the case.

Some of the Indian bands in this agency own considerable herds of cattle and numerous horses.

Kamloops and Okanagan Agency.

The condition of the Indians in these parts is most satisfactory from a material stand-point. As in the case of the Indians of the Lower Fraser country, these Indians likewise have unlimited resources from which to derive a subsistence; and they not only succeed in doing this, but some of them are really well off.

With scarcely an exception, the various bands have made and are still making gratifying progress. Those of them who have land adapted for cultivation use the same to the best possible advantage.

Many of them are also successful producers of fruit.

"La grippe," that virulent type of influenza, was very prevalent among these Indians, as was also an epidemic of measles. A considerable number of them fell victims to these diseases.

As a rule, morality characterises the Indians of this agency, and they may be described as industrious, law-abiding and well-behaved.

Williams Lake or Lillooet Agency.

The Indians of this agency, while not possessing the varied resources for securing a livelihood which their brethren in the Kamloops and Okanagan Agency, and in the Lower Fraser Agency, have managed, nevertheless, to support themselves in comfort. The most of them cultivate what arable land there is on their reserves; but many of them are prevented, through want of water for irrigation, from doing so to the extent they otherwise would.

It is much to be regretted that the liquor traffic with these Indians cannot be stamped out. The lack of constables to enforce the law against the vendors often allows the latter to go unpunished, and this of course emboldens them to extend their operations.

With the exception of drunkenness, and its concomitant evils, these Indians' behaviour is, as a general thing, good.

The industrial institution established recently in this district will afford an opportunity to the Indian children to acquire a thorough knowledge of useful trades and agriculture.

An epidemic of measles and a malignant type of quinzy prevailed in some bands with fatal results in many cases.

Kootenay Agency.

The behaviour of the Indians of the Kootenay country was remarkably good during the past year. The agent for the district reports that no charges against them were laid before him.

These Indians suffered extremely from "la grippe" and pneumonia. Many of them succumbed to these diseases.

While some of the Indians farm to a limited extent, the great majority of them subsist on the products of the chase.

A most pleasing change has taken place in the condition of the Tobacco Plains Band. They have taken to farming with a will, fenced their lands, and erected dwellings. This condition of affairs is doubtless due to the energy and influence of the new Chief, who succeeded his father, the latter having died at a good old age. He was known as a buffalo Chief from his skill in hunting that animal, in the hunts for which he always led his people, as he also did in their wars with their hereditary foes across the Rocky Mountains, the Blackfeet, Bloods and Piegans.

There was a decrease of three hundred and thirty-four in the Indian population of the province during the past year; which is to be accounted for from the prevalence, with fatal results in numerous cases in many of the bands of that virulent type of influenza known as "la grippe," as well as measles, and quinzy.

Reserve Commission.

The work of the Commissioner during the past season consisted for the most part of allotting reserves in the extensive territory known as "New Caledonia." He set apart thirty-eight reserves, of an aggregate area of 23,270 acres.

The Commissioner also re-adjusted and defined the reserves at Nicomen, Chilikwack, Vancouver and Cowichan, some complications having arisen in regard to boundaries in some instances, and changes desired by the Indians in other cases.

Surveyors.

The surveyors in the service of the Department in British Columbia were employed in running the boundaries of the reserves allotted to the Indians as follows:—

Mr. A. H. Green, who is attached to the Commissioner's staff, defined the allotments made in New Caledonia District and elsewhere by the Commissioner.

Mr. F. A. Devereux worked, up to July, on the North-west Coast opposite the Queen Charlotte Islands, in surveying the reserves allotted to the Kitlathla and Kitasor Indians. During the remainder of the season he surveyed those on the West coast of Vancouver Island.

Mr. E. M. Skinner surveyed the remainder of the reserves allotted on the West Coast of Vancouver Island.

The following statements regarding each branch of the Department show approximately the amount of work which has been done at Headquarters during the year; although there has been, of course, a considerable quantity of additional work, of which no record has been or could be correctly kept:—

ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

The amount at the credit of the numerous Trust Fund Accounts on the 30th June, 1892, aggregated in principal and interest \$3,582,534.86; being an increase of

\$67,301.19 over the sum at the credit of the same accounts on the 30th June, 1891. The expenditure from these funds during the last fiscal year amounted to \$323,107.18, being \$37,616.19 more 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...	\$773,653 37
British Columbia.....	90,021 79
Nova Scotia.....	6,099 07
New Brunswick.....	6,060 43
Prince Edward Island.....	1,957 58

The pay-cheques prepared and issued during the year numbered 13,038, being 544 more than were issued in 1891; the number of files acted on was 13,000.

The number of certificates for credit issued by the branch was 80, and the number of statements prepared for the Auditor General was 96. Statement C, and the subsidiary statements following, show the revenue placed to the credit of and the expenditure charged against the various accounts of the Indian Trust Fund; similar information with respect to the parliamentary appropriations can be obtained from statements B 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The statements 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 22,816 acres, and the amount for which they were sold was \$45,185.29.

There still remain unsold 460,244 acres of surrendered lands.

From old and new sales of land and timber there was realized \$65,684.37, and from leased lands \$21,119.83.

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 \$192,416.44.

The quantity of land sold, as well as the area remaining unsold in each township are described in Statement 1 attached to this report.

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

Agents' returns examined and entered.....	578
New sales entered.....	301
Sales cancelled.....	102
Number of timber licenses issued.....	17
Number of timber licenses renewed.....	39
Leases prepared and entered.....	35
Payments entered.....	1,178
Notices to purchasers in arrears.....	1,445
Assignments examined and entered.....	282
Assignments registered.....	191
Descriptions prepared for patents.....	310
Patents engrossed, registered and despatched.....	311
Patents cancelled.....	5
Location tickets prepared and entered.....	31
Files dealt with.....	3,953

STATISTICAL, SUPPLY AND SCHOOL BRANCH.

Files dealt with, many of them entailing reports and other work.....	2,650
Quarterly school returns examined.....	1,004
Requisitions for teachers' salaries, being 59 over those received in 1891, checked and scheduled for payment.	985
Blankets forwarded to Indian Agents for Ontario and Quebec.....	898
Requisitions on Queen's Printer and Stationery Department for printing, stationery and school material.....	664
Acknowledgments of above supplies.....	664

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 (B) 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 work in this branch extending from 1st December, 1892, to 1st December, 1893 under the head of Engineering, comprises the following:—

Drawing of plans and specifications of bridges, wharves, roads, drains, culverts, &c., &c., and the examination of similar work prepared by engineers in the employ of contractors and others, and sent to the Department with tenders for work to be done on Indian reserves.

Under the head of Architecture the following are included: the preparation of designs, plans, sections, detailed drawings and specifications of buildings for schools, for Indian Council houses, for residences, and offices for agents, and for farm and other employees, also for storehouses, barns, blacksmiths' shops, roothouses, &c., and the examination of similar work when prepared by others and sent to the department.

Under the head of Surveying the work consists of compiling, drawing and copying plans, reducing or enlarging the same as required; the examination of returns of surveys, also the preparation of instructions for surveys, and giving descriptions of lands, computing areas, &c.

Under the head of Accounts is embraced the examination, checking, &c., of accounts for work done in any of the above lines.

Under the heading Miscellaneous are embraced the examinations of contracts, reports, estimates and calculations in connection with tenders sent in, &c., &c.

Engineering.

Plans and Tracings.....	6
Reports.....	79
Examinations.....	177
Specifications.....	2
Estimates, &c.....	14

Architecture.

Estimates and Specifications.....	46
Drawings.. .. .	36
Reports.....	93
Examinations.....	154

Surveying.

Maps and Drawings.....	10
Tracings and Sketchings.....	181
Reports	255
Examinations.....	1,464
Instructions.....	3
Copies of Field Notes, &c.....	14

Accounts.

Statements.....	3
Reports	10
Examinations	6

Miscellaneous.

Calculations, entries, and plottings.....	135
Contracts	4
Descriptions	23
Reports.....	56
Examinations.....	72

Two of the officers of this branch were for some time engaged in outside work for this Department.

CORRESPONDENCE BRANCH.

The number of letters, drafted, transcribed and entered during the past year was 17,993, covering 22,206 folios, being an apparent decrease compared with the previous year of 772 letters, covering 1,167 folios. This decrease is due to the fact that a large number of letters enclosing cheques which last year were copied in the Letter Books are not now entered therein.

In addition to this official correspondence there is a large volume of work done by my stenographic staff in the way of semi-official correspondence, reports to the Superintendent General and to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, of which it is impossible to give an accurate idea.

REGISTRY BRANCH.

The number of letters received during the past year was 22,797, being an increase of 1,874 over the number received and registered in 1891.

The usual tabular statement showing the number of Indians resident on the various reserves in the Dominion, their property, the crops raised by them in the season of 1891, and the value derived from the other industries engaged in by them, will be found herewith attached as a special appendix.

Reports from the numerous officers connected with the outside service of the Department, as well as from the principals of the various industrial schools are likewise placed herewith; also the usual statements in tabular form, respecting schools of all classes, the population of the various bands of Indians, the agricultural operations of the Indians in the North-west Territories, and other interesting *data* in connection with those Indians; likewise statements showing though, as previously, stated, in a different manner than has been hitherto done, the revenue and expenditure in connection with each account kept by this Department.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

SPECIAL

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.	Wagons and carts.	Fanning mills.	Threshing machines.	Other imple-ments.	Cows.	Bulls.
			Acres.	Acres.								
<i>Ontario.</i>												
Grand River Superintendency—												
Six Nations	3474	631	435	30133	200	390	364	791	171	9	524	785
Mississaguas, N.C.	253	100	98	3800	200	92	70	180	45	1	130	180
Walpole Island Agency ..	852	212	127	2826 $\frac{3}{4}$	59	89	51	85	23	2	62	220
Western Superintendency—												
1st Division	513	135	77	2318	132	94	75	137	40	2	84	111
2nd do	1303	289	113	8410		152	121	146	66	4	147	173
3rd do	304	75	55	1250	29	50	33	58	14		85	73
Northern Superintendency—												
1st Division	3603	893	1125	7414	105	295	253	161	48	10	1950	271
2nd do	841	189	78	1477	55	27	28	10	2			123
3rd do	1128	210	86	2365	270	70	44	15	4	1	1	101
4th do	1732	460	23	408	3	11	9	3	1	1	94	29
Golden Lake Agency	87	27	20	57	12	5	4	3	1			8
Tyendinaga do	1120	191	185	8006		100	100	60	60	2	130	160
Lake Simcoe do	124	32	14	345		13	11	7	6	1	15	16
Cape Croker do	396	106	94	1216	10	84	49	92	14		1075	42
Saugeen do	379	82	73	710	19	40	28	70	20	1	30	54
Alnwick do	243	67	37	2470	5	25	22	29	11		51	20
Mud and Rice Lake Agency	245	60	25	868	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	9	16	2	1	13	23
Rama Agency, 1891	226	75	25	795	4	13	12	12	5		70	20
Penetanguishene Agency, 1891	357	33	21	598	23	13	10	12	2	1	145	39
Scougog Agency	38	14	11	300	6	10	5	9	4		30	4
Totals	17218	3881	2658	75760 $\frac{3}{4}$	1134 $\frac{1}{2}$	1589	1298	1896	539	36	4636	2452
<i>Quebec.</i>												
Caughnawaga Agency	1798	417	375	4300	50	238	178	370	20	16	175	225
St. Régis do	1218	162	116	2464	49	77	59	65	6	10	67	266
Viger do	121	24	2			1	1	1			5	2
St. Francis do	378	80	33	166		3	3	10				33
Lake St. John do	399	75	30	130	12	16	14	16		1	2	40
Maria do	94	21	13	100	3	5	4	9			1	12
Restigouche do	471	99	49	665	10	43	14	25	5		16	44
River Desert do	455	75	35	735	10	19	16	20	2		146	37
Jeune Lorette do	301	66	6	156		4	3	10				15
North Shore, River St. Lawrence Superintendency, 1891	1302	147	9	24		2	2	7			5	6
Bécancour Agency	62	9	4	75		2	1	1			20	3
Témiscamingue Agency	136	49	33	130	4	8	6	2	2		160	12
Totals	6735	1224	705	8945	138	418	301	536	35	27	597	695

APPENDIX "B."

PROPERTY.					GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.									FISH, FURS AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.
Oxen.	Young stock.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Wheat.	Oats.	Pease.	Barley.	Other grains.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Other roots.	Hay.	Value.
					Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.	\$ cts.
108	983	963	232	2739	42312	41239	20120	4609	48841	28907			2280	9,500 00
6	560	200	130	200	6000	20000	2550	6400	1000	1000			200	1,500 00
36	378	418	129	472	4836	2468	265		13222	7448			848	3,029 05
1	111	197	23	171	5094	11347	724	826	4069	4747			369	3,120 00
5	294	269	12	400	8045	19136	1085	323	12638	8200			6360	400 00
2	141	104	20	185	3210	2056	1139		5441	2602			187	
279	254	620	72	1171	2618	4033	4244		2297	26199			814	37,460 00
45	148	46	20	75	55	753	50		222	5419			165	10,418 00
60	128	121	19	130		2060	405			7490			730	15,250 00
19	37	150	26							5300			161	51,050 00
2	9	13	5	17	75	160	10		86	295			8	915 00
2	150	150	200	200	3000	20000	6000	14000	2050	3500			300	200 00
	20	33	12	60	800	950	310			250			25	3,125 00
4	240	95	65	310	700	550	1200		525	3500			20	2,775 00
	105	110	6	155	500	2000	700		400	3000			200	7,650 00
	24	48		63	1484	4185	2305	1110	476	1955	1435	79	100	6,472 00
3	36	24		41	2453	3335	1105	300	294	1840	1007		21	10,365 00
	30	17		58	600	1800	400	200	130	2800			180	3,300 00
38	54	36		106	268	563	372		451	2793			83	681 00
	10	12		20	850	1550	250	690	345	275			15	2,450 00
610	3712	3626	971	6573	82898	138185	43234	28458	92487	117520	2442	79	13066	174,660 05
35	215	210	75	160	350	18500	1100	1600	1200				1100	25,000 00
	105	242		183	2593	8384	1091	430	3281	5870			791	9,250 00
1	1	1	2	2										2,160 00
		9		5		140			60	1800			2400	20,000 00
8	25	21	30	41		486	196	20	196	800			68	6,970 00
4	7	11	5	19		250	5	15	100	1450			20	567 00
27	48	33	26	81		3370	42	2	545	3873			174½	1,800 00
	56	21	25	20	110	1265	185		50	3560		29½	305	15,450 00
1	4	8		16		300	35		25	2000			40	22,650 00
2	5	6		6						140			12	43,600 00
1	3			5		227	65			380			30	687 00
2	16	6	9	3	60	84	36			940			45	3,040 00
81	485	568	172	541	3113	33006	2755	2067	5550	20813		29½	4985½	151,174 00

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.	Wagons and carts.	Fanning mills.	Threshing machines.	Other imple-ments.	Cows.	Bulls.
<i>New Brunswick.</i>													
North-Eastern Superintendency...	823	198	71	375	.....	22	29	10	2	.....	2	43	.....
South-Western Superintendency— 1st Division	456	70	13	181	.....	10	11	14	1	.....	160	10	.....
2nd do	232	40	15	267	5	9	11	8	.....	95	10	.....
Totals	1511	308	99	823	5	41	51	32	3	...	257	63	.....
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>													
Annapolis.....	69	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Shelburne.....	56	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Digby.....	159	46	5	250	7	1	1	2	.....	318	2	.....
Yarmouth.....	87	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
King's.....	70	11	1	2	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	
Queen's and Lunenburg.....	162	52	13	250	5	9	5	7	.....	18	13	.....
Halifax.....	121	32	6	35	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Hants.....	187	17	9	275	.....	3	1	4	.....	.....	6	.....
Colchester.....	100	26	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland.....	94	16	3	25	1	.....	.....	2	.....	12	1	.....
Pictou.....	186	43	2	32	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Antigonish and Guysboro'.....	168	53	7	325	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	
Richmond.....	176	24	10	140	8	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	10	
Inverness.....	141	23	9	115	7	4	4	6	.....	.....	5	13	
Victoria (1891).....	140	28	9	83	5	1	1	.....	.....	59	32	.....
Cape Breton County.....	235	17	14	1000	.....	5	4	5	.....	.....	.....	20	
Totals	2151	415	89	2541	41 $\frac{1}{4}$	27	19	30	.....	.....	419	106	.....
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>													
Superintendency	312	55	20	220	16	9	12	6	.....	.....	75	12	.....
<i>British Columbia.</i>													
Cowichan Agency.....	2044	577	298	2276	121	117	66	177	1	6	3	341	.....
West Coast do	2872	364	.....	12	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Kwawkwelth do	1678	173	2	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Lower Fraser Agency.....	4278	1189	291	3693	781	103	61	62	2	1	1448	478	.....
William's Lake do	1813	402	174	1237	70	50	31	18	9	1	563	615	.....
Kamloops do	2327	428	150	930 $\frac{1}{2}$	102	49	40	20	6	6	1529	292	.....
Okanagan do	852	179	112	1469	85	100	39	27	15	10	749	1030	.....
Kootenay do	638	148	21	199	19	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	218	.....
North-west Coast Agency.....	4049	843	15	106	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	.....	.....
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency.....	2612	443	3	110	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Totals	28163	4746	1066	10042 $\frac{3}{4}$	1255	420	237	314	33	24	4742	2986	.....

"B"—Continued.

PROPERTY.					GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.									FISH, FURS AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.
Oxen.	Young stock.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Wheat.	Oats.	Pease.	Barley.	Other grains.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Other roots.	Hay.	Value.
					Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.	\$ cts.
12	57	19	48	78	70	1770			211	4240			114½	2,600 00
1	27	13		14		795	48		390	1070		54	30	9,900 00
4	26	9		54		510			500	1500		5	25	11,425 00
17	110	41	48	146	70	3075	48		1101	6810		59	219½	23,925 00
														450 00
				1										345 00
	4	1	9	4	90	90			10	650			60	8,172 00
				2										
	3	1		2		25	2		20	300			2	600 00
15	9	6	12	13		50	64	30	38	183			157	134 00
	2	1		1						1221			10	90 00
2	6	3				350		8		300			50	
						30				200				600 00
		1		1									3	1,025 00
					63					294			3	170 00
2	2		4	1		75				440			70	3,150 00
3	15	2												981 00
	22	4		10		105	7	20	24	583			130	1,980 00
4	22	1	16	22		200	7	20	35	600			75	160 00
10	30	4	30			50		25		1000			750	1,310 00
36	115	24	71	57	153	975	80	103	127	5771			1310	19,167 00
8	16	20	10	2	309	1125			8	2836			30	6,358 00
128	630	400	857	185	500	9400	400			5500			750	
2	6	16	40	30						1500			10	76,000 00
1	2	1		6										6,750 00
94	517	986	253	2399	3222	11456	7591	2436	2853	21785			3423	76,300 00
	246	3151		1380	10692	3050	1050	1150		6571			620	30,150 00
	347	2202		279	1908	3020	767	184	523	19180		156	539	70,618 00
4	415	3716		458	8460	4255	1460		963	13679		753	727	23,970 00
	20	1593			110	2245	155			1200			67	1,500 00
	19	30								4279	100	*9½ tns	22	291,240 00
	6	32												93,100 00
229	2208	12127	1150	4737	24892	33426	11423	3770	4339	73685	108	2521	6153	669,628 00

* Vegetables.

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.	Harrows.	Wagons 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..	507	38	17	382	24	17	10	33	2	164	19	...	
A. M. Muckle do ..	1883	422	295	760	7	69	90	134	5	1248	333	...	
H. Martineau, Treaties 1, 2 and 4.	957	356	180	175	50	28	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	84	...	13	282	...	
R. J. N. Pither, Treaty No. 3..	1089	119	30	95	...	12	7	...	...	660	42	12
F. C. Cornish do 3..	882	186	39	40	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	258	25	9
John McIntyre do 3..	900	334	23	95	...	15	15	...	...	680	17	10
Touchwood Hills Agcy. do 4..	866	196	75	715 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	73	20	59	...	1690	229	5	
Muscowpetung's do do 4..	715	259	92	855	137	88	44	95	4	583	113	4	
Birtle Agency do do 4..	948	115	84	2200	180	94	59	122	7	2437	173	6	
Fort Pelly Agency do do 4..	650	60	51	241	84	36	22	51	3	443	186	9	
File Hills do do 4..	283	48	52	274	98	45	18	28	2	662	183	6	
Assiniboine Res. Agcy. do do 4..	190	144	38	394	24	31	8	17	...	44	25	1	
Crooked Lakes do do 4..	612	123	88	1490	25	88	38	34	3	923	177	3	
Moose Mountain do do 4..	214	97	43	386	15	29	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	1	645	48	2	
A. Mackay, agent do do 5..	2129	642	147	204	21	50	66	...	...	1477	121	12
Joseph Reader, agent do do 5..	1041	257	76	63	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	30	...	...	830	94	...
Saddle Lake Agency do do 6..	709	137	96	598	64	49	37	30	4	915	152	5	
Peace Hills do do 6..	531	56	41	721	221	78	36	59	1	1696	99	...	
Battleford do do 6..	888	320	154	1615 $\frac{1}{2}$	275 $\frac{1}{2}$	119	61	45	5	1027	271	6	
Onion Lake do do 6..	612	123	76	619	25	39	17	24	1	1048	166	4	
Duck Lake do do 6..	622	116	92	1219	116	53	28	38	5	1080	205	18	
Edmonton do do 6..	682	198	111	780	47	43	27	32	3	184	66	6	
Carlton do do 6..	1234	113	94	816	101	61	50	52	1	1150	196	6	
Sarcee do do 7..	654	378	48	136	18	9	8	9	...	438	105	1	
Blood do do 7..	1701	225	14	361 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	12	16	2	1718	...	...
Blackfoot do do 7..	1472	472	4	477 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	20	13	...	1199	...	...
Peigan do do 7..	881	92	23	214	28	29	6	25	1	238	119	4	
Totals	23852	5626	2083	15927 $\frac{1}{2}$	1782 $\frac{1}{2}$	1269	783 $\frac{1}{2}$	1023	50	2	23450	3446	129

"B"—Concluded.

PROPERTY.					GRAIN AND OTHER ROOTS HARVESTED.									FISH, FURS AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.	
Oxen.	Young stock.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Barley.	Other grains.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Other roots.	Hay.	Value	
					Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.	\$	
22	44	80			4400			300		750			120	23,925 00	
250	445	97		123	1320	1800	15	1714	410	14450			3960	25,500 00	
145	431	146	8	15	10	110	6	55	22	5635	24	56	1027	8,395 00	
33	29								63	3770				173	11,160 00
20	26	24			8			20	284	2730				192	12,033 00
8	18					20				3146	10	11		82	18,913 00
94	382	173		2	5450	1027		1357		2240	1029			1335	5,235 00
166	176	323			9368	1510			65	2952	2334			1320	15,849 00
182	254	259	85	8	10737	2569		1525	387	6357	797	176½		1177	21,704 01
72	356	86		2	50	90		617		1013				1200	8,084 01
63	313	107	26		3071	558			167	2700	640	25		1030	1,934 50
36	48	57	90	16	1870	230				1394	2854	555		320	1,036 75
109	347	180	22	34	11981	1915	72	30	197	3065	655	238		959	7,095 79
42	81	31			1388	150				776	1675			475	2,249 00
57	140				62					906				700	36,750 00
26	98	10		4						2735				169½	37,038 42
80	339	194			570	267		2156		2968	381	12		1238	7,053 00
69	250	240			1977	832		2256		1780				655	6,000 00
253	532	140	166	1	7016	1773	24	330		3502	1425	98		1885	5,626 99
117	251	99	29	41	186			2407		2930	1070			1000	7,800 00
131	374	127		2	3906	1294	35	897		2146	920	134		1305	2,997 00
59	145	169		52	2550	3088		5265		4240	953			775	4,580 00
144	318	99	28	7	4485	788		2083		2071	1070	160		1315	4,510 04
	262	450	62							673				162	5,077 00
13		1681				2543				1813				98	1,200 00
		1638				136				3485	30	8		159	
141	121	655				1420				1920				160	2,320 63
2332	5780	7065	516	307	70305	22120	152	21012	1595	82197	15867	1473½	23041½	264,567 14	

fatal cases occurred. Malarial diseases form a large percentage of sickness on the reserve, owing principally to the want of wells and proper drainage. The habit of drinking water from creeks has caused diarrhoea and dysentery.

The physical development of the people is high, their average weight, particularly among the females, is much greater than that of their white neighbours, and, though contrary to the prevailing opinion, I do not believe they are more prone to consumption than the latter.

The population of the reserve increased thirty-four during the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. D. CAMERON,

Visiting Superintendent.

WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,

WALLACEBURGH, ONT., 31st August, 1892.

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, 1892.

Owing to the continuance of wet weather through the seeding and planting time last spring, there was not as much sown as would have been had the weather been more favourable; but, notwithstanding this, there will be a fair crop on the island this year, not nearly so much as last year, but the people will be able to get along very well. The wheat crop (fall wheat) is very good, which will give the most of them their bread, and that is one great point.

If the frost keeps off as long as usual there will be quite a crop of corn, though it was all planted after the rain in the spring, and of course late.

Potatoes and roots generally will not be very good from the late planting and the dry weather which followed.

I am glad to be able to report that the people of Walpole Island are nearly all in the best of health. No diseases among them; in this respect they are better than they ever were. I have just finished taking the census for this year, and have visited every house within the last three weeks and only found two persons confined to bed with sickness. I found the houses and grounds adjacent, for the most part, clean and well kept, in this respect there is much improvement manifest.

In my report for 1891 I was able to report a substantial increase in the population, and am able to report now a continuance of the same in a much more marked degree, the Chippewas having increased nine and the Pottawattamies fifteen since taking the census for 1891.

The schools have been regularly kept during the year with a fair attendance of scholars. The teachers are all Walpole Island born and are giving good satisfaction.

Services are held regularly in the churches every Sunday, and the report of last year as regards morals and drinking habits will apply equally to this year, there being very little to complain of in respect to either.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. McKELVEY,

Indian Agent,



WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—1ST DIVISION,
SARNIA, ONT., 2nd September, 1892.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1892.

I am able to report some progress in farming operations, as the most of the Indians now depend entirely on farming for a living and consequently have given that industry greater attention than formerly. The crops last year were good, but this year they are pretty light, as it was almost impossible to get the seeding done in time; it rained almost continuously through April and May; but they had a much larger acreage sown this year which will in part make up for the short crops.

Two very good brick houses have been built this season on the Sarnia Reserve. Chief Wilson Jacobs and James Manass, sen., are each putting up a brick dwelling on the banks of the St. Clair River.

The Indians held their first agricultural fair last fall, and it was very successful, especially in grain and roots.

The school on the Sarnia Reserve is very well attended and good progress is the result. The school on Kettle Point Reserve has not been so well attended; and the attendance at the school on Au Sable Reserve has been small on account of the Pottawattamies who usually inhabited that reserve and attend the school, having moved off to Kansas last winter, but they have returned this summer.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. ENGLISH,
Indian Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—2ND DIVISION,
STRATHROY, ONT., 31st August, 1892.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and tabular statement showing the condition and progress of the three Indian bands within my agency, for the year ended 30th June, 1892.

Oneidas of the Thames.

This band lives within the township of Delaware, in the county of Middlesex, and is largely composed of a quiet, industrious people. They have three schools on their reserve, one of which is under the care of the Church of England and taught by a white female teacher. Two are under the care of the Canadian Methodist Society, one of which is taught by an Indian female teacher and the other by a white. The Church of England and the Canadian Methodist Society have each a mission, and appear to be doing good work.

The Chippewas of the Thames.

This band lives in the township of Caradoc, within the county of Middlesex. A large number of them are intelligent and well conducted. They have three schools under their jurisdiction; two are taught by Indian teachers and one by a white.

The Church of England and Canadian Methodist Society each have a mission, which are influencing the Indians for good.

The Munceys of the Thames.

This band lives upon the same reserve as the Chippewas of the Thames and is fairly prosperous.

They have a school of their own, taught by a white female teacher and under the care of the Church of England.

The usual distribution of blankets to the sick, aged and infirm Indians on the Caradoc Reserve, has been made.

Upon the western portion of the reserve, there are living four families of Pottawattamies who are located for land, but claim no interest of any money for distribution to the other Indians. They are a very quiet and inoffensive people, and use the land upon which they live to good purpose.

In reporting generally on the Indians in my agency, I beg to state that their general health during the year was good, there being no contagious disease among them. All the schools have been kept open during the year. The roads and bridges are kept in a much better state of repair than formerly.

Divine service has been regularly held in the several churches (of which there are nine); a very respectable percentage of Indians are church members.

Before closing, I am happy to state that the Mount Elgin Industrial Farm and School, under the able management of the Rev. W. W. Shepherd, are in a very satisfactory condition.

The number of Indians in each band is as follows:—

Oneidas of the Thames	726
(An increase of two since last census.)	
Chippewas of the Thames	442
(An increase of six since last census.)	
Munceys of the Thames	135
(An increase of six since last census.)	

In addition to the above there are:

Pottawattamies	12
Total	<u>1,315</u>

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., 29th August, 1892.

The Honourable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and tabular statement giving statistics of the condition and progress made by the Indians of the Moravian Band of the Thames for the year ended 30th June, 1892.

The population of the band is three hundred and four, an increase of one since last report. It may be interesting to state that in 1879 the population of the band was only two hundred and seventy-two, showing that they have increased since that time by thirty-two.

The crops were nearly all good, the quality of the wheat, oats and corn being first-class, owing to better cultivation of the land and rotation of crops, there is not near so much wheat sown year after year on the same field as there used to be.

There is great improvement in the farm stock; there is a large number of good horses and well-bred cattle now on the reserve.

Two good substantial frame houses and a number of log stables have been erected since my last report.

The reserve is supplied with two schools with first-class school-houses and grounds, and the teachers are capable and take an interest in trying to bring the pupils forward in their studies.

Three different churches attend to the spiritual welfare of the Indians in a satisfactory manner.

In my last report I stated that the health of the Indians was not good, that consumption was increasing among them; but I am pleased to report now that there is not at the present time a single case of the disease on the reserve, strict sanitary measures were taken and carried out with beneficial results.

The roads and bridges are nearly all good and are being made better every year.

One or two large drains to carry the water not only from the reserve but also as an outlet to drains from the adjoining township are under consideration.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN BEATTIE,

Indian Agent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY, ONTARIO—1ST DIVISION,
INDIAN OFFICE, MANITOWANING, 31st August, 1892.

The Honourable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my report and tabular statement showing the condition of the Indian bands within this superintendency for the year ended 30th June, 1892.

The Ojibways of Lake Huron.

Thessalon River Indians.—There is not much to remark in the condition of this band, which is very similar to last year. The census shows a decrease of five, caused by two families (who have been living in the United States) having been removed from the pay list. These Indians are mostly fishermen, their agricultural operations being on a small scale. They earn money by loading vessels and working at saw-mills. Their school is fairly attended.

The Magnettawan Band has decreased two in number; they live for the most part at West Bay, Manitoulin Island, are good farmers, and earn money by loading vessels with lumber, for which work they receive one dollar and seventy-five cents per day. They have good farms and are prosperous. Their children attend school at West Bay.

The census of the Spanish River Band shows a decrease of two. The portion of this band who live on the unceded part of Manitoulin Island are farmers and fishermen and are prosperous; those living on the Spanish River Indian Reserve are also fairly well-to-do, but as much cannot be said for those living at Pogumasing and Biscotasing. Fur having become very scarce and hard to get, the Indians maintain themselves entirely by hunting in winter and canoeing in summer.

The White Fish Lake Band is another hunting band. They feel the scarcity of game very much. Their chief, who is an intelligent Indian, was anxious for information as to the provisions of the new Ontario Game Law, and fears that its operation will be injurious to the band. These Indians get work from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which helps them considerably, although the work is not exactly to their liking. They have two schools. The census shows an increase of two.

The Ojibways of Mississauga River is another hunting band; very little farming being done. They are numerically the same as last year, and have a school on their reserve.

The Point Grondine Band are only fifty in number, the same as last year. They have very comfortable and well-built dwelling-houses on their reserve; are intelligent and well-to-do. Their farming is on a small scale. A lot of money is earned by them by picking berries and fishing. They are prosperous.

The census of the Serpent River Band shows an increase of two. These Indians are mostly hunters, but some of them work in the saw-mills, of which there is one near their reserve. They have a school under the auspices of the Catholic Church.

The French River Band has decreased three during the year. They are farmers, have land on the Sheguiandah Indian Reserve, are prosperous and contented. Their school is under the auspices of the Church of England, and they have also a handsome church.

The White Fish River Band numbers seventy-nine, the same as last year. They are enterprising and progressive. They have good and productive gardens, also a church and school-house. Over one million feet of saw logs were taken out by them last season, and they will probably do as much the coming season.

The Tahgwiwinini Band are good farmers and fishermen. They live mostly on the unceded part of Manitoulin Island. The census shows a decrease of one. This band is very prosperous.

The Manitoulin Island Indians Unceded.

This band numbers one thousand and ninety-two, an increase of thirteen, there having been sixty-eight births, fifty-four deaths, two increases by immigration and three decreases by emigration. They are prosperous. Many of their dwelling-houses are creditable structures. There is a temperance society at Wikwemikong, with a membership of about one hundred, which does much good. These Indians farm, fish, get out timber, and are exceedingly prosperous. There are five schools on the reserve, which have a large attendance.

The Ojibways and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.

The Cockburn Island Band numbers thirty-seven, an increase of one. They are farmers and fishermen, and are fairly prosperous.

The Sheseguaning Band numbers one hundred and sixty-nine, an increase of four. They have a school, are good farmers and fishermen and are industrious workers. They have recently completed the erection of a fine church at their village.

The West Bay Band numbers two hundred and fifty, an increase of three. They are good farmers and have excellent land in their reserve, on which good crops are raised. They are a well-ordered and progressive band.

The Sucker Creek Indians number one hundred and ten, the same as last year; their farming has been successful and they are prosperous. They have a school which is fairly well attended; the school and church are under the auspices of the Church of England.

The South Bay Band numbers seventy-four: they are fishermen and farmers. The church and school at their village are under the auspices of the Roman Catholics.

The Sheguiandah Band numbers one hundred and fifty-three, an increase of one; they farm successfully and are prosperous and contented. Their church and school are under the auspices of the Church of England.

The Sucker Lake Band numbers twenty-one, the same as last year. They occupy a small reserve near Manitowaning and are farmers.

The Obidgewong Band numbers twenty-two, a decrease of two. They are all Pagans. They farm successfully and are yearly increasing their clearings.

Sixteen schools have been in operation during the year, the progress of the pupils on the whole may be considered satisfactory; if a more regular attendance could be obtained better results would be secured. It is to be hoped that this will be reached in the near future.

The health of the Indians generally has been fair. There was an outbreak of diphtheria at the Wikwemikong Girls' School in February last: prompt measures were taken to isolate the building, the spread of the disease was stopped; those attacked received medical treatment and all speedily recovered.

The crops last year have been fair, except hay which was almost a failure. The season commenced with a protracted period of drought during which the seed sown did not germinate; in July abundant rains fell, too late, however, to save the hay-crop. The yield of potatoes was much in excess of the average, and that of the grain fair. At the time of writing this report the prospects of an abundant harvest are good.

The distribution of annuity and interest money to the Indians of this superintendency during the year amounted to eleven thousand two hundred and sixty-two dollars and twenty-one cents.

The past year has been one of considerable material prosperity.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. C. PHIPPS,

Superintendent.

PARRY SOUND, ONT., 27th August, 1892.

The Honourable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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

Parry Island Band.

This band may be represented as being in such a fairly satisfactory condition that it is rather difficult to find anything sufficiently noteworthy to report. If the deaths of several infants and one adult are excepted, nothing of a nature much to be regretted has occurred. In two cases only was there any need to render relief from the funds of the band to any sick.

The crops were satisfactory last year and promise to be even more abundant this season. These circumstances combined with a large demand for labour at neighbouring lumber mills, place this band in a very comfortable position. The road improvements on the island are yearly receiving more attention and fair roads now exist where formerly only trails were trodden.

The two schools in operation are doing average work. The great drawback to educational success is the irregularity in the attendance of the pupils. Regulations however have been passed and approved inflicting fines for irregularity or non-attendance of children of school age. The time for collecting these fines has not yet arrived. It is hoped and expected that after the first imposition of these penalties the school attendance will improve.

Shawanaga Band.

As usual this band shows probably less progress than any other tribe in this superintendency. Nevertheless, they seem happy and contented. During the year

they report having caught at least one hundred and twenty-four barrels of fish, and fur to the value of \$450, and to have raised upwards of one thousand two hundred bushels of produce from the soil.

Several of the younger men seem inclined to devote their attention to deep lake fishing. Though such occupation is not to be compared with agriculture as a means of promoting comfort and well-being, still it is much to be preferred to that of hunting. It is hoped that many who refuse to be farmers will become fishermen.

The school shows marked progress. A new white teacher took charge last October, and the reading, the spelling by dictation and the arithmetic have improved. While, however, the pupils read well and also write well to dictation, there is a great suspicion in my mind that they know little of the meaning of what they read or write. How to remedy such defect in this and other Indian schools is a matter that is continually kept before the teachers, and I hope to be able next year to report material improvement in this respect.

Henvey Inlet Band.

I found this band plunged in the gloom and sorrow of bereavement. A whole family, consisting of six souls, had during a hurricane squall three days before perished in the angry waters of the Georgian Bay, and at the time of my visit none but the little body of the baby swathed to its Indian cradle, had been recovered. The band mustered impatiently for census purposes, hurriedly received their annuity money and then hastened away to bury the found dead and search further for those still unfound. There was therefore little chance of my having with the chiefs and councillors that usual and friendly conversation which informs the superintendent of such a remote band as this as to their general condition and welfare.

I gathered, however, that the past year had been uneventful, that neither decided prosperity nor heavy adversity had fallen to their lot, and that, except in the matter of the accident that had just befallen them, all had been well with them.

The school which I had visited in early spring showed gratifying signs of improvement, though there is still abundant room for further progress. The attendance had increased, and what seemed to me of almost more importance, the pupils were more alive to and familiar with school work and ways than formerly.

Nipissing Band.

This band whose reserve is situated on the northern shores of Lake Nipissing, are in the enjoyment of a satisfactory amount of prosperity. Their reserve is rapidly increasing in value, and they have been approached with the view of surrendering a considerable part of it at a price of about \$2.50 per acre. At the present, however, they refuse to entertain any such proposal even for a moment, and they were much gratified when I assured them that till they freely surrendered it for sale not one square foot could be taken from them for any purpose whatever, save that of some such public work as a railway.

Several of the band are devoting themselves largely to agriculture, and one man last year cut ten tons of timothy hay, and raised upwards of two hundred bushels of other farm produce. A large proportion, however, hunt and trap, and act as guides, and as fourteen of them reported to me that they had caught upwards of \$2,000 worth of fur, their success must, I suppose, have been satisfactory.

The only annoyance that has for years troubled this band, namely, the unfenced state of the Canadian Pacific Railway track, while it runs through their reserve, is being rapidly removed; and I was glad to find the eastern ten miles well fenced, and to be informed that the same work on the western side was being pushed forward with satisfactory speed.

The school in operation on this reserve is not accomplishing the work it ought to do in consequence of the migratory habits of many members of the band. The number of pupils on the roll is much too small. Those few families who reside

permanently near the school-house do send their children with fair regularity, so that last year with a roll of twelve there was an average daily attendance of eight and a half, but, unfortunately, too many do not send their children at all.

Dokis Band.

For some reason with which I am at present unacquainted, this band failed to meet me at the time and place appointed. I am, consequently, unable to make any extended report concerning them. From inquiries made from their near neighbours, the Nipissings, I gathered that they were in their usual satisfactory condition.

Temogamingue Band.

In this as in every other band in this superintendency there is a slight decrease in the census list this year. Why this should be so, generally, it is impossible to say, as all my Indians seem comfortable and in average circumstances. In this particular band the decrease is caused by some disease having carried off three members of one family in January last, while otherwise, births and deaths balanced each other.

In this, as in most of the bands, I introduced the subject of vaccination and as soon as I had succeeded in inducing one or two to submit their children to the operation, I found that it suddenly became fashionable. I need not say that I took advantage of the fashion and vaccinated twenty-one children, some of whom, however, were those of non-treaty Indians. While parents willingly forced their children to submit themselves to the operation they refused to submit themselves, and as this is usually the case it will be extremely difficult to carry out your instruction to vaccinate every Indian once in seven years.

The ability of this band to sustain themselves in comfort was put to a severe test during last winter when provisions ran short and some hardship resulted. Notwithstanding this they welcomed spring in fair condition, and at the time of my visit seemed as happy and contented as usual.

The principal men of the band again made inquiry as to the laying out of a reserve for them and expressed the hope that your department would not cease from your efforts till their whole band became settled all near each other, on land that their descendants could for ever call their own.

Gibson Band.

During the past year there has been a continuance of material prosperity in this band. With the exception of hay their crops were abundant last year, and this season they promise to be at least twenty-five per cent more than usual. Their live stock has increased in the proportion of two hundred and six to one hundred and eighty.

Unfortunately their social condition has not kept pace with that progress that can be measured by dollars and cents. A minority of the band began about six months ago to agitate for the introduction of the Indian Advancement Act and were met with opposition from the majority. Instead of conducting the agitation by peaceful methods and trusting to time to bring the majority to their views, there is reason to believe that the minority allowed their energy to take an erratic course which has much embittered the majority and I fear reduced the minority to a smaller number than it was a few months ago. I judge that the application of the Indian Advancement Act to this band would be beneficial, but I also judge that it would be prudent to allow the present social storm to expend its force before such application is made.

During the year four elderly persons and one child have died, and there have been five births. The considerable decrease in the census return is accounted for by a number of itinerant Okas having been placed prematurely on the census list of 1891. These and one family have left, hence the decrease.

The improvement in the school, which is under the control of the Methodist Missionary Society, is very manifest. With a school roll of eighteen there was, last quarter, an average daily attendance of about eight and a half.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. J. WALTON,
Indian Superintendent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—3RD DIVISION,

SAULT STE. MARIE, 8th September, 1892.

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, 1892, of the three bands under my charge.

Garden River Band.

The chief of this band, Pequetchenene, was elected last year and resides with his people on the reserve, which is situated twelve miles from here on the St. Mary's River. There has been a great deal of sickness, chiefly among the children, and the doctor has had to make a number of extra visits; there were ten deaths. The sanitary condition of the Indians has been satisfactory; the houses have a better appearance and the land is well fenced. The crops this year are good; corn is sown in small quantities and is looking well. The potato crop is excellent and the hay is better than it has been for years past. The members of the band still continue to earn their living by cutting pulp wood, which has become quite an industry, and working in the shanties getting out saw logs for the owner of the timber limits. The burning, last fall, of Messrs. Hollister & Co.'s mill kept many of the Indians out of employment this spring; some got work in other parts loading lumber, &c.

This band is composed of both Church of England and Roman Catholics, and both denominations have good churches on the reserve; they have two schools, both of which are being better attended than formerly.

Batchewana Band.

Chief Nubenagooching of this band is a life chief and resides with the greater number of this band at the bay, Garden River Reserve. The remainder of the Indians are scattered along the shore of Lake Superior to Agawa River, about ninety miles from here; these earn their living by fishing, hunting, canoe making and picking berries, large quantities of which are gathered along the shore and are mostly sold in the United States at good prices. The fishing has been better during the past year, but the fur catch was not good, the prices of which have greatly fallen. During my last visit up the lake I fed about forty Indians and gave them tobacco, pipes and blankets as is my usual custom. The Indians living at the bay work in the shanties and drives, but do not participate in the wood and timber cut on Garden River Reserve. The school has been fairly well attended. The band are mostly Roman Catholic with a very few Methodists.

Michipicoten and Big Head Band.

The chiefs of this band are Sanson Lagard and Gros Jambette; the former resides at Michipicoten River with fourteen families and the latter at Chapeau with about twelve families; the remaining members of the band are scattered inland and are paid by me through the officer of the Hudson Bay Co. at Michipicoten River.

The Indians live chiefly by hunting and fishing, they also fish for those holding licenses to do so, and cut and sell wood to the fishing tugs during the open season. There has been a great deal of sickness during the year and several deaths. The majority of the band are Roman Catholic, only about fifty being Methodists. Their reserve at Michipicoten River is about three hundred acres, on which they grow potatoes and other vegetables. Their houses are good and comfortable. They have a Roman Catholic church and a school-house which is not used at present.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. VAN ABBOTT,
Indian Lands Agent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—4TH DIVISION,

PORT ARTHUR, ONT., 25th August, 1892.

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 in my agency, for the year ended 30th June, 1892.

Fort William Band.

I am pleased to be able to report again this year a gradual increase in the prosperity of this band. Their crops are unusually good; they put in last spring about five hundred bushels of seed, principally potatoes, some oats, peas and garden seeds. Their hay crop will be greater than ever this year, on account of their having drained Whiskey Jack Lake, situated immediately back of their farm settlement; it about one mile long and surrounded with tamarack swamp. This has been for many years a hindrance to their extending their farms further back and it limits their cattle range for feeding. During July they cut a ditch from this lake, twenty-five hundred feet long, leading into a ravine which carries the water into the Kaministiquia River. This involved an excavation of three thousand five hundred and sixty-five cubic yards mostly through silt, mirey muskeg and some clay, and the ditch looks like a small canal. It lowered the water of the lake about six feet and dried up the surrounding swamp referred to, which now grows tall waving hay where before it was covered with water. They have already commenced extending their fences, and some are clearing land and enlarging their farms. This extensive work they could not have done without the assistance of the department. The levels were taken by an engineer and fifteen cents per cubic yard was paid for excavating.

The Indians are giving special attention to stock-raising and have now five horses, twenty-six milch cows, thirty head of young cattle and fifteen working oxen. To show their advancement in this line, it is only a few years ago since the department furnished them with two yoke of oxen to do the work connected with their garden patches, while now they have their own oxen to work their farms.

The most of them have abandoned the hunt; fur-bearing animals are becoming more scarce and this occupation does not pay as well as farming. Only a few indolent Indians hunt and fish and they only manage to get a very poor livelihood as compared with the more industrious farmer. In the winter season they get cordwood, cedar, telegraph poles and posts and square cedar off their reserve and from other lands. Each Indian gives two days' statute labour yearly, thereby keeping their roads, ditches and bridges in good order. The Indian boys' and girls' school is well attended and the orphanage is kept by the Sisters of St. Joseph in a most neat and orderly manner. The girls are taught needle and fancy work in addition to their ordinary studies; the pupils have good medical attendance. There has been a good

deal of sickness in the band, of whom a certain number have been vaccinated each year. Very few of these Indians now indulge in intoxicants; a few whites have been fined and imprisoned for giving liquor to them; their general prosperity and advancement is a proof of their temperate habits.

This band numbers three hundred and fifty-seven persons.

Red Rock Band.

This band has been improving their reserve for the past year in the way of clearing and building; they have good gardens and will have a fair crop of potatoes. Their reserve is situated on the Nipigon River, where tourists from different parts of America resort every summer; they employ the Indians and their canoes at high wages, this diverts their attention from their farms. Hunting is followed in the winter season, but each year the fur-bearing animals are decreasing in number and in a few years the Indians will be forced to turn their attention to agriculture. They get plenty of fish from Lake Helen, one mile from their reserve, in the summer season, and take trout and whitefish in the fall for their winter use.

It came to my knowledge that sportsmen engaging Indians as guides sometimes gave them liquor; this I put a stop to by giving them notice, through different agencies, that any one giving liquor to an Indian would be fined \$300 and receive six months' imprisonment. This has put a stop to the practise.

Their school is taught by a female teacher, and their church is well attended when the missionary priest visits them, about four times a year. I vaccinated a good many of them this year, and some who evaded the operation before came to me this year to be vaccinated having heard of two cases of small-pox in Port Arthur.

This band numbers two hundred and one persons, a decrease of two from last year.

Pays Plat Band.

This band only numbers fifty-two persons. They have comfortable log houses situated on the banks of the Pays Plat River. The Canadian Pacific Railway runs through their reserve; they are an industrious and well-to-do people. They have a good bull to plough their land and a few cows and young cattle; each year they improve a little. They complain of not being able to get fish as formerly on account of the depletion in Lake Superior by pound-net fishing.

They are very desirous of having a school and teacher; their chief is a man with a common English education, enterprising and industrious, and keeps a small trading store for the Hudson Bay Company.

Pic Band.

This band numbers two hundred and sixty, an increase of seven persons over last year. They have good crops of potatoes and some turnips; they have taken good care of their oxen which have done all the ploughing for the band. The Indians worked last winter and this summer getting out pulp spruce wood for the American market, this has enabled them to clothe their families and live more comfortably. They have had very little sickness; a number who were left widows, with young children, last year received assistance in the way of food during the winter from the department, and, if the rabbits are not plentiful this coming winter, they will require further assistance. In the summer season they can always manage to get fish in the inland lakes and game.

Long Lake Band.

This band lives entirely by the chase. The department furnished them with seed potatoes and turnip seed last year to give them a start and I furnished them with twenty bushels more this year, but the effort to induce them to cultivate has proved a failure. Their land is a cold clay and not suitable for agricultural purposes, but will grow hay. In the summer months the Indians are employed getting in supplies from Lake Superior up the Pic River; thence across the height of land into the Little Albany River; thence into and across Long Lake to the Long Lake House, making twenty-eight portages. The fur-bearing animals in this country are not

decreasing as they are in more thickly-settled localities. No white trappers or parties who resort to these hunting grounds are interested in their preservation; the Indians are ever careful of them and when travelling they always extinguish their camp fires with water, which accounts for their never having a bush fire. Their hunt last winter exceeded that of the previous year by several thousand dollars; they dress better and are more comfortable in many ways than some of the frontier Indians. The Hudson Bay Company take great care of their Indian hunters; they live in wigwams all the year round and are not so subject to consumption as those living in houses in the winter and changing to wigwams in the summer, which is the custom of many. This band numbers three hundred and thirty-one persons, a decrease of eight from last year.

Nipigon Band.

This band numbers five hundred and twenty, an increase of seven over last year. These Indians live principally by the chase, many of them have built good log houses at different points where the soil is good, and they raise potatoes and other root crops; their object in settling in different places is to get fish, because if they all settled on their reserve that portion of the lake would soon be fished out, as it is not a good fishing ground at all times of the year. The hunt was more productive this year than last. In the summer season many of the Indians make money with the tourists, fly-fishing, being employed with their canoes at high wages. The lake and river, in addition to the attraction of fishing, presents the most picturesque and lovely scenery in America; it is over one hundred miles long by fifty in width. At Jackfish Island they have a well-attended school with a good teacher, it is also used as a Roman Catholic Chapel. About one-third of this band are Pagans, the others are Roman Catholic. They are altogether a cleanly, well-behaved and happy people. In my agency I have successfully vaccinated two hundred and thirty Indians this year.

English Church Mission Reserve.

This year I did not visit this reserve, as the Indians were all away, being employed by tourists on the Nipigon River which takes its rise or source close to their reserve. The families were away picking berries, it being holiday time for the children. The chief informed me that their potato crop was very good, and the bull that does all their ploughing and other work is in good condition; they had plenty of hay for the winter; they also have a fine church and school-house, the latter being well attended. Their minister was removed and now resides in Toronto, but it is hoped the bishop will replace him, as the mission will not prosper without a resident minister. They live in good houses and are a well-behaved, industrious people.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. P. DONNELLY,

Indian Agent.

COUNTY OF RENFREW, GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY,
SOUTH ALGONA, ONT., 7th October, 1892.

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, 1892.

The Indians on this reserve are prospering each year. They have got some new ploughs and spring tooth harrows at their own expense. The sanitary condition of the Indians has been good. Their dwellings are neat and clean; they are contented and happy.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDMUND BENNETT,

Indian Agent.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, TYENDINGAGA AGENCY,
SHANNONVILLE, ONT., 29th August, 1892.

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, 1892.

The band now numbers one thousand one hundred and twenty, this being the result of forty-one births and twenty-one deaths, while five have emigrated and three been admitted into the band.

The sanitary condition of the people is good. Doctors Newton and Whiteman attend to their physical wants, while the Rev. G. A. Anderson, missionary on the reserve, looks after their spiritual needs, very effectually.

The crops were good last year and provisions plentiful.

The four schools are in operation and are progressing favourably under the jurisdiction of John Johnston, Esq., Inspector of Public Schools for South Hastings, who spares no pains in selecting an efficient staff of teachers and who pays a semi-annual visit of inspection to each school.

A number who have given their attention to farming and gardening are fairly prosperous; while others find employment in the mills of the Rathbun Company at Deseronto, and thereby obtain a comfortable living.

The sobriety and morality of the band is improving and is fairly good.

The interest money distributed among the people, during the year, amounted to \$4,261.14, and the usual supply of blankets was distributed among the aged and infirm Indians.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

MATTHEW HILL,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENCY, GEORGINA, 8th August, 1892.

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, 1892.

The population of the band is now one hundred and twenty-four, a decrease of one since last census.

Sickness prevailed to an alarming extent during the quarter ending 30th March, 1892, involving a large medical account.

Dr. Pringle's treatment proved very successful and satisfactory, and with one or two exceptions all are again in excellent health.

The school continues to be efficiently conducted by Mr. Mayes. The attendance is very good, discipline and progress also very good.

The new council-house has been finished and furnished, and is a credit to the reserve.

Farming operations were very satisfactory, grain and root crops yielding an excellent return. Several planted for the first time and were proud of their little crops.

Live stock was well wintered and in the spring looked much better than a great deal of the stock of the white men.

A few aged and infirm make a scanty living, yet with a little assistance from kind friends are kept from want.

The crops again this year look most promising. The leading road through the settlement on Georgina Island is now in good condition and the premises of the different families kept neat and tidy.

There remain now only two families on Snake Island, with comfortable homes.

Island life has its disadvantages; one of these the difficulty of access at certain seasons. It has also its advantages; one of these removed from daily contact with the white man whose habits are not always exemplary.

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

J. R. STEVENSON,
Indian Agent.

CAPE CROKER AGENCY, 25th August, 1892.

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, 1892.

This band now numbers three hundred and ninety-six, being an increase of two since last year. The general health of this people has been fairly good and in most cases their sanitary condition is satisfactory.

On account of the continued drought last spring and early summer the crops were very poor, especially hay, which was a total failure. This being the case many of the Indians were forced to dispose of the greater part of their live stock for want of fodder.

The unusually rough weather in the fall prevented them from catching more than half the quantity of fish they usually take. These causes alone were sufficient to make many of them feel that economy was a necessity in their mode of living. However, with the aid and advice of Chief McGregor and myself, they managed to get through the winter without applying for assistance elsewhere.

The hay crop this year is excellent and other crops promise an abundant yield, which will materially assist them through the coming winter.

The new Methodist church erected here this summer is a complete structure; it is said to be one of the best churches in the county, and reflects credit on the Indians of this band who so liberally voted funds from their capital to build it.

The missionary here, the Rev. Mr. Carson, is an energetic man and is a zealous worker amongst those under his charge.

The three schools on this reserve have been open most of the year and it is pleasing to note that the average attendance of pupils is on the increase and also that they are making fair advancement in their studies.

Hoping this course may be continued,

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

J. W. JERMYN,
Indian Agent.

SAUGEEN RESERVE,
CHIPPAWA HILL, ONT., 23rd August, 1892.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report and tabular statement of the Chippawa Indians of the Saugeen Reserve for the year ended 30th June, 1892. This band now numbers three hundred and seventy-nine.

The sanitary condition of the reserve has been good, no contagious disease having been prevalent.

Three schools have been kept in successful operation, and with the advantages afforded by the Muncey Institute we may expect much improvement in the education of Indian youth in the future.

They are again blessed with prospects of a bountiful harvest and should the weather prove favourable until the crops are saved, the people should be in comfortable circumstances during the coming winter.

The fishing industry last fall brought very poor returns, for although they worked very perseveringly the fish did not visit their grounds in any large numbers. They are not discouraged however, but are preparing for the fall season with renewed energy, which may prove very remunerative should they have a good run of fish.

The two government roads are nearly completed. They will be of very great advantage to the children in going to school and should increase the attendance, and will also afford the Indians easy access to every part of the reserve.

It is gratifying to be able to report that scarcely a case of intoxication has come to my knowledge, which is a great improvement compared with some years previously.

During the past year the most modern and finest Methodist church on any reserve in the Dominion, it is said, has been completed, which is largely attended by Indians and also whites from the surrounding neighbourhood, and does no doubt exercise a very beneficial influence.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES ALLEN,

Indian Agent.

ALDERVILLE AGENCY,

ROSENEATH, ONT., 11th July, 1892.

The Honourable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I inclose herewith tabular statement in connection with the Mississagua Indians at Alnwick, for the year ended 30th June, 1892.

This band now numbers two hundred and forty-three, an increase of one over last year. The Indians are slowly but steadily advancing in agriculture and otherwise, as the statements returned each year will show. In 1890 they raised four thousand nine hundred and ninety-five bushels of grain, three thousand five hundred and sixty-two bushels of potatoes and turnips, and fifty-three tons of hay; and in the year 1891 they raised nine thousand five hundred and thirty-nine bushels of grain, three thousand three hundred and sixty bushels of potatoes and turnips, and one hundred tons of hay. In 1888 they only raised one thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven bushels of grain, and one thousand two hundred and six bushels of potatoes, &c., and eighteen tons of hay. In 1888 they earned in wages, basket-making, &c., \$3,533, while in 1891 they earned \$5,538. It is true that there is not as much rent money paid to the Indians as there was a few years ago, from the fact that many of them work their own land who formerly rented it. They now own forty-eight horses and twenty cows, and in 1883 they only had eleven horses and twelve cows. I think that their productions for the present year will greatly exceed those of last year. Many of the Indians are embellishing as well as improving their locations by building straight fences and planting maple shade trees in front of their lots, &c. It is very encouraging to see the improvements that many of them have made during the past few years in buildings and otherwise; they have built twenty-seven good frame houses and four good frame barns since 1883.

The sanitary condition of the band is at present excellent. I do not know of one case of sickness, due, I think, to their improved condition and less camping out when trapping and fishing.

The school is, as it has been for the last four years, taught by the Rev. John Lawrence; there are forty-four pupils on the school register and the daily average attendance for the past school year was twenty-nine. I think that the scholars are doing fairly well. Three of the pupils were at Cobourg recently writing on the entrance examinations for the high schools, but I have not yet heard the result.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN THACKRAY,

Indian Agent.

RICE AND MUD LAKE AGENCY,

GORE'S LANDING, ONT., 26th August, 1892.

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 30th June, 1892.

Rice Lake Reserve.

The Indians have given still more attention to farming, and the grain crop is the largest that has ever been grown on this reserve by Indians.

Those who have not given their attention to farming have made a very good living by gathering and selling the wild rice that grows in Rice Lake, by sugar-making, trapping, shooting, fishing, basket-making and working as labourers.

There has been no serious illness; in fact, very little sickness of any kind.

The year has passed away very quietly and pleasantly, and apparently very quickly.

The school has been taught by Miss Millard, who has given a great deal of attention to the children, and they have, through her kindness and attention, made considerable progress.

Mud Lake Reserve.

The Indians generally have enjoyed good health, which is no doubt largely due to the improved condition of things in and around their houses; they are also prospering in material things. Nearly all are now possessed of good board canoes in place of their former heavy log "dug outs." Five got new canoes ranging in value from \$16 to \$25; and three got new guns ranging from \$13 to \$35; two have built new houses, while several others have reshingled and otherwise improved their houses, thus adding greatly to the appearance of the place and to their own comfort.

They are now turning their attention much more to farming. Every available spot was under crop of some kind this year and yielded a good return for their labour, and those who have given a good portion of their time to agriculture will be in a fairly good position to put through the winter.

The young men are mostly good workers and find ready employment at good wages among the drives and lumber camps and among the farmers.

The women as a rule are very industrious, making baskets and fancy work for which they find a ready sale.

About half the people attend the church regularly, about a quarter fairly well, the balance never darken the door except for a tea-meeting or entertainment.

The sabbath school is open all the year and is well attended by the young people of all ages.

The day school is well attended and the children make good progress.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN HARRIS,
Indian Agent.

SCUGOG, ONT., 1st September, 1892.

The Honourable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement of the Mississaguas of Scugog Band for the year ended 30th June, 1892.

This band now numbers thirty-eight, a decrease of four since my last report, there having been six deaths and two births. The deaths were all from natural causes, as the band was completely free from any contagious disease.

The crops were good, and averaged about the same as last season; they are nearly all harvested, and, with the exception of wheat, which turned out poorly, are really good. The potatoes and roots are far above the average.

I am glad to be able to report that intemperance is still decreasing, and with one or two exceptions, the band is becoming more comfortable and prosperous.

They still find fishing a great source of profit, being able to catch plenty for home consumption as well as for the market.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. B. McDERMOT,
Indian Agent.

MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT,

HAGERSVILLE, ONT., 27th September, 1892.

The Honourable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The report I have the pleasure of submitting to you in respect to this agency for the year ended 30th June, 1892, is more than usually encouraging, especially in the matter of education and public works.

The Census.

The census taken last October showed a decrease of one in population. The deaths, however, were four from consumption, and two from infantile complaints. Since October, 1891, there have been only two deaths, both from consumption, and the general health of the band has been remarkably good.

Education.

Since my last report, the new school-house, mentioned therein, has been erected. It is a fine red brick building, with white brick facings. The inside is furnished with Oxford folding seats, and four large slate blackboards, and is otherwise fully equipped as a first-class country school-house. The band pay their teacher and caretaker, and supply all books and material needed.

The grounds have been tastefully planted with ornamental trees, and the out-buildings and sidewalks are in keeping with the main building.

The teacher, Miss Meehan, and the children have not neglected the inside of the school, it is plentifully supplied with flowers and pictures.

The school-house is built in the centre of the reserve and is finely situated from a sanitary point of view. What has been the result? A year ago the number upon the roll was thirty-nine, now it is fifty-two. A year ago the average daily attendance was 13.5, now it is thirty-six. The school by-law is being carried out, and the children receive their prizes for attendance, proficiency, good conduct, &c., and the parents are fined if they do not send their children to school the required number of days. There is now a high school in the village of Hagersville, and there is no reason why the young Indians of this band should not acquire good education as rapidly as their white neighbours.

The appurtenances of this school are all excellent, and experienced teachers have assured me that it is better equipped than nine-tenths of the public schools are, even in the cities.

Agriculture.

The crop of wheat was about the same as that of previous years, but the weight of the grain was greater and it was of a superior quality. There was an increase in the yield of oats, barley and potatoes, and an average crop of peas, rye and hay.

This year there is every appearance of an abundant harvest, and a careful account of it will be taken.

I inclose the tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1892.

Morals.

The church is still presided over by the Rev. T. S. Howard; the congregations are large, and there is a well attended Sunday school and an active temperance society. The only member of the band who might have been called an habitual drunkard, died this year.

Public Works.

The bridge over Spring Creek has been built with massive stone piers. A large amount of grading has been done upon the roads which has been covered with gravel, and nearly all the culverts upon the reserve are now built of stone.

The Methodist Missionary Society decided to brick in the large parsonage, raise it, and put a new foundation under it; this has all been done. The council were only asked to give \$100 towards the new foundation, which they did; the Missionary Society spending over \$300. The council, however, thought that the front should have a veranda, and they have built one forty feet long, at an expense of over \$100.

There is very little in the line of public works to be done upon this reserve now. The buildings, council-house, school-house, church and mission-house, are all brick, neat and substantial. The bridges will last for many years; the cemeteries have been newly fenced, and the culverts built of stone. In fact there is nothing now of importance to do, except it may be to gravel the roads, and there is a feeling amongst the council that hereafter they will macadamise one mile each year until all the main thoroughfares are covered with stone.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. E. JONES,

Indian Agent.

MOUNT ELGIN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE,

MUNCEY, ONT., 16th August, 1892.

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 Institute for the year ended 30th June, 1892.

Over one hundred and twenty pupils, representing twelve reserves, have shared the advantages of this institution during the year; thirty-six of whom were enrolled for the first time, while thirty-three have withdrawn during the year; eleven of whom had attended less than one year,

12.....	between 1 and 2 years.
6	“ 3 “ 4 “
3.....	“ 4 “ 5 “
1.....	“ 5 “ 6 “

Among the withdrawn during the year was John Case, of Muncey, a competent mechanic who obtained a situation in London, Ontario. This boy has a certificate as a teacher, but prefers to work at his trade.

Another, Alexander Charles, of Oneida, who also has a certificate, is a competent farmer, and finds that he can make more money as such than at teaching; he is employed with a white man at liberal wages. When this boy wrote at the entrance examination one hundred and twenty passed, of whom only three were in advance of him.

Another, Levi Doxtator, of Oneida, who passed the entrance examination, is now living in the home of one of the missionaries, and expects to continue his studies.

Out of the seventeen pupils who during the last few years have taken certificates as teachers, about one-half are teaching or have taught, but the salaries paid on the reserves have not much attraction for our male pupils, some of whom obtained high wages for work in the tunnel at St. Clair, and are now employed on the steamers on the lakes.

Within a distance of ten miles of the reserve, there are not fewer than twenty of our ex-pupils working for white men. The same is true with regard to ex-pupils belonging to other reserves who acquired a good knowledge of farming while here.

The progress made in the schools has been most satisfactory, as shown by the quarterly schedule and Public School Inspector's report.

The health record of the school for the year has been all that could be desired. We have not required a professional call from a physician during the year. During the eleven years of our incumbency we have only had one death in the establishment.

Since the architect gave his decision that the building is not sufficiently strong to carry an additional story, and cannot with safety be enlarged as proposed, we have been exceedingly anxious to know what will be done. The pressure is upon us for enlarged accommodations, but we are compelled to refuse many applications. A new building with all modern improvements is what we should have with the least possible delay.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. SHEPHERD,

Principal.

WIKWEMIKONG, 25th July, 1892.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—It is now my duty to send you a report about the Wikwemikong Industrial School, of which I am the Principal, for the year which has just elapsed.

The number of pupils is pretty near the same as it was last year—that is, about one hundred, equally divided among the boys' and girls' branches of the institution.

The moral conduct of the children has been very satisfactory indeed, so much so that it elicited this laudatory testimony from one of the teachers who has been engaged for many years in teaching and educating children. "I never met," said he, "but one school which for good conduct could compare with this." He referred to the boys' school, but a testimony at least as good as that just mentioned could be given of the girls' school.

I am happy to say that both disciplinarians and teachers have found their task light and easy, and also that the pupils have spent an agreeable year, the rules of the institution having been enforced in a firm and yet paternal manner, and care having been taken to remove from the children all just causes of complaint, they having been supplied with wholesome and abundant food, good clothing, and made to enjoy themselves during recreations and recesses by varied plays and amusements. Several boys on their way home, after the close of the year, were met by a missionary, to whom they expressed themselves willing to forthwith return to school if asked to do so.

After what has been just said, you will find it to a certain extent natural to learn that though different diseases, but especially "la grippe," have visited this province—as they have nearly the whole world, last year—there has comparatively been but little sickness among our pupils, and but one fatal case. Of course it is the Almighty God we refer the signal favour of having been preserved from sad accidents.

I now come to speak of the class-room, of the intellectual training of the pupils. My aim is to say the truth without exaggeration. In the boys' school the first class has not improved as much as we wished, but this is owing to the fact that though the teacher possesses all the knowledge required for the position, he unfortunately lacks the talent of imparting to his pupils what he knows. I ought to add that he has already severed his connection with this institution, and will be succeeded by a well-qualified person.

As to the second class containing over two-thirds of the boys, the teaching there has proved to be a complete success. The teacher is the man whose great experience as a teacher has been above alluded to. He has in an excellent degree the skill of making what he knows pass into the minds of his pupils. He is, moreover, very methodical and persevering, driving instruction, if I may use the comparison, into the heads of the little Indians, as the wedge into the log. His eulogy will be complete, when I have said that he perfectly knows each one of his pupils as to character, judgment, &c., and though very firm with them, the children love him very much. There were in the village a certain number of persons unfavourable to the school—one of them had two of his grandsons, aged nine and eleven years, to spend their vacations with him last New Year's, having made them read their class book, do sums in arithmetic, &c., he was so satisfied with the progress they had made that he often spoke of it afterwards and became very friendly to the institution. In the girls' school very good progress indeed has been obtained in all the branches of learning to which the pupils have been applied. A good number of boys have been taught trades, some blacksmithing, others shoemaking, others again carpentering, &c., with very satisfactory success; a young blacksmith apprentice shows extraordinary liking and talent for his trade. We have resolved to give special attention to the teaching of agriculture, which is certainly of still greater importance than the trades just alluded to, and we hope to have several farmer apprentices next year.

Circumstances have not allowed us this year to pay much attention to the music, as far as the boys were concerned, but the contrary has been the case among the girls. Neither did we make any progress in bringing the boys to speak English in recreation, nevertheless we do not abandon the undertaking and hope eventually to succeed. Here again the girls are far in advance of the boys. There were no military drill and no Indian club exercises this year. As to the uniform spoken of in last year's report, matters have remained in *statu quo*.

I append the following information with respect to the career of the ex-pupils mentioned, since they left this institution:—

J. B. Werkekijik taught school at Shishigwaning last year.

William Kinajamag is teaching at the same place this year.

Elizabeth Proulx is at Wikwemikong.

John Shabokwam is our master shoemaker.

Ignace Osawanimiki works occasionally as blacksmith in the village.

I am, sir, your humble servant,

D. DuRONQUET,

Principal.

SAULT STE. MARIE, 5th August, 1892.

The Honourable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I regret that owing to illness and absence from home to recuperate my strength I have been unable to furnish you earlier with my usual annual report of our Indian Homes, and even now that I have returned, I fear I can offer but a meagre statement of our work, as I have been entirely shut out from all connection with it during the past four months, and I regret to say that on my return home a few days since, I found things in a very unsatisfactory condition, several employees having left and their places not filled, and the number of the pupils very much reduced at both the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes. I shall, however, now do my best to refill the homes with pupils, make up the needful staff of employees, and have the buildings and grounds got into proper order.

Just at the present time there are thirty-one boys at the Shingwauk Home and eighteen girls at the Wananosh Home. A new schoolmaster for the Shingwauk has just arrived and a new matron is expected this week. During the two months that the Shingwauk was left without a teacher, Joseph Loney, a late pupil, who has received some education also at Trinity College School, Port Hope, filled the vacancy, and acquitted himself satisfactorily.

Our printed annual report (to 31st December, 1891), of which I inclose you a copy, shows that at our Homes at Sault Ste. Marie and at Elkhorn, Manitoba, we received during the year a total of one hundred and forty pupils; also, that since the first inception of the work in 1874, we have received five hundred and sixteen pupils in all, of whom three hundred and thirty-four were Ojibways, fourteen Mohawks, forty Sioux, forty-six Cree, twenty-three Delaware, thirty-three Ottawa, four Blackfeet and fifteen Pottawattamies.

With the opening of the new year, January 1st, as I have already advised the department, I separated myself from the branch homes established at Medicine Hat and at Elkhorn, the former being given over to the Bishop of Qu'Appelle, in whose diocese it was built, and the latter being placed in charge of my son, A. E. Wilson, under the auspices of the Indian Department and the Church of England in Manitoba.

I have now only the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes at Sault Ste. Marie under my charge, and the Bishop of Algoma and two other residents of the town act with me as a Committee of Management. Since the additions made to our Shingwauk buildings last summer, we have accommodation now for about seventy-

four boys, and the Wawanosh having room for twenty-six girls, our number of pupils ought, as soon as possible, to be raised to one hundred. Of this number, the department at present contributes towards the partial support of seventy-seven.

In your letter to me of last April, requiring this annual report, you requested me to state as far as possible what had become of the pupils who had left us. Had it not been for my illness, I had intended this summer to visit all the Indian reserves from which we draw our pupils, and I had already prepared a note-book with the names of all whom we have had from the very first, intending to collect full statistics as to what had become of them all. My illness has prevented this for the present, but I intend as soon as practicable to carry out my plan. In the meantime, I inclose a letter from Adam Kiyoshk, who was the very first pupil to enter our Shingwauk Home in 1874 and who married Alice Wawanosh, one of our first girl pupils. Their little son, Arthur Lewelyn Kiyoshk, aged twelve, is now with us.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD F. WILSON,

Principal.

"CHEBOYGAN, MICH., 9th May, 1892.

"Rev. E. F. WILSON.

"DEAR SIR,—I inclose you the sum of five dollars for my boy's fare to go home for holidays. Please let me know when you can send him home, or when are the holidays going to commence? If you can spare him soon as you can, I would like for him to go at once, as his mother is sickly and he would be a great help to her. I think I shall let Mrs. Kiyoshk take a trip to Shingwauk Home this summer for her health and to see the old Home. I am glad to say that I am getting good wages and not much to do. I have worked myself up so that different wrecking companies want me to work for them. I am now pretty well known all over the lake ports as being a good diver, and I am treated as a gentleman wherever I go. I also inclose one of my recommendations for you to see. Please return it by next mail.

"I greet you all, I am your son who loves you,

"ADAM KIYOSHK."

MOHAWK INSTITUTION,

BRANTFORD, ONT., 20th September, 1892.

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, 1892.

Attendance.

During the year thirteen boys and eleven girls entered, and twelve boys and nine girls left the institution, the number in attendance being ninety-three.

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

Under 1 year.....	1
From 1 to 2 years.. .. .	2
" 2 to 3 "	6
" 3 to 4 "	9
" 4 to 5 "	1
Over 5 years.....	2

Average attendance: boys, three years and one month; girls, two years and ten months.

Average attendance, 1890: boys, two and a half years; girls, two years and five months.

Of the three pupils who remained in attendance less than two years, one died, one was sent home as being unfit for industrial training, and the other, a boy having no home, was fetched away to attend the funeral of the woman who brought him here, and did not return.

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

The principal permanent improvements were the erection of a greenhouse, additional fire escapes, fitting the kitchen with wire-net doors and window screens, and the building of a silo for the farm.

The cost for maintenance is, and will be, somewhat higher than in former years, as the pupils remain throughout the year.

Health and Conduct.

This year has been remarkable for the uniform general good health of the pupils, and also, I regret to say, for the only death which has occurred in the institution during the past eleven years.

The conduct of the pupils has been satisfactory.

Education.

During the early portion of the year the progress of the senior school fell short of that of former years, largely through the teacher's inability to adapt his methods to the special requirements of giving instruction in (to the pupils) a foreign language, and I was obliged to make a change which I am happy to say has been much to the advantage of the school.

One pupil passed the entrance examination to the Collegiate Institute, but through constitutional nervousness failed to successfully pass the six months special training required to obtain our diploma as an Indian school teacher.

Two students will write for their third-class certificates this midsummer, and one for promotion to the second form in the Collegiate Institute, and three for the entrance examination.

In all branches of industrial training the results have been satisfactory. A competent gardener has been added to our staff, a greenhouse has been built and flowers, fruits and vegetables are regularly sent to market. I look upon this as a most promising and instructive industry.

Passed Pupils.

This year is the twentieth of my superintendency, and it is my intention during the year to collect the fullest information possible respecting all pupils who left the institution during that period.

Since 1872, twenty-two boys and thirty-one girls passed the entrance examination to the high schools.

Twenty boys and twenty-five girls have been engaged as Indian school teachers. Five boys and ten girls are now teaching.

Obtained Professional Standards.

1 B.Sc., D. and P.L.S.

1 M.D.

2 2nd class public school teachers.

1 3rd do do

6 passed Civil Service examination (four hold appointments in the service).

4 are attending collegiate institutes.

TABLE showing the present condition of the hundred and fourteed Pupils who left the Institution during the four years ended 31st December, 1891.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Farming at hire or for parents	42		42
Working at trades, as clerks or in factories.....	7	1	8
Domestic service, Indian.....		3	3
do white.....		15	15
* Teaching school.....	2	5	7
Attending other institutions or colleges.....	1	3	4
Living with friends.....	3	13	16
Readmitted.....		4	4
Doubtful, wandering or idle.....	1		1
Not reported on, having been less than six months in the institution.....	1		1
Married.....		9	9
Dead.....		5	5
	57	57	114

* One returned under "Teaching" and "Married."

R. ASHTON,
Hon. Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL BOARD, SIX NATIONS INDIAN RESERVE, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1892.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts.

1891-92. To Balance brought forward.....	\$ 984 82
Annual Grants—	
New England Company.....	\$1,000 00
Indian Department.....	400 00
Six Nations Council.....	1,500 00
Methodist Conference.....	250 00
	<u>3,150 00</u>
Bank interest	25 87
	<u>\$4,160 69</u>

Expenditure.

1891-92. By Salaries.....	\$2,705 48
Buildings and grounds.....	675 60
Fuel.....	85 00
School requisites.....	36 59
Printing and office expenses.....	23 06
Prizes.....	50 00
Insurance.....	41 50
Sundries.....	5 98
School fees	10 65
	<u>3,633 86</u>
Balance in bank.....	526 83
	<u>\$4,160 69</u>

REPORT for the Year ended 30th June, 1892—Comparative Condition of Schools.

No. of School.	Name of Teacher.	Number on Roll.	Average Attendance.	Rate per cent of average upon the Registrar Number.	Number present at Examination.	Standard of Attainment.	Number presented.	Result of Examination, 30th June, 1892.					Percentage of Passes upon Number presented, 1892.	Percentage of Passes upon Number presented, 1891.	
								Reading.	Dictation.	Notation.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.			
1	Mr. B. Carpenter, <i>pro tem.</i>	37	14.7	39.7	23	IV III II I	2 6 6 9	0 1 2 3	0 0 5 2	1 0 0 3	2 3 1 3	0 1 0 3	22.9	16.6	
2	Miss K. Maracle	60	21.2	35.3	29	III II I V	3 12 14 1	3 4 0 0	2 5 8 1	3 8 3 0	3 7 3 0	3 8 3 0	65.3	62.2	
3	Mrs. Weatherell	41	14.8	36.1	28	IV III II I V	3 5 3 16 2	2 2 0 2 2	3 1 0 0 0	3 1 1 0 2	2 3 4 0 1	2 3 4 2 2	45.0	55.7	
5	Mr. E. Bearfoot	50	24.9	49.8	27	IV III II I V	6 2 8 9 3	3 2 4 3 3	0 2 5 3 3	2 2 2 3 3	2 2 2 5 3	0 0 5 5 3	54.4	80.0	
6	Mr. R. Tobias	28	13.7	48.9	14	IV III II I V	3 5 3 3 1	3 5 1 1 1	3 1 3 1 1	3 5 5 1 0	3 5 5 5 0	3 5 5 5 1	78.2	78.2	
7	Miss S. Russell	59	21.5	36.4	35	III II I V	3 6 25 2	3 4 2 2	3 4 2 0	2 1 7 2	1 3 5 2	0 2 7 2	1 2 7 2	76.0	66.6
8	Miss M. Davis	32	16.2	50.6	22	IV III II I V	2 2 7 11 2	2 1 4 2 2	0 0 5 7 2	2 1 7 7 2	2 1 7 7 0	2 2 7 7 0	78.2	52.7	
9	Mrs. Scott	44	15.9	36.4	23	IV III II I V	3 3 3 15 5	3 3 3 5 2	3 3 2 2 5	3 3 2 2 5	3 3 2 2 5	3 3 3 5 5	85.0	58.0	
10	Miss S. Davis	62	19.7	31.5	36	IV III II I V	1 6 10 14 1	1 6 6 2 1	0 1 2 5 0	1 6 5 4 1	1 6 4 10 1	1 6 4 10 1	69.1	65.3	
11	Miss F. Davis	46	18.2	39.8	30	IV III II I	3 8 8 18	2 4 4 1	0 4 4 1	3 5 5 1	3 4 4 1	2 1 6 1	1 6 6 1	60.0	86.6
		459	180.8	39.4	267	.....	267	82	62	86	89	92	63.4	65.2
						V	9	8	3	9	6	8			
						IV	20	14	9	15	19	10			
						III	38	28	12	27	28	28			
						II	66	32	38	35	36	46			
						I	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

In the above statement showing the condition of schools, School No. 5, shows an apparent falling off in the number passing the examination; in reality, however, there has been very great improvement in the standard of the school, some pupils having been advanced two classes. Last year there were no pupils presented above the third class, this year there were six examined in the fourth and two in the fifth. The number on the roll decreased from four hundred and seventy to four hundred and fifty-nine, but the average attendance was increased by nine, and the rate per cent of the average attendance increased three. There were fifty-seven more pupils present at the examination.

I recommend that in the future the examinations be held in March as the older and more advanced pupils are seldom present during the summer months, and consequently the schools do not make so fair a showing in the upper classes when the examinations are conducted in June.

During the year a new school has been erected for section number one, in a more central position, we may expect a large increase in the attendance.

Members of the School Board.

Rev. R. ASHTON,	}	representing the New England Company.
Rev. J. L. STRONG,		
E. D. CAMERON, Esq.,	}	" Indian Department.
Chief JOAB MARTIN,		
Chief BENT. CARPENTER,	}	" Council of the Six Nations.
Chief NELLES MONTURE,		
W. WILKINSON, Esq.,	"	Methodist Conference.
Rev. I. BEARFOOT, Superintendent.		

R. ASHTON,
Hon. Secretary.

CAUGHNAWAGA, QUE., 30th August, 1892.

The Honourable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

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

There were eighty-two births and fifty-one deaths during the year on the reserve, giving an increase in the population of thirty-one.

The boys' school, under the direction of Mr. O. Roy, leaves much to be desired as regards the assiduity of its pupils.

There was no contagious disease on the reserve this year.

I am happy to be able to say that the Indians of this reserve have cultivated more this year than usual; some of them are now residing on their land. A Mr. Thomas Jocks built, this year, a fine house and an expensive barn on his land and cleared almost forty acres of it; he also owns a number of cattle. It is hoped that his example will be followed by others before long.

The affairs of the tribe in general are prosperous and the crops promise a good yield. The Indians of this tribe will probably realize enough to purchase the necessaries of life for the current year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BROSSEAU,
Indian Agent.

St. RÉGIS, P. Q., August, 1892.

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 30th June, 1892.

The crops on the reserve and on the different islands for the last year were very favourable for the Indians. They had an ample supply to carry them through the winter. The Indians are doing very well in cultivating the lands, repairing and putting up new buildings, fences, houses and outbuildings, but there is still room for improvements.

The Indians here in general are very healthy. There has been no epidemic of any kind among them, although many suffer from pulmonary disease, which seems to follow their race. In June the Indians, with their families, turn out in large numbers to go strawberry picking. About the first of September they go hop-picking, which they seem to enjoy, as they like to be travelling. They are still manufacturing baskets in large quantities, also lacrosse sticks, for which they receive fair value. John Angus is pilot on the steamers running the rapids from Kingston to Montreal, making daily trips, going down by boat and returning by train to Prescott, for which he receives good pay. There are five Indian schools on the reserve, one Protestant and four Catholic. The attendance is fair. It is difficult to have them take an interest in sending their children regularly to school, as they do not seem to realize the benefit. The Rev. Mr. Mainville and myself do all in our power and urge on them the benefit of regular attendance.

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

GEORGE LONG,
Indian Agent.

CACOUNA, P.Q., 30th August, 1892.

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

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

The sanitary condition of the Indians here is satisfactory. Only one person died from contagious disease (diphtheria). There were three other deaths, an old man and two children.

We have some families who appreciate education, and these send their children regularly to school.

Hunting and fishing are becoming less and less remunerative every year, but they manufacture Indian curiosities, which they sell with advantage to the tourists visiting the locality during the summer season.

I am very glad, before ending, to be able to assure you of the gratitude of our Indians for what the department has done for them.

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

N. LEBEL,
Indian Agent.

MARIA, P.Q., 31st August, 1892.

The Honourable,
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you my annual report and tabular statement on the affairs of the Micmac Indians of Maria, for the year ended 30th June last.

I have been missionary to these Indians for the last seventeen years and during that time there has been no increase in the population, the deaths having equalized the births. The adults usually die of consumption.

During the year many persons suffered from sickness and those most in need, received assistance out of the grant allowed by the generosity of the department.

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

J. GAGNÉ, Ptre,
Indian Agent.

LAKE ST. JOHN, P.Q., 19th August, 1892.

The Honourable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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

Consumption, a disease from which, from congenital causes often aggravated by imprudence, the Indians are apt to suffer, has caused several deaths since my last report.

These Indians had very little success in hunting, and they are, in consequence, in rather poor circumstances.

The appearance of the crop is good, and a fair yield is expected.

Several houses have been constructed and new clearings made.

Judging from the improvements which are being made and those that are projected on account of the new survey recently made by Mr. H. Dumais, I have no doubt that an impetus will be given to agriculture.

The proprietors will in future easily find out the position of their respective lots, the surveyor having run lines for that purpose, and much trouble will be avoided.

Many more patients were admitted to the hospital during the present year than in former years.

The pupils have attended the classes more regularly than usual.

The Indians of the Lower Saguenay were not visited this year, but the curés of those places report poverty among them, owing to the chase having been almost a complete failure.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. E. OTIS,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENCY OF STE. ANNE DE RESTIGOUCHE, P. Q.,
CAMPBELLTON, N.B., 17th October, 1892.

The Honourable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you my annual report and tabular statement on the affairs of the Indians of my agency, for the year ended 30th of June last.

These Indians, with the exception of a few who always manage to procure intoxicants, either at Campbellton or at Dalhousie, are generally well-behaved. The use of liquor on the reserve is decreasing, but it is to be regretted that those Indians are able to procure intoxicants, it is their greatest drawback. They do not get liquor direct from the traders themselves, for these are well watched, and they know very well the severe penalty attached to the offence; they employ white go-betweens for that purpose, and the traders themselves cannot be reached by the law, for the Indians absolutely refuse to divulge their names.

In general, the Indians are very remiss to sending their children to school; they give various reasons for their neglect to do so, none of which are satisfactory.

The change which recently took place in the direction of this school will, I hope, improve matters. By the attendance book it was found that the number of pupils frequenting school had increased from thirty to fifty-six, which is a greater number than the school should contain, on hygienic principles.

The grain crop was twice as good as that of last year, but the potato crop was far from being as good, and as that tuber is the main support of the destitute Indians, the diminished crop was a great misfortune.

The greater portion of the male population during the summer season hire themselves as guides to sportsmen who go salmon fishing on the Restigouche River and its tributaries; the others work in the saw-mills of Campbellton and Dalhousie.

The women during the fruit season occupy themselves in gathering wild fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, blueberries, cranberries, &c., from the sale of which they derive a certain revenue.

During the winter months all the available men go to the shanties, and as they are very capable in the manufacture of logs and the running of rafts they are paid good wages.

The sanitary condition of the tribe was satisfactory. The number of births counterbalances that of the deaths; it was twenty-six in both cases.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

V. I. A. VENNOR,

Indian Agent.

RIVER DESERT AGENCY,

MANIWAKI, 22nd August, 1892.

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, 1892.

The sanitary condition of the River Desert Band has been satisfactory during the past year, there having been but seven deaths, a rate of two per cent, which is low for an Indian community.

The number on last spring's pay-list was three hundred and forty-nine, an increase of thirteen over the spring of 1891. Some of these, however, were names replaced on the roll which had previously been taken off owing to absence from the reserve.

One of the deaths, that of Alexander Stephens, occurred very mysteriously. He came from his hunting camp in the woods to dispose of his fur, arriving in the village after night on 11th January. After taking supper in a hotel he went to a store in the vicinity to make arrangements for the sale of his fur. He returned to the hotel for his pack, and before leaving said he would sleep there that night. When he disposed of the proceeds of his hunt he left the store about midnight accompanied by an intoxicated Indian woman. He informed the merchant that he would sleep at the hotel and return next morning to purchase supplies for his camp where he left his two bags, as he intended returning there in a few days. The merchant saw Stephens and the woman going towards the hotel, and when they were about half the distance, he closed the store and retired for the night. That was the last time Stephens was seen alive, having disappeared as effectually as if the ground had swallowed him. He did not sleep at the hotel, and not returning in a day or two, the merchant made inquiries, but no one had seen Stephens. After two weeks I was notified and at once instituted inquiries and subsequently held an investigation under oath, examining every person who had seen or heard of Stephens the night of his disappearance, but failed to elucidate the mystery. On the 15th June his body was found in the Gatineau about eight miles from the village. He evidently fell or was thrown into the Desert River, and when the ice had gone the body floated into the Gatineau. A coroner's inquest was held and although thirteen witnesses were examined, no clue could be obtained as to how Stephens met his death. The physicians who performed the autopsy testified that there were no fractures or wounds on the body, and that to the best of their belief Stephens was alive when put into

the water. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by being put into the water whilst alive, but the evidence given was not sufficient to show by whom the murder was committed. The case was a very remarkable one and created quite a sensation among the Indians. I have urged upon the Provincial Government the necessity of taking some steps to discover and punish the parties who caused the death of Stephens.

One hundred dollars was expended on the Gatineau front road last fall. This summer the road has been completed at a cost of fifty dollars. As usual the foreman and labourers were members of the band.

The crops on the reserve last summer were above the average, and the prospects of an abundant harvest this season are very good.

The usual grant of blankets to those requiring them has been made, and about eighty dollars was distributed in relief last winter amongst the indigent members of the band.

The school continues in operation, but the attendance is not as satisfactory as could be desired. Some of the parents cannot be induced to send their children to the school, alleging that they have not suitable clothes.

The following statistics of this band may be of interest :—

Population represented by pay-list to 30th June, 1892... ..	353
Composed of men.....	89
Women.....	104
Boys.....	69
Girls.....	91

It will be perceived that there is a considerable disproportion between the sexes, the females being largely in the majority.

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

JAMES MARTIN,
Indian Agent.

JEUNE LORETTE, P.Q., 24th August, 1892.

The Honourable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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

The Huron Band of Lorette Indians numbers three hundred and one, being an increase of two over last year.

With the exception of a few cases of diphtheria, some of which proved fatal, the tribe has enjoyed fairly good health.

The departmental instructions, concerning the adoption of certain sanitary measures, have been fully carried out, with the best results.

The regulations, framed by the chiefs, in regard to cleanliness, and sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 21st September, 1891, have also been well observed.

Temperance is improving and the many disorders which existed formerly have been considerably repressed.

Trade in moccasins and snow-shoes is falling off owing to the competition in the price of these articles. Several families were compelled to leave for the watering places in order to dispose of their Indian curiosities, but they were not very successful.

Ninety Indians on this reserve were successfully vaccinated in November last.

Very little improvement is noticeable in agriculture, but the potato crop was good.

The pupils' attendance at school was fairly good, the average being fifty-five.

Owing to the scarcity of work in the vicinity and the price of fancy Indian wares having gone down, a number of the Indians had to go hunting. The tabular statement, accompanying this report, shows that they sold a large quantity of furs.

As usual several of the Indians hired themselves as guides to tourists on their fishing and hunting expeditions.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. O. BASTIEN,

Indian Agent.

NORTH TEMISCAMINGUE, P.Q., 25th August, 1892.

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, 1892.

The condition of the Indians of this reserve has not materially changed since my last report. Their health as a general rule is not good. The pure Indians are decreasing.

The Indians made very good progress in farming, the crops are looking well. Some of them made a good living by their hunt last winter.

The school on the reserve has been fairly attended.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. McBRIDE,

Indian Agent.

PIERREVILLE, P.Q., 30th June, 1892.

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 instant.

There were sixteen deaths during the year—nearly all children—and seventeen births.

The Indians of this band still manufacture baskets, canoes, &c., which they sell with profit in different places in the United States frequented by tourists.

A number of those Indians employ the profits they have realized in improving their homes and paying the debts which they may have contracted during the previous winter, but some pass their time in the streets of the adjoining village, squandering all they may have made in the summer, and often procuring intoxicants in some mysterious manner.

The Indians resist temptation with difficulty, but were the liquor establishments in the vicinity of the reserve closed, we would only have praises to give these Abenakis who in other respects give entire satisfaction.

In general, the conduct of these Indians is very good, and we have to complain only of a few.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. E. ROBILLARD,

Indian Agent.

BÉCANCOUR, P.Q., 17th August, 1892.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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

The Indians of this band have made very little progress; although very improvident, they have suffered less this year than heretofore, owing to the fact that the crops were better and the department came to the relief of those who were most in need. Only one member of this band went out hunting.

There is not much cultivation done by the Indians of Bécancour; some hire themselves as guides to sportsmen who go fishing in the lakes of the Upper St. Maurice, but their principal occupation is the manufacture of baskets from which they derive considerable profit.

The Indians of Bécancour are improving in sobriety, they make less use of intoxicants than formerly.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. DESILETS,

Indian Agent.

NORTH-EASTERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
CHATHAM HEAD, N.B., 14th October, 1892.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended 30th June, 1892, also tabular statement of Indian affairs in connection with the band under my superintendency.

Eel River, Restigouche County.

I cannot report much improvement in this band. They do not take much interest in farming, the land where they live is poor and sandy, and as a matter of course their principal means of support is fishing, although the local regulations deter them from privileges which they had in former days.

Papineau Reserve, Gloucester County.

A number of the Indians of this reserve have moved nearer the town, which has not improved them much. A few families still live on the reserve, and are very comfortable, they give some attention to farming, and are employed a great portion of the summer season as guides for sportsmen, the river being much frequented by parties seeking pleasure by the rod and gun. They hunt in winter, and on the whole make a good living.

Red Bank, Northumberland County.

The advantages on this reserve for making a good living are favourable. It is the junction of the Little South-west and the Main North-west Rivers, both being lumbered on extensively. It is thickly settled close by with white people, and any of the Indians that exert themselves can be comfortable. There is a nice church on the reserve, and a resident priest, and a short distance from the reserve there is a saw and grist mill.

Eel Ground, Northumberland County.

This is a fine reserve, sloping nicely to the river and well adapted for farming, yielding fine crops if it gets any preparation. Their houses are fairly comfortable, They have a neat church and school-house. As they are but a short distance from the saw-mills and also from the shipping stations, they work among the lumber and earn good wages, which are not always judiciously expended. These Indians are fairly well-to-do.

Burnt Church, Northumberland County.

This band, on account of location, should be very well off; they can fish nearly all the year round. In the summer season they can catch salmon, bass, mackerel, herring and codfish, and in the winter they fish smelt, all of which has a market as soon as caught. The land is fairly good, and they raise more or less potatoes, oats, corn, &c. There is a fine old church on the reserve and a neat school-house, with a young lady as teacher. The population is about two hundred. They always celebrate the festival of Ste. Anne in July, during which time all work is ignored.

Big Cove, Kent County.

This is a very fine reserve, and as a rule the Indians are better individuals than in many other places. The soil is good, and when an effort is made they raise good crops. A number of them work on the river running lumber from the mills to the place of shipping. This reserve has the largest population in my superintendency. There is a very nice church here, and I am pleased to know they are anxious to keep it in good order and repair, and those that try can make themselves comfortable.

Indian Island, Kent County.

Fishing is the chief maintenance of this band; most of them do a little farming. They have a church here, and as a rule are sober, steady people.

Buctouche, Kent County.

This band is not holding its own. They have good opportunities, but as in all cases where they live so near the white people they do not get on so well. Some have left, but those on the reserve are doing pretty well.

Shediac, Westmoreland County.

This band is very much broken up. They have moved to various places hrough the country, and are as a general thing unsettled. A few who live far away rom the white settlements are doing pretty well. They have not given any attention to farming for the last year or two.

Fort Folly, Westmoreland County.

The land on this reserve is very poor, it is dry and stony and not adapted for farming, but quite convenient for fishing. There is a stone quarry close by, which is a help to them. There is a church on this reserve. I cannot report much or any improvement in this band. On the whole there is but little change, a slight decrease in the population. They have not so many opportunities for procuring liquor, on account of the stringency of the Dominion Act, and the fact of the Scott Act being more fully carried out. There is nothing that renders them so perfectly miserable as the use of liquor, and I trust the improvement visible will continue.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES SARGEANT,

Superintendent.

SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT, 1ST DIVISION,
FREDERICTON, 31st August, 1892.

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 30th June, 1892.

St. Mary's Reserve.

This reserve, situated directly opposite Fredericton, comprises a population of one hundred and eleven, a decrease of ten compared with last year's report. This decrease is due to the removal of a few Indians to other parts of the agency. The births and deaths for the year were four each. Their mode of living and condition generally are much the same as referred to last season. In May last, as usual, they received in proportion to their land, some potatoes and garden seeds. These were mostly planted in gardens in and about their dwellings, and this crop, although small, usually supplies their wants until about Christmas of each year. The habits of the band, considering their situation and surroundings, have been very fair. Of course there are always a few Indians who at times will indulge in the use of liquor. These cases are only of short duration and are always promptly dealt with. Recently a party was discovered supplying liquor to a family on this reserve, for which he was obliged to pay a fine of \$100, with costs of prosecution. This has proved beneficial, as it is most difficult for Indians to purchase intoxicants and they can only procure liquor by the most indirect means.

Your instructions relative to sanitary measures were enforced in May last by the removal of all nuisances from the reserve. The place, however, being so small (two acres and a quarter) for the number living thereon, it is often difficult to keep the premises as clean as might be desired. During the year the health of the adults was good, but in June and July the children of St. Mary's, Woodstock, Kingsclear, and even Oromocto Reserves, were mostly all visited with measles. Some had the disease very badly, but I am pleased to report all recovered.

The school on this reserve for the past term was under the supervision of Miss M. H. Martin. The number of children on the register was twenty-five. The branches taught were reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, &c. Some of the children, owing to the migratory habits of their parents, were very irregular in attendance, whilst those who live permanently on the reserve were regular attendants and are making rapid progress in their respective studies. The average attendance for the year was 12.50. The furniture and apparatus are in good condition, and at all times due regard is paid to the health and comfort of the children.

Kingsclear Reserve.

The Indians on this reserve number one hundred and eight. The births for the year were six and the deaths four. Their entire living is derived from farming and agriculture. A few of the young men engage in river employment. Wages for this work generally range from \$1.50 to \$2 per day. Farming is carried on more extensively at this place than in any other part of the agency. They of course received the greater part of the seed allowance last May, after an inspection of their lands, they received from the appropriation seeds, superphosphate and ploughing to the amount of \$200. The ploughing was very requisite as the few horses owned by the Indians are of an inferior class and I considered it useless to supply seeds without rendering some assistance to put them in the ground. The crops for last year, including the hay, were a good average and added largely to supply their wants for the past winter. This year all of the crops look very promising; the Indians are through haying and have commenced harvesting, and should the weather prove favourable during next month, I am satisfied that the yield will be even better than last year.

In May last this band, in the interest of health, removed all offensive accumulations from their premises. Their reserve is very favourably situated, all of their buildings being erected on a slope of land that always affords a natural system of drainage and, were it not for the measles epidemic before referred to, they would have been free from all sickness other than cases arising from natural causes.

The school at this reserve was under the supervision of Miss B. L. Crowley for the full term. The attendance for the year was remarkably good. No child is permitted to be absent without good reason. The branches taught were spelling, reading, writing, geography, arithmetic, &c. The number on the register was twenty-five, with an average of eighteen for the year. The subjects taught have been well mastered and the progress of the pupils has been noticeable at each examination. The health and comfort of the children are carefully looked after both in winter and summer.

Woodstock Reserve.

This reserve, situated three miles below the town of Woodstock, is occupied by eight families, being all related. They exclude all other Indians of the county as much as possible from their reserve. Like other Indians of the agency they chiefly derive their living from the sale of Indian wares, which are easily disposed of at Woodstock and elsewhere. Last year they gave but little attention to farming; only raising, from seeds supplied, some potatoes and oats. This year, however, they decided to do better and received twenty-five and one-quarter bushels of potatoes, thirty bushels of oats, besides beans, grass and garden seeds; these will raise sufficient produce to supply their wants for the coming winter.

During my recent visit to the reserve I discovered that all of the children were sick from the measles, but were fast recovering. I further found, and in fact the band freely admitted, that the epidemic was caused by the Indians visiting Kingsclear Reserve in June last. The most of the Indians of this county are located in shanties at Upper Woodstock and on the road leading to Houlton State of Maine; some experience considerable hardship owing to old age and their situation, but are assisted from means allowed for this purpose.

The remainder of Indians under my supervision are located at Oromocto, Sunbury Co.; Upper Gagetown, Queen's Co.; Apohaqui, Kiug's Co.; St. Andrew's, Charlotte Co., and a few in St. John, N.B.

Their occupation is much the same as that of last year, viz., milling, fishing and Indian wares. The latter articles are generally sold to farmers and when money is not available they will take trade.

A few seeds are supplied yearly to some of the Indians which are planted on the lands of their white neighbours. The results of this mode of farming only serve their wants during the fall season.

At Oromocto, Sunbury Co., considerable sickness prevailed amongst the aged and children; four of the former, whose ages ranged from eighty to ninety years, died within the year. The latter although visited with a bad type of measles, survived their sickness.

The total population of this agency for the fiscal year is four hundred and fifty-six. The births were eighteen and the deaths seventeen, which accounts for an increase of one, compared with the returns of 1891.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES FARRELL,

Indian Agent.

NORTHERN DIVISION, FREDERICTON, 29th August, 1892.

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 30th June, 1892.

Tobique Reserve.

This reserve, situated at the mouth of the Tobique River, comprises forty-one families, a total population of one hundred and ninety-three, being an increase of births over deaths of four for the fiscal year.

Their chief industries for the past year were the same as for years past, such as lumbering, stream driving, rafting, farming, manufacture of Indian wares, and often acting as guides for tourists and sportsmen. Employment, as stated, is always available in this section of New Brunswick, therefore, as most of the band are active young men, their services are always in demand, consequently with but very few exceptions, they are a self-supporting body of Indians.

A few of the band devote considerable attention to farming. Most of them, however, plant only potatoes, raising therefrom sufficient to answer their wants. The total produce raised for the year was twenty bushels of wheat, three hundred and fifty bushels of oats, two hundred and fifty bushels of buckwheat, twelve hundred bushels of potatoes, and thirty tons of hay.

Sanitary measures in and around their dwellings each year receive marked attention by the removal, before the approach of warm weather, of all winter accumulations. The health of the band for the past year has been remarkably good, for, with the exception of two cases of typhoid fever, there has not been a case of sickness of a contagious nature amongst them, consequently very little medical aid or medicine was required for the period mentioned.

For the last ten months the school has been under the efficient teaching of Mrs. Killeen. The number enrolled are thirty-one; the subjects taught are reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, dictation, drawing, &c., in which the children are making fair progress. The daily sessions are three hours in the forenoon and the same in the afternoon. The average attendance was seventeen. This school for the term—excepting holidays that are allowed—has been regularly taught. The school building and outside premises are properly cleaned, making the place both pleasant and healthy for the children.

Edmundston Reserve.

This reserve, situated near the Madawaska River, contains about four hundred acres of excellent land, is divided into lots and occupied by six families. Their number is thirty-nine, an increase of one for the year. Practically they are not progressive farmers, as too much time is spent in hunting and the manufacture of Indian wares. Last year they farmed the seeds supplied on shares. The hay is usually sold whilst standing or after it is cut by some of the Indians, the proceeds of which are devoted to defray living expenses. Both the hay and other crops raised are a very fair average. The health of the band for the year has been good, as no bills for medical attendance have been received.

In closing I am pleased to report that the habits and customs of each band are exceptionally good. A few occasionally indulge in the use of intoxicants, but, as a rule, seven-eighths of all the Indians are an industrious and thrifty class of people.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES FARRELL,

Indian Agent.

ANNAPOLIS, N.S., 22nd August, 1892.

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, 1892.

I have but little change to report this year amongst the Indians of my agency. The crops, so far, look exceedingly well. The Indians at Lequille are a very industrious class of people and they earn considerable by fishing in the spring; the young men work in the lumber woods in the winter and are smart and capable when spring opens at stream-driving. There was much sickness last spring amongst the older Indians and children, but there were no deaths; two births increased the population by this number; the health of the Indians is generally good. Peter Jamary, at Middleton, is quite a farmer and has put in a good crop this season and is very industrious. Those who remain at home during summer are coopers, making mast-hoops, jib-banks and baskets. The children who attend school are making fair progress and the average is the same as that of last year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. WELLS, Sr.,
Indian Agent.

BEAR RIVER, DIGBY Co., N.S.,
DISTRICT No. 1b., 1st September, 1892.

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, 1892.

I have little of importance to note in the affairs of the Indians, as they still pursue the callings and pursuits of former years with little or no change for the better. There was considerable sickness on the reserve during the fall and winter, resulting in eight deaths, all but two being quite young children. There were eight births; the population has increased by twelve persons and now numbers one hundred and fifty-nine, the difference is caused by some of the young men having married wives in other counties and the arrival of a family from New Brunswick.

The potato crop was excellent last season, unaffected by blight, except in a few instances, and many of the Indians had enough to last them through the winter.

The school has been in operation for the past year and the pupils, under the excellent and thorough tuition of Mr. J. L. DeVaney, are making fair progress in the elementary branches of education. The average attendance has not increased as we were led to expect, from the promises given by the parents when the new teacher began his work; this is owing to the wandering habits of the Indians which are not favourable to the punctual attendance of their children at school, especially in the summer season when they go to the Bay of Fundy in quest of the porpoise, or camp in proximity to towns and villages to dispose of their wares, there being only a few families left on the reserve.

The sanitary measures, recommended by the department, have been carried out and, with few exceptions, the houses and surroundings are clean and neat.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. McDORMAND,
Indian Agent.

YARMOUTH, N.S., 9th July, 1892.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1892.

During the winter and spring nearly all of the Indians of this agency were attacked by "la grippe," some fatally.

There were three births and three deaths during the year.

According to the last census there is an increase in the population of seven, the result of one family returning to the county who were absent at the time the last census was taken, making the total number eighty-seven.

Those Indians living on the reserve have done much more planting this spring than at any time previous, the women doing a large part of the work, while the men are employed on the streets in the town at good pay.

As a whole, they are temperate and industrious.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE R. SMITH,

Indian Agent.

AGENCY No. 2, NOVA SCOTIA,

KENTVILLE, 15th August, 1892.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose to you tabular statement for this agency for the year ended 30th June, 1892.

There is not much change in the Indians of this agency; the greater part of them are hard-working, quiet and industrious people, making a comfortable living with such assistance as they receive from the department, but some of the younger men are inclined to roam about and pick up a living as best they can; but, upon the whole, I think they do as well as can be expected of them.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. BECKWITH.

Indian Agent.

CALEDONIA, QUEEN'S Co., N.S., 10th October, 1892.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report and tabular statement.

The Indians of Queen's County are settled principally at Milton, Mill Village, Greenfield, Wild Cat and Caledonia Corner.

The majority of them reside at Milton. Those there live in comfortable houses, are clean and tidy in their habits, and obey the sanitary regulations of the department.

Very many of them delight in cultivating flower gardens, besides attending to the cultivation of the seed received from Government.

Some of them have this year cleared more land in order to put in a larger crop next spring.

The land on which they reside and expend so much labour is not theirs, and more is the pity. Had they sense enough to live on the reserves, and work thereon to the same extent, a few years would see them self-supporting.

At Mill Village are two or three families who hunt, fish and make baskets for a living. In the spring the men earn considerable money salmon fishing, which is sold at a high figure.

Those at Caledonia Corner and at Greenfield pass their days moose hunting, acting as guides for sportsmen, making baskets, mast hoops, &c.

An old Indian woman and her son live at Wild Cat. The son has a large tract of land cultivated, and is an industrious young man. The land is reserve ground, of good soil, and shows what the Indian can accomplish who has push and industry.

The Indians of Queen's are a quiet, inoffensive class of people.

I am happy to state that I have not heard of one case of drunkenness amongst them during the past year. The one or two who in the past were addicted to this vice are now reformed men.

Those living at Milton, on account of its proximity to Liverpool, a seaport town, are in more danger of temptation than elsewhere, yet they are all sober people.

I am glad of this, knowing the sober, industrious Indian makes as good a citizen as his white neighbour.

In Lunenburg County I do not notice any change in the habits and circumstances of the Indians compared with last year.

They reside chiefly at Bridgewater, Gold River, and on the reserve at New Germany.

At Gold River lives an old lady, Mrs. Penal, with her three sons and two daughters. The sons have houses and lands of their own, and support their mother and daughter, who live together.

There are a few families at Bridgewater. They are not over and above industrious, still they manage to live.

The majority of the Indians of Lunenburg County reside on the grant, at New Germany, and have splendid soil, fine farms, good houses, large stock, and are a happy and contented people.

There is no laziness there, no poverty, no begging.

They are as good as their white neighbours, as independent, and as much respected. They have a fine school-house, built some years ago by the Indian-Department, with a painstaking young lady as teacher, and a large attendance.

The children are taught many and useful branches of knowledge. I am pleased to say they have made good progress in their studies, so that in years to come, when they take upon themselves the cares and responsibilities of life, they will be the better able to understand and to fulfil their duty.

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

THOMAS J. BUTLER,

Indian Agent.

SHEET HARBOUR, N.S., 1st October, 1892.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report for the year ended 30th September, 1892.

The Indians of this agency are peaceable, but not very industrious. Only some of the Indians planted potatoes last spring. Those who have planted expect to have

a very good crop. Some of the Indians make baskets. There have been three cases of diphtheria, some cases of "la grippe" and some of other kinds of sickness. About a dozen families have been vaccinated. There has been only one death this year.

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

D. O'SULLIVAN,
Indian Agent.

SHUBENECADIE, N.S., 6th October, 1892.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I inclose herewith tabular statement for the year ended 30th June 1892.

I have nothing of importance on which to make report. The Indians of the district are getting along in their usual quiet way.

During the past few months there has not been very much sickness among them.

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

JAMES GASS,
Indian Agent.

TRURO, N.S., 5th October, 1892.

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, 1892.

I have to report the Indians under my care as comfortable and in good condition to face the coming winter. Two or three new frame houses have gone up on the Truro Reserve during the past year, which will compare favourably with those of poor white settlers.

The past year has been unusually healthy on the reserve, not much sickness, or deaths, occurring.

Several prosecutions have taken place for illegal selling of liquor to the Indians, two convictions with heavy fines were the result, and I believe this will have a good effect in the future.

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

D. H. MUIR,
Indian Agent.

DISTRICT No. 7.

PARRSBORO', CUMBERLAND COUNTY, N.S., 29th August, 1892.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1892.

The Indians who reside on or near the reserve, spend most of their time in summer working on their farms. In winter they hire with lumbermen in the

vicinity and make a very good living. Those living in other portions of the county hunt, make baskets, mast-hoops, tubs, &c., &c. With very few exceptions, all are sober and industrious. Through aid kindly furnished by the department one Indian was enabled to erect during the summer a very comfortable dwelling-house, and others are about to follow his example.

In spite of the fact that the potato bugs were never before so numerous, the crops are looking well and promise an excellent yield.

During the year there has been a great deal of sickness, but at the present time there is very little.

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

F. A. RAND,
Indian Agent.

Pictou, N.S., 1st September, 1892,

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—With the tabular statement I submit the following report on matters relative to Indian affairs in my district for the year ended 30th June, 1892.

The health of the Indians is comparatively good. There is no contagious disease among them. Up to the 31st August there were two deaths in excess of births. The prevailing sickness among them is lung disease contracted from ill-usage rather than from inheritance. This ill-usage arises frequently from deficiency of clothing during cold weather.

Sobriety is fast becoming a virtue with them. I believe there are fewer cases of drunkenness among them now than formerly. They seem to realize every day the injury and danger of the habit of drinking. They show a great deal of energy at times to make up a sum of money, but scatter it equally fast. They lack perseverance. Many of the young men of the tribe are very industrious and have adopted the methods of living of white people. Several of them are employed at the iron works of Eureka and Bridgeville; while others are engaged loading and unloading vessels. Farming is not congenial to them. It is difficult to impress them with the importance of farming. It requires too much attention. The little attention they pay the crop when it is placed in the ground, shows necessarily poor results.

The whole tribe this year, as usual, gathered to the Indian Island to celebrate the festival of Ste. Anne their patron saint. They have shown a great deal of sincere piety. It is their great desire to have their beautiful little church entirely finished. They have already spent on it and the house for the priest, in the vicinity of two thousand dollars, the most of which was paid by themselves. The benefit of gathering to this island once every year is not to be viewed alone from a religious standpoint. The priest or agent can confer with them as a body on matters affecting their temporal welfare, and impress upon them the advantage of adopting the improved methods in their various avocations.

The gathering of the tribe this year on Indian Island was specially interesting on account of the election of a new chief to replace the late Paul Paul. The name of the new chief is Noel Paul, a near relative of the late chief. The Paul family have held the crown with few interruptions for many years. For the first three years the newly elected chief is only on trial, and if at the end of that time he proves himself worthy, he is confirmed in office for life. Noel Paul, the present chief, is of good disposition and of fair intelligence, and seems to have a great deal of influence among them.

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

RODERICK McDONALD,
Indian Agent, District No. 8.

HEATHERTON, ANTIGONISH Co., N.S., 13th August, 1892.

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, 1892.

There are no changes of importance to relate in the condition of the Indians of this district.

There were two deaths, that of their chief and Captain Gabriel, who was probably the oldest Indian in Nova Scotia, being over a hundred years. Almost the whole band was affected last winter by "la grippe" which caused much suffering and destitution among them and left not a few of them with shattered constitutions. They still continue to make a living by coopering, trapping, fishing and basket-work, comparatively few giving much attention to farming beyond planting a few potatoes.

The few that devote themselves to agriculture are making encouraging progress and the comparative comfort they enjoy as a result of their industry in that direction, will, I hope, be the means of encouraging others to give more of their time to farming. The potato and oat crops promise favourable results, but hay is a failure. The majority of the Indians are sober and well-behaved. A few of them, however, were in the habit of getting drunk last winter. The persons who supplied them with liquor were prosecuted and as a consequence little or no drinking has been done by them since. A new chief, Joseph Salome, was elected by the Indians at their annual festival on the 26th July.

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

WILLIAM C. CHISHOLM,
Indian Agent, District No. 9.

St. PETER'S, C.B., 1st September, 1892.

The Honourable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—As it is not yet a year since I have received my appointment as Indian Agent of Salmon River, I cannot have much to say in this my first report, in addition to the statistics already forwarded to your department.

I am glad to say that the Indians under my charge are, as a rule, sober, religious and law-abiding; to this end conduces, in a most marked degree, the mission held annually on Chapel Island. During the mission the constant aim of the priests in charge is to teach the Indians to be good Christians, faithful to God, and honest in their dealings with all men.

The Indians of Salmon River are, on the whole, a fairly industrious class of people. Many of them cultivate plots of ground, and now that coopering no longer pays, not a few are engaged during the summer in fishing.

Of course there are some who do not take kindly to any kind of industry, but depend for the most part on the generosity of their more thrifty neighbours.

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

JOHN C. CHISHOLM, P.P.,
Indian Agent.

RIVER INHABITANTS, N. S.—DISTRICT No. 11,

GLENDALE, 30th August, 1892.

The Honourable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In making a report for the year 1891-92, I have little to say in addition to what I told you in my report of last year. The Indians of my agency, especially on the Whycocomagh Reserve, are yearly devoting themselves more industriously to agricultural pursuits. The coming winter will, however, witness more destitution among them than for some years past, unless the fatherly care of the Government provides additional relief for their increased necessities. A long-continued drought in May, June and July, has caused the hay crop to fall short of one-half on the uplands, and on the meadows and marshes to be very light. This, with the advent of the Colorado potato bug—with which we are almost powerless to cope—causes many of them to look forward to the coming winter with much concern.

On the Malagawatch Reserve there has been an influx of some families from the vicinity of St. Peter's, in Richmond County. This is partly due to the adjacent waters being an excellent fishing ground. Bush fires during the drought did much damage on the reserve, having ruined all the valuable timber.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. McISAAC,

Indian Agent.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, C.B., 8th October, 1892.

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, 1892.

The condition of the Indians of this agency has not materially changed since my last report. They were free from all contagious and infectious diseases, and the few deaths that did occur were chiefly the result of lung trouble. Several families who were absent for the past two, three or more years have returned, and consequently the band is increased by fifty-seven over last year. This increase, however, may be only very temporary; they are of the migrating class, and may leave again as suddenly as they came. There were nine births and eight deaths during the year. The potato crop was a failure last year; and this with other causes mentioned in my last report, has strengthened the tendency to abandon the reserve, and locate near villages, mines and towns. On account of proximity to market, and the good demand for all those articles at which the Indians are adepts, those who leave the reserve generally succeed in making a better living whilst their health holds good. But once the bread-winner is disabled, through sickness or accident, from plying his craft, starvation stares the family in the face. They have nothing to fall back upon. The charity of neighbours, supplemented by aid from your department, must then furnish them the wherewith to keep them in existence.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. CAMERON, P. P.,

Indian Agent.

~COUNTY OF SHELBURNE, NOVA SCOTIA, 30th June, 1892.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to your department my annual report and tabular statement in connection with Indian affairs in this agency for the year ended 30th June, 1892.

The circumstances of the Indians in this agency have undergone no material change since my last report. There have been two deaths among them, and a few are moving about. It seems the natural propensity of an Indian to roam, but they are a very intelligent and law-abiding lot of people. They are with few exceptions quite industrious and moral. I never knew of any of them being drunk. A few of their children attend the public schools, but the most of them are adverse to doing so, yet some of those who do attend are making marked progress in school. They are very grateful to the "Big Man at Ottawa" (the Government) for the seeds supplied to them, as but very few of them are able to provide themselves with seeds to plant in the spring. Some of them suffered severely last winter with "la grippe," and there were some cases of scarlet fever, but now they are almost entirely free from sickness.

I endeavour to impress them with the necessity of observing the sanitary rules of the department, and I am pleased with the result.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. T. FERGUSON,

Indian Agent.

EGMONT BAY, P. E. I., 22nd August, 1892.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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

As regards the cultivation of the land, the Indians of Lennox Island are doing as well as can be expected. There appears to be a certain emulation among them in improving their condition and in imitating their well-to-do white neighbours. They have made considerable progress during the last fifteen years. Formerly they had only a few houses on the Island, whereas now they all possess a home. Some of their houses are quite comfortable and well furnished. They also had only a few animals, but now have eighteen horses, ten cows, eight oxen, ten sheep and sixteen young animals. They formerly cultivated very little, but last year they sowed thirty-seven bushels of wheat, one hundred and two bushels of oats and planted two hundred and thirty bushels of potatoes.

I am happy to be able to report that the school on the Island is well conducted, the Indians appear to be much interested in its success, and it is well attended.

Morell Reserve.

There are only four families at present on this reserve. Two of them are in easy circumstances and live on the produce of their land. They all reside in houses and their land is good and tolerably well cultivated. One of these Indians, Ben Nicholas, is the proprietor of a fine orchard which yields him over twenty bushels of apples every year. He also owns a horse, harness and carriage, a cow and pigs, and is as well-to-do as any of his neighbours. At present he is sick and under the treatment of Dr. Toombs, of Mount Sherwood.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JEAN G. ARSENAULT,

Indian Agent.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
REGINA, 31st October, 1892.

The Honourable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year 1891-92, which will be found to compare not unfavourably with that of the preceding year, much as the latter contained indicative of progress and prosperity.

General Progress.

Marked as the advancement is seen to be, when the present condition of our Indians is contrasted with what it was a few years ago, it has often been difficult to measure the steps taken during single years considered by themselves, but in the course of the year now under review, there is a widespread feeling among those engaged in the work, that well marked progress has been achieved, and the more confident tone with which many of them now speak of the approach of the day when their Indians will be able, at any rate in so far as the supply of food is concerned, to provide for their own requirements, is worthy of note and full of encouragement.

Saving in Food Supplies.

Three years ago I expressed the belief that a succession of two or three good seasons would relieve the Government of the burden of finding food for a large proportion of the Indians beyond the limits of Treaty 7. Unfortunately the year following that upon which this statement was made was not a favourable one, but last year, as was shown in my report, there was effected an aggregate saving in the distribution of destitute supplies of three thousand nine hundred and thirty-three sacks of flour, sixty-four thousand five hundred and thirty-seven pounds of bacon, and one hundred and ninety-six thousand five hundred and forty-six pounds of beef.

During the year 1891-92, a further reduction in the quantities of such assistance has been made, as follows:—

In flour two thousand four hundred and sixty-three sacks; in bacon twenty-five thousand five hundred and sixty-eight pounds, and in beef two hundred and fifty thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven pounds; or during the past two years an aggregate reduction of—in flour six thousand three hundred and ninety-six sacks; in bacon ninety thousand one hundred and five pounds, and in beef four hundred and forty-seven thousand three hundred and eighty-three pounds.

Since the diminution, through death, in the number of the aged and infirm (of whom until the generation originally taken into treaty disappears, many must be dependent on the Government) is at least counterbalanced by the annual influx of hunting and other Indians who, abandoning their former pursuits in favour of farming, have for a time to be almost wholly supported, it is obvious that the large retrenchment shown has only been rendered possible by the progress which the Indians generally have made on the road to independence.

Individual Earnings.

This naturally excites the expectation of finding that the individual earnings of the Indians have been increasing, nor upon turning to the records will this expectation be disappointed.

As was shown last year, there was, as compared with the preceding one, an increase in such earnings amounting to sixteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars and eighty cents, and during 1891-92 another advance to the extent of fifteen thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars and eighteen cents has taken place in the same direction, or during the last two years there has been an aggregate increase amounting to the sum of thirty-two thousand seven hundred and forty-nine dollars and ninety-eight cents.

Aggregate reduction of Expenditure.

In this connection it may be pointed out that notwithstanding an extension of educational facilities, necessitating a corresponding outlay, there has been in the amount expended upon the Indians in the Territories for all purposes, as compared with the preceding year, a reduction of over one hundred thousand dollars, of which the sum of sixty-three thousand six hundred dollars has been saved from destitute supplies.

It was pointed out last year that in other directions the limit of true economy had been very nearly if not quite reached for the present, but notwithstanding this an appreciable further reduction has been made with regard to general expenses, and farm maintenance. The latter, however, was rather of an experimental character, and it is doubtful to what extent it can be profitably maintained.

Causes operating against Retrenchment.

There are one or two points worthy of notice in order to further appreciate the significance of the extent to which the Government has been relieved of the supply of provisions to Indians.

It has to be remembered that a very large proportion of such assistance is consumed by the Indians of Treaty No. 7, and that from the comparatively short time they have been under civilizing influences, and the fact of their being located in a ranching rather than in a grain producing district, it has been impossible so far to get them to contribute to their own support in any way proportionately to what has been effected with regard to Indians in other treaties. At the same time, the peculiarity of their position renders it advisable to treat them with exceptional liberality in order to remove temptation to commit depredations upon the large ranches which surround them, raids into other parts of the Territories, or forays across the border.

Again it should not be forgotten that the game is steadily and rapidly disappearing from every district, and numbers of the best hunters are now so steadily engaged in their agricultural and kindred industries as to be unable to follow up such game as is left to the comparatively distant haunts to which it has retired before the advance of settlement.

Other obstacles to getting the full value of the products of the Indians' farming still exist.

I refer to the distance to which many of them have to haul their grain before they can find a mill to grist it, the exorbitant toll commonly levied by millers, whose charges in the Territories are not regulated by law, and the cost of getting threshing mills to go to some of the reserves.

Agricultural Operations.

The harvest of last fall, the result of operations in the spring of the fiscal year 1890-91, was the subject of my last report. In it I pointed out how vigorously the preparation and seeding of the ground were taken hold of by the Indians, and what a trifling contribution was asked from the department towards the supply of seed, also that at the time of writing a bountiful harvest had become assured.

Of course the last mentioned statement was of a general character, for it is obviously idle to expect that localities so widely separated from each other as are our agencies and reserves and scattered over so vast an extent of territory, can during any one season fare alike. Some crops were not a success.

In the Pelly, File Hills and Touchwood Hills agency the grain suffered more or less severely from various causes; however, only one complete failure occurred and that was at the Sarcee Agency.

With these exceptions more or less abundant returns of, in every case, grain of excellent quality were secured; and even in the few cases mentioned as exceptional with regard to the return from cereals, the singularity did not extend to root crops, which were everywhere very satisfactory.

These results of course greatly encouraged the Indians who not only went at their work last spring with renewed zeal, but were joined by a good many who had so far held aloof. The whole contribution asked from the department for field seed grain to provide the new beginners and the unfortunate, only cost the comparatively small sum of about \$1,000.

Increased Area cultivated.

The preceding year's increase of area put under crop was some four hundred acres in extent, but in consequence of the impetus given by success the area was extended in 1891-92 by about thirteen hundred acres, the total area under cultivation covering about one thousand acres more than the year before. This is as much as consists with the department's policy to have what is cultivated well worked, and as far as possible, without the aid of the labour-saving implements, which are likely to be beyond acquisition by the majority of Indians for some time after they may have been thrown upon their own resources.

Stock.

The unusual length and severity of the winter, following upon, in many places, a rather less prolific crop of hay than usual, furnished a severe test of the willingness and ability of the Indians to care for cattle. It is gratifying to find that although not under the most favourable circumstances ample provision was made of hay to carry the animals comfortably over the long winter and unusually backward spring.

Interest aroused.

Reference was made last year to the difficulties which had been overcome in imbuing the Indians with a due regard for stock.

The policy of letting them become individual owners through the operation of the "loan system" and, as circumstances justify it, realize through the occasional sale of an animal, the value of cattle is steadily working the effect intended, and speaking generally the greatest interest in and care of their animals is taken. What with this, and the improved class of bulls which have of late years been gradually introduced, a number and quality of animals are accumulating in the hands of the Indians, which will soon reach a profitable stationary limit, and produce a yearly surplus such as will largely contribute to the independent maintenance of their owners.

Success of Government Herds.

It was predicted last year, from the success of the Government herds at Muscowpetung's and Onion Lake, that these agencies would this year be off the assisted list as far as beef is concerned, and although touching upon what properly belongs to the current fiscal year, it may be stated that the prediction has been fulfilled.

Cattle required for Treaty No. 7.

The benefits to be expected from the extension of these herds to other agencies, and more especially to those in Treaty No. 7, were referred to last year.

The urgency of the need of cattle for Treaty No. 7 is so great that its causes may be recapitulated here.

They are the large quantity of beef consumed in the treaty, which may be more cheaply raised than purchased, the adaptation of the country to stock-raising rather than the production of cereals, the more congenial nature of stock-raising as an occupation for Indians constituted as these are, their awakened desire to possess stock, as evinced by their repeated requests for it, and expressed willingness to trade off their ponies for cattle.

In fact, as far as can be foreseen, the one hope of these Indians being usefully employed, and materially contributing to their own maintenance, is contingent upon

their getting herds of cattle, and the success which has attended the small herds belonging to the Piegans and Stonies, since the introduction of a system of close-herding, justifies the expectation that excellent results would follow from an extension of the industry.

General Industries.

No effort is relaxed to find means to usefully occupy time which would otherwise be wasted, if not put to worse purpose by the Indians.

The earnings, which have been already mentioned, have been gained in many ways, according to the varying circumstances and surroundings of the bands.

Some reserves are of course much more favourably situated than others for affording employment to Indians, whether in the way of directly hiring out their labour, or of getting a market for their hay, wood, or whatever else they may have for sale, but as settlement progresses this inequality will gradually disappear.

The ways in which money has been earned include freighting, the filling of hay contracts, sale of dead timber in the shape of firewood, mining coal, wintering cattle for settlers, tanning hides, the manufacture of baskets, the collection of senega root, burning of lime, sale of furs, of berries, hiring out services to settlers, and in fact everything by which an honest penny may be made.

Articles formerly purchased now made by Indians.

It must not be supposed that the sole saving to the Government resulting from the industries of the Indians is represented by their direct earnings, for the large reduction in expenditure for destitute supplies is considerably helped, by omission in whole or in part of such articles as axe and hay-fork handles, ox collars, milk pans, churns, rope, harness, bob-sleighs, &c., which the Indians are now required to make for themselves.

Aptitude for certain Manufactures.

The aptitude displayed for certain manufactures is striking, and it is very interesting to note the progress made. The manufacture of straw hats and baskets has been going on for years past on some of the older reserves, and lately a strong effort has been made to extend these industries to other agencies.

Marked improvement in some Industries.

At the agricultural exhibition recently held in this town, an opportunity was afforded of observing among the exhibits sent in from various reserves, the different stages of progress in such arts.

The hats and baskets sent from Edmonton, the result of efforts recently made for the first time, and that too without instruction, provoked a smile, while those from the more practised hands excited surprise and admiration.

The improvement apparent during the last year in all the industrial products has been more marked than perhaps during any two or even three years heretofore.

When it was first announced to agents and their subordinates that such articles as above referred to, would not be supplied, but should be made at home, the idea was generally greeted with an indulgent smile, but no one in the face of recent Indian exhibits can longer doubt the wisdom and practicability of the policy, for the public has seen what Indians can accomplish in such directions, and what they can do in one place, they can be taught to do in another. For the first time horse-collars were exhibited, nor need anything better for Indian use be desired. As an example of their ingenuity, a combined garden-rake and roller, which could be reversed to act in either capacity, may be noticed as among the exhibits sent from Edmonton.

The woollen manufactures, too, have much improved, as evidenced by the better shaping of socks, stockings, mitts, &c. The cutting and sewing of various garments are really surprising. Boys' suits were shown which would bear comparison with what are sold in the stores, and the stitching of some dresses and shirts was so evenly done, that it required minute examination to dispel the idea that they had been sown by a machine.

Crooked Lakes Agency had one exhibit which excited much interest, viz., a sample of the bannock made in the year 1872, another of that in 1882, and lastly the loaf bread of the present day.

Moreover the wheat grown for the manufacture of the last mentioned, and the flour made from it by the mill at the agency, showed how completely, at any rate in one direction, these Indians could supply their wants from within their own reserves.

Health.

The health of the Indians may on the whole be reported as having been good. There was, however, in some places a return in the winter or spring of the epidemic which under the designation of "la grippe" did so much harm two years ago, and left such bad effects behind it. It seems to have acted on the occasion of its second visit in a very capricious manner with regard to the selection of reserves to invade, attacking bands at Pelly, Moose Mountain, Onion Lake, Saddle Lake, and Sarcee Agencies, and passing over the others. The only other sickness which appeared in epidemic form was whooping-cough, which confined itself very much to Moose Mountain and Touchwood Hills Reserves, the latter of which had in addition an outbreak of measles.

The large majority of deaths continue to be attributable to scrofula and consumption, and the prevalence of the latter is without doubt largely due to the predisposition caused by the scrofulous condition of so many of the Indians. Fresh beef, cod-liver oil, and where Indians can be induced to attend to it, better ventilation, are to some extent ameliorating influences with regard to the two scourges mentioned, but that is about as such as can be said.

Sanitary Precautions.

Great pains are taken to impress upon the Indians the necessity for cleanliness inside and about their dwellings. Garbage is collected and burned, and houses are whitewashed. To get Indians to take active interest in such precautionary measures is of course difficult; however, they seem to be at last, if somewhat slowly, awakening to the importance of the matter. Every year effort is made to have any who may have evaded the operation, and recently-born children, vaccinated.

The news of a case of small-pox which occurred at Macleod, followed shortly by others at Calgary, had a wonderful effect in bringing to reason such Indians as had so far resisted vaccination, and prompt action was taken to have these done, and to confine Indians within the boundaries of their reserves, in the affected districts, until all danger had disappeared.

Buildings.

Every year witnesses a certain amount of improvement upon their buildings made by the Indians, and the erection of some new houses and stables. More has been done perhaps in this direction by the Bloods and Blackfeet than by any others, but it is observed that wherever new buildings are put up, they are an improvement on the old style.

Very little has been done in the way of building during the year by the department, and indeed but little required to be done.

There have been the usual number of repairs made, and minor improvements, but with the exception of the completion of the new agency house at Saddle Lake, a house for the clerk at Carlton, an office, carpenter's and blacksmith's shops at the Bloods, a laundry at the Regina Industrial School, the removal to another site and enlargement of the warehouse here, there is nothing deserving of special notice.

Surveys.

The principal field work performed by the surveyors during the year, was the selection of a timber limit at Castle Mountain for the Blackfoot Indians, the survey

at White Whale Lake of a reserve for that portion of the Alexis Band, under their headman Paul, which had not previously had land allotted, and the subdivision of the Oak River Sioux Reserve, and of parts of the Mistawasis, Ahtahkakoop's and Petty-quaw-key's Reserves in the Carlton Agency. These subdivisions are made in pursuance of the policy which takes advantage of everything tending to inculcate and foster a spirit of individuality.

Conduct.

The behaviour of the Indians in so far as respect for the law is concerned, has left little to be desired, and compares, greatly to their favour, with that of the white population.

The North-west Mounted Police have apparently succeeded by their careful system of patrolling the boundary line, in practically putting an end to such raids into the United States territory as the wilder spirits among the Indians of Treaty 7 would engage in from time to time, until comparatively recent date, and little if anything has been heard of the complaints which in former years have been made with more or less justice, of cattle-killing on the ranches in the neighbourhood of the reserves.

One or two but quite exceptional cases of the class of offences just referred to have come to light. A few young Bloods were imprisoned by the authorities across the line, for horse-stealing there, and a party of Bloods were caught by the police last fall in possession of newly-killed meat which their actions showed they had not come by honestly. One of their number named Steele, a man of bad reputation, promptly fired at the police, who returning the fire, shot him through the lungs. He eventually recovered, and was tried and convicted, but no sympathy was manifested for him by the other Indians, who evidently thought that he had brought what happened to him upon himself, and deserved all he got.

Such isolated offences as have occurred, have almost invariably been attributable to the effects of drink, which in spite of all our own officials can do and the efforts of the police, will reach Indians occasionally.

There can be no doubt that the danger from this source has been very seriously increased by the recent introduction of the license system into the Territories, and it is greatly to be feared that as a consequence, it will not be possible to report so favourably of the Indians' conduct next year, as has been done here.

The great difficulty to be contended with is the fact that there are always so many intimately connected with them, who are only too ready to act as mediums for the conveyance of liquor to the Indians; however, the police and our own people are alive to the situation, and everything possible, with existing means, will be done in the direction of prevention.

Reports have appeared from time to time of trouble being caused in Montana and Turtle Mountain Districts, by Indians said to belong to the Dominion, but it will be found, I think, that those referred to in the latter district are half-breeds, and not Indians at all.

The same may be said about probably the majority of those complained of in Montana, although there doubtless are among them Indians who left the Territories after the disturbance in 1885, and who having remained away ever since, have therefore been beyond our control.

Education.

Fair progress has been made throughout with regard to education.

The aggregate number of names on the roll has been somewhat less than for the preceding year. This is in part due to accidental fluctuation incidental to local circumstances, and to some extent to the gradual extension of the operation of the policy which aims as far as possible to substitute industrial and boarding schools at a distance from the reserves for day schools on them.

Indian parents are very reluctant to send their children to a distance, although they may be comparatively willing to have them go to a day school from which they return to their homes every evening, and the wonder is that such objections are being overcome as fast as is the case.

In support of the wisdom of the policy just referred to, in so far as insuring more regular attendance, to say nothing of the great advantage of isolation from home influences, it may be noted that despite the reduction in the enrolment, there has been an advance of one hundred and thirteen in the number of the aggregate average attendance.

Teachers have had the necessity for caution regarding the too early advancement of pupils from lower to higher standards very carefully impressed on them, and in many cases those prematurely promoted have had to be put back again. Bearing this in mind, the progress indicated below is regarded as satisfactory.

		1890-91.	1891-92.
Standard	1.. .. .	1,635	1,403
"	2.. .. .	501	538
"	3.. .. .	316	374
"	4.. .. .	213	226
"	5.. .. .	81	76

No schools have been closed during the year, but five day schools have been opened at Bull Shield's Village in the Blood Agency, Many Shot At's in the Black-foot Agency, Blue Quill's Reserve in the Saddle Lake Agency, Montreal Lake Reserve, and Lesser Slave Lake, respectively.

Industrial Schools.

The cost of pupils at industrial schools, wholly supported by the Government, varies a good deal, the main causes being the comparative cost of laying down supplies and of securing the services of efficient employees at different points. I may remark in passing that to get suitable employees, more especially females, to go to points distant from railways, and to remain, is a matter of extreme difficulty, and necessitates the offer of proportionate inducements.

It is obvious too that the larger the number of pupils handled by the same staff of officers and employees the smaller will the cost of each individual pupil appear to be.

Striking an average between the four schools at Qu'Appelle, Battleford, High River and Regina respectively it is found that the *per capita* cost of instructing, feeding and clothing each pupil has been \$121.75 $\frac{1}{2}$.

It will thus be seen that the cost of maintenance is considerably less than at kindred institutions in the United States, but a considerable proportion of the expenditure there made on such purposes, is understood to be defrayed by philanthropic societies, whereas the whole cost of our industrial schools proper falls directly upon the Government.

Comparatively small as is the cost, the question has been raised as to whether an equivalent return has been obtained.

In determining this question it must be remembered that results need not be expected until after such institutions have been in operation for some few years, and it is entirely in the faith of deferred results that the cost of the preliminary years is undertaken.

It was shown last year how the disturbing influences at work in 1885 had resulted in what necessitated practically a fresh start from the very threshold, of much that had been commenced and accomplished during the two preceding years; how the strong prejudice entertained by Indian parents, especially in Treaty No. 7, to parting with their children had to be overcome, and how in order to get a start made at all, it had been necessary in some instances to take pupils irrespective of their suitability in point of health and age, etc., for reception.

It was stated that as the time at which results could, under the circumstances described, be reasonably expected approached, they were being found, and had already become apparent in the manner indicated in my report, more especially with regard to the Qu'Appelle school, where the conditions had been least unfavourable.

That another year's growth under favourable conditions has produced corresponding favourable results will be seen from the following :—

At the Qu'Appelle Institution, the number of girls hired out as domestic servants has increased from fourteen last year to eighteen at the present time, and seventeen boys are hired out in various capacities, some being carpenters, but the majority being with farmers.

This system is being extended to the other industrial schools as they become ripe for its application, and during the year some half dozen pupils were sent out from the St. Joseph's Institution. At Battleford not much has been done in this direction, but a beginning has been successfully made.

At Regina school it is of course too soon to expect anything of the kind.

A retrospective glance will show how many pupils have entered each school, and the proportion having received beneficial impression. From causes already referred to, a large number have had to be discharged as for some reason or another unsuitable for industrial training, or else decoyed away by parents, or given up to them when they have so determinedly insisted upon it, as to induce the fear that refusal would militate, before the firm establishment of the institutions, against the prospect of getting more pupils for them.

SCHOOLS.	No. admitted.	Dead.	Transferred.	Discharged.	Not traceable.	Not in school long enough to show results.	Doing very well.	Doing fairly well.	Doing badly.
<i>St. Joseph's.</i>									
Girls	38	4		14	1	5	4	4	
Boys	118	6	1	65	7	44	12	2	
<i>Battleford.</i>									
Girls	56	7		3		2	1		
Boys	100	12	1	22	4	5	8	5	
<i>Qu'Appelle.</i>									
Girls	175	25	1	35		14	18	2	1
Boys	177	27	7	59	1	15	29	11	3

Industrial Schools receiving \$100 per capita grant from the Government.

The St. Boniface Institution has proved a great success, being always full to the utmost limit of its capacity.

St. Paul's school has been flourishing and producing most satisfactory results. Elkhorn cannot be reported of so favourably.

So much difficulty was experienced by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, who has to devote most of his care to older and kindred institutions elsewhere, in finding funds to support the Washakada Home, that he decided to send away a number of pupils for the winter, but they are being gradually recovered, and it is hoped that under the management of Mr. Wilson, jun., the school will become more successful than ever.

Boarding Schools.

The assistance given these schools has been increased from an annual *per capita* grant of \$60 to one of \$72.

Since teachers of mixed boarding and day schools were in receipt, on account of the service rendered in the latter capacity, of an allowance from the department of \$300 per annum, in addition to the \$60 for boarders, it seemed only fair to allow

boarding schools something for tuition, and this was done the more readily because it was felt that for the return given, there was almost too great a difference between the \$100 and the \$60 grants.

From St. Albert's Orphanage the most encouraging reports of progress in all directions have been received.

The McDougall Orphanage has been filled to the extent of its new accommodation, and has maintained its well-earned reputation in the past.

Round Lake, Birtle and Crowstand schools are all in flourishing condition, and despite the drafts made on them for the Regina Industrial School, maintain their full complement.

The school at Lake's End has gone down greatly in point of numbers, but this is no fault of any one, since its children have almost all been transferred to the Regina Industrial Institution, with a view to giving them the benefit of the superior advantages to be obtained in an institution of that class.

Marked improvement is noticed in the school at Enoch's Reserve, in the Edmonton Agency.

File Hills boarding school has more than held the advance reported last year.

Not much can be said so far regarding the few boarding schools in Treaty No. 7, but the attitude of the Indians is rapidly changing, and before long greater advantage will, without doubt, be taken of them.

Conclusion.

The usual statements accompany this report, and Mr. McColl will, in accordance with custom, report on Indian affairs for Manitoba.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

HAYTER REED,

Commissioner.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR,

WINNIPEG, 29th October, 1892.

The Honourable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for the information of the department my fifteenth annual report of inspection of the different Indian agencies and reserves within this superintendency.

It is extremely gratifying, in taking a retrospective view of what has already been accomplished in the civilization of our Indian population, to contemplate their future advancement under the enlightened progressive policy adopted by the Government in establishing industrial institutions, where all the advantages for obtaining a thorough practical education are liberally provided for them.

With the exception of a small assistance in provisions, supplied those who are destitute in consequence of sickness or infirmity, the Indians under my supervision are self-supporting. Although most of them subsist chiefly by hunting and fishing, and scarcely devote any attention to agriculture, beyond the cultivation of corn and potatoes, yet many of them manifest commendable industry in producing, in addition to those commodities, considerable quantities of wheat, oats, barley and other cereals, besides raising a number of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry.

The increased interest in the education of their children, the gradual improvement in the construction and cleanliness of their dwelling-houses, and the enlargement and better cultivation of their gardens are most encouraging indications of their intellectual and physical development. The prevalence of scrofula,

consumption and other constitutional diseases among them, occasions considerable fatality, but otherwise their sanitary condition is satisfactory. On account of the alarming outbreak of small-pox in the province last summer, the Indians generally were successfully vaccinated by the medical superintendent, hence no extensive mortality is to be apprehended from this loathsome epidemic for several years. I consider that Dr. Orton is deserving of an appropriate recognition for skilfully and successfully performing a complicated operation in the removal of a large ovarian tumor from an Indian girl of Fort Alexander, who had been attending the industrial school at St. Boniface.

I am happy to inform you that generally the different Indian agents within my inspectorate are efficiently attending to the laborious duties incumbent upon them in connection with their responsible positions, and that the welfare of the Indians within their respective agencies is carefully looked after by those experienced and competent officers.

I cannot, in this connection, refrain from giving expression to the irreparable loss sustained by the Indians of this district in the recent death by drowning in the Nelson River, of Chief Factor Belanger, one of their greatest and most generous benefactors, and one of the ablest and most prominent officers in the Hudson's Bay Company's service. No destitute Indian who appealed to him for relief was ever turned away empty-handed, as the sympathetic tears coursing sorrowfully down many a swarthy cheek in the district of Cumberland and Norway House will silently testify more emphatically than the most eloquent words ever spoken or written can possibly express.

I am deeply indebted to the efficient staff of faithful clerks in my office for the invaluable assistance which they have rendered me in attending to the voluminous correspondence received, and in the performance of various other official matters.

The condition of Indian schools within this superintendency is perceptibly improving; more capable teachers are employed; the services of incompetent ones are dispensed with, and more commodious school-houses are erected for the convenience of instructors and pupils.

The Agency of Mr. Ogletree.

On account of the unfavourable rainy season, experienced last spring, it was impossible to have the seeding done as early as usual, the amount harvested was therefore considerably below the average of previous years. From one hundred and fifty acres under cultivation on the Rosseau River Reserve, only fourteen hundred bushels were raised; from ninety-five acres on the Long Plain Reserve, only six hundred bushels were obtained, and from one hundred and thirty-seven acres on Swan Lake, and the Indian Garden Reserves, about six hundred bushels of wheat were produced. Besides the foregoing, upwards of one thousand bushels of potatoes were raised, and one hundred and twenty-five tons of hay secured, on the above mentioned reserves.

The only school which ever existed on any of the reserves within this agency was at Rosseau River, but after several futile attempts to keep it open, it was temporarily closed in consequence of the poor and irregular attendance of pupils.

The Agency of Mr. Martineau.

Nearly all the Sandy Bay Indians withdrew from treaty in 1887, but were subsequently readmitted at their urgent importunities on condition of their refunding the amount of scrip given them; but during the interval the cultivation of their gardens was neglected, and therefore they retrograded instead of advancing, and are only beginning to regain their former prosperity. This and every reserve within this agency are admirably adapted for stock-raising, as the meadows on them are very superior, but they only cultivate a few acres of potatoes. A new school-house, with patent seats, desks and other conveniences was erected on the reserve last summer under contract, and a school reopened under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Mission. On the Lake Manitoba Reserve very little farming is attempted

by the Indians, beyond the cultivation of potatoes, but as their meadows are very extensive, and they possess a large and excellent herd of cattle, they will eventually be able to maintain themselves comfortably with little exertion.

During my inspection of the reserve, the school was temporarily closed in consequence of the illness of the teacher, but I was informed that the services of another had been secured.

The Indians at Ebb and Flow Reserve are not making much progress in farming beyond growing several hundred bushels of potatoes and raising a number of cattle. A very comfortable school-house was erected on the reserve last spring for the benefit of Roman Catholic children living there, and another school was opened in addition to the Episcopal one in operation there for a number of years. The branding of cattle here and elsewhere was imperfectly done. In many instances, it is not discernible, and in others, some of the cattle died from its effects.

The crops at Fairford were excellent this year, upwards of three hundred bushels of grain, nine hundred and twenty-four of potatoes and four hundred tons of hay being harvested. The Indians on this reserve have three hundred and eighteen head of cattle. They gave chattel mortgages on about one-fourth of them, to different traders, as security for advances made on their annuity money, but when the attention of the department was called to this illegal traffic, a thorough investigation was instituted, and the result of the inquiry reported thereon. Many of the Indians obtain remunerative employment at lumbering, cattle ranching and steamboating, in the vicinity of the reserve.

At the upper division of the reserve, near the Episcopal Mission, a new school-house was built under contract last summer. It is furnished with patent seats, desks and other necessary fixtures. The school has been conducted for many years by the Rev. Mr. Bruce, who appears to be much interested in the advancement of the children under his charge. The other school on the reserve is, and has been for a number of years, fairly conducted by William Anderson, a native of the country.

Owing to the inferior class of teachers invariably employed on this reserve, the children attending school never made much progress in learning, but I confidently expect a radical change for the better, as I recently succeeded in securing the services of a thoroughly educated practical gentleman to undertake it. The teacher at present engaged in conducting the Indian school on the Lake St. Martin Reserve is faithfully discharging his duties. The Indians of the Little Saskatchewan and Lake St. Martin Reserves have one hundred and thirty head of cattle, and have raised eight hundred and seventy bushels of potatoes last season. They also carried on an extensive traffic in cattle with traders until this irregularity was discovered and reported to the department.

At Crane River Reserve the Indians have twelve horses, seventy-three head of cattle, and have raised about two hundred bushels of potatoes. The children have made little or no progress under the tuition of their late teacher, who resigned his charge last July, and another teacher was appointed in his place.

At Waterhen River Reserve the Indians are visibly progressing. They own one hundred head of cattle, raised eight hundred and thirty-five bushels of potatoes, and secured one hundred and seventy-seven tons of hay. The children are advancing satisfactorily under the instruction and excellent management of Mr. I. H. Adam and his accomplished wife. Last summer the Indians purchased a mower and a horse-rake, and fully paid for these implements out of their annuities.

At Pine Creek Reserve the Indians almost wholly subsist by fishing and hunting, and therefore, they scarcely do anything at farming. They possess, however, twenty horses and sixty-six head of cattle. The lofty walls of an immense school-house was erected last summer by the Indians under the direction of the Rev. Father Dupont. A mower and horse-rake were also purchased for the Indians of the reserve, on the understanding that the amount advanced in payment thereof would be refunded out of their annuities.

The Agency of Mr. Reader.

It is seriously to be regretted that notwithstanding the superior intelligence of the Indians within this agency their advancement in agriculture is very unsatisfactory. I consider that this deplorable condition of affairs is largely attributable to the mistaken philanthropic and mischievous ideas studiously inculcated in them by interested parties, that the Government is equally obligated to provide food and clothing for them, as it is to provide similar assistance to their destitute kindred in the North-west Territories. Owing to the limited area of arable land available on the reserves within this agency, the cultivation of the soil cannot possibly be carried on extensively, but, inasmuch as there are thousands of acres of unoccupied meadow lands in the district, there is no valid reason why stock-raising cannot be profitably undertaken by the Indians. With this laudable end in view, the department supplied a number of heifers last summer to the different bands within the agency.

The only produce of any importance raised the current year, on any of the reserves, was potatoes, of which two hundred and eighty bushels were grown at Grand Rapids; five hundred and seventy-six at Chimawawin; eight hundred and forty at Moose Lake; nine thousand four hundred at the Pas; and four thousand one hundred and twenty at Pas Mountain. With one or probably two exceptions the schools in operation within this agency are very indifferently conducted. The employment of inefficient teachers and the shuffling of them from one reserve to another without authority from the department by the Church Mission Society, is not productive of much beneficial results, and consequently, in my humble opinion, as the Government pays for the erection of school-houses and the salaries of teachers, it is infinitely better that the appointment of teachers and the management of Indian schools should be absolutely under its judicious control.

The Agency of Mr. MacKay.

Most of the reserves within this agency, on account of their rocky and marshy character, are incapable of producing a sufficient quantity of nourishing food for the requirements of the Indians, hence their limited supply of potatoes, the only commodity of any value raised by them, has always to be considerably augmented by the production of their fishing and hunting grounds, but as these natural resources are annually becoming more precarious in consequence of the alarming encroachments upon them, the Indians are beginning to realize the gravity of their situation, and are therefore apprehensive of impending starvation unless their valuable fisheries upon which they chiefly depend for their subsistence, are adequately protected from depletion. The only schools within this agency deserving of any creditable mention for the efficient manner in which they are conducted by their able and energetic teachers, are those at Fisher River, Beren's River and Norway House Reserves. There are very few meadows on the reserves in this agency, therefore stock-raising will never be generally a remunerative occupation. The number of cattle belonging to the Indians of this agency is two hundred and twenty-two, of which the Indians at Fisher River own ninety-three, and at Norway House thirty-seven head. The number of bushels of potatoes harvested on the different reserves amount to five thousand nine hundred and five, of which quantity twelve hundred and thirty bushels were grown at Fisher River; nine hundred and fifty at Jack Head River; five hundred and eighty at Beren's River, and nineteen hundred at Norway House. Besides this the Indians at Fisher River are the most enterprising and prosperous band within the agency, having raised one hundred and eighty bushels of wheat, three hundred and thirty of barley, and three hundred of oats.

The Agency of Mr. Muckle.

No band of Indians west of Lake Superior had more favourable opportunities of becoming enlightened and prosperous than the Indians of the reserve at St. Peter's. For upwards of three-quarters of a century they had the advantages of having been

domiciled in the vicinity of the Highland Scotch settlement at Kildonan, where many of them were engaged as servants and practically taught how to obtain their livelihood by cultivating the soil and by performing the requisite labour in other occupations. They were also employed as voyageurs by the Hudson's Bay Company, and were thoroughly disciplined to manual labour. They had likewise the advantages of the indefatigable labour and civilizing influence of distinguished missionaries and eminent teachers for generations among them; hence their better education, greater advancement in agriculture, and more general prosperity than other bands within the superintendency. I consider that under the judicious management of a thoroughly practical, energetic and enthusiastic Indian agent they should certainly, in a very few years, become as intelligent, independent and affluent as any community of other nationalities in the province. On this reserve there are six fairly well conducted schools in operation at present. Owing to the failure of the agent to forward me a statement of last season's crop, I am unable to furnish you with any statistics in reference thereto, but from their appearance in September they promised an unusually large yield. The following statistics will give an approximately accurate conception of the amount of property accumulated by them, viz., two hundred and sixty-five dwelling-houses, two hundred and ten stables, fifty-two ploughs, seventy-three harrows, one hundred and twenty-five waggons and carts, seven hundred and twenty other implements, eighty-seven horses, ninety-nine pigs, and seven hundred and fifty-two head of cattle. At Fort Alexander, last summer, two elegant new school-houses were erected and furnished with very superior patent seats and desks, and other necessary articles. This reserve is amply supplied with schools for the requirements of the Indians. During my inspection of them last autumn only two were open. The other was closed, as the teacher resigned his charge to engage in trading. The attendance of pupils was irregular, especially at the lower Protestant school, where the teacher, not giving satisfaction, was dismissed, and another appointed in his place. The children attending the other schools are progressing favourably. This band has ninety-one dwelling-houses, sixty-two stables, two hundred head of cattle, and a number of other animals. The potatoes were scarcely up to the average, owing to the lateness of planting and to the dryness of the season during their growth.

The Broken Head River Indians are fortunate in having a comfortable school-house and an excellent teacher. Their herd of seventy-six head of cattle are in fine condition. Their crop of potatoes was not extensive, but the little planted looked exceedingly well.

The Agency of Mr. Cornish.

The Indians on Rainy River are apparently retrograding instead of advancing, in consequence of their proximity to the United States, where they can readily in defiance of law obtain intoxicating liquors from disreputable whiskey-mongers. The fertility of their magnificent reserves is unsurpassed in Canada, and consequently I consider that if they properly cultivate the soil more extensively there would be less destitution among them and less appeals to the Government for assistance. It is the unquestionable duty of the Indian agents to personally direct and superintend the agricultural operations on the different reserves within their respective agencies; and in my opinion it is conclusive evidence of their incompetency when there is scarcely any land cultivated on the reserves, and the crops allowed to be destroyed by cattle or overgrown with noxious weeds.

There is no radical improvement on any of the other reserves within this agency, nor on those within the agencies of Messrs. Pither and McIntyre, as the sterile character of the soil is unfavourable to extensive cultivation.

The number of Indians within my inspectorate receiving annuity at present is nine thousand four hundred and thirty-four, of whom three thousand three hundred and forty-three are heathens; three thousand two hundred and sixty-one are Episcopalians; one thousand four hundred and eighty-seven Methodists; one thousand three hundred and twenty Roman Catholics; and twenty-three Brethren. The number of children in the sixty-seven bands under my supervision is five thousand and

three; of legal age to be admitted to school, two thousand five hundred and twenty-eight; of daily average attendance, six hundred and sixty-eight; of schools established on the different reserves, fifty; of schools in operation now, forty-nine; of agricultural implements, &c., in possession of the Indians, two hundred and eighty-seven wagons and carts, ten fanning mills, two binders, two seeders, and six thousand three hundred and twenty-four other implements. The number of official letters received during the year, is three thousand nine hundred and thirty-four; of letters despatched, four thousand one hundred and forty-nine; of vouchers forwarded for payment, seven hundred and twelve; of annuity pay-sheets checked, eight; and of school returns examined, one hundred and ninety-two.

The estimated value of land improvements on the reserves is forty-two thousand, nine hundred and ninety-four dollars; of real and personal property, nine hundred and twenty-six thousand and eighty-four; of fish taken during the year, forty thousand five hundred and eleven; and of fur caught, eighty-six thousand one hundred and sixty-two dollars.

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

E. McCOLL,
Superintending Inspector.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES OF CANADA, 1st July, 1892.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my fourteenth annual report of inspections of the Indian agencies and reserves in these Territories.

My regular work of inspection, for the past fiscal year, was commenced at the Fort Pelly Agency, on 24th July, 1891.

FORT PELLY AGENCY.

Since my last inspection of this agency on 1st October, 1890, the agent has removed into the new building erected on Coté Reserve, at which place a post office was opened and named "Coté."

Accompanied by Agent Jones and his clerk, I inspected each reserve, and the work done thereon by the Indians.

Progress is noticeable among these bands, although it is of a general, rather than of a special character, and is indicated by their personal manner and address; the attire and personal cleanliness of the different members of families, their new houses and household surroundings; the general tidiness of their premises, the good condition of their stables, corrals, cow-hyres, stack-yards and fences surrounding growing crops, and root crops hoed and kept free from weeds. Of course there are individual exceptions to the general rule; but it is to be hoped that they will soon follow the good example set them.

Coté Band, Reserve 64.

This band numbered, at the last annuity payments, two hundred and sixty-eight, namely, sixty-one men, eighty-two women, and one hundred and twenty-five children. Thirty-three families live in twenty-seven houses, and engage in farming, while ten families continue to gain a subsistence by hunting, fishing, &c. They have fifty acres under crop, consisting of twelve acres wheat, seven and a half acres oats, two and a half acres peas, twelve and a quarter acres barley, nine and a quarter acres potatoes, three and a half acres turnips, two and a half acres rye and one acre small vegetables. These crops are all looking well, are well fenced and promise a good yield.

The chief, Joseph Coté, who had such a large acreage under crop last year, did not farm this year, but hired himself to a lumberman at the Riding Mountains; his absence was, however, but temporary, although the results are evident by the condition of the large fields formerly cultivated by him: they are now neglected and the fences have been used for fuel.

The houses and buildings of the Indians are in good order, and some new ones have been built.

Live Stock.—This band has two hundred and sixty-nine head of cattle; sixty-seven being this year's calves, from seventy-two cows; they are owned by thirty-three persons, and pretty evenly divided among them. Of private stock they have thirty-five horses, four cows and four head of young cattle. I was very much pleased to observe improvement in the stock, the result of the introduction, last year, of thorough-bred bulls into the herds.

School.—The Presbyterian boarding school in connection with this reserve, continues to be well attended; the day I visited it there were fifty-two children present, all of whom looked bright and happy. The new school-building is about completed, and will be occupied in a few days; the accommodation provided for the pupils and staff will add very much to the efficiency of the school.

Keesickhouse Band, Reserve 66.

This band numbers one hundred and sixty-seven, namely, forty-three men, forty-six women, and seventy-eight children; those of the band who farm, live in twenty-four houses; they have fifty acres under crop, namely, seven acres wheat, seven acres oats, fourteen acres barley, seven acres rye, five and a half acres potatoes, five and a quarter acres turnips, one and a half acre peas, and three-quarters of an acre onions, carrots and smaller vegetables; the crops are owned by eighteen families only.

The crops looked well, and are well fenced; the potatoes and other root crops being well attended to.

A prairie fire swept over this reserve last spring, destroying a great deal of timber, also two cow-byres.

Live Stock.—This band has one hundred and thirty-nine head of cattle, thirty-four being calves. This stock is in the hands of seventeen Indians only; there are a good many families who have not as yet engaged in stock-raising, while others may be considered comparatively wealthy in cattle. Of private animals, members of this band own twenty-one horses, three oxen, ten cows and seven young cattle. At each Indian farm I observed large paddocks fenced off for calves; these, in some instances, take in running water, which is an excellent arrangement, and insures better attention and better calves.

School.—There is a Roman Catholic school on this reserve, taught by Mr. F. Jordan.

Key Band, Reserve 65.

This band numbers two hundred and thirty-three, but only about seventy of its members reside here; the greater number still remain at Shoal River, Lake Winnipegosis, where they raise a few potatoes and turnips, fish and hunt. Those on this reserve have seventeen dwellings, but ten families only do any farming; the others are hunters. They have twenty-five acres in crop, namely, four acres wheat, three and a half acres oats, ten and a half acres barley, one and a half acres rye, two and a quarter acres potatoes, two and a quarter acres turnips, and a quarter of an acre of the small vegetables; of the ten families who farm only six have grain.

Live Stock.—The band has ninety-four head of cattle, of which number twenty are spring calves, from twenty-six cows; these cattle are in ten hands.

Since my last inspection, two new stables and three milk-houses have been built, these latter are a distinct advancement; there has sprung up among the women a rivalry as to which has the neatest and best kept dairy; one belonging to Mary and Susan Brass, daughters of William Brass, would be a credit to any one, and I am informed that they sell a pail of butter every week, the average price being three dollars.

On this reserve more timber was destroyed by fire than that of Keesick-house; and it was with great difficulty the Indians were able to save their buildings.

The members of the band are adherents of the Church of England; they have a neat and commodious church, and a school-house. I visited the school when it was in session; there were twelve children present; the Rev. Mr. Cunliff, teacher, is in charge of the mission also.

Vital Statistics.

From July, 1890, to July, 1891, seven births and thirty deaths were recorded; the heavy death rate was no doubt due to an epidemic of "la grippe" or influenza, in April last. A large and complete stock of medicines is kept at the agency, and Dr. Watson paid the band six professional visits during the year.

Indian Office and Storehouse.

I took an inventory of the goods in the storehouse, and the articles in use, checking the same with the balances shown on the books. I found them to agree. The goods were kept in good order; the flour and bacon are of good quality, the former being put up in sacks of correct weight.

I audited the books, and found the receipts and issues regularly entered, with correct balances brought down. I have given the usual certificate, and written off the books those articles worn out and of no further use.

The accounts were well kept, and written up to date; copies of all returns, letters received, circulars, quadruplicates of vouchers, ration-sheets and copies of school returns were filed; all issues have been carefully made and properly entered; the ration-sheets are used regularly, and are the basis of all entries of food supplies issued.

Agency Buildings.

These are suitable for the purpose required; the concrete-house built for the agent is very conveniently planned, is commodious and comfortable; and as it has a good stone foundation is likely to be durable.

The agent has grubbed and broken land around the agency as a precaution against fires; he has an excellent garden this year; and he has fenced about one hundred acres for a pasture-field; he has also inclosed the agency buildings and his dwelling with a good fence, all the work having been done by Indians.

The Indians have a lime-kiln on each reserve in active operation. The agent informs me that they have burned three hundred and fifty bushels in each this summer. They also make soft soap when they can get grease.

In this part of the country mixed farming only can be successful, and the agent has done well in directing the attention of his Indians to stock-raising and cultivating root crops; the Indians are also beginning to see that money can be earned by butter-making

BIRTLE AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection of this agency on 10th August. The staff consists of Mr. J. A. Markle, agent; Mr. S. M. Dickinson, clerk; and William Nabbis, interpreter.

I took stock of the goods in the storehouse and found them in good order. The supplies, implements and tools on hand were suitable for the requirements of the agency; the flour and bacon are of good quality and in accordance with the terms of contracts.

I found the work of the office well attended to, and audited the books which were written up to date. I checked the store returns from the date of my last inspection; have certified the last monthly return sent in; and given the usual certificate of inspection.

This agency contains five hundred and two treaty Indians, and four hundred and twenty-eight non-treaty Sioux, divided into four bands each.

Of these, one hundred and twenty-six heads of families are engaged in farming, having twelve hundred and two and a half acres, namely, nine hundred and forty-eight and a half acres wheat, ninety-two acres oats, fifteen and one-half acres rye, sixty acres barley, forty-nine and one-half acres potatoes, eight and one-half acres turnips, eight and one-half acres carrots, three-quarters of an acre onions, eight and one-half acres corn, three-quarters of an acre flax. Taken as a whole, the crops are magnificent. The large acreage of Ladoga wheat sown on the Lizard Point Reserve has been successful. From personal observation, it is at least ten days earlier in ripening than any other variety sown in this section of the country, and this fact has insured the crop.

One hundred and twenty-five Indians in the agency are owners of cattle; they have five hundred and six head under Government control, according to the round-up made upon the different reserves a month ago. They have also eighty-nine sheep and three goats. Their private cattle are computed at forty-seven head, and they have forty-three horses.

Vital Statistics.

The health of the different bands is reported to have been good during the past year. In an agency like this, it is a difficult matter to get the Indians to report their births and deaths; and among the treaty Indians this is only accomplished with any degree of accuracy at the annuity payments, which, for this year, have not yet taken place. Twenty-three deaths have been recorded since my last inspection, ten months ago; fourteen being adults, five of whom are entered as dying of old age.

Bird-tail Band (Sioux), Reserve 57.

On the 14th August, accompanied by the agent, I visited the Bird-tail Reserve. The distance from Birtle is fourteen miles, and the trail is through a rich agricultural country peopled with white settlers. Upon reaching my destination, I could not help making comparisons strongly in favour of the Indians, between the crops on the reserve and those so lately passed through. Their grain was within ten days of being ripe, and was in appearance all that could be desired. Their cereals consisted of wheat, oats, rye and Indian corn, namely, two hundred and ninety-one acres wheat, fifty-three acres oats, seven and one-half acres rye. In addition to these crops, each farmer had large gardens containing corn, potatoes, turnips, carrots, onions and other vegetables, such as beans, squash, cucumbers, melons, radishes and citrons, and in one case a rhubarb bed. The corn grown here is a prolific native variety, which matures quickly. The gardens, corn and potatoes were generally well attended to. Growing turnips is comparatively new to these Indians, and the agent being desirous to introduce their culture sowed most of the seed himself, and instructed the Indians in their cultivation. They have followed his instructions to a certain extent, and in consequence each Indian farmer has a fair crop of this useful vegetable. Among the better gardens I noticed A-wi-can-haw (two acres), and Mrs. Benjamin's (one acre). These large gardens were free from weeds, and in a high state of cultivation. They contained almost every variety of vegetable that is known to mature in this country. The widow had, in addition, a neat flower garden.

The crops of this band, in 1890, aggregated one hundred and sixty acres, divided among eighteen families. This year, twenty-five families engage in farming, and they have in crop three hundred and seventy-two acres. With the exception of two families, all have some grain, and the acreage of all but eight exceeds ten acres.

The largest farmer is Moses Bunn, he has forty-six acres wheat, five acres oats, two acres rye, half an acre potatoes, half an acre flax; the rest in corn, turnips and other vegetables; next to him is Sun-ku-ho-da-hon, who has forty-eight acres in crop and twenty-two acres newly broken. Sioux Jack has thirty-two acres in crop; Charlie Hanska has twenty-eight acres, and so on, down to those whose crops are under ten acres.

Eighty acres were broken and twenty acres summer-fallowed by the band this season. Some Indians have adopted the suggestion made to them last year and fenced in a home-field as a pasture for their work oxen. Several of them are engaged in building granaries and sheds for their implements. Moses Bunn has completed his new house; it is a very comfortable structure, with shingled roof. Sioux Ben is engaged in building a house.

Live Stock.—Their cattle are herded away from the crops; they number one hundred and one under Government control; they have twenty-nine sheep, and nine lambs; they have no private cattle, but have thirty horses and all are owned by twenty-four Indians.

Building timber is scarce and their stables are not therefore very good; in consequence of the river flooding their hay lands, they had greater difficulty than usual in securing the necessary quantity of hay, but in this respect, their cattle are not likely to suffer, as they have so much straw.

Riding Mountain Band—Reserve 61.

This band numbers one hundred and thirty-seven, of whom nine are farmers and ten are owners of cattle; they have sixty-four acres under cultivation, consisting of ten acres wheat, eighteen acres oats, twenty-one acres barley, eight acres rye, six acres potatoes and one acre in onions, carrots and turnips. The crops looked remarkably well, were well advanced towards ripening, and are well fenced, the root crops had been hoed, and otherwise attended to. They have fifty-nine head of cattle, being three more than reported last year; eighteen are milch cows; the production of twin and triplet calves is remarkable: there were several pairs of the former, and my attention was drawn to three fine heifer-calves of the latter class. They have many horses, the chief having a score or more of a very good breed; with very little improving, his horses would be saleable in any market. The men were busily engaged hay-making; they had nearly finished putting up all they required.

This is a fine reserve and well adapted for mixed farming. Only about one-half the band have as yet settled down; the remainder roam around, hunting, fishing, &c., and I regret to hear that they are being induced to settle at Lake Winnipegosis.

School.—The day school is taught by a most competent young lady and trained teacher, Miss Cameron, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church; and has reached a very satisfactory stage of efficiency. When I visited the school eighteen children, from five to thirteen years old, were present; they were nearly all girls; they were all neatly and cleanly attired; and would favourably compare with white children in the same walk in life; their work in class was very satisfactory.

Through the kindness of Eastern friends of the church, Miss Cameron has been enabled to introduce, in a measure, the kindergarten system. She has all sorts of appliances, both for amusement and instruction; plain sewing, carding and spinning wool and knitting form a regular part of the school work, which includes religious instruction and Bible history. The school-house is a neat and comfortable building, bright and clean, adorned with house plants, while outside there is a fairly well kept flower garden. The church has built for the teacher a comfortable frame cottage near to the school-house. A Presbyterian mission is established on the quarter-section adjoining the reserve, under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Flett, who is a native of the country, and who gives the highest praise to the Indians for their attention to their religious duties. He says that often the church is too small to hold the congregation, and they join in the service with heartiness and devotion. In addition to his duties on this reserve, Mr. Flett holds occasional services on the Rolling River and Lizard Point Reserves.

Rolling River Band—Reserve 67.

On 20th August and following days I inspected the Rolling River Reserve. I found sixteen tents of Indians at home; they were engaged in cutting and stacking hay. Ten families cultivate to some extent, but only two can be called farmers,

namely, Ko-ka-ko-pe-nace and Otter-skin. The latter has eighteen acres in wheat, besides root crops. The band have five acres in potatoes and other vegetables. The wheat promises a fair yield. The potatoes are of good quality.

They have a dozen head of cattle, under Government control, namely, four oxen, four cows, two steers and two calves; and one Indian has, of private stock, three cows and five young cattle. The band has twenty-five horses.

At the last annuity payments, this band numbered one hundred and sixteen, namely, thirty-one men, thirty-six women, twenty-one boys, and twenty-eight girls. Of this number of children, twenty-one are of school age.

Lizard Point Band—Reserve 62.

I am happy to report that here there is a change for the better, since my inspection last year, at which time I was unable to extend to them any praise. This year they have put in a large crop for them—namely, one hundred and five acres. It consists of fifty and one-half acres wheat, twenty-one acres barley, nine acres oats, eight and one-half acres potatoes, one and a quarter acres turnips, half an acre carrots, and about one onions. The wheat and barley were ripe and ready for the sickle, and are magnificent crops. The root crops had been fairly well attended to. These were owned by twenty-one Indians, sixteen of whom have cultivated some of each of the above-named crops, while five have potatoes and the other root crops only. They have adopted the plan of fencing off a large part of their reserve, exclusively for their live stock; it was comparatively an easy task, as it abounds in lakes; and they had only to fence from lake to lake, to take in a thousand acres or more. This plan has done away with the necessity for fencing each field separately and has saved, not only much labour, but probably also much crop.

Through years of indifference, these Indians allowed themselves to become houseless, living in tents in summer and huts in the woods in winter; but it is to be hoped that this year's success in farming will enable them to build good houses and stables. Only four have made homesteads for themselves.

The agent took special pains with this band, in the spring seeding; first he procured and furnished, under loan, that variety of wheat known as Ladoga; and did the sowing himself for them; he also sowed their turnips, and practically instructed them as to thinning and weeding them; to this attention, in the first instance, are they indebted for the good crop; and the Ladoga wheat ripened ten days earlier than any other variety in this part of the country this year, therefore, they surpass the settlers, much to the satisfaction of both the Indians and their agent. They have a very large quantity of hay in stack, and they have taken advantage of a heavy growth to put up a large supply.

Live Stock.—The band have one hundred and forty-four head of cattle, under Government control, consisting of thirty-three oxen, one bull, twenty-four cows, twenty steers, fifteen heifers, fourteen bull calves, twelve heifer calves, and twenty-three sheep; they are in the hands of thirty-one persons; of private stock, they have twenty horses, one ox and one cow.

Silver Creek Band—Reserve 63.

This small band has lost eight members by the removal of Basil Tanner, with his family, to Crooked Lakes Agency; there are but sixty acres under cultivation, owned by six persons. The crop consists of fifty acres wheat, five acres barley, and five acres potatoes and roots; they have also ten acres summer fallow.

Of cattle, they have twenty-three head, under Government control, namely, ten oxen, six cows, three steers, two heifers and two calves; they have also twenty-nine sheep and three goats. Of private animals, they have sixty horses, one ox, twelve cows and ten young cattle. The band is self-supporting, and the members are intelligent half-breeds.

Turtle Mountain Band (Sioux), Reserve 60.

The population of this small band is thirty, being a decrease of three since last year. Six men cultivate some land; they have five acres oats, two and a quarter

acres potatoes and some corn. They have also eighteen head of cattle, under Government control, consisting of six oxen, three steers, six cows, and three calves, in the hands of four persons. In addition to farming, these Indians hunt, sell firewood, tan hides, and do other work for the settlers; they are a quiet, inoffensive people.

Oak River Band (Sioux), Reserve 58.

By the agent's census this year, the population of this reserve is two hundred and forty-two; against two hundred and sixty taken last year; thirty-nine heads of families are engaged in farming. Their crops of about five hundred and sixty acres consist of five hundred and sixteen acres wheat, ten acres oats, twenty-two acres potatoes, three acres turnips, and eight and a half acres corn. Forty-two Indians—some of them making a start for the first time—have broken four hundred and ten acres of new land; and summer-fallowed forty acres.

As the wheat promises to be an excellent yield and sample and is safely stacked, its owners will be in easy circumstances, for this year at least. With such a large crop to harvest, the Indians purchased five new binders, making eight altogether now on the reserve. They are well supplied with farming implements, nearly all purchased by themselves; besides the new binders I observed two new mowers and horse-rakes, three new lumber-waggons, and six ploughs, all purchased this year.

Thirty houses and twenty-two stables are on the reserve, some of the houses are fairly comfortable, while many might easily be made more so; they have all cooking stoves and some furniture.

Live Stock.—They have one hundred and fifty-six head of cattle, under Government control, being an increase of seventeen since last year. This stock consists of fifty-nine work oxen, one bull, twenty-six cows, twenty-two steers, twenty-three heifers, and twenty-five calves, in thirty-eight hands, and all in good order; the owners take great interest in them.

This reserve is beautifully situated on the north side of the Assiniboine River. The Oak River runs through it and joins the Assiniboine on the reserve. Extensive low-lying meadow lands along and between the rivers, are a distinctive feature in the landscape. They are fringed with beautiful elm and maple trees, sometimes widening into parks, and marking the courses of the rivers.

The Indians first commenced to farm the bottom land, but experience has taught them that the higher and bench lands are freer from frost; and although there are large fields of good wheat this year in the bottom, by far the greater quantity is grown upon the bench.

By building fences across necks of lands, formed by bends of the Assiniboine River, the Indians have, at comparatively little outlay of labour, formed two inclosed pasture-fields, of many hundred acres each, thereby doing away with the necessity of fencing each field of grain, and their cattle seldom stray away. In these bottom lands hay is plentiful and of good quality; they have large quantities in stack. Another good feature in the location of this reserve, is its proximity to a good wheat market. It is within five miles of Griswold, a town on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and in the midst of one of the best wheat-growing districts in this country. Across the Assiniboine, from the reserve, lie the farms of Mr. Hall and Mr. Hanna. These men farm one thousand and fifteen hundred acres, respectively, and will, between them, have of wheat alone, this year, not less than forty thousand bushels. They have also large herds of improved cattle. With such examples of success in farming so near them, it is no wonder that these Indians strive to have such a large acreage in wheat.

I took the opportunity of my visit to advise the Indians to be careful of their money when they sell their wheat, and not to be induced by white men to buy worthless worn-out vehicles, useless horses and farm implements, &c., but to pay their debts, to buy lumber, make their dwellings more comfortable and to otherwise improve their homesteads.

School.—There is a day school on the reserve; it is under the auspices of the Church of England, Mr. Hartland is the teacher; it was not in session at the time of my visit.

Oak Lake Band—Reserve 59.

I visited this small band of Sioux on the 3rd and 4th September.

The reserve situated on the Pipestone River, south of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is sixteen miles from the town of Virden, and the same distance from the town of Oak Lake. It is several miles distant from the lake, and very properly so, as the lands adjacent thereto are poor farming lands. The band numbers forty-eight; ten men are farmers; they have a crop of sixty-seven acres, namely, fifty-eight acres wheat, three acres oats, three acres potatoes, one acre turnips, and two acres Indian corn. They have broken, this year, sixty-two acres of new land, and summer-fallowed ten acres.

Their grain was all cut, and some of it stacked; it is a fine sample, and as good a yield as any in the country; they had purchased a second-hand binder which answered its purposes well. These Indians are good workers; they receive no assistance from the department, but work for the settlers, to get food while doing their own farm work, and, on the whole, live well and comfortably.

They have eight houses and six stables; three or four of the houses are floored, and have cooking stoves and other furniture. The stables are roomy, built of sods within a frame, and are a good example of what can be done where building timber is scarce, as it is in this district.

Nine men hold twenty-one cattle under Government control, namely, eight oxen, five cows, two steers, one heifer and five calves; they have also six private horses; they have fenced in a large park in an elbow of the river as a pasture-field; they occasionally milk their cows, but with no regularity. In addition to the binder above mentioned, they own, by private purchase, three mowers and two farm wagons.

There is no school on this reserve and no missionary work done here. From a worldly point of view they are prosperous and all enjoy good health. They certainly deserve praise for their farming operations and diversity of crops; for they purchased their own seed and planned their own work.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.

I arrived at this agency on the 14th September and immediately commenced my inspection.

The staff of officials and employees consists of Agent Campbell, Clerk Graham, Farmer Lawford, Instructress Mrs. Lawford and Interpreter Buchanan. The total number of Indians paid at the last annuity payments, were two hundred and twenty, while the census taken the current year places the number at two hundred and sixty-seven. They form three bands, known officially as 68, 69, 70. Band 68 and 69 are Assiniboines or Stonies, and are under the direct supervision of the farmer who lives on the first-named reserve.

I visited these two reserves on 15th and 16th September. The Indians were then busily engaged harvesting their wheat, of which they have one hundred and ten acres; it was rather backward in ripening, but up to the time of my visit it promised an enormous yield and to be a good sample. The farmer was working the reaper, and the men, women and children were binding and stooking it.

In addition to wheat, they have eighteen acres oats, four acres of potatoes, and a small quantity of land in turnips. The potatoes appear to be an average crop; the turnips would probably have yielded better had they been sown in drills, instead of broadcast. They have made good preparation for next year's crop, by working one hundred and ten acres of summer fallow. The value of the wheat crop to these Indians is greatly diminished by the great distance their reserve is from mills and market; but in this respect they are not any worse off than successful white settlers in the same section of country. They have cut, and put into stack, two hundred and seventy-five tons of hay. I have never seen better hay on an Indian reserve; in one meadow there was a row of twelve large stacks.

They have one hundred and forty-two head of cattle, namely, thirty work oxen, one bull, thirty cows, twenty-one steers, thirty-two heifers, and twenty-eight calves; these are in the hands of twenty Indians, and, excepting the work oxen, are herded away from the crops during the summer.

Ten of the Indians' animals were killed for beef during the past year; in some cases they were killed (by permission) by the Indians owning them for family use; in other cases they were purchased by the agent for general distribution in the agency. They have forty houses and thirty stables. During the summer they live in tents, and just before winter sets in they mend and repair their dwellings.

With regard to their last year's wheat crop, I find they gristed three hundred and forty-eight bushels, receiving in return twelve thousand four hundred and thirty-two pounds of flour, and seven thousand one hundred and seventy-five pounds of offal, being a more satisfactory return than has come under my notice elsewhere. With their own means these Indians purchased a mower and three horse-rakes; of farming implements they now own one lumber wagon, five mowers, five horse-rakes and a binder.

Farm No. 25.

The farmer acts as issuer of rations to these two bands. I examined his ration-sheets, and checked the accounts kept between him and the agency, and observed that the agent held him under strict supervision, stock being taken once a month, and his book audited. I went over the list of goods in use, and struck therefrom such of them as were worn out and of no further use. The farmer now lives in the house built by the department for the agent some years ago; it is a good house, and he is very comfortable. The farm premises are kept in good order, and he has an excellent vegetable garden adjacent to his house.

White Bear Band—Reserve 70.

These people are Saulteux and Cree; they have not farmed this year. Having no land ready for grain in the spring, the agent directed their attention to growing potatoes, turnips and making gardens; and took pains to procure for them regular freighting, sale of fish among the white settlers, and labour.

In consequence of frequent absence their gardens suffered from want of regular attention; but at the time of my visit they had been cleaned, and there was a promise of a moderate yield of potatoes. They were most successful in earning money by their work and they relieved the Government entirely of their support while at work. They are highly spoken of by their employers who engaged them in freighting supplies and lumber from Moosomin, herding cattle, tanning hides, hoeing chicory and gardens; they have sold firewood, hay, fish, berries and a few pelts. Their earnings, so far as they have come under the notice of the agent, during the past fiscal year, was two thousand one hundred and eighty-six dollars; while for the past two months, July and August, they amount to five hundred and fifty-three dollars additional. Notwithstanding this outside work, they did not neglect to cut and stack large quantities of hay; it is estimated that they have put up already, and they are still at it, one hundred and eighty tons.

They have forty-nine head of cattle, namely, fourteen oxen, one bull, eight cows, two steers, six heifers and ten calves; these cattle are in the hands of six Indians. The hay put up was very much more than their own stock can consume during winter; but they are in hopes that a market may spring up, and they may be able to sell their surplus, at a good price. They have sixteen dwelling-houses and fourteen stables; these have not, as yet, been fitted up for the winter; and they are still living in their tepees.

There are no schools in this agency; a few of the children attend the different industrial schools; I did not hear of any missionary work being done among them.

Vital Statistics.

The births registered, since my last inspection, are seven, and the deaths twenty-three; there are a good many physical wrecks among the Stonies, for the most part the result of disease contracted years ago, when they hung around Fort Walsh; and many of the deaths may be traced to this source.

Indian Agency.

I took stock of the goods in store, and in use, and audited the books. The stock was well kept, and but few discrepancies were noticed. I struck off the list of articles in use such as were worn out. The office books were neatly and systematically kept. I went carefully through the different accounts and checked the ration-sheets with the entries of issues.

Agency Buildings.

The agent's house, which was under construction at the time of my last inspection, is now finished; it is a most comfortable residence; the other buildings are suitable for their purpose, excepting the office, which is much too small for the work that has to be done there.

CROOKED LAKES AGENCY.

I arrived at the Crooked Lakes Agency on 25th September. I commenced my duties at stock-taking in the storehouse, and auditing the agency books. I found the stock in good order and well kept; the books were written up to date, and had been balanced monthly.

Cowesess Band—Reserve 73.

I inspected the farm work of this band on 6th October. They had two hundred and fifty acres in crop, being thirty acres more than last year; owned by thirty-two persons, while that of last year was owned by only sixteen; the crop consisted of one hundred and eighty acres wheat, forty acres oats, five acres barley, one and a half acres peas, twelve and a half acres potatoes, two acres turnips, five acres rye, half an acre of chicory and three and a half acres of gardens, owned by twenty-two Indians.

The yield promises to be very good, taxing most severely the strength of the Indians to get it properly harvested; each Indian farmer has his own work to do, and those owning the larger area have to do it all themselves, or hire others to help them; they are not all of them able to do this, and therefore some are behind in securing their crops.

The wheat is about the third grade in quality; potatoes are smaller than usual and scarcely an average yield. Growing chicory is a new industry, commenced this year for the first time; it is too early to give an opinion as to whether it will be a paying crop for Indians to grow or not.

I observed that a good deal of improvements had been made during the year in building, fencing, breaking new land, and in summer-following, in all of which many of the Indians participated.

Live Stock.—This band has one hundred and thirteen head of cattle under Government control, being an increase of twenty-two since my last inspection. This number does not represent the total increase, as they have been allowed to butcher and sell some during the year. The animals are in the hands of sixteen different Indians.

Of private stock, they have fifty-eight horses, three oxen, one bull, forty-six cows and forty-seven young cattle; there being an increase of fifteen horses and fourteen cattle since last year.

With such success in farming and stock-raising one looks for more permanent improvements on their farms than has been made; but evidently the Indians prefer to invest their increase and what they can spare after supporting their families, in live stock and farm implements rather than in buildings and other farm improvements.

Mrs. Sutherland continues her weekly classes for the instruction of Indian women. She speaks favourably of their advancement. As most of them live in tents at this season of the year, it is impossible to judge of their housekeeping. The women and children who came under my observation were clean and sufficiently dressed.

I audited the farm books and checked them with the agency issues to this farm, and with the farm ration sheets. The work had been performed in a satisfactory manner. I struck off the list of goods in use such are worn out.

The wheat grown in 1890 was entered in the books as two thousand nine hundred and fifty bushels (thresher's measure). I took occasion to follow this, and find how it was disposed of. They sold one thousand seven hundred and nineteen bushels, gristed two hundred and twenty-one bushels, used for seed four hundred and thirty bushels; screenings, three hundred and eighty bushels. They purchased one hundred and thirty sacks of flour, with part of the proceeds of the wheat sold.

Ka-ka-wis-ta-haw Band, Reserve 72.—J. Pollock, farmer, Farm 3b.

Since my last inspection, Farmer Nichol has been transferred to Miscowpetung Agency, and J. Pollock engaged as farmer for this reserve. I am informed that the latter is a good blacksmith, machinist and farmer; and it is intended to utilize his services in running the grist-mill during the winter.

At the time of my inspection these Indians were in camp, having collected together for annuity-payments, which came off a few days before.

I was much pleased to observe the large stacks of grain, principally wheat, at different points on the reserve. Some ten or a dozen stacks are to be seen in each well-fenced stack-yard and protected by fire-guards. The chief's farm-yard is particularly attractive. He has added covered sheds to his two large stables, and, although so early in the season, the stables are cleaned out and in perfect order for winter.

They had this year one hundred acres wheat, two acres oats, one acre peas, three acres rye, seven acres potatoes, two acres turnips, one and a half acre carrots, two acres chicory, one acre gardens. Twenty-one Indians grew wheat, one having eleven acres and the others from one to six acres each; twenty-four have each from one-half to one acre of potatoes; fourteen have turnips and six have chicory. There are no very extensive farmers on this reserve.

Last year one hundred and eighteen acres were cultivated by seventeen persons. This year they have one hundred and twenty acres among twenty-five persons. Some of the Indians are not yet farming on their own account. The grain crops were all harvested and of good average quality. There will probably be two thousand five hundred bushels of good wheat. The fields are all well fenced and one hundred and sixty tons of hay were stacked.

I did not observe any new houses, but two men are preparing to build. No fall ploughing was done, but twenty acres have been summer-fallowed by four Indians, and there were ten acres of breaking done by three Indians.

Live Stock.—This band has one hundred and thirty-two head of cattle under Government control, being an increase of twenty-two head since last year. The cattle consist of twenty-six work oxen, thirty-five cows, twenty-three steers, nineteen heifers and twenty-nine calves. They are in the hands of twenty-one Indians. Of private stock they have thirty horses, no cattle. I audited the farm books and found the goods received and issued had been regularly entered. The receipts agreed with the goods charged against this farm in the agency books, and the issues of provisions had been entered up from the ration-sheets. The produce of the wheat crop of 1890 was entered in the books as one thousand three hundred and thirty-five bushels. In following this I find that eleven hundred and thirty-five bushels were sold and two hundred bushels were used for seed.

Sakemay Band, Reserve 74.—A. J. Coburn, farmer; Mrs. Coburn, instructress. Farm 3d.

With the exception of one new house, in course of erection, I did not observe many improvements in that direction, but there was a large quantity of land summer-fallowed, and some new land broken. They have one hundred and twenty-one and one-half acres in crop this year, being an increase of twenty-two and a half acres

over last year; it consists of one hundred acres wheat, one acre peas, eight acres potatoes, ten acres rye and two and one-half acres gardens. The wheat is stacked in half a dozen different corrals, all well fenced; it will grade an average of number three, and will yield about twenty-two hundred bushels of good wheat. The rye will not yield well; the potatoes were small, but an average crop; they may have eight hundred bushels. This is a good reserve for wheat in a wet season, but the land is so very light where the Indians now cultivate that I would dread the approach of a dry one.

These Indians are excellent workers; during August and September they sold a good deal of cordwood and hay, the money for which they spent mostly for provisions. They put up in stack one hundred and seventy-five tons of hay. The farmer himself had eight acres of oats; the yield of which will be light—perhaps two hundred bushels; he also put up twelve tons of hay for his horses. The She-sheep portion of this band had a little wheat, of which they harvested about thirty bushels; they had also about two acres potatoes; their cattle are doing well, and they (the Indians) seldom ask for any assistance. The health of this band has been very good; the births are entered as thirteen, and the deaths eight.

Live Stock.—They have ninety-eight head of cattle under Government control, being an increase of twelve head since last year. Of private animals, they have sixty-two horses, seven cows and eighteen young cattle, being an increase of twelve horses and seven head of cattle in a year. I audited the farm books, checking with those of the agency. I found them correct and kept regularly. I wrote off the books some articles that were worn out and of no further use. The product of last year's crop was fourteen hundred and forty bushels; it cleaned out two hundred and ten bushels called screenings; the balance was sold, gristed and used for seed.

Ochapowace Band, Reserve 71.—E. McNichol, farmer. Farm 3c.

I made a careful inspection of the Indians' farms, their crops and work, and saw as many of their cattle as we could find upon that occasion; some had ranged far and could not be rounded up that soon.

The grain was all harvested, the stacks were well fenced in the different stack-yards, and fire-guards ploughed around them. They had one hundred and forty-one acres in crop this year, being fourteen and a half acres more than they had last year. It belonged to twenty-four Indians, or three more than were farming last year. Sixteen of them grew wheat, and all but one had potatoes. The largest farmer is "Assiniboine." He has twenty-three and a half acres in crop, namely, eighteen acres wheat, two acres oats, half an acre peas, and one and a half acre potatoes, half an acre turnips, and the same each of carrots and garden.

The band have twenty-eight dwellings and fifteen stables. It would be a good thing for them if they could be induced to build more comfortable houses, for notwithstanding the large crops which I report every year as the result of their farming operations, I find them, on my return the next year, living in the same huts, evidently their ambition does not lie in that direction.

The farmer raised five acres oats, and half an acre potatoes, and put up ten tons of hay, for the use of his establishment.

Live Stock.—This band has ninety-one head of cattle, being an increase of five head over last year. These cattle are in the hands of nineteen persons, being one more having cattle than last year. I compared the cattle return with the stock register and found that it agreed therewith. I audited the farm books, examined into the receipts and issues, and found them to be correct and regular. I examined the goods in use and struck off the list those of them worn out.

The wheat crop grown in 1890 was entered in the books as one thousand two hundred and twenty-five bushels. It is accounted for as follows: Nine hundred and thirty-nine bushels were sold, twenty-two bushels were gristed, one hundred and ninety-seven bushels were used for seed, and sixty-seven bushels are entered as screenings. With the proceeds of the wheat sold, the owners thereof purchased eighty-five sacks of flour and other provisions.

Grist-mill.

The capacity of this mill has not as yet been tested. Mr. Sutherland informs me that it is now in perfect running order, to commence work as soon as the threshing is over. It will be a great saving to the Indians, if through its means they are able to avoid the excessive tolling their grists were subjected to, when ground by the subsidized and outside mills.

INDIAN HEAD AGENCY.

I arrived at the Indian Head Agency on 13th October.

The agent, Mr. Grant, was away attending the agricultural show at Regina, and he did not return until the 18th. Mr. Halford, the clerk of the agency, was in charge during his absence.

The annuity payments were made on 6th October—one hundred and ninety-five Indians were paid; twenty-one were reported absent on this occasion, making the total number of Indians belonging to this agency two hundred and eleven.

During the year nine were born, and twenty-five died; fifteen of the deaths occurred among adults.

Farm Work.

They had two hundred and one acres in crop this year, being eight acres more than they had last year; this crop was owned by forty-five heads of families, (four less than last year); but only sixteen of them may be called farmers, the others raise roots only. The crops consisted of one hundred and thirty-six acres wheat, fifteen acres oats, fifteen acres potatoes, twenty acres turnips, five acres carrots, three acres onions, seven acres gardens. The grain is all in stack; and the roothouses and collars are filled with vegetables; the stacks of grain have been conveniently built to facilitate threshing; the different stack-yards are strongly fenced, and protected by fire-guards. The wheat is a good sample; and the agent estimates a yield of two thousand two hundred and forty-five bushels. I have no doubt but there will be that much. Of oats, there will be three hundred bushels; the quantity of potatoes stored away for seed, and winter use, is one thousand three hundred and ninety-four bushels, by actual measurement; and of turnips, carrots and onions, the agent's estimate is over three thousand bushels. As a result of this success, the Indians are working well, and making vigorous preparations for working their land for next year.

Some are still at work, fall-ploughing. A good number are engaged putting their houses in order for the winter, fixing roofs, chimneys, and mudding walls; while others are away working for settlers; the high wages of one dollar, and fifty cents a day, with board, being the great attraction.

The new chief, "Carry the Kettle," with four or five of his immediate followers, are removing their houses to a new site, founding a new city; they say that it makes their hearts heavy to continue to live in full view of the deceased chief's house.

The features of this reserve which attract special attention in viewing the farm work, are the squareness of the fields, and the completeness with which each is ploughed up to the fences; there are no skipped spots to encourage the growth of weeds; the fields are well fenced and the ploughing is deep; the stubble was free from weeds, which proved that the grain had been sown on clean land, but I regretted to see there had been a good deal of waste in harvesting; the stubbles were well worth gloaning. The agent stated that this occurred through the difficulty met in hand-binding; as soon as the frost touched the straw, it became so brittle, that it was impossible to bind with it; and he went on to explain that, for a similar reason, some of the wheat was put into stack, without being bound.

The Assiniboines have not, as yet, adopted the garb of white people, to any great extent; the Crees and Saulteux on the contrary dress for the most part as white people; and in seeing them at work, one is apt to forget that they are Indians. In this agency surprise is continually excited by seeing apparently uncivilized Indians performing deftly work common to civilized communities.

I do not think that the Assiniboines persist in the Indian style of dress from any national antipathy to the dress of white people, but that they find it easier to wear and cheaper.

Live Stock.

This band has one hundred and nine head of cattle, being an increase of fifteen, since my last inspection. The number of calves is small; eighteen, from twenty-seven cows; they have a thorough-bred Polled Angus bull, purchased this year; it is therefore to be expected that the breed of the stock will show great improvement, from this investment. The cattle are in good order; they have three hundred and twenty tons of hay in stack, according to the estimate made by the agent; some of these stacks of hay were especially put up for sale; one has already been sold to a settler.

Sheep.—At the last inspection they had fifty-four sheep; since then, thirteen were received from the Qu'Appelle Industrial School; and there were twenty-one lambs this spring. Six have been killed for mutton, and four died, leaving seventy-eight on hand; they clipped in 1890, one hundred and fifty-six pounds of wool; and in 1891, one hundred and forty pounds; this has been sent to Winnipeg to be exchanged for yarn. Of animals, their private property, they have sixteen pigs and fifty-six horses.

In the fiscal year 1889-90, the department found it necessary to purchase for the Indians of this agency, twenty-three thousand one hundred and sixty-four pounds of beef, eight thousand and sixty-four pounds of bacon and fifty-six thousand two hundred pounds of flour. In 1890-91, the quantity required was sixteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven pounds of beef, six thousand and sixty-nine pounds of bacon, and thirty-four thousand three hundred pounds of flour, being a decrease of thirty thousand pounds of solid food.

If the large crops of this year are economically handled, and I have no reason to think they will not be—the reduction in the issue of solid food should be a very important one, as the following comparative table of crops will show:—

	1890.	1891.
Wheat, bushels.....	943	2,245
Potatoes “	1,154	1,394
Turnips, &c. “	3,000	3,352

During the past four months thirty Indians have purchased at the mill with money earned by selling firewood, and labour, ninety-five sacks of flour. As soon as they have threshed their wheat they can have their own flour; and their outside earnings should keep them in meat and other necessaries.

Office and Warehouse.

I took an inventory of the goods in store and examined those in use; I audited the books kept in the office and compared the balance of each account brought down to 30th September, with the stock list, and found them correct; the books were regularly kept, and all way bills were accurately entered up and filed. Receipts, letters received, circulars, quadruplicates of vouchers, copies of returns, &c., were properly filed; a few articles in use I condemned after examination.

Since 1st January these Indians have earned, according to the entries in the books here, four hundred and eighty-five dollars. It has been earned as follows:—Cash paid them by the department for work, two hundred and twenty-seven dollars; wheat sold, forty-two dollars; wood sold, eighty dollars; earned working for settlers, ninety-four dollars; dressing hides for settlers, thirteen dollars; cash prizes from agricultural shows, sixteen dollars; freighting flour, twenty dollars. The above sums have been spent in provisions principally. I am informed that their treaty money was nearly all spent in clothing.

Regarding the nine hundred and forty-three bushels of wheat grown in 1890, it was disposed of as follows:—They gristed four hundred and five bushels, for which they received eight thousand one hundred and ninety-one pounds of flour; sold

ninety-nine bushels for forty-two dollars, and sowed two hundred and ninety-two bushels; seventy-five bushels were screenings, and there are seventy-two bushels on hand.

They made a very creditable display at the Regina Industrial Fair, held on 15th and 16th September. Ten Indians competed in thirty-six classes, namely, domestic work, tool handles, vegetables and grain; they took seven first prizes and twenty of a lower grade.

During the progress of my inspection these reserves have been surrounded by prairie fires; but owing to the forethought of the agent in providing sufficient fire-guards, and to the vigilance of the Indians, no harm was done to their property.

TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.

I arrived at the Touchwood Hills Indian Agency on the 2nd of November, and proceeded immediately with my inspection.

Day Star Band—Reserve 78.

Charles Favel is still employed as foreman farm labourer for this reserve. He works under instructions from Farmer Gooderham; and Mrs. Slater, wife of the school teacher of the reserve, is instructress to the Indian women. She is a native of the country.

At the time of my visit, Charles Favel was engaged, with two Indians, in building a new house for the aged chief (since deceased). This is a good work, as his old house was hardly habitable.

There are substantial improvements on the reserve since my last inspection. Their farming operations were fairly successful. Their crop consisted only of barley and roots; of the former they had eleven acres. It was stacked in a well fenced corral, and will prove a fair yield when threshed. Of potatoes, they had five acres, which have yielded six hundred bushels; turnips, five hundred bushels; and one acre of carrots returned fifty bushels. Besides these, they had an acre of smaller vegetables. These potatoes and roots are stored, some for seed, in the band's new root-house, and the remainder in the cellar, for winter use.

During last winter and spring they whip-sawed about four thousand feet of lumber. This has been used in flooring their houses, and material for doors, window-frames, &c. They assisted the Poor Man Band in gathering and drawing stone for their kiln. They built good fences for their large calf pasture-fields, and constructed a strong corral in which to brand cattle. Altogether, as far as I was able to judge, they have been kept busy doing useful work. While I was on the reserve I noticed the Indians were nearly all engaged in mudding the walls of their buildings, and otherwise making them ready for winter.

Live Stock.—Their cattle number one hundred and sixty-six head. The farmer claims an increase of fifty-four calves this year, and also states that at least seventy cows should have calves next year. They have put up stable accommodation for two hundred head. Since my last inspection, they were allowed to kill, for beef, seven animals; in each case the agent purchased a portion. They have twenty-five private horses. The farmer reports having assisted these Indians to cut and stack three hundred and seventy-five tons of hay. I saw a good deal, it was stacked convenient for winter use.

Vital Statistics.—No births are entered since my last inspection in January last, and the deaths entered are two girls.

Work of the Instructress.—Mrs. Slater, the wife of the school-teacher, attends to these duties. Early in the spring she commenced making butter, with much enthusiasm and success. The women are said to be good knitters; and the children of the day school had knitted eight pairs of socks, to be sent to the agency. A good many rush mats were made, and they would have made many more had they found sale for them. They have collected rushes and willow, to make both mats and baskets during the winter.

Day School.—The school is taught by Mr. Slater, he is a native of the country; there were fourteen children present on the occasion of my visit; some of the children were well dressed.

The teacher said the children attended with fair regularity, and that they were making good progress. The school-room was clean and comfortable. Near it is a long building where it is intended to teach the girls to manage a dairy and to make butter.

Poor Man Band—Reserve 88.

Farmer Gooderham is in charge of this band, and with him I drove about the reserve and inspected the Indians' work. I was pleased to observe the well-fenced stack-yard; if the stacks yield in quantity and quality of grain in proportion to their size and appearance, they will have had a most bountiful harvest.

Wheat was the largest crop, from one hundred and thirty-three acres the farmer estimated a yield of three thousand bushels; I do not place such a high estimate upon it. They had also four acres potatoes, two acres turnips and one acre carrots, yielding three hundred bushels of the former, and one hundred and fifty bushels turnips; these were all safely stored away in their roothouses and cellars for the winter. Nine acres of rye sown came to nothing.

In a great measure these Indians have changed from community-farming as a band to farming in severalty, in which many of the members have been very successful.

Among them, they have made six bob-sleighs; they also attempted to burn a kiln of limestone, but through some mistake, after all their trouble in collecting and hauling the stone, it was improperly burnt, and only yielded one hundred bushels, instead of three hundred and fifty bushels as was expected. They sawed with whip-saws, since my last inspection, three thousand feet of lumber; this has been used for flooring their houses, making doors, door-frames, window-frames, grain-bins, &c.

Work of the Instructress.—Mrs. Gooderham reports that since the last inspection, there has been a great deal of sickness among the women and children of this band.

Nearly all the families made butter; all the beginners took their cream to the farmhouse, where they were taught the full process, and they now succeed very well. The young girls have been taught general housework; she reports that they like to sew, but they do not care to knit, complaining their fingers are too stiff to do such work; but most of them do knit, and are particularly clever at crocheting, making both mitts and socks in that way. The women and girls also made a number of rushmats; and they laid in a supply of reeds, to be used in the winter.

The instructress further states that, to the best of her ability, she has tried to inculcate a desire to keep their houses, themselves, and their children clean. During the summer, she had regular washing days for them, when three or four families would go together to the lake for that purpose; if any women or children ever present themselves at the farmhouse not clean and tidy, they are sent away to make themselves so. This has had a good effect; and great improvement is observed in consequence.

At the time of my visit, most families were moving from tepee to house; most of them were engaged in mudding and preparing their houses and stables for winter occupation.

Live Stock.—They have one hundred and twenty-four head of cattle, against one hundred and one head at my last inspection; they killed six head for beef, making a gross increase of thirty head; they had thirty-four calves; and the farmer estimates that fifty cows will calve next year.

They have two hundred and ten tons of hay in stack; it is nearly all in yards adjacent to their stables. This, together with their very large quantity of straw, will be abundance for wintering their stock and for spring work. They have twenty-six private horses.

Farm Books.—I also found that the supplies which passed through the farmer's hands, for the Indians, had been properly treated, and the entries of issues had been

made regularly. I examined the live stock registers; they were carefully kept. I also examined the stock in the storehouses, and it agreed with the balances brought down on the books. I issued my certificate of this audit and condemned those articles which were worn out.

The live stock in the immediate charge of this farmer for his own use, consists of a cow, a steer and two horses.

Vital Statistics.—The number of births registered since 31st January, are three boys and one girl; of deaths, one woman, two boys and three girls.

The day school has been closed on this reserve since the spring.

The farm buildings are kept in good repair. The implements were stored away for the winter.

Gordon Band, Reserve 86—T. J. Fleetham, farmer.

Accompanied by the farmer, I inspected the work of these Indians, going from farm to farm. But few of them had moved into their houses, although the weather was decidedly wintry, and we drove in a sleigh. The Indians were engaged mudding up, whitewashing, and in general preparation of their houses and buildings for winter occupation.

I found their grain well stacked in five or six well fenced corrals; their crops consisted of ninety-nine and a half acres wheat, nineteen and a half acres barley, thirteen acres oats, seven acres potatoes, three acres turnips, and three acres gardens. Twenty-one Indians are grain farmers and grow also potatoes and roots; while seven raised potatoes and roots only. The potatoes yielded only moderately, the total quantity dug and stored being four hundred and seventy bushels, and of turnips, one hundred and fifty bushels.

The farmer estimated that he would have two thousand bushels wheat on the reserve; and I think it likely that he may have that quantity; the barley crop is estimated to yield five hundred bushels; and the oats four hundred and fifty bushels. Since Mr. Fleetham took charge of this reserve, in 1889, thirteen new houses have been built by the Indians and eleven new stables. This season they summer-fallowed ninety acres, broke twenty acres and fall-ploughed ten acres.

Mrs. Fleetham, as instructress to the women of the band, states that twenty-one women and girls can perform almost all domestic duties, can make bread, knit, cut and sew garments, and make butter.

Live Stock.—This band has one hundred and sixty-five head of cattle, against one hundred and thirty-one at the last inspection. Some were killed for beef and some sold. The gross increase was therefore forty-five head. Forty-six cows raised forty-three calves. Eight head were killed by permission for beef; two cows were sold and one steer died. Of private property they have sixty-two horses, nine cows, two oxen and thirteen young cattle. Every Indian having cattle has large stacks of hay adjoining his stables; this, together with the large quantity of straw this year, assures safe keeping for the winter.

Farm Office.—I inspected and audited the books of this office. Examined the live stock registers and found them regularly kept. The goods in store agreed with the balances brought down in the ledger. Issued my certificate of this audit. I examined the goods in use on the farm and condemned those unfit for further use.

Vital Statistics.—Since 31st January last the births registered are four boys and six girls; and the deaths, one man, one woman, three boys and five girls.

School.—I visited the boarding and day school, under the care of the Rev. Owen Owens. Since my last visit a duly qualified teacher has been appointed to assist him. Mr. Owens found the duties of missionary, principal and teacher too heavy for one man to perform. He informed me that he had thirty-three pupils, namely, sixteen boarders and seventeen day pupils. I was invited to visit the dormitories, and found them clean, comfortable and well ventilated. The school was not in session, it being after hours. The few children that I met there, were well dressed and looked happy and contented.

Crop of 1890.

In 1890 they threshed on this reserve eleven hundred and thirty-four bushels of wheat, which was disposed of as follows:—They gristed five hundred and sixty-two and a half bushels, receiving therefrom one hundred and thirty-five sacks of flour; two hundred and twenty bushels were used for seed; one hundred and four and a half bushels were sold; forty bushels were classed "frozen"; one hundred and seventy-nine bushels, waste and screenings; and there are twenty-eight bushels on hand.

Muscowequahn Band—Reserve 85.—Louis Couture, farmer.

I visited this reserve on the 8th and 9th of November. I did not see many of the Indians, as but few of them had moved into their houses. They were busily employed putting them and their stables in order for winter.

The band had in crop this year, thirty acres wheat, fifteen acres oats, fourteen acres barley, five and one-half acres potatoes, four acres turnips, half acre carrots, and two acres gardens. The grain was all well stacked in well-fenced corrals; the wheat is a fairly good sample, and will yield over six hundred bushels. Of potatoes, they have stored away for seed and winter use, three hundred and twenty-five bushels, and of turnips, two hundred bushels. The Indians have been energetic in performing their farming operations during the past summer; the farmer says he has sixteen working men who farm, on their own account, for the support of themselves and their families. They broke seventeen acres, summer-fallowed—twice ploughing—twenty-one acres; they have newly fenced nineteen acres, and whip-sawed four hundred and fifty feet of boards.

There is no paid instructress on this reserve; but Mrs. Couture and her daughter take great interest in teaching the Indian women knitting, washing and ironing, plain sewing, cutting out garments, how to plait straw hats, to perform the work of the dairy and to make bread. At the Regina Fair, women of this band carried off prizes for straw-plaiting and straw hats, knitted mitts and plain sewing.

Live Stock.—The band has eighty-nine head of cattle, under Government control, in the hands of fifteen persons; there are twelve head more than at the last inspection; five head were killed for beef, and one heifer was sold, the total increase therefore has been eighteen head. From the twenty-three cows, nineteen calves were reared. They have nine head of private cattle, being a decrease of two since my last inspection, and they have fifteen horses.

They have in stack, hay computed at one hundred and eighty-seven tons, at their stables; and fifty tons more stacked in the hay fields.

I audited the books of the farm, and analysed the live stock register; I found them correct, and regularly kept; and issued my certificate of audit. I examined the goods in use, and wrote off the books such of them as were worn out and of no further use.

Vital Statistics.—The births registered since 31st January, are three boys and three girls; and the deaths, one man, one woman, two boys and four girls.

School.—I visited the boarding school and day school taught by Mr. Dennehy; there were eighteen children present; I was much pleased with their class-work; they show considerable proficiency in reading, spelling, grammar, and of the geography of the Dominion of Canada. The children were cleanly dressed, and looked bright and happy. The principal has added an annex to the school building, thus making more accommodation.

The farmer's premises and buildings are in good order and repair; there was a good vegetable garden in the summer; and it was being cultivated for early seeding in the spring.

Yellow Quill Band.

This band does very little agricultural work, their crops this year being reported as seven acres potatoes, which yielded them three hundred and fifty bushels, and one acre of turnips yielding seventy-five bushels. They have broken twenty-nine acres and fenced ten.

Live Stock.—They have twenty-three head of cattle under Government control, being the same number as at the last inspection; the year's calves are not reported, and a yoke of oxen were killed for beef. Of private animals they have thirty horses and thirteen cattle.

Vital Statistics.—Since my last inspection, 31st January, the births on this reserve are reported eight boys and seven girls; and the deaths during the same period, one man, two women, three boys and five girls, making the net increase four.

Indian Agency.

I took a careful inventory of the goods in store, and compared it with the balances brought down in the ledger. I checked through the whole system of receipts and issues of goods. Having completed a strict audit of all the books kept in the office, I issued my certificate of the same. I went over the list of goods in use, and struck off those worn out; they were articles which had been in use at the agency for some years.

Agency Buildings.

The agency buildings are kept in repair; the stable has been plastered with lime and sand, whitewashed inside and outside, and the roof painted; the clerk's house has had an addition put to it of a summer kitchen, and a verandah and a brick chimney on the kitchen; the main house was rough-cast and the roof painted; a stockade fence has been placed around the agent's garden; and the interpreter's house has been plastered and whitewashed.

Vital Statistics.

The births registered for the whole agency, since 31st January last, are eighteen boys and seventeen girls; total, thirty-five; and the deaths, three men, five women, ten boys and nineteen girls; total, thirty-seven. Drs. Collinge and Hall have each paid a professional visit to this agency since my last inspection.

MUSCOWPETUNG'S AGENCY.

I arrived at this agency on Saturday, 21st November, and on the following Monday morning commenced my inspection.

Piapot Band—Reserve 75—R. McKinnon, farmer.

These Indians had not been long in their houses, having lived in their tepees all summer, and they were scarcely settled. I visited each house and inspected their byres and stables. The houses are much as usual, and some of them had too many inmates for the size of them.

Farm Work.—This band had one hundred and fifty-seven acres in crop this year, being an increase of thirty-one acres. It consists of one hundred and seventeen acres wheat, twenty-eight acres oats, six acres potatoes and six acres turnips. The threshing is over, and the yield is three thousand three hundred and twenty-four bushels wheat, being an average yield of twenty-eight and a quarter bushels to the acre, being nineteen more bushels to the acre than their crop of 1890. Their oats yielded one thousand four hundred and eighty-five bushels. The above shows the measurement as the grain came from the threshing machine; it will shrink considerably when it is cleaned to be marketed. The sample of wheat is very fair, and will grade an average of No. 3, hard; some will go No. 1, northern.

The potatoes yielded nine hundred and eighty-seven bushels; and the turnips, fourteen hundred and twenty-five bushels. The potatoes are of very fine quality.

The above crops were almost all sown on stubble land ploughed in; a small portion was sown on fall ploughing; but this year the ploughed-in wheat is better both as regards yield and sample.

There is not much improvement in this band's manner of living. Their houses are still mere huts; most of them are very small, and have too many inmates, the one room (they are not partitioned) being used for all purposes.

At the time of my visit, I observed but few cases of sickness ; and they were well provided with food—and to spare—there being in nearly every house a sack or two of flour.

Live Stock.—The band has one hundred and twenty-five head of cattle, being an increase since the last inspection of twenty head. They consist of fifty-one oxen, one bull, twenty-three cows, nine steers, twenty-one heifers, fourteen bull-calves, and six heifer-calves ; and are owned by twenty-four persons. They have also one hundred and nineteen horses, their private property. Excepting a few cows giving milk and their working oxen, they are all herded.

Hay.—The cutting and sale of hay is the great industry of this band ; they put into stack four hundred and fifty-two tons. The price this year is low, their only market being Regina ; and they have great competition in the sale of it from the German settlers. A load of twenty-five hundred brings about five dollars and fifty cents delivered in any part of the town ; the delivery of a load takes three days' work ; but it is the means of helping them to make their own living.

Home Farm.—The farmer only puts in a small crop of oats and roots, for the use of his establishment. This year he had seven acres oats, which yielded three hundred and five bushels ; half an acre potatoes, yielding eighty bushels ; and he cut and stacked twenty-five tons of hay. Of live stock he has a horse, cow and calf and three steers. The farm premises are in good repair, and are kept in good order. At the blacksmith's shop, he repairs the implements for all the Indians.

I audited the farm books, checking the receipts entered therein, with the agency books. I found everything regularly entered ; and the issues were entered as made ; the returns were made up from the books, and agreed therewith, and the balances shown to be on hand were correct. I issued my certificate of audit to this effect. Examined the articles in use, and condemned those worn out.

In 1890, the crop of wheat grown on this reserve was eight hundred and two bushels, from seventy-one acres of land. It has been expended and disposed of in the following manner : Two hundred bushels were used for seed, and six hundred and two bushels were gristed and exchanged for flour, the Indians receiving one hundred and forty-two sacks of flour.

Muscowpetung Band, Reserve 80—Farmer Nichol.

J. Nichol took charge of this reserve on 5th August last. For a part of the summer it had no farming instructor, the agent managing it himself. The band had in crop sixty-six acres, which consisted of fifty-five and a half acres of wheat, five acres of potatoes, and the remainder of the land in turnips and gardens. The threshing is finished, and the yield is one thousand four hundred and thirty-three bushels of wheat, being nearly one thousand bushels greater yield than in 1890, from about the same extent of land. The above figures are "thresher's" measures, which will be considerably reduced when the grain is cleaned for market. The wheat is of medium sample, and will make good flour if properly handled.

Their potatoes yielded four hundred and one bushels. Of these, sixty-five bushels have been stored away for seed in the farm roothouse, and the remainder the Indians have placed in their cellars for winter use. Of turnips, one hundred and sixty-five bushels were stored. The grain is all in the farm granary. The above crops were grown by nineteen persons, the largest farmer having nine acres, while seven persons had less than an acre each. Some preparations have been made for next year's crop. Eight persons have broken sixteen acres ; but the only fall ploughing was two acres. Forty-eight acres were newly fenced this year. Two new houses were built and ten houses and six stables were pulled down and rebuilt, in this manner somewhat improving them ; but my remarks in this direction upon the Piapot band will apply to this band also.

The farmer, for the use of farm stock, had six acres of oats, which yielded two hundred and twenty-five bushels and a quarter ; an acre of potatoes yielding thirty bushels, and he cut and stacked thirty tons of hay.

Live Stock.—There are one hundred and eight head of stock belonging to this band under Government control, being an increase of fourteen head since my last inspection. They consist of twenty-five oxen, one bull, twenty-five cows, twenty steers, thirteen heifers, twelve bull-calves and nine heifer-calves. Of private animals they have thirty-two horses and one heifer. The animals are all in fine condition, although not as yet stabled.

These Indians cut and stacked three hundred and fifty tons of hay. Like the Piapot band, they are hauling a good deal of it to Regina, where it meets with ready sale at current rates which are low this year.

The farmer has in his immediate charge, three horses, one cow, one heifer and three colts.

I audited the farm books, checking the receipts with the issues charged against this farm at the agency. I found them to agree. The issues were regularly made, and the monthly returns had been made up from the books. I issued my certificate of this audit.

I examined the articles in use, and condemned those which were worn out. I checked the live stock returns and found they were properly made up from the cattle record book. A "round-up" of the cattle had been made in June, and the cattle record was adjusted thereby, and is now correct.

In 1890, the wheat crop of fifty-two acres yielded four hundred and fifty-one bushels, thresher's measure. I observe that it was disposed of as follows:—One hundred bushels used for seed; three hundred and fourteen bushels gristed, yielding sixty-seven sacks of flour; and twenty-seven bushels were screenings. There was received for the gristing, in addition to the above quantity of flour, six thousand five hundred and twenty-five pounds of offal.

Pasquah Band, Reserve 79—Stewart Hockley, farmer; Mrs. Hockley, instructress.

This band continues to make fair progress. There are many more half-breed Indians among them than in the other bands of this agency. In one sense this is an advantage, but it is more of appearance than reality for while on the one hand they have everything to learn, on the other, there are many bad habits to correct and eradicate, prejudices and indolence to counteract which are adhered to, especially among the Saulteux half-breeds, with great persistence and stubbornness.

Farming operations were commenced with promptness as soon as the spring opened, and a larger crop than usual was planted. They had fifty acres of summer fallow ready for the seed. This was a great advantage in forwarding the seeding. The remainder of their crop was put in on spring ploughing. They had one hundred and nine acres in crop, being fourteen acres more than in 1890. It consisted of ninety-eight acres of wheat—an increase in this crop of twenty-one acres; two acres of oats, four acres of potatoes—a decrease of two acres; three acres of turnips, and two acres gardens. These crops were grown by thirty-two Indian farmers, twenty-five having wheat, and the other seven root crops only. Three men have seven, eight and nine acres, respectively; two more have six acres each; four more have five acres each; five have four acres each; four men have three acres each; three men have two acres each; and four men have an acre each. It will be observed from this, that no one, two, three or four men absorb the whole farming interests of the reserve, as is too often the case, but that the crop is pretty generally divided up among the members of the band.

Threshing the grain is now being proceeded with; it is yielding fairly; in some fields there is smut, which affects and deteriorates the sample. The yield of straw is enormous; and the strength of the Indians was taxed to the utmost in harvesting it.

As I remarked before, fifty acres of wheat were sown on summer fallow, the balance on spring ploughing. The best crop, and earliest harvested, was grown on stubble land, which was ploughed in; being a wet season, the summer-fallow continued to grow without ripening early. The four acres of potatoes yielded four hundred and five bushels, and the turnips, two hundred and twenty bushels.

Twenty-eight acres were broken and twenty acres summer-fallowed this year, and ten acres were newly fenced.

Three kilns of lime have been burned, one by Josiah Matoney, and two by Antoine Cyr; the proceeds of these kilns were sold to settlers and to the Presbyterian and Catholic missions, at such good prices as thirty and thirty-five cents a bushel; while a good deal of it was used upon their own, and their neighbours' houses.

Six new houses and six new stables have been built.

In company with the agent, I visited the Indians at their homes going from house to house. The new houses and stables have all been built in the valley and within short distances from each other; some abandoning better houses than their new ones to go there.

The Roman Catholic Mission built a very fine concrete church this summer, on a site on Robbière's Point; and for some unexplained reason all the Indians of that faith have gone there and built new houses and stables in the vicinity. This is much to be regretted, as the successful farming is done on the bench land; and, no longer living on the farms, they will be placed at a great disadvantage to Indians who do.

The Presbyterian Mission has also built a new church of stone, it is a mile from the instructor's house, is surrounded by the best farming lands on the reserve, and is not far from the living stream of water upon which the farmhouse is situate. Both the churches received substantial and liberal contributions in work from the Indians during their construction in hauling stone, sand, &c., free of charge.

These Indians purchased a second-hand reaper this year, without which they could not have successfully harvested such a heavy crop of grain.

The band made the following exhibits at the Regina Agricultural Show: Wooden ox collars, cart harness, carrots, onions, pumpkins, turnips, wheat, oats, potatoes, Indian corn, and obtained prizes in eight of them.

Since my last inspection these Indians have earned a considerable sum in cash, from labour, sale of grain, wood, hay, furs, beef, &c. The monthly earnings were about as follows: In April, sale of wheat, carrying messages, potatoes, &c., twenty-one dollars and fifty cents; June, for lime, buffalo bones, wood, horse-hire, conveying messages, one hundred and thirty-eight dollars; for wood sold to the industrial school, from January to June, one hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventy-five cents; July, beef sold, ploughing, berries, freighting, horse-hire, one hundred and forty dollars; August, freighting, berries, horse-hire, fifty-five dollars; September, working for settlers, freighting, fur, harvesting, one hundred and ninety-seven dollars; October, working for settlers, hay, cradling their own grain (for which they were paid at the rate of fifty cents an acre), freighting, fur, wild fowl, two hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifteen cents; November, cutting wood, hay, fur, beef, fish, two hundred and thirty-five dollars; making a total sum earned in these several outside ways of one thousand one hundred and seventy-three dollars and forty cents. As to how this large sum was spent by them, the word "subsistence" pretty well covers the whole of it.

Live Stock.—This band has one hundred and thirty-five head of cattle, under Government control, being an increase of eighteen head since my last inspection; to this increase may be added three head that were killed for beef. These cattle consist of forty-one oxen, one bull, thirty-one cows, twenty-eight heifers, fourteen steers, nine bull-calves and eleven heifer-calves. These cattle are in the hands of thirty persons; they are all in good condition, and will be stabled as soon as the cold weather sets in. I inspected the stables, some of them were not quite ready to receive the cattle yet; others are well fitted up and quite comfortable; there are plenty of them, namely, thirty-two; every Indian having cattle has a stable. Of private animals, these Indians have ninety horses, being an increase of twenty since my last inspection, and they have four head of private cattle, being a decrease of one animal.

They put into stack three hundred tons of hay, this quantity is already reduced by sales of twenty tons in Regina and Qu'Appelle, in October; and thirty tons sold

and fed to their stock in November. Their enormous quantity of straw will help to feed their cattle to such an extent, that, if they could sell all their hay this year their cattle would have sufficient feed.

These Indians generally milk their cows, and in a few cases make butter also.

Work of the Instructress.—Mrs. Hockley continues to make weekly visits to the Indians' houses; and the women and girls go to the farmhouse for instruction at irregular intervals. She superintended the preparation of their exhibits for the Regina Fair, and they were successful in winning thirteen prizes. The women's exhibits of domestic work were wild hops, Indian corn, butter, bread, print dresses, socks, mitts, knitted gloves, comforters and bed quilts.

During the summer women have been instructed in dyeing cloth, to gather and prepare straw for making straw hats, plaiting straw, knitting mitts, gloves, stockings, cuffs and comforters, in making bed quilts, cutting and fitting dresses, plain sewing, making soft soap, bread, and butter.

Standing Buffalo Band (Sioux), Reserve 78.—S. Hockley, farmer.

Accompanied by the agent, I inspected this reserve. We visited each Indian's farm, inspected their houses, stables and out-buildings, their grain in stack, examined their cattle, and inquired into the condition of the Indians generally.

I was pleased to see the advancement they have made in building houses and stables, and farming on the bench land. Some dozen families live up there now, and evidently intend to stay there. This movement means living on their farms, and ultimate and positive success in farming. As time goes on, I hope to see the "Gulch" entirely deserted; for as long as they continue there, their farming cannot, on account of its confined limits, go much beyond gardening.

Their houses are not of a very high grade; a good many of them are only huts, but they contained plenty of material of one kind and another, wherewith to make themselves comfortable.

Farm Work.—This band had sixty-four and one-half acres in crop this year; it consisted of forty-seven acres wheat, four acres oats, eight acres potatoes, one acre turnips, three and one-half acres Indian corn, and one acre gardens. The grain is not yet threshed, but it stands in well-made stacks in well-fenced corrals, fire-guarded. I examined the quality of the wheat; it is good and has the appearance of a great yield. Their potatoes yielded eleven hundred and fifty-nine bushels, the turnips, two hundred bushels, and the corn, sixty-five bushels.

Different Indians broke eight acres of land, and summer-fallowed three acres. They built two new stables and one new house and rebuilt several of the old houses.

Live Stock.—This band has fifty-one head of cattle, being an increase of only four head since my last inspection, they consist of nineteen oxen, one bull, nine cows, nine steers, eight heifers; three bull-calves, and two heifer-calves; one steer was sold for beef by permission of the agent. Of private stock, they have sixty horses, being an increase of sixteen since my last inspection. The stock are all in very good order; they are, as yet, all running out on the prairie. They put up an estimated quantity of one hundred and twenty-five tons of hay, and they will have, after they thresh, a large quantity of straw for feed.

School.—There is a boarding and day school on this reserve, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. It is taught by Miss Leslie; Mr. and Mrs. Leslie attend to the boarding department of the school.

There are ten pupils, boarders; and there were eight day pupils at the time of our visit. The children looked healthy and well, and were decently clothed. They appeared to advantage in their classes. The school was closed by singing and prayer. I was taken into the dormitories; they appeared to be sufficiently comfortable.

There is a resident priest at the school, who supervises the religious instruction both of the school and of the reserve.

I inspected the farm books, checking the receipts with the issues to this farm, from the agency; and the live stock returns of both bands, with the cattle record

book. The records were revised in June, after the round up on both reserves. I issued my certificate of this audit; examined the articles in use, and struck off some which were worn out.

The farm buildings are kept in good order. The house has received a coat of paint, since my last inspection. There was a good vegetable garden the past summer. The farmer also had ten acres of land in oats, a quarter acre each of potatoes and turnips; and he has in stack twenty tons of hay.

Wheat Crop of 1890.

In 1890, Pasquah Band threshed fourteen hundred and seventy-five bushels of wheat; and the Sioux, six hundred bushels. The following is a statement of how this was disposed of by them:—

Pasquah Band used for seed one hundred and eighty bushels, sold three hundred and forty-two bushels and fifty pounds; gristed, six hundred and forty-seven bushels and thirty-four pounds; chopped for cattle feed, fifty bushels; screenings, seventy-five bushels; retained by the Indians for feed, as it was of inferior quality, one hundred and ten bushels. Sioux Band, used for seed, one hundred bushels; sold one hundred and thirty-five bushels; gristed, four hundred and thirty-four bushels and twenty-seven pounds.

Indian Office and Storehouse.

I took an inventory of the goods in the agency storehouse, and audited the books in the office. I checked the monthly and quarterly store returns with the same; I also checked the balance brought forward and down in the ledger. The quantities in store agreed with the balances shown in the ledger. I examined the articles in use; condemned some which were worn out, and issued my certificate of the audit.

Vital Statistics.

From 15th July, 1890, to the 6th October, 1891, the births in the whole agency were forty-five, and the deaths, for the same period, fifty, so far as the Treaty Indians are concerned. As for the Sioux, it is difficult to arrive at any accurate conclusion, but they are set down from July, 1890, to September, 1891, births, five; and deaths, fourteen.

Government herd of Cattle.

In this agency there is a herd of cattle designated as above. It is this year in charge of Mr. Finlayson. I went through it and examined the condition of the cattle. Some cows are rather thin, their calves having run too long with them. This was to be rectified immediately. The corral and stables for confining the calves being now finished, they will be separated at once. A couple of young Polled Angus bulls have been added to the herd this summer, and they, no doubt, will make a marked improvement in the herd. A round-up of these cattle was made in the spring, and the agent informs me that the number carried on the books on the 30th June last, agreed with this round-up.

The number originally purchased was seventy-eight heifers and bulls. Fourteen cows have since been added to the herd; with the natural increase they number now two hundred and thirty-nine head. Add to this number twelve killed for beef, the gross increase is one hundred and fifty-nine head.

The fine large stacks of hay which dot the prairie and Qu'Appelle Valley, for the use of this herd, as well as for the Indians' cattle, is tangible evidence that there need not be any starving cattle this winter.

From this agency there are ninety-one Indian children attending the industrial schools at Regina and Qu'Appelle, and sixteen boarders and eight day pupils attending the boarding and day schools at the Sioux and Pasquah reserves.

FILE HILLS AGENCY.

On the 16th December, I commenced my inspection of this agency. I found Agent Wright, Interpreter Hourie and Farmer McConnell, all at their posts.

Four bands constitute this agency, but their numbers have become much reduced, and this fact together with the death of nearly all the chiefs and headmen has almost obliterated the distinction between them; their farm labour, and the proceeds thereof being pooled in such a way that it is now almost impossible to define them, so far as industrial pursuits are concerned. Farming in severalty is not encouraged; and probably there is no other agency where the Indians have so little that is distinctly personal property as here.

Little Black Bear Band—Reserve 84.

The following crops were grown by this band:—Eleven acres wheat, one acre corn, twelve acres potatoes, two acres turnips, one acre carrots, one and a quarter acre gardens; total, sixty-eight and a quarter acres. The wheat yielded six hundred and thirty-two bushels, and is very good; the potatoes yielded fourteen hundred bushels, and are of fine quality.

I visited the Indians at their homes, and observed their condition, and the provision they had made for wintering their cattle. All the premises were tidy, and ready for winter.

Live Stock.—This band has one hundred and forty-seven head of cattle, under Government control; and private animals, thirty-six horses, two cows and five young cattle.

As they made beef of eight animals, there has been a gross increase of forty-two head, since the last inspection; and a decrease of one in their private stock, having killed one animal for beef. Their stock is all in very good condition; they have a large supply of hay, the quantity in stack being estimated at three hundred tons.

Star Blanket Band—Reserve 83.

This band is the only one in the agency having a chief and the full number of headmen. I do not think that it gets along any better than the others upon this account. Its numerical strength is weak, there being but forty-six members, all told.

Farm Work.—They had twenty-seven and three-quarters acres in crop this year, namely, twenty acres wheat, five acres potatoes, half an acre corn, one acre turnips, and one and a quarter acre onions, carrots and gardens. Their wheat yielded three hundred and thirty-four bushels, and their potatoes, four hundred bushels.

There are nine working men in this band. Three new stables were built this year; and the old ones, as well as their houses, have been thoroughly repaired and put into good order for the winter.

Live Stock.—They have forty-eight head of cattle under Government control, being an increase of thirteen over the number reported at the last inspection. These cattle are in the hands of five persons; they killed two animals for beef and put up one hundred and thirty tons of hay.

Okee-neese and Pee-pee-kee-sis Band—Reserves Nos. 81 and 82.

These bands numbering sixty-two and eighty-seven, respectively, work together, to some extent.

The crops grown by them were contained in one hundred and thirty-nine and three-quarters acres. Ninety acres were wheat, which has yielded two thousand one hundred and five bushels, thresher's measure; and twelve acres potatoes, yielding nine hundred bushels; ten acres rye, yielding one hundred and sixty-seven bushels; three acres turnips, yielding six hundred and forty bushels; the remainder of the land cropped was gardens. The two bands cut and stacked six hundred tons of hay.

They muster, between them, forty working Indians; the Okee-neese Band live more comfortably than the other, having better houses and stables; of the former they have twelve, and of the latter, seventeen. Five new houses have been built since the last inspection; and all the others have been mudded up and put into repair for winter occupation.

Four new pig pens have been built by as many Indians; also seven new corrals, four new stables, and two new sheds; all the old stables were repaired and put into good order.

Okee-neese Live Stock.

This band has one hundred and twenty-one head of cattle owned by twelve persons; at the last inspection there were eighty-nine head only; this shows an increase of thirty-two head, but eleven head were received from the agency and eight head were killed for beef; so the natural increase was twenty-nine.

In making a close inspection of Pee-pee-kee-sis Reserve, I could not help but notice how few able-bodied men there are in the band; and upon inquiry I find there are only fifteen fit for work.

The stables have been repaired, and corrals built adjoining them, to hold hay; seven new stables have been built; and two members of the band have each built a new house.

These two bands have one hundred acres of new land ready prepared for crop. The Pee-pee-kee-sis Band has one hundred and twenty-six head of cattle under Government control. These are shown in the cattle record book as being owned by thirteen persons. At the last inspection they had eighty-one head only.

The preparations made for wintering this stock appear to be ample. They have three hundred tons of hay; it is stacked rather too far away for a weak band to handle in winter, but I was assured that the cattle would not be allowed to suffer upon that account.

There was a lack of domestic comfort in the houses of this band, which was very apparent. The agent said they were improvident and difficult to deal with in this respect.

To summarize the work and resources of the Indians of this agency—two hundred and fifty-five and three-quarters acres were under cultivation this year, and the total yield of each crop is three thousand and seventy bushels wheat, five hundred and fifty-eight bushels oats, one hundred and sixty-seven bushels rye, two thousand seven hundred bushels potatoes, seven hundred and forty bushels turnips, and twenty bushels carrots, making a grand total of seven thousand two hundred and fifty-six bushels; and a grand total of cattle of four hundred and fifty-one head.

Agency Office.

I audited the books of the office, checked the ledger with the monthly and quarterly store returns, verified the balances brought down from month to month, took an inventory of the goods in the storehouse and compared them. I examined the cattle record books, compared them with the quarterly returns, and found them to agree as to numbers, but with a little difference in classification. I examined the list of goods in use, and struck off those worn out. I issued my certificate of this audit.

Vital Statistics.

The births since my last inspection, 28th February, 1890, are registered as nine, and the deaths, sixteen; six of the deaths were children under six years old.

Earnings of Indians.

Since the last inspection their opportunities for earning money outside of their farming operations have been limited, and amounted to two hundred and ninety-three dollars and forty-five cents. They are at this time earning some money cutting firewood on their reserve to supply white settlers. They receive one dollar a load, but the demand for it is very limited.

Crops grown in 1890.

In 1890 the Indians of this agency threshed out two thousand three hundred and seventeen bushels of wheat, and two hundred and twenty-nine bushels of rye. This was disposed of as follows: Wheat gristed, fourteen hundred and thirty-eight

bushels; seed, three hundred and five bushels; screenings, five hundred and seventy-four bushels; rye gristed, two hundred and nineteen bushels; screenings, ten bushels.

The net returns from the gristing were five hundred and forty-five thousand pounds of flour and thirty-six thousand pounds of offal. In this case the grain was not tolled, but the gristing was paid for in cash.

School.

Mr. Skeene still continues his boarding school for the Indians. He has twelve pupils. He speaks encouragingly of his success, and is most sanguine for the future of his school. He is a teacher of long experience, and has an Ontario record as a most successful one. He has no day pupils. Chief Star Blanket still obstinately refuses to allow any children of his band to attend any school. The Roman Catholic Church has built a very neat mission church on the reserve, not far from the agency.

QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

On the 11th January I commenced my inspection of the Qu'Appelle Industrial School.

I examined closely into every detail of the business management, all its receipts and issues of the various kinds of goods, taking stock of those in store and in use. I visited several times the different workshops which are carried on in connection with this school, and have observed the general routine work of the institution. And after satisfying myself that the business was carried on faithfully, that the office books were regularly and properly kept, and that the stores on hand and those expended were properly accounted for, I issued my certificate of audit to that effect.

Trades.

At my last inspection of this school the trades taught were farming, carpentering, blacksmithing and baking. Since then a shoemaker has been engaged and a shop opened.

Farming.

Thomas Redmond continues to hold the position of farmer. He has eight boys regularly employed with him, and in the busy seasons, such as haying and harvesting, all boys who are old enough assist. The farm students work four at a time, alternately, morning and afternoon, attending classes in school after the same fashion.

The crops harvested in 1891 were five acres wheat, yielding forty-eight bushels; four acres oats, yielding fifty-two bushels; eight acres potatoes, yielding eleven hundred bushels; one acre turnips, nine hundred bushels; two acres vegetables, and four acres peas. They also cut and stacked twenty-six tons of hay. They summer-fallowed twenty-five acres, and fall-ploughed seven acres.

The large yield which they had of nine hundred bushels of turnips to the acre, is almost unprecedented in this country, and shows what can be done with proper cultivation. This success in raising vegetables should receive the highest commendation, for it is a branch of agriculture that can be pursued by Indians without the aid of machinery.

The school's exhibition of vegetables, both at the Regina and Winnipeg fairs, was greatly commended, and at the former place it gained four prizes on six entries, the competition being very great and open to all the country. At Winnipeg it gained eight prizes, or one for every entry made.

The live stock consists of seven horses and colts, eleven pigs, fifteen cows, three heifers, four steers, two oxen, and one bull. The animals are all in very fine order.

As there is ample stable room, every animal is stabled every night. There is a pump in the stable, and a fine large barn-yard with plenty of litter and fodder. In this they are turned in the daytime. The pigs received cooked food and no other.

At this season of the year the routine of the work is (1) milking; (2) feeding stock; (3) cleaning stables; (4) hauling hay, threshing peas, sorting potatoes and roots; (5) stabling stock, feeding the same, and milking. The hay was cut and stacked about five miles away from the school.

Carpenter's Shop.

R. Meehan, carpenter, has eight boys learning the trade, four working in the morning, and the other four in the afternoon. These boys attend school in the same alternate manner.

Some of the boys have become quite clever workmen. No new buildings have been erected during the past year, therefore their work has been confined to somewhat extensive repairs inside and outside the main buildings, in the shops, stables, &c., a list of which would be too long for an annual report, for it covers every conceivable work in carpentry required about such a large institution as this is, from making panelled doors, desks and furniture, to repairing the same; to making sleighs and repairing vehicles of all kinds.

Blacksmith's Shop.

D. McDonald continues to hold the position of instructor in this trade. Similarly to the carpenter, he has eight pupils, who work and study alternately, four at a time, every forenoon and every afternoon. The instructor speaks very highly of the aptness of his pupils in learning the trade. Their work is of endless variety, as it also includes within its scope whatever plumbing and tinsmith's work there is to do. They also do all the horse-shoeing for the institution and for the File Hills Agency; also all the blacksmith's work required for that agency, and a good deal of special work for Muscowpetung Agency, such as ironing sleighs. They make all the iron bedsteads required, fitting them with springs; repair wagons, buckboards, ploughs and other farming implements; make iron railings and fences; repair stoves and furnaces, make tools for their own shop, also clevises, whiffletree and neck-yoke irons for the different Indian agencies, and two of the pupils worked three weeks at the Touchwood Agency, repairing everything in their line during the time.

Shoe Shop.

Mr. A. Goyer was engaged as shoemaker to the institution; he has six pupils who labour and study alternately, three at a time, mornings and afternoons. Their chief employment is mending the children's shoes, and they made a few pairs of moccasins. They also do any repairs required to the harness. The Principal informs me that the sedentary life of the shoe shop has not agreed with the health of the boys employed therein.

Bake-house.

The bread for the institution is baked by G. Goff, assisted by two pupils. I cannot say that these boys are learning this business, for upon inquiring closely into their work, I believe they are not, they simply assist in the labour connected therewith. Besides baking the bread the baker and his boys cut up the meat and prepare it for the kitchen.

Night Watchman and Furnace-man.

Charles Miles performs the duties of night watchman both in summer and winter and attends to the furnaces; he also attends to the greenhouse, and as he is by trade, a stone-mason and plasterer, painter and generally a handy man, he usually has two or more of the pupils assisting him and he teaches them those trades. With the

boys he kalsomined the whole of the boys' building—about five thousand yards—placed a stone foundation under the wash-house, pulled down and rebuilt the chimney on blacksmith's shop, repaired the brickwork of the furnaces, rebuilt the arch to the baker's oven, built a double flue chimney to the wash-house, and repaired all the plastering in the buildings.

In painting, they painted the summerhouse, the Indian waiting room, the lamp room, storm-sash for greenhouse and shoe shop, and the wainscotting in the boys' hall, and staircase.

They removed the garden fence and rebuilt it, and put up a wire fence on the east side of the school premises, repaired the board fence around the girls' playground, &c.

Greenhouse.

The greenhouse cannot be called a necessary or paying part of the institution, but it greatly adorns it, not alone by its appearance filled with beautiful plants, but by providing bedding-out plants, it does more than anything else to beautify and make attractive the grounds and gardens which surround the school, making it one of the show places of the North-west, visitors to the country often making long detours in order to visit it. Besides, the greenhouse is a welcome place in the winter time for poor little sick children to sit in a few hours daily, when inclement weather debars them from going outside.

Matron's Department.

The matron is assisted in her department by eight Sisters occupying the following positions: two teachers, two cooks, two seamstresses and two are general assistants without salary.

There are nearly two hundred inmates in this institution, of whom ninety per cent are children; nearly all the clothing for the pupils is made on the premises, and the domestic economy of the establishment is conducted in the most systematic and thorough manner. The girls, when they are old enough, have to assist with the work; and it is a most interesting sight to observe them, neatly dressed, performing their household duties. The laundry is not a place usually visited by strangers, but it was a good sight to see forty Indian girls of all sizes busy there; some at the wash tub, some using the wringers, others melting snow and attending to the fires, the work all going on quietly and deftly under the direction of one of the Sisters.

The kitchen, the dining-room and the sewing rooms were in turned visited and found equally satisfactory. The smaller children in the two schoolrooms were neatly and cleanly dressed and looked bright and cheerful.

General Remarks.

Since this school was opened in 1883-84, it has received one hundred and seventy-four boys and one hundred and seventy girls, a total number of three hundred and forty-four children.

As far as the records show, forty-four children, namely, twenty-three boys and twenty-one girls have died either in the institution or at home.

There are at present one hundred and seventy-one pupils in the school, namely, eighty-one boys and ninety girls; in addition to these there are a number of out-pupils. Out-pupils are girls and boys who have been educated here and are now hired out as servants to white people. They are still under the control and guidance of the Principal, who arranges the terms regarding such services, receives their wages, and visits them from time to time, and they receive most of their clothing from the school.

Thirty-one girls have been hired out since the commencement of this system; some of them have returned again to the school. At present there are seventeen hired out, receiving from three to ten dollars a month each. The Principal refuses many applications for girls; in some instances the parents decline to allow their

girls to go to service, and in others the application does not meet with his approval. Girls who have been and are hired out are praised for their cleanliness and obedience; although only a few can be depended upon to lead in the work of a kitchen or in other household duties.

Twelve boys were hired out during the threshing season to farmers who paid them one dollar a day and their board; one boy now is hired out to a farmer. Six boys (carpenters) were hired out to work at their trade, and one worked in Regina for a month and received one dollar a day.

Two boys (blacksmiths) worked for three weeks with the blacksmith instructor at the Touchwood Hills Agency. One other boy, a blacksmith, has been employed several times at his trade at the Muscowpetung Agency blacksmith shop.

Several pupils had to be withdrawn from the school, as their parents were discharged from treaty.

Of the pupils who have gone back to their reserves, the Principal knows of only two, one of File Hills Agency, the other of Piapot's Band, who do not appear to be improved, and those two attended the school less than one year; the others adhere to the civilized habits they acquired at the school. They work better than other Indians, and get work among the white people more readily on account of their speaking English and their handiness at farm work.

One ex-pupil has been working at the Indian Department warehouse in Regina for nearly a year; but most of the ex-pupils are required at home by their parents, or are married and have settled down to work on their own account.

Two boys have been sent to St. Boniface College, to follow, for two years, the commercial course of study taught there; they have obtained very good reports, one being first in the second course, in several branches.

A band of instruments has been purchased for this school; and in less than one month—although music is new to them—they already play very fairly, "God save the Queen."

I have much pleasure in noting how much more freely English is spoken by the pupils than formerly; they are now making very excellent progress in that direction.

During the past two months, there has been a great deal of sickness in this institution, influenza, "la grippe," &c. Two boys died since my inspection commenced.

Dietary.

The food furnished to the children is good and there appeared to be always sufficient at each meal; beef is their most acceptable food; and at the price now paid, of six dollars and seventy cents per hundred pounds, delivered, and with all the vegetables they can consume, it is probably the cheapest, best, and most wholesome diet they can have.

I may remark that I received every assistance that I required in making my inspection from the principal, Rev. Father Hugonnard, and the other officials of the institution. Everything was thrown open for my investigation; and I was sensibly impressed with the economy practised and the systematic diligence exercised in conducting this great work; and by the good order and cleanliness of the whole institution.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. P. WADSWORTH,

Inspector Indian Agencies.

SASKATOON, 9th September, 1892.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my seventh annual report of my inspection of Indian agencies and reserves in the North-west Territories. My last report ended with Moose Woods Reserve, near Saskatoon; and I then proceeded to Duck Lake Agency, with which I commence this report.

I arrived at the agency on the 25th August, 1891. Mr. R. S. McKenzie is agent, Mr. W. Sibbald, agency clerk, and Mr. S. Thomas, interpreter.

The agency buildings were in their usual good state. The agent had a very fine garden and had a good crop of all kinds of vegetables. There was a good field of oats in connection with the agency farm, from which oats enough for the feed of the horses were obtained.

The first reserve visited was "One Arrow's," No. 95; Mr. Louis Marion is farmer in charge. The population is one hundred and thirteen. I noticed an improvement generally on the reserve over last year, especially so in regard to the fields and gardens; these having been better kept, and consequently, better results in the way of crops; these consisted of:—

	Acres.
Wheat.....	60
Peas.....	2
Barley.....	20
Potatoes.....	3
Gardens and turnips.....	3
Total.....	<u>88</u>

Being twelve acres more than the previous year. In addition to the above, the farmer had a very good field of oats, which would give sufficient for the feed of the farm horse. The weeding and thinning seemed to be well attended to. Fencing had been improved at some points; a good deal of summer-fallowing was done, and some new breaking. The barley was all cut and was in stock. The wheat would be ready for cutting in a few days from the time of my visit. The Indians were living, as is their custom, during summer, in tepees. The houses were closed up, but as a rule they appeared to be cleanly kept. Some very good butter was shown me, made by the women. Some very nice milk-houses were to be seen, and they were kept in very good shape. One hundred and fifty tons of hay were stacked for winter. The band also filled a contract for hay for the North-west Mounted Police at Batoche, and gave good satisfaction, delivering the hay in good style.

The cattle were in good condition; the herd consisted of:—

Oxen.....	18
Bulls.....	2
Cows.....	16
Steers.....	14
Heifers.....	7
Bull-calves.....	9
Heifer-calves.....	6
Total.....	<u>72</u>

Last year the number was fifty-four. The increase in calves was satisfactory. In private stock, the band has thirty-two horses, five cows and ten young beasts. Some very good straw hats, rush mats and socks were noticed, made by the women and the girls attending the school. I took the usual inventory of property in the

hands of the farmer, and audited his books. On the whole, the Indians here seem to be very comfortable and contented, and are making satisfactory progress. Two new houses were put up on the reserve during the year, also some new stables and old ones repaired.

My next point was John Smith's Reserve, No. 95; Mr. J. Wilson, farmer in charge. The population is one hundred and forty-three. The farmer was putting up a small building near his house to be used as an office. The crop consisted of:—

	Acres.
Wheat.....	123
Oats.....	60
Barley.....	25
Potatoes.....	12
Turnips and gardens.....	19
Total.....	<u>239</u>

Being sixty-eight and a half acres in excess of last year. The wheat was all good; not a poor field was noticed; oats and barley were also good; potatoes showed well; also other root crops, excepting the turnips, which were only fair. Quite an improvement was noticed as to the manner in which the root crops had been kept free from weeds, and the gardens thinned, the whole showing care and attention. The barley, wheat and part of the oats were in stook, and in going along the valley was a very pretty sight to look upon the many fields of nice grain in every direction. The houses here are of a superior class. Two new ones were in course of construction. Three hundred and twenty-five tons of hay were stacked for winter feed. The stacks were well made and had good strong fences around them. Fire-guards were also to be seen around the stacks. The band filled a contract for thirty tons of hay for the police at Prince Albert, and they gave such good satisfaction that an order for twenty-five tons more was given, which I understood would be filled. The herd is a very fine one. It consists of:—

Oxen.....	22
Bulls.....	3
Cows.....	26
Steers.....	20
Heifers.....	11
Bull-calves.....	14
Heifer-calves.....	7
Total.....	<u>103</u>

Last year the number was eighty-three. The increase in calves was satisfactory. In private stock the band has:—

Horses.....	13
Oxen.....	9
Cows.....	21
Young cattle.....	31
Total.....	<u>74</u>

Four of the Indians have planted trees around their houses. Soft maples are the young trees planted, and they were growing well and will very soon adorn the premises, when no doubt others will follow the example. The band purchased three new double wagons during the year. The usual inventory was taken of property in the hands of the farmer, and his books examined. A good deal of new breaking had been done during the season, principally on the bench or higher land. Some of the older fields had been summer-fallowed. The Indians were all busy with their

grain, men, women and the larger children all being employed. I am pleased to be able to inform you that this reserve is in splendid condition; the crops are equal to any in the country; the houses are of a superior class; and the Indians are intelligent and hard-working, and they seem comfortable and happy. The farmer, Mr. Wilson, takes great interest in his work, and he and his Indians feel justly proud of the magnificent crop as the result of their labour.

My next point was James Smith's Reserve, No. 100; population, one hundred and forty-eight. This band has no regular farmer overseeing them. Mr. Parker, the school-teacher, takes charge of them as far as his school duties will allow him. No improvement could be noticed on this reserve. The crop put in was:—

	Acres.
Potatoes.....	5
Wheat.....	9
Gardens.....	2½
	16½

The chief and most of his men were away at the time of my visit, on the hunt, and those of the band who remained on the reserve were completing the haying. Three hundred and fifty tons of hay were to be stacked for No. 100 and No. 100a, which includes "Big Head's Band." The herd on "James Smith's" Reserve consists of:—

Oxen.....	13
Bulls.....	3
Cows.....	16
Steers.....	6
Heifers.....	6
Bull-calves.....	8
Heifer-calves.....	5
	57

The number last year was forty-two. The increase in calves was satisfactory. The cattle were in good condition. A small storehouse has been put up near the mission, for storing supplies, implements, &c. Two new houses have been built on this reserve during the year. A few acres of new land have been broken, and a little summer fallowing done. A number of the stables were burnt by a prairie fire in the spring, but these have been replaced by better buildings.

The next reserve is "Peter Chapman's," No. 100a; population, including "Big Head's," one hundred and nineteen. Very little is done here in the way of crops, which consisted of:—

	Acres.
Wheat.....	6
Potatoes.....	2½
Gardens.....	1½
	10

The herd looked very well. It consists of:—

Oxen.....	19
Bulls.....	6
Cows.....	28
Steers.....	8
Heifers.....	10
Bull-calves.....	12
Heifer-calves.....	13
	96

The number last year was seventy-two. The increase in calves was satisfactory. In private stock they have :—

Horses.....	21
Cows.....	2
Young cattle	<u>3</u>

Peter Chapman and Big Head's cattle are included in this herd. Good large stacks of hay could be seen at various points on the reserve. There is no difficulty in procuring hay here, as it is plentiful at every point. The Indians take good care of the cattle, and are particular in carrying out the instructions of the agent, in having hay enough put up for winter feed. "Big Head's" crop consisted of:—

	Acres.
Wheat	4
Potatoes.....	3½
Gardens.....	2
Total.....	<u>9½</u>

The houses were comfortable looking, but they were all closed, and the Indians were living in tepees. I now returned to the agency, stopping over Sunday at Prince Albert.

The next reserves inspected were "Beardy's," No. 97, and "Okemasis's," No. 96. Mr. L. Lovell, farmer, in charge of both reserves. The population of "Beardy's" is one hundred and forty, and "Okemasis's" forty-two: total, one hundred and eighty-two. The farmer has put up a very good stable near his house. The farm buildings were in very good order, and everything was tidy and neat.

The clerk's house is near the farm buildings. It is a very comfortable house, and is prettily situated, being surrounded with trees. The farmer has a little workshop in which he makes many repairs in wood and ironwork. The Indians also take advantage of this shop, and of the tools, in making repairs. Some old ploughs were noticed, which had been repaired and painted, and they looked as good as new ones. Some very good ox collars, hay frames, fork handles, rush mats and straw hats were noticed, made by the Indian men and women.

The crop put in in "Beardy's," No. 97, was:—

	Acres.
Wheat.....	120
Oats.....	7
Peas.....	3
Barley.....	26
Potatoes.....	8
Gardens.....	7
Total	<u>171</u>

About the same as the previous year, in the aggregate. On "Okemasis's," No. 96, the crop was:—

	Acres.
Wheat	40
Barley.....	16
Potatoes.....	3
Gardens.....	2
Total.....	<u>61</u>

Being ten and a quarter acres more than the previous year. The crops on both reserves were very good.

The wheat was all cut and was in stooks. Every field was examined, and not a bad spot was found. The Indians say it is the best crop they ever had. The fields looked very well, with the fine large stooks thickly dotting their surface. The root crops had been well weeded and thinned. The barley crop was also very good. Some very pretty fields are to be seen, and one especially is worthy of notice, this is a twenty-acre field and belongs to "Yak-koo-koot." The field is square, the fences are perfectly straight, and the pickets are the proper height. No weeds could be seen. I counted fourteen persons working in this field. The wheat field was a very fine sample. Another nice field belongs to two men; both were sick, but the crop was put in by a boy, the son of one of the men. He also did a lot of breaking, and the ploughing was well done. This boy is deserving of encouragement. A good deal of breaking and summer-fallowing has been done. The fences are particularly good on these reserves. The houses were closed, but they looked comfortable, and were left in a tidy shape. Four new houses have been built during the year, also some new stables, and old ones repaired. Two hundred and fifteen tons of hay were stacked for "Beardy's," and eighty tons for "Okemasis's." This is stacked about ten miles from the agency. The stacks were well made, and were strongly fenced, and fire-guards placed around them. The Indians also filled a contract for the Police at Duck Lake.

With the few able-bodied men on these reserves, they have certainly not been idle; and it is a satisfaction to be able to report that their labour has been crowned with such good success.

The cattle were in the best condition. "Beardy's" herd consists of:—

Oxen.....	23
Bull.....	1
Cows.....	28
Steers.....	23
Heifers.....	11
Bull-calves.....	12
Heifer-calves.....	8
Total.....	<u>106</u>

The number last year was eighty-eight. The number of calves is not in proportion to the number of cows, but a satisfactory explanation was given. This band has also in private stock:—

Horses.....	16
Cows.....	3
Young beasts.....	1
Total.....	<u>20</u>

The herd on "Okemasis's" was as follows:—

Oxen.....	12
Bull.....	1
Cows.....	13
Steers.....	11
Heifers.....	7
Bull-calves.....	7
Heifer-calves.....	4
Total.....	<u>55</u>

Last year the number was forty-seven. The same explanation was given, as in the case of "Beardy's," for the small number of calves.

Both these reserves are in splendid shape, and the farmer, Mr. Lovell, is to be congratulated for his share of the work. He gets along very nicely with the Indians, and, being a practical farmer, he is able to use the Indian labour to the best advantage at all times.

The total number of cattle on the agency, exclusive of private stock, is.....	489
Last year the number was.....	386
	<hr/>
Increase	103
	<hr/> <hr/>

The warehouse is kept in very good order, and the goods are neatly and carefully placed. The receipts and issues have been correctly made, the accounts balancing in nearly every case, with the goods on hand.

The goods from Regina warehouse were received in good order. The standard samples being no longer required at agencies, have been taken into stock.

The office work is well done. The books are neatly and correctly kept, and Mr. Sibbald is proving himself to be a first-class agency clerk, being methodical and painstaking; his books are models of neatness. The farm books have been compared with the agency ledger, and were generally found to be correct.

The agent continues to discharge his duties in a most satisfactory manner; and the good shape the agency is in, is the best proof that every interest for the benefit of the Indians receives his constant attention. No doubt, if he could visit more frequently bands Nos. 100 and 100a, a better showing could be made by these bands.

The bacon delivered by the Hudson's Bay Company was first-class, being sweet and sound. The flour delivered by the Ogilvie Milling Company was also very good, and the weight was correct.

The agent has made a favourable arrangement with "John Smith's" band to burn lime for use on the various reserves.

The births and deaths during thirteen months, ending 31st August, 1891, were as follow:—

	Births.	Deaths.
One Arrow's.....	5	3
Okemasis's.....	2	1
Beardy's.....	4	3
John Smith's.....	7	3
James Smith's.....	3	2
Peter Chapman's.....	1	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals.....	22	17
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The health of the Indians, at the time of my inspection, was very good. Detailed report, with statements, were forwarded to the commissioner, Regina.

I now proceeded to Carlton Agency, arriving there on the 12th September, 1891. Mr. J. Finlayson is agent; Mr. W. H. Halpin, clerk; and Mr. J. McKay, acting instructor, on Sandy Lake Reserve, during the summer months. The small house, next to the warehouse, has been completed, and is used as a carpenter's shop, and for issuing rations. A summer kitchen has been added to the agent's house, and a small cabin has been placed over the well. The buildings are in good repair, and the premises were fairly tidy. The agent has a good garden.

The first reserve visited was Muskeg Lake, No. 102; Mr. G. Chaffee being farmer in charge. The farm buildings have been improved by the addition of an implement shed, also a small building to be used as an office, and a summer kitchen to the house. The two latter were not completed. The house was in good repair,

and the surroundings were in fair order. The farmer had a very good crop of vegetables in his garden. A kiln for burning lime has been made near the farm buildings. The crop put in was:—

	Acres.
Wheat	43
Barley	26
Oats.....	7
Potatoes.....	4½
Peas.....	1
Turnips.....	3
Gardens.....	3½
Total.....	88

Being fifty-seven acres in excess of the previous year. The wheat, barley and oats were a very good crop, also the potatoes; turnips and gardens only fair. The gardens were well looked after, being free from weeds. Ten acres of new land were broken during the year. Some good whiffletrees were noticed, made by the Indians.

Six new houses, commenced last year, had been completed. They are good houses. The lumber from the logs on hand last year has been of the greatest possible benefit to the Indians, in enabling them to complete their houses, and in making repairs, doors, bedsteads, &c. Some have piles of boards on hand for further repairs. One man has a new house, twenty by twenty-four, good floor up and down stairs, plastered with lime. He has no window-frames, nor sashes, as yet. He had very little furniture, but the place was clean. Most of the houses were whitewashed with lime, and the balance was to be done later, when more lime could be burnt. The Indians here appear to be very comfortable, and they were delighted with their fine crops. The cattle were rolling fat. The herd numbers thirty-two, being an increase of five over last year. The increase is five calves from seven cows. Some old work oxen were killed for beef during the year, but these were replaced with young stock, leaving the herd as before, as regards total numbers. The band has also in private stock ten horses, two oxen, three calves, three young beasts.

One hundred and twenty-five tons of hay have been stacked for winter feed. Some summer-fallowing has been done. Most of the hay was cut with scythes, and a good deal of the grain was cradled, but some of the Indians cut with a reaper, and others paid a settler one dollar an acre to have their grain cut with a self-binder. This reserve is in a prosperous condition, and Mr. Chaffee's long experience among Indians, gives him complete control over those placed in his charge. The usual inventory of Government property was taken.

I now visited Sandy Lake Reserve, No. 104. This reserve is under the immediate management of the agent, assisted by Mr. Mackay, and is also prosperous. The houses are good. Piles of lumber are on hand for new houses and repairs. Some of the houses are well finished, with shingled roofs and good cellars, lined with boards. Small sheds are put up for implements. Six new houses have been built on this reserve during the year. The crop put in was:—

	Acres.
Wheat	112
Barley.....	55
Oats.....	27
Potatoes.....	7
Peas.....	1
Turnips.....	3
Gardens.....	3
Total.....	208

Being fifty and one-half acres more than last year. The wheat, oats and barley were all good. The bulk of it was cut and in stook. Potatoes were also very good; turnips fair; and onions and carrots were very good. The gardens were fairly well weeded and thinned, but there was room for improvement. Most of the men were busy in the fields, and the women were also assisting. The chief had a splendid crop, and he felt very grateful. His youngest son has built for himself a very nice house. Some very good pigs were noticed on this reserve. A great deal of new breaking has been done, and a lot of summer-fallowing. I did not advise them to do any more breaking, as they have as much now as they can well attend to in a proper manner. The fields on the high lands give the best results; and the agent is inducing the Indians to abandon the flats and cultivate the high land only. The fences were in good repair and the cattle in fine condition. The herd consists of:—

Oxen.....	49
Bulls.....	2
Cows.....	42
Steers.....	39
Bull-calves.....	15
Heifer-calves.....	22
Heifers.....	29
Total.....	<u>198</u>

Last year the number was one hundred and sixty-two, being an increase of thirty-six. The increase in calves was satisfactory. The lumber sawn on the reserve has been of great use. The stables were very good. The Indians here are thrifty and hard-working, and they are in very comfortable circumstances; and the good crops they were harvesting would make them more so. The number of sheep is five, the same as last year. These do not appear to make any headway on this reserve; but as the Indians now get good prices for the wool, they may take more interest in the raising of sheep. In private stock the band has:—

Horses... ..	36
Oxen.....	2
Sheep.....	10
Cows.....	19
Young cattle.....	32
Pigs.....	5
Total.....	<u>104</u>

I now inspected "Mistawsis's," No. 103, under the charge of the agent. The best crops on the agency are on this reserve. The total put in is as follows:—

	Acres.
Wheat.....	152
Barley.....	64
Oats.....	13
Potatoes.....	8
Peas.....	1
Turnips.....	5
Gardens.....	2½
Total.....	<u>245½</u>

Being ninety acres more than the previous year. The wheat was very fine, a heavy crop, and splendid sample. It was with difficulty they could get it safely harvested. The barley, oats and potatoes were also good, and turnips fair. Gardens

were fairly well looked after, an improvement over last year, but there was room for further improvement in the weeding and thinning. The houses, as a rule, are cleanly kept. The Indians were busy hauling grain to the stackyards, and others were cutting with cradles, and putting it into stooks. The women generally do the two latter. Fences are good; some look ugly, with the long pickets, but these are not used now in putting up new fences. The herd here is one of the best, it consists of:—

Oxen.....	39
Bulls.....	2
Cows.....	44
Steers.....	30
Heifers.....	29
Bull-calves.....	15
Heifer-calves.....	17
Total.....	176

Last year the number was one hundred and fifty-seven, being an increase of nineteen. The increase in calves was satisfactory. The above shows thirty-two, from forty-four cows; but some cows have calved since the list was made up. The difference between the increase of nineteen, and increase of calves, thirty-two, is accounted for as follows:—

Five animals were sold, one animal was killed, four animals were transferred to private property account, three animals died—in all thirteen.

In private property this band has:—

Horses.....	21
Oxen.....	2
Cows.....	6
Young cattle.....	9

The sheep numbers the same as last year, namely, thirty-four.

The mission buildings are on this reserve. The church is a neat little building, and is nicely painted, white walls and red roof. It is comfortably seated. A nice little organ is in the church for the use of the choir. The chief continues to assist in the singing portion of the services. The mission buildings are old, and need painting and repairs. I understand that the Mission Board (Presbyterian), is going to erect a new manse for the new missionary, the Rev. Mr. Nicholl, who has entered upon his duties with most encouraging prospects of success. The attendance of the Indians at; and the interest taken in, the various services, were most pleasing. Mrs. Nicholl, wife of the missionary, commenced a sewing class, to teach the women and young girls. This lady was most enthusiastic in her efforts to promote the welfare of the band, and the Indians seemed to be delighted at the interest taken in them by that lady and her husband. Mr. Nicholl devotes every Friday afternoon in the school, teaching and examining the pupils.

The total quantity of hay cut on Reserves Nos. 103 and 104, was not fully made up; as a lot of it was still in cock, but care would be taken that the supply is sufficient to meet the wants of these two large herds.

In addition to the milk pans made of birch bark, of which a supply was made by the Indians here, for their own use, as well as for Duck Lake Agency, the women make some very pretty fancy baskets, tobacco boxes and a number of other fancy articles, very neatly made. I have asked the agent to get an assortment made and sent to Regina. The old women would require a few pounds of tea for their trouble. The articles mentioned are made at the most northerly points, such as Green Lake and other distant places.

Sturgeon Lake, No. 101, has in crop:—

Barley.....	Acres.	18
Oats.....		2
Potatoes.....		$\frac{1}{4}$

Some new land has been broken. The number of cattle is as follows:—

Oxen.....	8
Cows.....	6
Steers.....	4
Heifers.....	2
Bull-calves.....	4
Heifer-calves.....	1
Total.....	<u>25</u>

The number last year was twenty-nine. In private stock this band has:—

Horses.....	30
Oxen.....	6
Cows.....	25
Young cattle.....	<u>29</u>

Band No. 105, Meadow Lake, has:—

Cows.....	3
Heifers.....	3
Steers.....	2
Bull-calf.....	1
Heifer-calf.....	1
Total.....	<u>10</u>

This band had only one horse, and he died during the year. The band has one hundred and twenty-five bushels of potatoes.

Band 106, Stony Lake, has three oxen, one cow and one heifer-calf, and some private cattle and ponies. They have some potatoes and a little barley, and some good turnips and other vegetables. The Pelican Indians have a few ponies, but no cattle, nor have they any crop.

Mr. Ponton was on Mistawasis's Reserve during my inspection, subdividing it into forty-acre lots. The births and deaths, during the year ending 31st August, 1891, were as follows:—

	Births.	Deaths.
Band 101, William Twatt.....	5	4
do 102, Petequakey.....	3	2
do 103, Mistawasis.....	2	9
do 104, Ah-ta-kah-koop.....	7	9
do 106, Ken-ne-mo-tayo.....	1	1
do 107, Pelican Lake.....	0	1
Totals.....	<u>18</u>	<u>26</u>

The warehouse was in good order. The goods from Regina arrived in good condition. The office work is well done. The clerk, Mr. Halpin, is very careful in his work, and is most painstaking. The bacon and flour were up to the standard. The standard samples have been taken into stock.

The agent continues to possess the confidence of his Indians; and the work seems to go on smoothly. He is most careful of the property placed in his charge. The books were most carefully audited, and inventories taken. Detailed report and statements were forwarded to the Commissioner, Regina.

The population of the various bands is as under :—

No. 101, William Twatt.....	140
102, Petequakey.....	64
103, Mistawasis.....	155
104, Ah-tah-ka-koop.....	182
105, Kopa-hawa-kemum.....	55
106, Ke-ne-mo-tayo.....	95
107, Pelican Lake.....	34
Total in the agency.....	<u>725</u>

The flour mill is in good repair, and is of the greatest benefit to the Indians. The saw-mill did good work also on the various reserves, enabling each Indian to have a supply of lumber for new houses and repairs. The Indians get out the logs in the winter season.

I now proceeded to Battleford Agency, arriving there on the 24th September 1891. Mr. P. J. Williams is agent; Mr. J. A. McNeill, clerk; Mr. John Carney, storeman; and James Green, teamster. The agency buildings were the same as previously reported, the warehouse being situated in the police barracks square, the office on the south side of Battle River, and the agent's private house also on the south side:

The first reserve visited was Moosomin's, No. 112; George Applegarth, farmer in charge. The population is one hundred. A new house had been commenced for the farmer. Seven thousand new rails were got out during the year to replace a large number burnt by prairie fires and to repair others. The farmer had a very fine garden, and at the exhibition held in Battleford, on the 9th and 10th September, he and his Indians carried off a number of prizes for vegetables, grain, cattle, &c. The Indian crop was :—

	Acres.
Wheat.....	122
Oats.....	23
Potatoes.....	4
Turnips.....	2
Carrots.....	1
Onions.....	1
Total.....	<u>153</u>

Being about the same number of acres as the previous year. The crops were all good except the turnips, which were more or less a failure. The gardens and root crops had been well attended to, in the way of weeding and thinning. The Indian houses are very good ones, and were in good order. They were being fixed up and whitewashed for the winter. The Indians burn a quantity of lime for their own use and for sale in Battleford. A ferry has been established to cross the river here, as the bulk of the hay has to be secured on the north side of the river. Some good baskets and ox collars were noticed, made by the Indians.

No department flour has been issued to this band for three years in succession, the Indians having raised enough for their own wants, besides having some to sell. This fairly entitles them to first place in the ranks of the reserves, either north or south.

There are two charcoal pits on the reserve, and sixty dollars were obtained for this article during the year. Wool from the sheep was also sold to the amount of forty dollars.

The cattle were in fine condition. The number in the herd was ninety-nine, an increase of fourteen over last year. The increase in calves was satisfactory. The number of sheep was fifty-four, including lambs. Last year the number was seventy-five. Some were killed for food. In private stock the Indians have fifteen horses,

three young cattle and two sheep. Three hundred tons of hay were stacked for winter feed. This hay was on the north side of the river and would be hauled in during winter. The usual inventory was taken of property in hands of the farmer, and his books were checked.

On my way to Duck Lake I met Professor Saunders, who made inquiry if any seneca root or "snake root," as it is sometimes called, was to be found in the north country, as he said that a market could be found for an unlimited quantity. I made many inquiries all along the line, but could find none. Mr. Applegarth is working hard to help on his Indians, and he seems to be most successful in always getting good crops. He is also very careful of the property under his control.

My next point was "Thunder Child's" Reserve, No. 115, Mr. H. H. Nash being farmer in charge; population, one hundred and seventy-five. A new stable and granary have been added to the farm buildings since last inspection, also small cabins over the well and ice-house. A large corral has also been put up during the year. Mr. Nash had a very good garden. I noticed vegetable marrows, citrons, onions, corn, turnips, peas, &c., all of choice quality. Mr. Nash made an experiment in planting potatoes, which may interest some. He took four potatoes of the same size and weight, "Early Rose," and planted them as follows:—

	Lbs.
1st. The whole potato, result, 18 potatoes	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
2nd. Potato in two pieces, result, 37 potatoes.....	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
3rd. Potato in six pieces, with two eyes in each, result, 43 potatoes...	19
4th. Potato cut in fourteen pieces, with one eye, result, 105 potatoes...	25 $\frac{3}{4}$

The third lot was large and glossy, but my choice was the number four. Some of course were small, but for family use the bulk was a nicer size than the very large ones. The crop put in this year was:—

	Acres.
Wheat	185
Oats.....	15
Barley	4
Potatoes.....	13
Gardens	16
	<hr/>
Total	<u>233</u>

Being an increase over last year of eighty-three acres. The wheat was all stacked, ready for the thresher, and would give a good yield. The barley and oats were also good. Root crops good, except turnips. Gardens very well attended to, an improvement over last year.

Fifty acres of new land were broken, and fifty-two acres summer-fallowed. One field of seven acres had been cleared of the willows, with the brush plough. Five new houses, thatched roofs and wooden floors, and four new stables, were built since last inspection. Fifteen acres of fencing have been made also. A quantity of willow and straw were on hand to make baskets and hats. Some good sleighs, hay racks, ox yokes, harness, &c., were noticed. Three charcoal pits and one limekiln are on the reserve. Charcoal is sold, but at the time of my visit there was no sale for lime, the market being glutted.

The cattle looked well, the herd numbered one hundred and forty-two. Last year the number was one hundred and ten. The increase in the calves was satisfactory. In private stock, the band has ten horses. The sheep which were on band last year have been sold, as the dogs were killing them. Three hundred and twenty-five tons of hay were stacked on the north side of the river. The stacks are strongly fenced, and fire-guards were ploughed around them. A good many of the Indians have poultry of their own; and it makes their places look bright and cheerful to see a nice lot of poultry around their premises, besides being a source of profit. The example of the farmer, in keeping these, no doubt, has had a good effect on the Indians.

Chief "Thunder Child" expressed his gratitude for the new double wagon given him last year. He is very proud of it. The grain on the reserve was all cut by the cradle. The usual inventory was taken, and the books were audited. A few worn-out articles were written off, they being of no further use. Mr. Nash is proving himself to be a first class man among Indians; he is a hard worker, and gets his Indians to work well also, as can be seen from the quantity of hay put up, land ploughed, grain cradled, besides other work on the reserve. All go to prove that no idleness has been practised. The whole reserve is in a thriving condition. The Indians were very pleasant, and they had no complaints.

My next point was "Poundmaker" and "Little Pine's" Reserves, Nos. 114 and 116; Mr. Peter Tomkins, farmer in charge of these two reserves. The late farmer, Mr. Fitzpatrick, died about a month before my visit, much regretted by the Indians, and his agent Mr. Williams.

The population of Poundmaker's is one hundred and twenty-seven, and of Little Pine's, one hundred and twenty-eight.

The farm buildings were in good order. The new storehouse had been completed. A new house for the interpreter was built during the year, and a new school-house on "Little Pine's," a short distance from the farm buildings. The crop on "Poundmaker's" was:—

	Acres.
Wheat.....	62
Oats	4
Potatoes.....	3
Turnips.....	1
Gardens.....	9
	<hr/>
Total.....	79

Being eighteen and a half acres less than the previous year.

On "Little Pine's" the crop was:—

	Acres.
Wheat.....	72
Oats.....	14
Potatoes.....	6
Turnips.....	1
Gardens.....	6
	<hr/>
Total.....	99

Being forty-three and a half acres more than last year. The whole of the crop was very fair, excepting turnips, and these were irregular.

Twenty acres of new land have been broken, ten on each reserve. The work was well done. A number of old fences have been renewed. Six new houses were in course of erection, and would likely be ready for occupation before winter. A very good corral was also put up. The Indians burn lime and they have a good supply on hand. They were busy plastering and whitewashing their houses for the winter. There were two stack-yards on each reserve, both well filled with well-made stacks. Some good bob-sleighs, hay racks, ox collars and baskets were noticed, made by the Indians. Willow and straw were on hand to make baskets and hats. Some very good plough handles were also made. Nineteen ploughs were working at one time, during my visit. The cattle looked very well. The total number of the herd on No. 114, "Poundmaker's," was one hundred and forty-eight; last year the number was one hundred and thirty-five. The increase in calves was satisfactory, being thirty-nine from forty cows. The sheep numbered fifteen, an increase of six over last year. This band has, in private stock, twenty-two horses and two young cattle.

The herd on No. 116, "Little Pine's," consisted of one hundred and seventeen head; last year it was eighty-eight. The increase of calves was good, being twenty-nine from thirty cows. Private property, twenty-two horses. Four hundred and fifty-seven tons of hay were stacked, half on the south side of the river and half at Turtle Lake, some sixty miles distant, where a portion of the cattle would be wintered. In order to secure this hay, the mowers were working during July, August and September.

Mr. Tomkins was about building a mud-barn, as a sample for the Indians. He is very active, and is most anxious to have the work go on well; and from his long experience and being for some time assistant to Mr. Fitzpatrick, who was a first-class man, and one who was generally respected by white people, as well as by Indians, there is no doubt but Mr. Tomkins will worthily fill the place left vacant by the death of Mr. Fitzpatrick. The usual audit of the farm books was made, and an inventory taken.

My next point was "Sweet Grass" Reserve, No. 113, Mr. George D. Gopsill, farmer in charge. The population is one hundred and forty-two. The farm buildings were in splendid order, a carpenter's shop is among the number, where many repairs are made by the farmer and by the Indians themselves. The farmer had a fine garden, and good crops. The Indian crop consisted of:—

	Acres.
Wheat	100
Oats.....	20
Potatoes.....	10
Turnips.....	2
Gardens.....	3
Peas.....	3
Total.....	138

An increase of twenty-eight acres over last year. The grain was all stacked, ready for the thresher. There were twenty-five stacks in all. The root crops were good, turnips excepted. The fields looked exceedingly clean and neat. Fences were good. The gardens were very well kept. The houses are a good class. They were being whitewashed before the Indians moved into them. Ten of the houses have been newly thatched during the year. This is an improvement over the mud-roofs. Two new houses have been built and a number of stables repaired. I noticed some very fine baskets, fork handles, back-pads, ox collars, bob-sleighs, hay racks, &c. The improvement in the make of the baskets, from the first attempt, is wonderful. The trouble is, that there is no market for them, or they could supply any number. Lime is also burnt, but there is no sale for it, which gives them all the more for their own use. Charcoal is also manufactured, and sales were made to the extent of fifty dollars. The Indians had contracts for wood, which gave them two hundred and fifty dollars, and sales were made in Battleford besides, for seventy-five dollars. Oats were sold to the amount of one hundred dollars.

One hundred and fifty acres of pasturage have been fenced in near the farm buildings. Five acres of new land were broken during the year. There was no fallowing, as all the land broken was under crop. Fall-ploughing was going on at the time of my visit. The roads and bridges on the reserve have been repaired and improved.

The cattle were in good condition. The herd numbered one hundred and forty-six; last year it was one hundred and thirty. The increase in calves was not so good as on the other reserves, being only twenty from forty cows. The sheep numbered twenty, one more than last year. In private stock the Indians have ten ponies. Three hundred tons of hay were stacked, one hundred and sixty of this at Turtle Lake, where about eighty head of the cattle will be wintered. The balance, one hundred and forty tons, is stacked about ten miles from the farm buildings, and will be hauled into the stables during winter. The Indians here are all hard

workers, and I noticed a marked improvement on the whole reserve since my last inspection. Mr. Gopsill is very energetic, and whatever he does, he does well. I took the usual inventory and checked the farm books. These I found particularly well kept and very correct.

The next reserve visited was "Red Pheasant's," No. 108. Mr. J. H. Price, farmer in charge. Population, one hundred and fifteen. A new cattle stable has been erected since last inspection. The whole of the premises were in the best of order. Some very fine poultry are around the farmyard, and many of the Indians have poultry also. The crop put in was:—

	Acres.
Wheat	64
Oats.....	30
Barley.....	18
Potatoes.....	7
Turnips.....	1½
Carrots.....	½
Onions.....	½
Gardens.....	10
	<hr/>
Total.....	131½

Being seven acres less than last year. The wheat was very good, and was being threshed the day I was there. The sample was choice and the Indians were delighted. They said it was one of the best crops they ever had. Oats and barley half a crop; potatoes were good; turnips fair. The other vegetables about half a crop. The gardens were well kept, a great improvement over the previous year. The fences were good. Ten acres of new breaking have been done. Thirty-five acres have been summer-fallowed. The fields were clean and neat. Two new Indian stables have been built. Most of the houses have thatched roofs and many, if not all, have bedsteads. The houses were whitewashed and looked very pretty. Lime was on hand, of their own burning. Very good baskets, made of bark, were seen. The cattle here are a choice lot, one of the best herds I have seen. The total number of the herd is two hundred and twenty-three; last year it was one hundred and ninety-three. The increase in calves was fifty, from sixty cows. In private stock, the band has twenty horses, two cows and eight young cattle, and one pig. The sheep number eleven; last year there were six. At the exhibition held in Battleford, 9th and 10th September, the Indian work and fat oxen, sent by Gopsill and Tomkins, carried off all the honours. Mr. Price had not time to send any, but he has some splendid specimens, and equal to any shown. One two-year old steer, killed during the year, turned out eight hundred and fifty pounds of beef, exclusive of offal.

Four hundred tons of hay are stacked for winter feed. The stacks are fenced in, and fire-guards ploughed around them. This quantity, with the straw, it is thought will be sufficient for the large herd, I generally advise equal to three tons per head for old and young cattle. This is a safe rule.

The usual inventory was taken, and everything found satisfactory. The books showed that Mr. Price was both competent and careful. I wrote off some articles that were of no further use. This reserve is in a prosperous condition; and the Indians are advancing under the able management of Mr. Price.

The last reserve in this agency was now reached, namely, the "Stony," No. 109, under the charge of Mr. Oscar Orr, farmer. The population is eighty-eight. A shed has been put up, during the year, to store bulky implements. The whole place was exceedingly neat and tidy. The only crop put in here was seven acres of potatoes, four of turnips, and fourteen gardens. The potatoes were very good; turnips, fair; gardens, very fair, and were well weeded and cared for. Six acres of new land were broken, and six acres have been fenced. Six new houses have been put up; some of these from material taken from old ones. Three new stables have been built. The houses were all newly whitewashed, and looked very nicely, a contrast from the previous year. A supply of willow was on hand to make baskets. Bob-sleighs and ox collars were seen. Charcoal and lime are prepared on the reserve,

which they sell in Battleford. One Indian purchased a new wagon from the proceeds. The band owns seven double wagons, which they require for hauling hay, wood, charcoal and lime to Battleford. The cattle and sheep looked very well. The calves from the Polled Angus bull were splendid specimens; and they looked like yearlings. The herd numbers one hundred and thirty-two; last year it was one hundred and twenty. The increase in calves was twenty-five from twenty-nine cows. The number of sheep was twenty-one; last year the number was fifteen. In private stock, the band has seven horses. Three hundred tons of hay were stacked; and in order to secure this quantity, Mr. Orr worked the mower thirty-six days himself. Some nice poultry were around the farmyard. Mr. Orr had a nice garden, and a good crop of vegetables. Implements and cattle were all branded.

Mr. Orr has his reserve in good order. The women can all knit, and many of them are good workers around a house. Mrs. Orr takes a lively interest in the welfare of these women; and her training has had the best effect.

I took an inventory of supplies, and checked the farm books, all of which were found satisfactory. Mr. Orr allows nothing to go to waste, being most economical, and careful of the property placed in his charge. Although this reserve is not so good as some of the others for raising grain, the want is, to a large extent, made up by selling hay, wood, lime, charcoal, potatoes, &c. The cattle have increased well here also, so that I consider that the Indians are in a prosperous condition.

The warehouse is well kept, and the inventory showed that receipts and issues had been carefully attended to. The standard samples have been taken into stock. The goods from Regina arrived in good order. The office work is well done. Receipts and issues for the year were carefully audited, and the farm books compared with agency ledger, ration sheets examined and scarcely an error was found, reflecting credit on the clerk, Mr. McNeill. He keeps his office in a businesslike way, and any information required can always be got at in a moment.

There was an improvement in the style and correctness of the farm books over the previous year. The agent, Mr. Williams, continues to discharge his duties with ability and good judgment, and the whole agency is advancing under his management. The Indians do not loiter much around Battleford, and they have the reputation of being well behaved. The births and deaths from 1st October, 1890, to 1st October, 1891, have been as follows:—

	Births.	Deaths.
No. 108. Red Pheasant.....	3	6
113. Sweet Grass.....	3	7
109. Stony.....	3	9
114. Poundmaker.....	6	4
116. Little Pine.....	4	5
112. Moosomin.....	7	1
115. Thunder Child	6	9
Totals.....	<u>32</u>	<u>41</u>

The total number of cattle, sheep, &c., on the agency is:—

Cattle, this year.....	1,015
do last year.....	861
Increase.....	<u>154</u>
Sheep, this year.....	125
do last year.....	142
Decrease.....	<u>17</u>
Private stock, this year.....	120
do last year.....	68
Increase.....	<u>52</u>

The usual inventories of agency and farms, detailed report and statements, returns, &c., were forwarded to the commissioner, Regina.

I now commenced my inspection of the Battleford Industrial School, 10th October, 1891. The staff consists of:—Rev. T. Clarke, principal; J. B. Ashby, assistant principal; Miss Redmond, acting matron; Mrs. Ashby, governess; J. Gatley, carpenter; J. J. Mathews, blacksmith; W. McNair, farmer; Nellie Hayes, seamstress; E. Mathieson, nurse; H. Bousquet, acting cook; Susan and Sarah, Indian girls, servant and laundress.

Since last inspection the principal's house has been completed, also the laundry, except the drying-room upstairs, which was not finished. A sewing-room in the attic of the main building has been plastered, and is a convenient and comfortable place for the girls to work in. The basement has also been finished and makes a good recreation place. The drain has also been completed to carry off the sewage. The fences were in good repair, and the whole place was in the best possible order. The crop put in was more or less a failure, with the exception of turnips, which were a good yield. Sixty tons of hay were stacked for winter feed. The cattle on hand were:—

Cows.....	15
Bull, yearling.....	1
Heifer, yearling.....	2
Bull-calves.....	6
Heifer-calves.....	4
Oxen.....	6
	<hr/>
Total.....	34
	<hr/>

Sheep, eleven; horse, one; pig, one.

The goods from Regina arrived in good style. There are one hundred and twenty pupils on the roll, seventy boys and fifty girls. The average attendance is one hundred and ten. Eight boys follow the blacksmithing; ten, carpentry; and ten that of farming. One boy, Edgar Bear, has gone to Emmanuel College, Prince Albert, to qualify himself to become a teacher. Another boy, Alex. Sutton, is earning a dollar a day on the Canadian Pacific Railway, near Calgary. Another boy is working as a millwright at Onion Lake, and another on the saw-mill.

Those in the workshops seem to be very expert with tools, and they do their work in a workmanlike manner. Most of the outside buildings, and some of the schools and other buildings on the reserves, have been built by these boys under the directions of the instructor, Mr. Gatley.

The school-room has been enlarged, by taking in the old dining-room, and it is now a cheerful and comfortable place. The services on Sundays, and other meetings, are held in this room. The boys' dormitories are on two flats, and are nicely arranged. The beds have clean ticks, filled with straw. The beds have pillows and sheets, and the boys are all supplied with night-shirts. Shelving and boxes are close at hand, where the boys place their clothes. A bath-room adjoins. There are two baths, and fourteen wash basins fitted in on a platform. There is a tank constantly filled with water and kept ready, not only for the use of the boys, but in case of fire. Grenades and fire-buckets are all through the building, the latter kept filled with water.

The girls' dormitory is a bright and cheerful room. The beds were tidy, and the place was in the neatest possible state. The girls have a bath-room similar to that of the boys. The beef supplied appeared to be of good quality. The pupils hold a meeting once a week for mutual improvement. I had the pleasure of being present on one of these occasions, and was well pleased at the proficiency displayed. The girls especially proved themselves very clever. The boys and girls speak English very well, and pronounced the words clearly and distinctly; this was particularly noticed at the Sunday services, in which they all join heartily. They are very orderly and polite. Mrs. Cameron, who had been matron for the past year, had just left, much

to the regret of the staff; and her place was filled by Miss Raymond, a lady from Ontario, and who was proving herself eminently qualified for the position; and the institution will be fortunate, if Miss Raymond's services should be permanent.

The garden produced a good supply of vegetables, but owing to the cold weather in early spring, it was not up to the excellence of the previous year. In addition to the tank in the bath-room, already referred to, there is the large main tank on the top flat, constantly kept filled with water; this tank supplies pipes running through the building. These tanks are kept filled by the windmill. Mr. McKinnon, the late blacksmith, who was very ill at the time of my last visit, died in January, very much to the regret of the principal, as he was a good and faithful man; and the boys were making rapid progress under his instruction. The pupils visited the exhibition, on one of the days it was held, and the remark was general, "How well they look." They were tidy and smart in appearance.

I audited the books, including those of the carpenter and blacksmith, took an inventory of supplies in store, as well as articles in use, and wrote off such articles as were worn out and useless. I recommended a change in keeping the accounts, which will bring this school into the same system as carried on in the other schools. Detailed report and statements were forwarded in the usual way.

Mr. and Mrs. Ashby continue to take a lively interest in the pupils, and no doubt much of the success is due to their constant overseeing. Miss Hayes is deserving of special notice for her efforts in the sewing room and for the good progress the girls are making under her teaching. The girls are working well, sewing, knitting and doing general housework.

The principal allows nothing to escape his notice, and is ever on the move. The greatest economy is observed in all the departments, and the greatest care is taken of things generally. The house is in good order, and perfect cleanliness is strictly observed. Some of the boys play the violin, and it is a source of amusement to themselves, as well as to the other pupils. I was under obligation to the principal for affording stable room for my horses. I supplied my own hay and oats.

There are the best proofs that the labour and time bestowed in trying to improve these Indian children have not been in vain; and the principal and his staff are to be congratulated on having brought the institution to its present state of efficiency.

I now proceeded to Onion Lake, crossing the river at Moosomin's Reserve, and going up the north side. This is somewhat longer than going by the south side, but there was no help for it, as there was no ferry at Fort Pitt. I arrived at Onion Lake Agency on the evening of the 23rd October, 1891. Mr. G. G. Mann is agent, and Mr. McFeeters, clerk; Mr. Boudreau, interpreter, but who was at the time in charge of the departmental herd at Long Lake. Mr. Mann's youngest daughter, a clever little girl, interprets for her father in Mr. Boudreau's absence. The population of this agency is six hundred and twelve.

The new addition to the agent's house had been nearly completed. It is a frame building thirty-two by thirty-two, two stories, and has a shingled roof; a very substantial building. The plastering and inside finishing remained to be completed. A new office adjoining the house, fifteen by twenty, has been put up, a picket fence has been placed around the agency and garden, and the carpenter and blacksmith's shops have been completed. The roof of the mill has been painted and a new henhouse has been built; also a new school-house, thirty by eighteen, for the Roman Catholics, has been built. It is near the mission buildings, one story and a half, and shingled roof. The school is well fitted with desks and benches made by the Indians. All the work in connection with the foregoing improvements was done by the Indians, and the lumber supplied by them also; that is, they got out the logs, and these were sawn at their own mill. The only outlay, therefore, has been for nails, tar-paper, doors and sashes. The mill is in good working order; and there is a machine in connection for making laths. The cemetery near the Catholic mission has been inclosed with a picket fence, similar to the one at the agency, the lumber for which was supplied by the agent, and the Indians did the work. The whole of the buildings were in the best condition.

The crop put in by Seekaskootch Band, No. 119, was:—

	Acres.
Barley	526
Wheat	21
Potatoes	20
Turnips	10
Gardens	4
Carrots and beets	$\frac{1}{4}$
	<hr/>
Total.....	<u>581$\frac{1}{4}$</u>

About two hundred acres of the barley were a total failure, and the result of the balance, three hundred and twenty-six acres, was two thousand four hundred and seven bushels, or equal to seven and a half bushels to the acre. The barley is stored in the agency warehouse, ready to be ground into flour. The quality of most of it was very good. One hundred and eighty-six bushels of wheat, fair quality, from the twenty-one acres. Potatoes were a fine crop, twenty acres yielding over two thousand bushels. This quantity was stored, besides what the Indians had consumed during the season. The ten acres of turnips gave one thousand and forty-five bushels. Carrots and beets, twenty bushels, from a quarter of an acre. This band had six hundred tons of hay put up. This, with the large quantity of straw, was considered ample for the large herd.

Band No. 124, Kinoosayo, had in crop:—

Barley	2 acres, no return.
Potatoes	10 do 500 bush.
Turnips	1 do 25 do
Hay put up	400 tons.

The home farm produced seventy-five bushels of oats, seventy-five bushels barley, two hundred bushels potatoes, two hundred bushels turnips, carrots and beets fifty bushels. Hay put up for department herd eight hundred tons.

Band 119, Seekaskootch, has broken fifty acres of new land, and twenty-five acres have been summer-fallowed. About two hundred and fifty acres of fall-ploughing have been done, and they were busy at work at the time of my visit. The fields were neatly ploughed, and the fences were all good. Some of the older fields are getting overrun with weeds; and the agent proposes abandoning the worst of them for a time, and breaking more new land. He is opening up some new fields near the river, on the high land, to sow wheat.

Band 124, Kinoosayo, has done no breaking nor fall-ploughing.

Band 119, Seekaskootch, has built six new houses during the year, and ten new stables; and most of them have pig-pens, as many of the Indians have very fine pigs.

Band 124, Kinoosayo, has put up five new houses and twenty new stables.

The Indian herds were in fine condition. Band 119 herd numbers two hundred and fifty-four, last year it was two hundred and three, an increase of fifty-one. The increase in calves was satisfactory, being fifty-six from sixty-nine cows. In sheep, they have twenty-seven and nine pigs. In private property, they have thirty-eight ponies; last year the number was twenty. In pigs, they have fifty-seven; last year the number was ten.

Band 124 herd numbers seventy-eight; last year it was seventy-one; increase in calves was twenty-two from twenty-eight cows. In private stock, the band has forty-two horses; last year the number was twenty-eight. In cattle, the number is one hundred and twenty-one; last year it was eighty-four.

The department herd I will refer to more fully later on. The number at present is two hundred and eighty-nine; last year it was one hundred and thirty-seven.

The increase of calves was ninety-five from one hundred and thirty-eight cows. The total number of live stock on the agency is as follows:—

Band 119, cattle.....	234
Band 124, cattle.....	78
Department herd.....	289
Band 124, private property.....	121
Total.....	<u>722</u>

Last year the number was four hundred and ninety-five.

Horses, Band 119 has.....	38
do Band 124 has.....	42
do Agency control.....	32
Total.....	<u>112</u>

In sheep, Band 119 has.....	27
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In pigs, Band 119 has, in private stock.....	57
do Department.....	9
do Agency.....	4
Total.....	<u>70</u>

In visiting the Indian houses, I found them generally all whitewashed outside and in, and many were undergoing repairing and fixing up for the winter. In the matter of cleanliness, I noticed some improvement over last year; but there is room for more improvement in this direction. The men and women are good workers. I did not see an idle person around. The bannocks made from barley-meal, although dark in colour, are very palatable, and the Indians are becoming fond of them.

Sun-dances are entirely given up by Band 119; and instead the agent gives them a picnic on Dominion Day, at which they generally enjoy themselves thoroughly.

Some very fine fork handles are made by these Indians, the best I have seen. The women are making good progress in the basket line. A dozen or so were brought to the agency when I was there; and they have made a very fair attempt at making hats. Nearly all the women make butter; they are good knitters also.

The warehouse was in good order; and the inventory showed that careful attention had been given in receiving and issuing supplies. One hundred and twenty-five thousand feet of lumber were sawn during the year, affording a plentiful supply of boards for the Indians to floor and repair their houses. About eighty thousand feet were still on hand. The standard samples have been taken into stock. Mr. Carney, storeman, Battleford, spent his vacation here, and during his stay he was of the greatest use in assisting the agent. Game was plentiful; chickens and ducks were numerous; and rabbits are expected to be plentiful; but I must not prophesy.

The office work is well done; the books are neatly and correctly kept, and were all written and posted to date. Mr. McPeeters is very active and accurate in all his work. The agent continues to discharge his duties in his usual business-like way; and the amount of work done, at so little expense to the department, is the best proof of his ability to conduct an agency. I have pleasure in stating that I found everything in the best order. The greatest care is taken of Government property placed under his control.

The Indians attend the services in the Catholic and Protestant churches very regularly. Forty-five children attend school. Eleven children from this agency are attending Battleford Industrial School. The births and deaths for the past twelve months have been :—

	Births.	Deaths.
Band 119.....	19	14
Band 124	5	7
	—	—
Totals	24	21
	—	—

The usual detailed report, with inventories and statements were forwarded to the Commissioner, Regina.

I left on the 29th October for Long Lake, where the department's herd is located. I went by Frog Lake, which is twenty miles west of the agency, and then forty north-west, the distance being sixty miles from Onion Lake. The cattle were found to be in good condition, the cows being the only exception. These were rather thin; but the calves were about being taken from them, when they would soon improve. The calves were a splendid lot. They looked more like yearlings than young calves. The herd is under the charge of Mr. Boudreau, interpreter, assisted by six Indians, three married men and three single. The herd started with fifty heifers and three bulls, some three years ago. Since then, a purchase was made of sixty head, and ten were added to replace some old oxen sold, or a total of one hundred and twenty-three. The number now is two hundred and eighty-nine, or an increase in two years of one hundred and sixty-six.

The stables were burnt last year by a prairie fire, consequently new ones had to be erected; these are very commodious. There is a corral in front of the stables, about one and a half acre in size, and a similar corral in rear, for holding hay. It is stacked at different points close to the stables. One stable, sixty by twenty, with staunchions for forty-four head; another stable sixty-four by twenty, with staunchions for forty-four head; one stable with staunchions for twenty head, and another stable, sixty-four by twenty, with staunchions for forty-two head. More space is allowed in this stable, as it will be used for the larger cows. In all four stables, with staunchions for one hundred and fifty cows. Between the stable are two large sheds, each sixty-four by twenty, affording capital shelter for the steers and heifers. The cows will be kept in the stables; then there is a separate stable for the calves, sixty by forty, with racks on both sides, and one down the centre, so that the calves have four racks to feed from, and open wings are provided to cross from one side to the other. The calves will be kept distinct from the other cattle, as there is a small lake near their stable, where they can drink by themselves. There is also a small horse stable, with four stalls. There is a very comfortable house for Mr. Boudreau, eighteen by eighteen; adjoining is a small store, twelve by eighteen, to contain provisions, tools, &c., and two houses for the Indians, each eighteen by eighteen. The houses have wooden floors, and open chimneys, and were clean and comfortable looking. The stables are floored with slabs, and the work is very well done. Mr. Boudreau, with some Indians, did all the work of building these stables, and cutting and stacking eight hundred tons of hay.

I now proceeded to Saddle Lake, and saved eighty miles of driving by going over the mountains. Mr. Boudreau guided me part of the way, and a half-breed, from Lac la Biche, who was fishing at Moose Lake, showed me the rest of the way until I knew where I was. The road over these mountains was very rough, and it was like coming down from the roof of a house to descend these steep hills. I arrived at Saddle Lake Agency on the evening of the 31st October. Mr. John Ross, agent; Mr. G. H. Harpur, clerk; Mr. Joseph Favel, interpreter.

The agency premises have been improved by the addition of a new house for the agent, not quite finished, but can be occupied. The house is a frame one, and is well built, finished with lath and plaster inside, and outside with tar-paper and clapboarding. The ground floor has a parlour, twenty by eleven; dining room,

twenty by thirteen; and a hall, twenty by sixty-six. Upstairs are three bedrooms, and two clothes closets. The inside painting and some finishing require to be done. It is a very warm house. One wing of the old house is used as a kitchen and a servant's room with a storeroom upstairs. A verandah and porch will be added to the house. A new fence has been placed around the house and garden, with good gates made entirely of wood, so that when Indians ask for nails for gates or doors, they are shown what can be done without iron or nails. The older buildings were all whitewashed and had a nice appearance. The old farmhouse is now used as an office and clerk's quarters, and also as a dispensary for keeping and giving medicines. These are neatly arranged on shelving in a separate room. Logs are on the ground for a new warehouse, the old one being entirely too cramped; besides, the roof is leaky and is not worth repairing. The population is:—

No. 125. Thomas Hunter	97
127. Blue Quill.....	63
128. Whitefish Lake.....	316
126. Wahsatanaw.....	26
130. Chippewayans.....	72
131. Beaver Lake.....	118
129. Lac la Biche.....	15
Total population.....	<u>707</u>

The first reserves visited were Nos. 125 and 127. The farmer, Mr. Grasse, who was in charge of these two reserves last inspection, having been removed to Morley, they are now under the immediate care of the agent. The crop put in on No. 125 was sixty-two and a half acres, yielding three hundred and fifteen bushels wheat, five hundred and twenty-five bushels barley, fifty-five bushels oats, two hundred and fifty bushels potatoes, one hundred bushels turnips.

The potatoes and turnips were safely stored in the Indian cellars, and the grain was threshed and placed in the Indian houses. About twenty acres of land were summer-fallowed on No. 125. Ninety acres of new land were broken near the lake, and when fenced in will be a pretty field, and where a good crop may be expected. This field was broken by a few men from Whitefish Lake, as an auxiliary to their present small fields, and it shows a commendable spirit of enterprise on their part. Nearly all the fall-ploughing was done on this reserve. A few spots are unfinished, as the cold set in suddenly and stopped all ploughing. The houses had been newly mudded and whitewashed, and looked very well. One new house and one new stable have been built, and a number of old ones repaired and improved. The cattle were in good condition. The number in the herd is now fifty-seven. A number from this reserve had been transferred to Blue Quill's Reserve, to which some of the Indians removed. The increase in calves was fourteen from eighteen cows. During the past winter Mr. Ross had all the cattle on the different reserves properly branded and classified. This work occupied four or five weeks, going from stable to stable, which was the only way the work could be done properly; the result being that more cattle were found than the books showed. I pointed this out the previous year, and advised Mr. Ross what to do. The result is that the work has been satisfactorily carried out.

Two hundred tons of hay are stacked for winter feed. The crop put in on No. 127, Blue Quill's, was twenty and three-quarter acres, the yield being forty-five bushels wheat, one hundred and eighty bushels barley, sixty-five bushels oats, two hundred and fifty bushels potatoes and fifty bushels turnips.

This reserve is making good progress. Five new houses have been built during the year, all of a good class, wooden floors and thatched roofs; new stables, very good ones, have been built in connection with these houses; also new fields have been broken and fenced, and made ready for ploughing for next year's crops. Sixteen acres of new land have been broken, and twenty-eight fall-ploughed, and two hundred tons of hay have been stacked. The stables are chiefly made in two

divisions, with a shed in the centre, where the cattle can run in during the day when it is stormy or very cold. A new house for the teacher of the Roman Catholic school was being built near the mission church and buildings. Most of the Indians on these two reserves were away at the fishing lakes. The cattle here looked well. The herd numbered eighty-one. The increase in calves was very good, being twenty-four from twenty-five cows. In private stock the band has twenty horses, two cows and two young cattle. An improvement can be noticed in various ways on these two reserves. The Indians are good workers, and above the average in intelligence.

My next point was No. 128, Whitefish Lake, fifty miles north; Mr. J. E. Ingram being farmer in charge. Improvements can be noticed in driving into the reserve. Bridges have been built on marshy places and over creeks, and the roads have been graded and rough places levelled down. The road-scraper supplied last year has been of the greatest use. Large stones have been taken out, so that the roads now are very good indeed. Some of the Indians have taken the stones from their fields; and piles of them could be seen on the ends of the fields, ready to be used for building foundations, if so required. The crop put in here was one hundred and thirty and three-quarter acres, resulting in five hundred and nineteen bushels wheat, one hundred and thirty-three bushels oats, one thousand five hundred and twenty bushels barley, two thousand bushels potatoes. The turnips were a small yield. The Indians took good care of their gardens. The grain was of good quality. The fences were fair; and rails were to be got out during winter to make new ones. The fields here are mostly small ones, but they looked exceedingly clean and neat and as if well attended to. Some new houses have been built, and many of the stables repaired. The houses were all whitewashed, and no dirt, nor rubbish, could be seen lying around. The women are making good progress in baking and knitting. Mrs. Ingram has taught five women to bake bread; and I saw some of the bread they baked, which was equal to that made by white women. I also saw some very good samples of mitts, socks, and other articles made by little girls, some of whom I rewarded, and told them I would do the same next year if they could show me as good progress. A new stable has been built at the farmhouse, the old one being too small.

Most of the Indians were camped on the borders of the lake. On Sunday, 8 o'clock, I saw almost the entire band at the mission church. The Rev. John McDougall preached in Cree. The church was crowded. The people looked very intelligent, and were all well dressed. A mission meeting was held in the evening; and I was told that seventy dollars were subscribed by the Indians, to be paid by the 1st June next. The Rev. Mr. Steinhauer is the missionary at this point, and the Rev. Mr. German has charge of Saddle Lake.

The mill had to undergo some changes; and Mr. Blair was busy getting it into shape. The grain was threshed with the steam-thresher. Fish were reported as fairly plentiful on the lakes. Some of the Indians have raised the roofs of their houses, showing an improvement in having better and more healthy dwellings. I could notice a general improvement all over the reserve.

The cattle were in splendid condition. The Polled Angus bull purchased in the spring is a fine-looking animal and should raise good stock. The herd numbered ninety-two. In private stock, the band has one hundred and fifty-two head, and one hundred and thirty horses. Fourteen acres of land have been summer-fallowed, and it was twice ploughed. The ploughing was well done, being in every case six and a half to seven inches deep. About one hundred and twenty acres of fall-ploughing had been done; and the whole would have been completed had the cold weather not settled down so early. Six hundred and twenty-five tons of hay are stacked on the bottom, and each stack is strongly fenced. A number of logs were on hand, for the purpose of building a new storehouse and granary; but the logs were to be sawn to make a covering for the saw-mill and steam-engine. More logs were to be got out during the winter. The cattle here have been all branded the same as at Saddle Lake, and full descriptions written in the cattle record, so there need now be no difficulty in keeping the record correctly. The increase of calves was thirteen from

eighteen cows. I took an inventory of property in the hands of the farmer, and checked the books, all of which were found satisfactory. Mr. Ingram is a very careful and reliable man. The workshop was in good order, and the whole place was in perfect condition.

Band 126 I will refer to later on, as I inspected it on my way to Edmonton; but I may say here, that the band had eighteen acres of crop, yielding one hundred bushels of barley and one hundred bushels of potatoes and twenty bushels of turnips. The herd numbers twenty head; and in private stock, they have ten horses and colts.

Band 130, Chippewayans, had one hundred tons of hay put up, and three hundred and twenty-five bushels of potatoes from two acres planted. The cattle number twenty-two head; and in private stock they have thirteen head and four horses.

Band 131, Beaver Lake, has about two hundred bushels of potatoes. The two cows on hand last year, died; so they have no cattle now. They have one or two ponies, but this band uses dogs principally in travelling. Fifty tons of hay were reported as having been secured. The total number of cattle in the agency is as follows:—

Department control.....	272
Private stock.....	248
do horse.....	196
Farm stock.....	7
do horses.....	1
Agency stock.....	20
do horses.....	2
Total.....	<u>746</u>

The births and deaths have been: births, thirty-seven; deaths, twenty-six. The health of the Indians, at the time of my visit, was very fair; some were complaining of colds, but the agent had a good supply of cough-mixture, which seemed to do them good.

Seventy tons of hay were stacked for the use of the agency stock; and the whole of it was cut by the agent himself. He had a five-acre field of oats for the use of the agency horses. Mr. Harpur, the clerk, is very useful in dispensing the medicines, being familiar with such work. A new bridge was put over White Mud River during the year by the Indians under charge of the agent and Mr. Ingram. The North-west Council gave one hundred dollars and His Lordship Bishop Grandin gave twenty dollars; and the Hudson Bay Company, twenty dollars, making a total of one hundred and forty dollars, which the Indians received, less twenty dollars paid for trusses for the timbers of the bridge. The agent did all the work of his new house, assisted by Indians. The standard samples have been taken into stock. Willows and rushes are on hand to make baskets and hats during winter. Mr. Agent Mann kindly sent one of his baskets as a sample. The flour and bacon deliveries were up to standard. The warehouse, although small, was in good order.

The receipts and issues have been carefully made, the office work is well done; and the books have been carefully audited, and only a few trifling errors were detected. The ration-sheets were checked and found to be in good order. The farm books were compared with the agency ledger and found generally correct. The agency books were all written up to date and properly indexed; in fact, not a detail of office work was left undone; and I know of no agency where the office work and various accounts and records are in better shape than I found them here. Mr. Harpur is very correct and neat in all his work; and spares neither time nor pains to have everything in a businesslike way. He also attends to the warehouse, as well as to the office, and is a very valuable assistant to the agent, when absent on his long and numerous trips. The Indians are peaceable and contented; I heard no complaints of any kind. The Rev. Mr. McDougall drove with me to Whitefish Lake, and also returned with me to Saddle Lake; and he informed me that when,

on Monday, I was going over the reserve, he held a meeting with the chief and his councillors. Some matters connected with the church were discussed, and settled to the satisfaction of all parties; but, said Mr. McDougall, in all their talk, not one word of complaint was made against the department or its management.

This state of affairs certainly is a credit to the agent, Mr. Ross, who seems to have now the confidence and control of the bands, as well as having got them into good working order. Mr. Ross is ever watching the interests of his Indians; and loses no opportunity of trying to benefit them, by encouraging them in their various undertakings. I have therefore pleasure in informing you that everything is in good shape; and the work is going on smoothly and quietly, but efficiently. The utmost economy is practised and observed. The usual inventories, detailed report, statements and returns were forwarded to the Commissioner, Regina.

The annuity payments took place on the 7th October and succeeding days, and passed off in an orderly manner. The Indians allowed the agent to keep three hundred dollars of treaty money to pay for the new saw-mill, without a murmur. The Indian boy, from Battleford school, was working with Mr. Blair, millwright, and was spoken of in complimentary terms, as being a quiet and industrious boy.

On my way to Edmonton, I inspected No. 126, Wahastana Reserve, which is situated some twenty miles above Victoria. There are but four families on this reserve, numbering twenty-eight souls. The late chief's brother was the only man present. Mr. Ross made arrangements with Mr. Garson, the Hudson's Bay Company's agent at Victoria, to give out the rations to these few Indians, on a scale prepared by Mr. Ross. This will save driving one hundred and fourteen miles every fortnight, as formerly, and when specially required the wires can be used. Mr. Ross has done his best to induce these people to remove to the agency, but the late chief's brother is not willing. It seems that he makes a little profit by keeping a stopping place. The late chief's wife was there, with her three imbecile children. The house was comfortable; but it was a most pitiful sight to see these poor creatures crawling over the floor. Two of them are unable to stand on their legs, although over eight and ten years of age. If the brother would agree to move, the others would doubtless follow; and then Mr. Ross could give his closest attention to this poor family; but I asked Mr. Ross on no account to neglect the widow and her poor helpless children. The only clothing and bedding I saw were those purchased by the agent, out of treaty money coming to the chief. Mr. Ross accompanied me in my inspection to this point, when he returned to the agency, and I proceeded to Edmonton, arriving at the agency, Stony Plain, on the 17th November.

Mr. Charles de Cazes, is agent; Mr. A. E. Lake, agency clerk; and Henri Blanc, interpreter and teamster.

The agent's house has been improved, during the year, by the addition of an outside kitchen; and a covering for the well has been made. The office has been much improved, it has been lined with dressed lumber and painted. The books and papers are neatly placed on shelves, also the stationery. One end of the office has shelves specially for the medicines, where they are neatly placed, ready for use at any time; and the bottles are all labelled, so that no mistake need take place.

A small oven has been put up near the office; and is covered with a board-roof. It is intended as a specimen for the Indians when visiting the agency. The whole of the buildings had been whitewashed, and looked very clean and neat. There were logs on the ground for a new ration-house and an implement shed. The agent has a fine garden and had a splendid crop of vegetables, prizes for which were obtained at Edmonton exhibition. The Indians were supplied by the agent with cabbage and other plants from this garden.

The first reserve visited was Enoch's, No. 135. Quite an improvement could be noticed all over the reserve. Every house was whitewashed but one, and the owner of this one was sick, or it too would have been done. Two houses have shingled roofs, but the rest are covered with sod laid on rails. The agent is making an effort to have all the houses thatched or shingled roofs. The sods have weeds growing on them and these detract from the otherwise tidy appearance of the houses; besides, this kind of covering causes dampness, and consequently the houses are not so healthy for the inmates as if thatched or shingled.

The grain on this reserve had just been threshed, and large piles of straw could be seen at some of the farms. The stables are very good, and some new ones had been put up during the year; two new houses had been built also. Seventy-one acres of new land were broken and sixty-two acres fall-ploughed. Some of the Indians have pigs and poultry. The fences were fair; and new rails will be got out in winter for new ones and for repairs. Most of the Indians have milk-houses and nearly all the women make butter. The houses are, on the whole, comfortably furnished. The open chimney is mostly used, and some have cooking and box stoves. The gardens had been well looked after, as regards weeding, &c. The old widows had nice little gardens, and they took good care of them, and they all have their little cellars filled with potatoes and turnips. In some of the houses, the walls are covered with pictures, and there were bedsteads, tables, chairs, &c., as well as lamps, brooms, wash-stands, smoothing-irons, dishes and other kitchen utensils, all perfectly clean and neatly placed. The covering on the beds, such as quilts, blankets, pillows, &c., showed the utmost cleanliness.

The crop put in on this reserve was :—

	Acres.
Wheat	58
Oats.....	60
Barley.....	65
Potatoes.....	6
Turnips.....	3
Gardens.....	6
	<hr/>
Total.....	198

Being sixty-seven acres over last year. The exact return of the threshing had not been ascertained, but a pretty safe estimate gives :—

	Bushels.
Wheat	885
Oats	1,495
Barley	1,300
Potatoes	977
Turnips	441
	<hr/>
Total	87

The wheat and oats were of good quality; barley, good, but dark in colour; potatoes, very good; and turnips, a fair crop. The gardens gave the Indians a good supply of vegetables during the season. The cattle were in good condition. They were all collected in the corral at the agency. The herd consisted of :—

Oxen.....	25
Bull.....	1
Cows	20
Steers	10
Heifers	11
Bull-calves	13
Heifer-calves	7
	<hr/>
Total	87

An increase of twenty-three over last year. The increase in calves was one from each cow. In private stock, the band has sixty horses, three cows, and three young cattle. The branding had been well attended to. The Indians on this reserve are well supplied with bob-sleighs, hay racks, &c., of their own make. They take good care of their implements; and I did not see any lying around the fields. Two hundred tons of hay were stacked. On the whole, the reserve is in a flourishing condition. It is under the immediate care of the agent himself.

The next point was Michel's, No. 132, also under the charge of the agent. This reserve likewise was found in good order; and stack yards well filled with stacks of choice grain could be seen. The houses here are of a good class, clean and comfortable, whitewashed outside and inside. The stables and other outbuildings, corrals, &c., betoken good care and thrift, the only exception being that they do not keep their implements, private property, under cover, but permitted the agent to do so, without any further delay. The chief's daughter, Josephine, who attended the High River Industrial School, and was one of the best pupils there, and much thought of by the sisters, had returned to her home, and was busy teaching her sisters and some other girls of the place, how to knit. I asked the agent to send her a little coloured yarn, which he said he would, in order to encourage her in this good work. Eight acres of new land have been broken, and thirty-four acres fall-ploughed. One new house was in course of erection. Most of the Indians have small granaries near their houses. The threshing had been delayed, owing to the thresher getting out of order; and duplicate parts had to be sent for, to Toronto and Winnipeg. The fences were fair. The crop put in was:—

	Acres.
Wheat.....	36
Oats	40
Barley	50
Potatoes.....	3
Turnips.....	1
Gardens	3
	<hr/>
Total.....	<u>133</u>

The estimated yield is:—

	Bushels.
Wheat.....	540
Oats	1,200
Barley	1,000
Potatoes	450
Turnips	168
	<hr/>
	<u>53</u>

All of a good quality. The number of acres under crop, last year, was fifty-seven, an increase, this year, of seventy-six acres. Milk-houses and pig-pens could be seen at most of the farms, as nearly all the Indians have pigs and poultry. These people are well advanced; and the whole of their places have an air of comfort about them. The chief had quite recovered from the accident he met with last year, when I visited the reserve. In live stock, the band has:—

Oxen.....	5
Bulls.....	2
Cows	13
Steers	6
Heifers	3
Bull-calves....	6
Heifer-calves.....	6
Horses.....	2
Pigs.	10
	<hr/>
Total.....	<u>53</u>

In private property, they have sixteen horses, seven cows, eighteen young cattle and twenty pigs. The cattle are not what can be called a choice lot; but the introduction of some good bulls will improve the breed. The increase of

calves was twelve from thirteen cows. Three oxen were exchanged for two horses. One hundred and twenty tons of hay were stacked, which, with the straw, would be ample for winter feed.

The next reserve visited was Alexander's, No. 134, Mr. O'Donnell being farmer in charge. A very good icehouse has been put up since last inspection, the logs from an old building at the old farm being used in constructing it. Very satisfactory progress has been made during the year on this reserve. Eleven new bridges have been built over creeks and mud holes. Seven stack yards were counted, each filled with stacks of good grain, ready for the thresher. Seven new houses have been built, and some have thatched roofs; and the balance will doubtless be done in the same way, as the Indians are not slow in following a good example. The houses were all whitewashed and looked comfortable.

Most of the Indians, including the chief, were absent, but the houses I could get access to, and which were occupied, I found as above stated. Three roothouses were put up during the year, also five new stables. The hunting was reported as not being equal to former years; so far, no bears had been killed, though last year, at the same time, they had secured a number. Some straw hats were noticed, very good ones, a sample of which I took to Regina. Baskets will be attempted, so soon as they get a pattern to guide them. Mrs. O'Donnell continues to give instruction to the women in knitting, sewing and baking. The crop put in on this reserve was:—

	Acres.
Wheat.....	50
Oats.....	15
Barley.....	123
Potatoes.....	8
Turnips.....	2
Gardens.....	2
Total.....	<u>200</u>

Being two acres over last year. The grain and potatoes were a good crop, and good quality. The turnips were poor. The estimated yield is:—

	Bushels.
Wheat.....	940
Oats.....	350
Barley.....	2,398
Potatoes.....	1,800
Turnips.....	<u>134</u>

The gardens were well attended to, and gave the Indians a good supply of vegetables, during the season, and some to put in their cellars for the winter.

Fifty acres of new land have been broken; forty-five summer-fallowed and eighty fall-ploughed. A bake-oven has been put up at the farm buildings similar to the one at the agency. A large quantity of new fencing has been made, twenty thousand rails having been used. Four good pig-pens have been made by the Indians; and they are taking quite an interest in raising pigs. The cattle were in good order. The herd consists of:—

Oxen.....	16
Bull.....	1
Cows.....	9
Steers.....	12
Heifers.....	8
Bull-calves.....	4
Heifer-calves.....	2
Total.....	<u>52</u>

And one horse and eleven pigs. The increase in calves was six from nine cows. The herd here, as at Enoch's, has been allowed to run down by having scrubs of bulls; but this defect will now be remedied as some good bulls are being introduced.

The pasturage is of the best description, and having also plenty of clear running water, the cattle should be made a paying industry. In private stock, the band has forty-one horses, four cows, twelve young cattle and nine pigs.

Two hundred and fifty tons of hay were stacked, which, with the straw, would be ample for all purposes. I took an inventory of all property in the farmer's hands, and checked his books. I wrote off a few articles which were of no further use. Mr. O'Donnell keeps his books neatly and correctly; and now that he is opening a new ledger, they will still be better, as the new system will be adopted. He has been keeping them in the antiquated style heretofore.

He takes the greatest care of the implements; as a proof, there is a reaper which he got in 1880, and it is quite good yet; a double wagon supplied in 1882 is as good as ever, and the only repair it received was a new tongue. Mr. O'Donnell has his reserve in good order; and everything about the place shows careful management. The ration-sheets are correctly kept.

I now proceeded, accompanied by the agent, to Lac Ste. Anne, and for this trip had to borrow a sleigh in Edmonton, as the snow was too deep for a buckboard. I went first to White Whale Lake, which is sixteen miles distant from Lac Ste. Anne, and about seventy-five miles from the agency. Paul's Band occupy this place. I met here Mr. J. C. Nelson, who was surveying a reserve for Paul's Band, they having only been squatters in the past. The agent and Mr. Nelson held a meeting with Paul and some of his men, when the whole matter was explained by both these gentlemen, to the evident satisfaction of all concerned. The proposed reserve is very hilly, where the Indians have been located for some ten or twelve years, but the land is good, as long hay could be seen on the top of the hills. The fences were old and worthless. The fields are small round patches, here and there, but Paul has broken one good field of fifteen acres. The houses were fair. Fish is plentiful, and some of the band have been very successful in the hunt, so that these Indians are not badly off. The crop put in by Joseph's Band, Lac Ste. Anne, and Paul's, are included in the following:—

Wheat	8	acres, yielding 145 bushels.
Oats	2½	do 23 do
Barley	33	do 445 do
Potatoes	6½	do 850 do
Turnips.....	2	do 180 do
Gardens.....	4	acres consumed during the season.

Total..... 56 acres.

Land broken by both bands—twenty acres.

The cattle on Paul's numbered eighteen in all, namely:—

Department's control.....	{	Oxen.....	4
		Cows	1
		Bull-calves	2
		<hr/>	
Private	{	Cows.....	3
		Young cattle..	8
		<hr/>	
Total		18	
		<hr/>	

The band has also twenty horses. There are about ten houses, including two new ones. A number of the men and women were camped near the lake, so as to be near the fishing. The agent took some of their fish in exchange for flour and bacon. The fish were to be delivered at the agency, at the rate of one hundred fish,

weighing two and a half pounds each, for a bag of flour and six pounds of bacon. These fish will be issued to Enoch's Band in lieu of beef or bacon. This will be a change for Enoch's Band, and a help to Paul's.

I now returned to Lac Ste. Anne, or Joseph's Reserve, No. 133. There is a small store at Ste. Anne, on the mission property, where the rations are stored and issued once a fortnight. There is one side of this place partitioned off, where the agent and Mr. O'Donnell sleep, when visiting this place. There is a stable here also and a small stack of hay for the horses. I took an inventory of the flour and bacon and other articles on hand. Some medicines are kept here also, and some are in the hands of Mr. Taylor, of the Hudson Bay Company, who took charge of these Indians before Mr. de Cazes built the little store and adopted the present plan of sending Mr. O'Donnell or going himself once a fortnight.

Joseph's Reserve is about six miles from this point. The band has fourteen houses. Most of the Indians were away, but I found the houses comfortable and cleanly kept. A new school-house had been built during the year. It was situated on a point in the centre of the reserve facing the lake. The trees in front—that is between the building and the lake—had been cut down, and it is proposed to make a garden on this spot, so that the boys can be taught gardening during part of the day. The spot is a very pretty one. The crop here I have already referred to, being included with Paul's. One hundred and twenty-five tons of hay were stacked at Joseph's, and eighty tons at Paul's. The cattle were in good condition. The herd consisted of:—

Oxen.....	4
Bull.....	1
Cows.....	5
Heifers.....	3
Bull-calves	2
Heifer-calves.....	1
	16
Total	16

In private stock they have twenty-five horses, two cows and one young beast. The Indians at both these places were very pleasant, and seemed to appreciate our visit. They had no complaints, nor did they ask for anything. I now returned to the agency.

The warehouse is very neatly kept, and the goods properly cared for. The issues are correctly made. The bacon was first-class, and the flour made good bread and bannocks. The standard samples have been taken into stock. The office work is well done. From the well known abilities and carefulness of Mr. Lake, when in the Regina office, I was prepared to find his work equally well done here, and in this I was not disappointed. His books are neatly and correctly kept, and were all written up to date. Mr. Lake, in addition to his office duties, attends to the warehouse, in receiving and issuing supplies, as well as issuing the rations from the ration-house. The agent is highly pleased with Mr. Lake. In addition to the ordinary books, there is a small ledger kept, in which any extra rations, for work done, are entered at cost prices, and the account is credited with the work, at a fair valuation. In this way it can be seen at any time what an Indian receives, and what value he gives for it.

The annuity payments took place on 6th October, and passed off in a satisfactory manner, with the exception that some parties brought liquor into Alexandria's Reserve and sold some to the Indians. One man, Ben Munro, was arrested, convicted and sentenced to four months in jail. One Indian was arrested for perjury in connection with the evidence, but the jury acquitted him; however, he got a good fright. The agent will adopt the strongest measures next year and will prevent any of these rascals from the possibility of having liquor sold to the Indians.

It will be noticed that the total estimated quantity of wheat, oats and barley on the agency is ten thousand seven hundred and twenty-one bushels, or an average of sixteen and a half bushels of wheat to the acre, twenty-six bushels of oats and

nineteen of barley. The total quantity of potatoes is four thousand and seventy-seven bushels, and of turnips, nine hundred and twenty-three bushels. The two latter are actually as they were measured and carried off the fields in bags, but the grain can only be arrived at properly when it is threshed. The estimate is a reasonable one, but not having seen the grain in the fields I would not offer an opinion, but allowing twenty per cent off the estimated quantity for contingencies, there would still be eight thousand five hundred and seventy-seven bushels, which is a very good showing.

The total number of cattle, horses, and pigs on the agency is as follows:—

<i>Horses.</i>	
Private property.....	162
Farm 17.....	2
Agency.....	2
Indians under the department's control.....	3
	169
<i>Cattle.</i>	
Department's control.....	203
Private property.....	61
Agency.....	3
	267
<i>Pigs.</i>	
Department's control.....	21
Private property.....	29
	50
Grand total.....	486

The number of cattle is small, compared with other agencies of the same number of Indians, and of facilities for raising stock, but the reason is that, in former years these Indians killed their cattle with impunity, but this they cannot do now so that an increase may reasonably be expected in a few years. The total population is:—

No. 135, Enoch's Band.....	173
136, Alexander's Band.....	219
132, Michel's Band.....	69
133, Joseph's Band.....	140
133a, Paul's Band.....	88
Orphans at St. Albert's school.....	12
Total.....	701

The births and deaths for the past twelve months have been:—

	Births.	Deaths.
Alexander's.....	10	5
Joseph's.....	5	10
Michel's.....	1	1
Paul's.....	4	2
Totals.....	20	18

A large amount of work has been done during the year. Logs have been got out for new buildings. Six thousand feet of lumber were whip-sawed on Enoch's reserve, and two thousand five hundred shingles made; and on Alexander's six thousand feet of lumber and four thousand shingles. About twenty-five miles of road have been made through the bush to Lac Ste. Anne. The trees had to be cut, and the stumps removed. One old Indian, who recently celebrated his golden wed-

ding, did the principal part of the work; fifteen miles of road have been repaired also. The icehouse built by Mr. de Cazes is the best plan of an icehouse I have seen. Beef kept perfectly good in it, in the hottest weather, for three weeks.

The agent has about three thousand young maple trees in his garden; and they have grown nicely. He will give some to the Indians to plant around their houses. Some hemp was grown with success, and tobacco also. The hemp grew to a height of six feet. It is very useful in mending harness, tying bags, &c. The children attending the Presbyterian school on Enoch's Reserve are making capital progress in knitting and sewing. This school is doing good work under the new teacher and his wife. The Indians are very well behaved, except a few bad characters, who do mischief on the reserves. They do not loiter around Edmonton, as in former years; and I have heard it said by townspeople, "what a change has come over the Indians, we never hear the tom-tom now."

They work well, and with a purpose. They do not feel that the work given them to do is a task or a hardship; but they go about it willingly, feeling that it is for their own benefit. As I said before, most of the Indians were away on the hunt; but I saw no idle people. No one who is able to work can get fed without doing something. The sick and old, of course, are not neglected; but all able-bodied persons must labour in some manner. The agent is to be congratulated on the splendid condition the agency is in. One reason of Mr. de Cazes's success, lies in the fact that he knows every one of his Indians, men, women and children. He is familiar with their history and their peculiarities. He is kind, but firm; and no matter is too trifling for his inquiring into; the consequence is he has complete control over them, and their entire confidence and respect. Detailed report, inventories, statements and returns, were forwarded to the Commissioner in the usual way.

I now drove to Peace Hills Agency, arriving there on the 10th December, 1891. Mr. D. L. Clink, agent; Mr. C. W. H. Sanders, clerk; and Alfred Whitford, interpreter.

The agency buildings were in good condition, having been newly whitewashed, and a new fence, well made, has been placed around the premises. The large kitchen, formerly attached to the agent's house, has been fitted up as a dwelling for the clerk. It has been removed half way between the agent's house and the office.

The first reserve visited was Sampson's, No. 138. This reserve is under the immediate management of the agent. The Indians were all away, some at Pigeon Lake and others at Buffalo Lake. Rations having been withheld for some months, these Indians were fishing and hunting in order to obtain a living. A great amount of work had been done in the way of ploughing. Sampson's new house had not been occupied by the chief. It only required a chimney, and to be whitewashed; but it could be used by heating with a stove. The house is well floored up and downstairs and has a very good attic, which could easily be divided into separate rooms. The crop put in was:—

	Acres.
Wheat.....	50
Oats.....	17
Barley.....	71
Potatoes.....	11½
Gardens.....	5½
Total.....	<u>155</u>

Last year the total was one hundred and sixty-nine acres, but the fields are more correctly measured this year, which accounts for the apparent reduction. The result after threshing is:—

	Bushels.
Wheat.....	1,013
Oats.....	421
Barley.....	981
Potatoes.....	1,140
Turnips.....	<u>572</u>

The average yield per acre is twenty and a half bushels wheat, twenty-five of oats, fourteen of barley and one hundred of potatoes. Thirty-five acres of new land were broken, and about the same quantity summer-fallowed, and seventy acres have been fall-ploughed. In fact nearly every field was ready for next year's crop. The ploughing was well done.

The houses were locked up. Only two or three of them were whitewashed, as the Indians left to fish and hunt before fixing up their houses for the winter. Four hundred tons of hay were stacked for winter feed. The winter stables were the same as last year. Nineteen large hay stacks were at some distance from the stables. The stacks were strongly fenced. There were thirty-two smaller stacks at different points, between the winter stables and the Indian houses and private stables. The hay in these thirty-two stacks will be hauled into the private stables for use during the spring work. A considerable quantity of old hay was on hand, left over from the previous year. One new house had been built during the year. The grain was put in by seeders, three of which were purchased from the proceeds of hay sold to the Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company. Mr. Clink claims that, but for the using of these seeders, the crops would not have been so good. There was one seeder for each reserve. Some very good land-rollers were noticed, made by the Indians. Nothing had been done, so far, in making baskets or hats; but willow and straw were on hand to make some during winter.

The cattle were feeding on the meadows between the winter stables and the lake. The pasturage was very good, and the grass was as green as in summer. Holes were cut in the ice for the cattle to drink from; and the interpreter was in charge of this duty. So soon as the Indians returned, some of them would be detailed to attend to the feeding and watering of the cattle. A small house is situated near the stables for these men to live in. The herd numbered one hundred and eighty. Last year, it was one hundred and forty-nine. There was a calf for every cow. Some of the cows were thin, owing to the calves not being separated from them. There was a splendid lot of young steers. These will be ready for the spring work. They will be broken in during winter, hauling grain to Edmonton to be ground. In private stock the band has one hundred and eighty ponies. The fences were fair. The houses are the least attended to. The amount of ploughing is, however, very gratifying, and shows that the Indians have not been idle. The members of the different bands subscribed some of their treaty money to pay the men who are to attend to the cattle, this winter, at the various stables. This shows a commendable spirit. No implements were noticed lying around the fence sides.

The next visited was Ermineskin's, No. 137. This reserve shows also a large amount of work done. Two new houses have been put up, shingled roofs; one is plastered inside. A new house was in course of erection for Bobtail, removed from Sampson's Reserve; and one or two other houses had been begun.

Some new beginners have pretty fields ploughed for next year. Some of these are on the slope, north of the farm buildings, and along the side of the railway. When on this reserve I visited the Roman Catholic mission. The school has been supplied with very good desks, made by the Indians under Mr. Robertson, the late farmer. The desks were painted. The crop put in here was:—

	Acres.
Wheat.....	43
Oats	14
Barley	56
Potatoes.....	3
Gardens.....	2
	<hr/>
Total	118
	<hr/> <hr/>

Last year, it was forty-four acres, being an increase of seventy-four acres. The yield, partly estimated, as it was not all threshed, was as under:—

	Bushels.
Wheat	400
Oats	210
Barley	795
Potatoes	265
Turnips, &c.....	<u>62</u>

The average per acre is: wheat, nine and a half bushels; oats, fifteen; barley, fourteen; potatoes, ninety. This is a smaller average than Sampson's. Not having seen the grain in the fields, I cannot explain the reason; but it is not at all improbable that more acreage is put down than actual measurement would warrant.

Thirty-eight acres of new land have been broken during the year, ten acres summer-fallowed and fifty acres fall-ploughed. The fields are well ploughed, and would do no discredit to a white farmer. One hundred and thirty tons of hay were stacked. The cattle numbered ninety-seven; home farm, fifteen—total, one hundred and twelve. Last year the number was: herd, eighty-one; home farm, fourteen—total, ninety-five. There was a calf for every cow. Some of the cows here were thin, for the same reason as at Sampson's; but so soon as the calves are removed, the cows will soon gain flesh. Some young steers, purchased this year, to replace cattle killed for beef, are splendid specimens and were obtained at very reasonable prices, namely, twenty dollars each. These will be fit for the spring work. The winter stables for this herd are at Bear's Lake. These have been increased by the addition of a large shed, thirty-six by forty-four.

The hay is stacked in the valley, away some distance from the stables, so that in case of fire the whole would not be lost. One large stack surrounds the north and north-west sides, which will make them warmer. Separate compartments are kept exclusively for the calves. It is proposed to build new stables next summer away from the trees, so that danger from prairie fires will be lessened. In private stock this band has forty ponies, one cow and two young cattle.

The fences were very fair, and the houses were tidy and comfortable looking. The private stables here were very good, and the Indians appear to be thrifty and progressive. I took an inventory of property at the farm, and wrote off the books a few articles which were worn out and of no further use.

The next point was Louis Bull's, No. 140. This reserve is in very good shape. The Indians are capital workers; they were nearly all away hunting and fishing for a living. Their houses were nearly all closed up, but they looked clean and comfortable. The children who did not accompany their parents on leaving looked clean and well clad. One new house had been built during the year, and two private stables. The crop put in was:—

	Acres.
Wheat	27
Oats	14
Barley	24
Potatoes.....	3
Total.....	<u>68</u>

Being thirty-four acres more than last year. The yield of the threshing is:—

	Bushels.
Wheat	564
Oats	201
Barley.....	480
Potatoes.....	<u>375</u>

The average per acre is: wheat, twenty-one bushels; oats, fourteen; barley, twenty; and potatoes, one hundred and twenty-five.

Fifteen acres of new land have been broken, twenty-five summer-fallowed and forty fall-ploughed ; the ploughing in every case being exceedingly well done. The fields were in good form for next year's crop. One hundred and twenty-five tons of hay were stacked for winter feed. The cattle were in good condition, a few of the cows being somewhat thin, for the same reason as at other reserves. The herd numbered seventy-eight; last year it was sixty-two. There was a calf for each cow. The old stables at Bear's Lake for Louis Bull's cattle have been pulled down and new ones built in a more desirable position, not very far from the old place. These new buildings are strongly put together, having good square logs, and the whole work was well done. They are plastered with mud and have a comfortable appearance. Two stables, each twenty by twenty, two sheds, twenty by forty-two, with separate compartments for the calves, comprised the lot. Hay is stacked around the sheds, and more is in the valley where it was cut. Part of the herd was on this spot, and one of Louis Bull's Indians was in charge of them. There is a house, and the man and his family were living therein for the winter. These stables are about twelve miles from the reserve. In private stock this band has twenty ponies.

The next and last reserve in this agency visited was Sharphead's, or generally known as the Stony's, No. 141. Nothing has been done on this reserve, beyond planting a few acres of potatoes ; in fact, it is abandoned to all intents and purposes. The cattle are now on Ermineskin's Reserve. They number thirty-four head. A number of this band have gone to Paul's Reserve, referred to in Edmonton report. The total number of grain on the agency is:—

	Bushels.
Sampson's.....	2,415
Ermineskin's.....	1,405
Louis Bull's.....	1,245
Total.....	<u>5,065</u>

And in roots:—

	Bushels.
Sampson's.....	1,712
Ermineskin's.....	327
Louis Bull's.....	375
Total.....	<u>2,414</u>

Of this quantity, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven bushels are wheat ; and allowing three and a half bushels for a bag of flour of one hundred pounds, there would be five hundred and sixty-four bags of flour, besides the bran and shorts. This is assuming that the grain is a fair sample, and any I have seen may be classed as such. The warehouse is well kept, and the office work is well done.

The ration-sheets have been kept on the plan of average, which I have always objected to ; that is, putting down the number of family and making a total number, at so much bacon, beef, or flour, as the case may be, to each ; of course, all showing as having received the same. Mr. Clink claims that he rations according to the work performed ; that is, if a man works only half a day, he only gives him half a ration, and if he works a whole day, he gives him a whole ration. The sheets, as I have said, as at present kept, show as all faring alike. The standard samples have been taken into stock. The bacon and flour are of choice quality.

The treaty payments took place in October, and passed off quietly. The Indians were paid each on his own reserve ; the consequence being that little time was lost from their work ; and there was little or no gambling or horse-racing. There is very little gambling carried on at any time.

The agent's house has been papered from top to bottom. He furnished the paper himself and the Indians did the work, and they did it well. The agent has

introduced a furnace made from an old stove and some zinc; it works well, saves fuel and gives a deal less labour, as the one fire heats the whole house. The total population on the agency is:—

No. 137, Ermineskin's.....	138
138, Sampson's.....	276
140, Louis Bull's.....	66
141, Sharphead's.....	51
Total.....	<u>531</u>

Last year the number was five hundred and fifty-two; removals of some of Sharphead's Band to Paul's account for the difference. Two boys and one girl from Sampson's and one boy from Ermineskin's, attend the High River Industrial School. The total number of cattle on the agency is four hundred and thirty-six; last year it was three hundred and thirty-nine, and two years ago, two hundred and eighty-four. The fishing and hunting were reported as being good.

Hay was sold last year to the amount of six hundred and eighty-three dollars, and the balance on hand from this account in hands of the agent was two hundred and twenty-three dollars. The births during the year have been eighteen, and the deaths sixteen, eight of the deaths having taken place since treaty payments, one on the reserve and seven at the fishing lakes. The Rev. Mr. Glass is doing good work on Sampson's Reserve, and the Rev. Mr. Somerset on Louis Bull's. Both these reverend gentlemen report the Indians as advancing, gambling and horse-racing being pretty much abandoned and never indulged in on Sundays, as was formerly the case. The Rev. Father Gabillon, in charge of the mission on Ermineskin's, reported favourably of his Indians. They all complained about the schools being closed, the children in most cases having to accompany their parents.

The clerk, Mr. Sanders, is very attentive to his duties. Besides the office work he attends to the warehouse and the issuing of rations to Sampson's Band, and to the other matters on the reserve, when required to do so by the agent. He has his work in good shape and is thoroughly conversant with the work of the agency.

Mr. Clink is also very active, and the progress made during the year is the best proof of his ability to handle Indians. He is making rapid strides in the way of bringing his Indians to the point of being able to support themselves. In doing this some may think that the means used are somewhat on the severe side, but it requires some dealing of this kind to get them out of the groove they have so long been accustomed to. The usual detailed report, inventories and statements were forwarded to the Commissioner.

I now sent my team to Calgary and went by rail myself. The next agency reached was the Sarcee, arriving there on the 28th December, 1891. Mr. S. B. Lucas is agent; Mr. A. K. Tynte, agency clerk, and George Hodgson, interpreter and farmer; and an old man called Old Tom receives five dollars a month as assistant issuer. The agent's house has been improved during the year by the addition of an extra bedroom upstairs and the enlarging of the little room formerly used as an office, making a good-sized sitting room. A new kitchen has also been added. The whole is finished inside with dressed lumber. The building is heated with hot air. A lean-to has been added to the clerk's house. A new building was in course of erection near the church and school-house. It is proposed to use this building as a boarding establishment for Indian children in connection with the mission conducted by the Rev. Mr. Stocken. The building is twenty-four by twenty-four, two stories, log, and shingled roof. It was not quite finished.

The standard samples have been taken into stock. The beef supplied at this agency was of good quality. The number of animals killed from 1st January to 1st July, 1891, was sixty-eight, all steers; average weight of the four quarters, six hundred and forty-seven pounds; average percentage of offal, 7.96. From 1st July to 31st December, 1891, the number killed was fifty-two (thirty-six steers and sixteen cows); average weight, seven hundred and twenty-three pounds, and percentage of offal, 9.18. Messrs. Hull Bros., Calgary, were the contractors, and the beef was of good quality.

The crop put in on this reserve was :—

	Acres.
Oats.....	99 $\frac{3}{4}$
Potatoes.....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Turnips.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Carrots	$\frac{3}{4}$
Onions	$\frac{1}{4}$
Total.....	125

Being thirty-three acres more than the previous year. The agent says that the Indians worked well and kept the gardens and fields in good order; but the entire crop was destroyed by a hail-storm, only two hundred and thirty bushels of potatoes having been got out of the one hundred and twenty-five acres. The cattle were in good condition. The herd numbers twenty-eight, and there are seven horses. Seventy-five tons of hay were stacked for winter feed. Six new Indian houses had been built during the year. The houses at the lower village near the agency were all whitewashed, and looked very well. A few of the houses at the upper village have also been whitewashed. The inside of the houses are kept fairly clean, but there is room for improvement. They were warm and comfortable. Some of them have no bedsteads, tables or chairs, but most had good warm blankets and house utensils, such as pots, pans, dishes, &c.

Eighteen acres of land have been broken on the bench; five acres have been summer-fallowed, and all but twelve acres have been fall-ploughed; also some new fencing has been made. The crop on the home farm was also destroyed by the hail-storm. No cases of killing cattle by Indians have been reported during the year. A few new stables have been built. Four men from the upper village were in the bush cutting logs. The Indians say that they would have better houses and would have bedsteads and tables if they had the lumber. The old man who asked me last year about his daughter, who is insane and at Stony Mountain, got all the information he required from the doctor of that institution.

The Rev. Mr. Stocken gave the Indians a grand feast at the mission on the afternoon of the 7th January, 1892. The whole of the Indians, men, women and children, from both villages, were present, and they enjoyed themselves thoroughly. A number of articles of clothing were distributed at the close of the feast. The Rev. Mr. Stocken makes an annual collection in Calgary of clothing, provisions, &c., for this purpose. The warehouse was in good order and the office work was up to date. The flour was of good quality and the sacks of proper weight.

I inspected the Stony Reserve on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th of January, 1892. This reserve is part of the Sarcee Agency. Mr. P. L. Grasse is the farmer in charge, having succeeded Mr. Graham, who resigned last summer. The new farmhouse, commenced last year, on the south side of the Bow River, and near the office and storehouse, has been completed. The house is log, lined inside with tar-paper and dressed lumber. It is eighteen by twenty-four, with a wing eighteen by twenty-four, shingled roof and brick chimney. On the ground floor there is a parlour, dining-room and small sitting room, a very good kitchen and large pantry off the kitchen, and a splendid cellar. Upstairs there are two bedrooms completed, each with clothes closets. There are two more rooms still to be completed. A new stable has also been put up. This also had a shingled roof. The stable is roomy and warm. The ration-house was pulled down and rebuilt. It is eighteen by twenty-four, shingled roof. The storehouse was neatly kept; an inventory was taken of its contents. A few articles were written off, having become worn out, lost or broken. The beef supplied by Leeson & Scott was of good quality. From 1st January to 1st July, 1891, eighty-nine head of cattle were killed, average weight six hundred and eighty pounds; average percentage of offal was 7.40. From 1st July to 31st December, fifty-one head of cattle were killed, average weight, five hundred and ninety-seven pounds; percentage of offal,

ten. The bacon supplied by the Hudson's Bay Company was of choice quality. The flour from the Ogilvie Milling Company was also good, and the sacks correct weight.

The crop put in by Band A was: oats, ten acres; potatoes, eight acres; turnips, two acres; and carrots and onions, two acres—a total of twenty-two acres. Oats were cut green, for hay; potatoes yielded one hundred and thirty-six bushels; the other root crops, little or nothing. Band B had: oats, fifteen acres; potatoes, eleven acres; turnips, three acres; and onions and carrots, two acres—or a total of thirty-one acres. Oats were cut green for hay; potatoes yielded one hundred and eighty-seven bushels; other roots, only trifling. Band C had: oats, fifteen acres; potatoes, seven acres; turnips, carrots and onions, one acre each—total, twenty-five acres. Oats cut green, for hay; potatoes gave one hundred and nineteen bushels; other roots, trifling; dry weather and hail-storms being the reasons given for the poor returns in all cases.

Mr. Grasse is giving a great deal of his attention to the cattle. This industry is the best one for these parts. The cattle were in better condition than I ever found them. Mr. Grasse has taken a sensible course. He has got some of the Indians to act as herders, and he is constantly among them himself. The cattle are in two herds, A and C on the south side of the River, and B on the north side. I spent one day on each side, and counted every hoof as per the following lists. The Indians claim that they have more cattle than are shown here, but I only entered what I saw, and any more found can be added to the lists afterwards. Some had got mixed up with ranchers' herds. These two bands of cattle will be kept separate from the ranchers'. No doubt but the cattle industry here can be made a prosperous one. Grass and water are of the best quality; and it only requires good supervision; and this is now the case under Mr. Grasse. The A and C herd is:—

Cows.....	38
Steers.....	23
Heifers.....	14
Bull-calves	20
Heifer-calves	11
Total.....	<u>106</u>

Herd B, on the north side, is:—

Bull.....	1
Cows.....	62
Steers.....	25
Heifers.....	28
Bull-calves	19
Heifer-calves.....	35
Total.....	<u>170</u>

They were in very good condition, the young cattle looking particularly healthy and strong. There were eighty-five calves from one hundred cows. The sheep looked well also and good pens have been put up for their protection. The number is, Band B, fifty-seven; private stock, five—total, sixty-two. Bands A and C have, in private stock, one hundred and seventy-five ponies; and Band B, one hundred and twenty-five—total, three hundred. Farm stock consisted of three oxen and one horse.

Six new houses have been erected during the year. A number of the Indians have piles of wood near their houses. The population of the Sarcee Reserve is two hundred and seventy-eight. The births during the year have been thirteen and the deaths sixteen. The population of the Stony's is the same as last year, five hundred and seventy. The births were eighteen and the deaths sixteen. I did not visit the Orphanage, but it was reported as being in a flourishing condition. The Indians attend the service on Sundays very regularly. Mr. Grasse is doing his work well.

The books are kept by Mrs. Grasse, and I found them very correct. The agent, Mr. Lucas, is getting along very well with his Indians; although there is not much to show as having been done during the year on the Sarcee Reserve, it must be stated that it was late in the season when he took charge. The usual detailed report, inventories and statements were forwarded to the Commissioner.

My next point was St. Joseph's Industrial School, arriving there on the 15th January, 1892. The paid staff consist of:—

The Rev. Father Naessens, principal.

Mr. Charles Dennehy, assistant principal, teacher for the boys, and clerk.

Sister Cleary, matron.

“ Segoff, assistant matron.

“ Sicard, cook.

“ Mathurin, seamstress.

William Scollen, assistant teacher for the boys, and instructor of instrumental music.

W. Fern, carpenter.

T. Campaign, shoemaker.

Edward Pidgeon, farmer.

Sister Kelly, teacher for the girls, without salary.

The following improvements have been made since last inspection, a year ago: The rear end of the building has been extended, the roof raised, and the walls veneered with brick. This addition gives a good-sized schoolroom for the girls, also a small sewing room, and an extra room for the use of the sisters. The main building has been reshingled and the roofs painted. A good many repairs have been made inside the building, and a number of cupboards made by the boys. The tank is kept constantly filled with water, and hose are attached on both flats, to be used in case of fire. The boys' dormitory has had ventilators put in, and they seem to work well. A new hay corral has been made in rear of the stables. It is one hundred and fifty feet long and forty feet wide, and is inclosed by an eight-foot board fence; gates are at each end. The hay is stacked here. Fifty tons were hauled fifteen miles from the school by the farmer and the boys. The old root-house has been pulled down and rebuilt on a larger scale. The infirmary has been brick-veneered, and is now in keeping with the main building. A stone foundation has been put under this building. The roof is also painted. The small building, for men's quarters, has had a stone foundation put in also; and brick was on hand to have it veneered. In the meantime, the outside walls were covered with tar paper, fastened on with laths, as it was very cold. A new building was in course of erection, near the men's quarters, twenty-four by thirty, two stories, shingled roof, to be used as a carpenter's shop, and the upper part as a shoemaker's shop; a separate entrance to the upper part.

A new picket fence has been placed around the flower garden, in front of the buildings. The old carpenter's shop will be used as a store room. The boys' lavatory in the main building has been well fitted up with wash basins, baths and water-closets. The one for the girls' side has also been similarly fitted up. The old sheep pen is now used as a place of shelter for the calves. The horse stable has been improved by the addition of a harness room at one end, in which the boiler is placed, for boiling horse and cow feed. Over this place is a small room used as a practice place for the boys who are learning instrumental music. The instruments are kept in this room, under lock and key.

The main building is now very comfortable. Nearly all the work in the carpentry line was done by the boys, with some little outside assistance. The crop put in was: wheat, one acre; oats, twenty-seven acres; potatoes, six acres; turnips and beets, four acres; corn and vegetables, two acres, and garden, one acre—or a total of forty-one acres. With the exception of one hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes, the entire crop was a failure, owing to several hail-storms. Eight loads of green hay were cut from the oats. The whole of the crops looked very promising up to the time of the storms. The want of vegetables was much felt. Twenty acres of land are ploughed for next year's crop. The cattle, some thirty-five in all, looked very well.

The number of pupils was seventy-two, forty-eight boys and twenty-four girls. A year ago, the number was fifty-four; thirty-six boys and eighteen girls. Four boys are learning carpentry; six that of harness and shoemaking, and four follow the trade of baking and they bake all the bread for the house without any assistance. The carpenters are good workmen; and the work turned out in the way of boots, moccasins, and various articles of harness, is the best proof of the progress made in this department. Some of the goods sent to Regina compared favourably with similar goods supplied by contractors.

There is no reason why these boys, when they leave the school, should not be able to earn an honest livelihood in following their trades. The pupils were all healthy at the time of my visit. There was some sickness in the fall; but under the skilful treatment of Dr. Lindsay, of Calgary, and the careful nursing of the sisters, and especially of the matron, Sister Cleary, they all recovered. Only one death took place during the year, and that was a boy who had his leg amputated. He got over his operation, but finally died from consumption.

The road up the big hill has been improved, and a fence put up on a dangerous spot where the road takes a sudden turn. The discipline and order in this school are excellent; and the boys and girls are exceedingly well behaved. The girls look tidy; and they are making capital progress in house work, and in sewing, knitting, mending, &c.

The storehouse is well kept. I took an inventory of all property on hand, in store and in use. The greatest economy is practised in all departments; and the best use is made of everything sent here. The articles written off as worn out, cover a space of twelve months; and for the number of pupils they are not at all unreasonable. I again express, as I did last year, that many of the articles in daily use I found on hand the same as they were two or three years ago, which is good proof of the care that is taken of property in this establishment. The Principal is much interested in his work; and it goes on smoothly and efficiently under his management. Everything is as orderly as in a well-regulated family. The garden in front of the school has been laid out, and trees will be planted, in the spring, along the fences. The Principal has good taste displayed in his plans, and in carrying them out. The standard samples have been taken into stock. In addition to the articles made for the use of the school, the following, manufactured by the boys, have been sent to the outside places, namely:—

For the McDougall Orphanage, Morley—

Combined desks and benches.....	12
Benches.....	3
Edmonton Agency—	
Boots, pairs.....	47
Regina warehouse—	
Ox collar tugs.....	30
Hame straps.....	18
Breeching straps.....	6
Pole straps.....	6
Ox back straps.....	4
Surcingles.....	6
Tie straps.....	12
Hobbles, pairs.....	22
Halters.....	22
Shoe-packs, pairs.....	200
Ox cart harness, sets.....	12
Ox neck-yoke strap.....	6

The boys who compose the instrumental band are making good progress. They only commenced practice in November, and they can now play some pieces very well. Mr. Scollen says that they are picking up very quickly. Ten boys are taking lessons, and they practice about an hour every day.

The books are neatly and correctly kept. Only one or two errors of little account were discovered. Mr. Dennehy is to be commended for having the office work in such good order. The matron, Sister Cleary, is deserving of all praise for the constant care the pupils received at her hands. This lady is untiring in her efforts to promote their welfare. There is abundant evidence of a good work being done in this school. The inventories and statements, with the usual detailed report, were furnished to the Commissioner, Regina.

I now drove direct to the Blackfoot Agency, being able to cross the Bow River on the ice. I camped over night, on the way down, at Messrs. McHugh Brothers' ranch, and arrived at the agency on the 19th January.

Mr. Magnus Begg is agent; Mr. J. Lawrence, agency clerk; George Pablo, interpreter; and Kechips, an Indian, teamster. The agency has been improved, during the year, by the addition of a porch and verandah to the clerk's house, the work having been done by one of the boys of the High River Industrial School, and who is now working as a regular carpenter on the Rev. Mr. Tims's new boarding school building. This young man has also done carpenter's work for some of the Indians, such as making doors, ventilators, &c. The warehouse, carpenter's shop, and horse stables have been newly painted. The whole of the agency buildings and surroundings were in the best possible order and neatness. The first place visited was the North Reserve, Mr. W. M. Baker being farmer in charge. The buildings here were in good order; and all implements, wagons, &c., were carefully stored away for the winter. The crop put in on this reserve was as follows:—

	Acres.
Oats.....	38
Potatoes.....	33

There were twenty-four gardens, but owing to dry weather very little was got from them, beyond some vegetables consumed during the season. Eight bushels of oats and one thousand four hundred and twenty-seven bushels of potatoes were harvested. The Indians took good care of their gardens. Eighteen acres of new fencing, the rails having been brought from Morley. Forty-five acres have been fall-ploughed, and fifteen summer-fallowed. There are six villages on this reserve. Fifteen new houses were put up during the year, three of which were not quite completed. These houses are well spread over the reserve; some of them were whitewashed, and are very good houses with shingled roofs, and were cleanly kept. A great improvement can be seen in this respect in nearly all the houses; and it can easily be noticed that the Indians were taking a greater interest than ever in having nice houses, and keeping them clean. Chief Old Sun's new house was completed, and he is now living in it. There were thirteen persons in the house when I called, but the house was well ventilated. There was one of the ventilators in this house, and about eight others have them also, and they work well. The difference in going into these houses was very perceptible from those where there were none. It will be remembered that last year I asked the agent to try the experiment in one or two houses. This was done, and the Indians were so pleased that as many as could get lumber had them introduced. They are simple and inexpensive, and are the best substitutes for an open chimney that I know of. Many of the houses had piles of wood alongside ready for use. Some of the houses are adorned with pictures, and the walls lined with cotton. New fields have been started, and the ploughing was well done. The Indians had their seed potatoes laid aside for next year. It is not uncommon to see in the houses, cooking stoves, bedsteads, bureaus, lamps, tables, chairs and other household articles; and they appeared to be comfortable. When they build a new house, they generally use the old one for cooking in, and consequently the new houses are kept in good style. Many have corrals for their ponies.

The Rev. Mr. Tims's boarding school is being enlarged by the addition of two wings; one, fifty by thirty-two and the other, thirty-two by eighteen; two stories, frame and shingled roof. There are at present, in the part that is finished, fifteen boys and six girls. The boys live in the building and the girls at the mission.

When the building is completed there will be accommodation for thirty-five or forty pupils. The boys will occupy one end, and the girls the other, with a dining room in common in the centre. One portion cannot be completed at present, as the Rev. Mr. Tims says that he has not the money to do so.

"White Pup" is putting up a very good house. He is going to have it divided into separate rooms. This is a move in the right direction; and no doubt others will follow his example. "White Pup" and his band cut forty-two tons of hay for the C. C. Company, for which they were paid three dollars a ton, making one hundred and twenty-six dollars. They cut also fifteen tons for the mission, for which they were paid five dollars a ton, making seventy-five dollars; also twelve tons for the cow-camp, for which they received ninety dollars; thus earning a total of two hundred and ninety-one dollars from hay alone. Others have made money working for white people during harvesting; and some earn money by doing many jobs around Gleichen. They are not lazy, but are willing to work when they can get money for it. They have earned a good deal hauling coal. Dancing is not so much practised among them as formerly, but they still do some gambling among themselves. They are very well behaved, and give little trouble to the farmer.

The beef supplied is of choice quality, and is well butchered. The slaughter and ration-houses were perfectly clean. From 1st January to 1st July, 1891, one hundred and ninety-three head of cattle were slaughtered (one hundred and sixty-five steers and twenty-eight cows). These were supplied by Messrs. McHugh Brothers. The average weight of the animals was, dressed, six hundred and fifty-eight pounds, and percentage of offal was 9.36. From 1st July to 31st December, 1891, the number slaughtered was one hundred and forty-five (eighty-five steers, and sixty cows), contractors were Messrs. W. G. Conrad & Co. The average weight of the animals was eight hundred and twenty pounds, and the percentage of offal, 9.43. Two department oxen were killed during the year, making a total of three hundred and forty head fed to Indians at this point. The hides have been distributed as follows:—

Issued to Indians for foot-gear, equal to one hide for every three and a half persons.....	180
Returned to contractors at two dollars each.....	130
Shipped per order from Regina.....	30
Total.....	340

I took an inventory of all supplies on hand, and audited the books. Mr. Baker keeps these very neatly and correctly.

The flour delivered by the Ogilvie Milling Company was up to the standard quality and weight, and the sacks were correct. The flour delivered by Messrs. Smith & Brigham, of Moosomin, was also correct in quality and weight. Eighty tons of hay were stacked for winter feed for farm stock and work oxen. Twenty-two acres of new land have been broken at different points on the reserve; the ploughing in each case being well done. Mr. Baker is kept pretty well occupied attending to this large reserve, besides issuing beef and flour, keeping the accounts, &c. His only assistant is an Indian, and he is a good assistant.

I now proceeded to the South Reserve. Mr. G. H. Wheatly, farmer, and T. B. Lauder, issuer. The farm buildings here were in splendid order. The tools and implements were carefully stored away, as they should be. The crop put in was:—

	Acres.
Oats.....	85
Potatoes.....	66
Turnips.....	7½
Peas.....	½
Gardens.....	8½
Total.....	167½

Owing to dry weather, the crops were a failure. Sixty bushels of oats only were threshed, and two thousand two hundred and thirty-eight bushels of potatoes were gathered; thirty bushels of turnips, and eight bushels of garden produce; besides what the Indians consumed during the season. The fields looked very clean and neat; fences were good, and the ploughing as well done as if done by white men; and a great deal better than some white men's fields I have seen. Thirty-seven acres of new land have been broken; forty-five acres summer-fallowed, and some new fields on the bench or high land. There are six villages on this reserve, chiefly along the banks of the Bow River. Some of them—in fact all—are very prettily situated. Fifteen new houses have been built during the year; ten of them have ventilators. The houses here are about the same as at the North Reserve, as regards furnishing, cleanliness and good order. Piles of wood could be seen at many of the houses, and some are using coal. Chief "Three Bull's," brother of the late "Crow-foot," said he was carrying out the advice given him by the latter before he died, to have a good heart for the white people. I visited the coal mine, and a very good article was being got out; and the further the seam is followed, the better it is likely to be. Two hundred and twenty-three tons had been taken out during the year, and supplied to the agency and farms, High River Industrial School, Sarcee Agency, Regina Industrial School, and the Rev. Mr. Tims's school. Three Indians are employed at fifty cents a day, and five teamsters at fifty cents a day each; the oxen and waggons being supplied by the department. An inventory was taken of all property in hands of the farmer, and the books were audited. These were kept by Mr. Lauder, and were very correct. The slaughter and ration-houses were very clean. The beef supplied was good, and was well butchered. From 1st January to 1st July, 1891, two hundred and thirty-one head of cattle were slaughtered (two hundred and fourteen steers and seventeen cows); average weight of the four quarters, six hundred and eighty-six pounds, percentage of offal, 8.27; McHugh Brothers, contractors. From 1st July to 31st December, 1891, the number slaughtered was one hundred and eighty (one hundred and forty-eight steers and thirty-two cows); average weight of animals, seven hundred and eighty-nine pounds; average percentage of offal, 8.46; Messrs. W. G. Conrad & Co., contractors. The total number killed on this reserve was, from contractors, four hundred and eleven, and four department oxen; total, four hundred and fifteen. The hides were distributed as under:—

To Indians, equal to a hide for each family of five persons.....	174
To contractors, at \$2 each	152
Shipped per order from Regina.....	89
	———
Total.....	415

The flour delivered here by the Ogilvie Milling Company was correct in weight and quality; and that delivered by Messrs. Smith & Brigham was correct in quality, but was a little short in weight, which was deducted before granting a receipt.

A new roof has been put on the cow stable at farm buildings; and the two new dwelling-houses, for the farmer and the issuer, have been supplied with storm sashes, which make the houses much more comfortable.

The warehouse at the agency is well kept, and the office work is well attended to. Mr. Lawrence has a complete hold of his work, and does it in a most satisfactory manner. He attends to the receiving and issuing of supplies, as well as the office work. The inventory of the warehouse and the auditing of the books and accounts showed careful management. The standard samples have been taken into stock. The births during the year have been thirty-eight; and the deaths, twenty-eight. The total population of both reserves is one thousand four hundred and forty-eight.

The agent, Mr. Begg, continues to discharge his duties with ability; and the best evidence of this is the contentedness of the Indians, and the good state the agency is in generally. The usual detailed report, with statements, inventories, &c., were forwarded to the Commissioner, Regina.

I left my horses and part of my outfit here, and took the train for Dunmore and Lethbridge; and hired a team to drive to the Blood Agency, arriving there on the 1st February, 1892.

Mr. Pocklington had been transferred to the Piegan Agency, but had not been relieved of the care of the Bloods, until my arrival. The staff therefore consisted of:—

W. B. Pocklington, agent.
S. Swinford, clerk.
David Mills, interpreter.
James Wilson, farmer.
F. D. Freeman, issuer.
T. B. Watson, cook and assistant issuer.
C. H. Clarke, labourer.
M. Hughes, labourer.

Dr. Girard is the medical attendant for the Blood and Piegan Agencies, and resides in Macleod, half way between these two places.

The agency buildings were in good order. The crop put in was:—

	Acres.
Oats.....	96
Peas.....	4
Potatoes.....	32
Gardens.....	<u>23½</u>

The results were two thousand five hundred and forty-three bushels oats, or equal to twenty-six and one-third bushels to the acre; and one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three bushels of potatoes were put into the roothouses, besides what the Indians used during the season. The gardens were, more or less, failures, owing to the ravages of the grub. On the home farm there were one thousand one hundred and forty-four bushels oats, from sixteen acres, equal to seventy-one and a half bushels per acre. Five acres of gardens gave a fair yield. The home farm is at the Upper Reserve. One hundred and eighty-six tons of hay were cut and put up by the Indians for use and for sale. Seventy-eight tons were stacked in addition for the farm stock. The farm buildings at the Upper Reserve have been improved by the addition of a new cattle stable, thirty by twenty, log, and shingled roof. Two old buildings, one used for Indians to meet in, when visiting, and the other used as a tool house and office, have been improved by having new shingled roofs put on. The slaughter and ration-houses were in perfect order. Logs were on the ground brought from the timber limits for a new horse stable and an implement shed to store ploughs, horse rakes, reaper and mowing machines. Eleven new houses have been built during the year. Two new fields have been started and fenced. Eight acres of new land have been broken, and twenty-six acres summer-fallowed. The Indians plough very well, and are taking quite an interest in their fields. The good crops this year have encouraged them. They sold their oats, after keeping enough for seed, at good prices, receiving one to one and a half cents a pound for them. The Indian houses are nicely kept; and no dirt nor rubbish can be seen lying around them. Some of the houses are comfortably furnished. On one occasion, I found a man washing his windows; and the inside was as clean and neat as most and more so than some white people's houses. The stove was polished as bright as a shilling, and the pillows, sheets, blankets and quilts on the beds were equally clean. Of course all the Indian houses were not in such good shape; but still this house was a fair sample of many of them. The progress in this respect is remarkable. Piles of brush were to be seen at many of the houses; but a number of the Indians are now burning coal. The fences were fair. The Indians earned five hundred dollars during the past year in getting out coal for the agency, farm and schools. They mined and hauled one hundred tons, at five dollars a ton. The coal is of very fair quality, and of course it will be better as the work of mining is extended. The mine is on the Lower Reserve. The Indians also earned about one thousand dollars more from their hay operations. The number of ponies is estimated at one thousand five hundred and fifty-two.

The Indians were warmly clad, and they have good saddles and riding outfits. They seemed to have spent their money in the more useful things, instead of on paint and useless trinkets.

The beef supplied was of choice quality, and was delivered on the terms of the contract. The number of animals slaughtered at the Lower Reserve, from 1st February, 1891, to 30th June, 1891, was one hundred and forty-three, (one hundred and twenty-eight steers, and fifteen cows), Cochrane & Co., contractors. The average weight of the animals was, after being dressed, eight hundred and thirty-five lbs.; and the percentage of offal was 8.66. From 1st July, 1891, to 31st January, 1892, P. Burns, contractor, the number slaughtered was two hundred and twenty-six (one hundred and twenty-four steers, and one hundred and twenty-two cows), average weight, seven hundred and twenty-eight lbs.; percentage of offal, 9.65; the heads being taken, in all cases, as eight lbs. These go with the offal, the dressed beef only being paid for. The total number killed at the Lower Reserve was therefore, in one year, three hundred and sixty-nine head. One hundred and eighty-one hides were issued to the Indians for foot-gear, and one hundred and eighty-eight charged to the contractors, at two dollars each.

At the Upper Reserve, the number slaughtered, from 1st February to 30th June, 1891, Cochrane & Co., contractors, was two hundred and fifty-five (fourteen steers, and two hundred and forty-one cows); average weight of animals, dressed, five hundred and seventy-three lbs.; percentage of offal, 10.5. From 1st July, 1891, to 31st January, 1892, P. Burns, contractor, the number killed was two hundred and eighty-eight (one hundred and forty-one steers and one hundred and forty-seven cows); average weight of the animals, dressed, seven hundred and forty-one lbs.; percentage of offal, 9.6. The total number killed on this reserve was five hundred and forty-three. Two hundred and forty-one hides were issued to the Indians, and three hundred and two charged to the contractors, at two dollars each. A complete list of the names of the Indians receiving hides is kept on the beef registers. The total number of cattle fed to Indians on this agency, for the year, is therefore nine hundred and twelve. The beef registers have been carefully checked. It was noticed that thirteen head of cattle were killed on the prairie, being too wild to be driven into the corral at the slaughter-house. In such cases five per cent is deducted from the vouchers. The farmhouse at the Upper Reserve, and the clerk and issuer's houses at the Lower Reserve, have been supplied with storm-sashes, and add very much to the comfort of the inmates, besides being a saving in fuel. The standard samples have been taken into stock. The flour delivered by the Ogilvie Milling Company was of the usual good quality, and the sacks were correct in weight. The warehouse was well kept. Receipts and issues very correct; not an error was found. The office work was also well performed. In checking the books for a year, not an error was detected. The agent, Mr. Pocklington, did the office work himself for six months, when Mr. Swinford was in charge of the Sarcees; and both he and Mr. Swinford have been very particular in making the entries. The health of the Indians, at the time of my visit, was good. The births during the year were: boys, thirty-one; girls, nineteen; total, fifty. The deaths during the same period were: male, fourteen; female, thirty-one; total, forty-five. The total population is one thousand six hundred and ninety-two.

Colonel Irvine, the new agent, arrived during the time of my inspection. He accompanied me in taking the inventory of supplies, cattle, horses, and other property, and satisfied himself as to the correctness of my inventory; and accepted transfer of the agency accordingly, and signed the various returns made up to the 31st January, 1892. Nearly all the male Indians visited the agency, and gave the new agent a warm and hearty welcome.

No fall-ploughing had been done, as experience has proved that the spring-ploughing is better suited, in this part of the country, owing to the strong winds. The Indians are very well behaved, but gambling amongst them is on the increase, especially among the younger men. Colonel Irvine told them that gambling was against the law, and that he would punish any one who would break the law in this respect. Chief Red Crow, and a number of minor chiefs, said they would support

the agent in putting down gambling; that they had tried to do so themselves, but that the young men would not listen to them. I visited the boarding school conducted under the mission of Rev. Mr. Swainson, formerly of the Blackfoot Indian Mission. There were ten regular boarders in the school. The buildings were not completed. There are three day schools under control of the Church of England on the agency, with an average attendance of fifty-three pupils, making a total of sixty-three receiving instruction. Then there is the Roman Catholic Mission and day-school; the numbers attending I did not ascertain. The Rev. Mr. Swainson preaches to the Indians on Sundays, and holds three weekly meetings at different points. An English service is held every Sunday afternoon, for the benefit of the English-speaking families at the agency and in the vicinity. Detailed report, inventories, returns and statements were forwarded to the Commissioner.

I now proceeded to the Piegan Agency, arriving there on the 8th February, 1892. W. B. Pocklington, agent (in charge since 1st January, 1892); G. F. Maxfield, clerk and issuer; W. H. Cox, cook and assistant issuer; J. W. Smith, farmer; Charles Choquette, interpreter.

Some repairs have been made during the year on the buildings, and some of the roofs have been painted. The floor in the ration-house has been taken up and relaid; the slaughter-house also has been repaired, and the roothouse has been improved and made more secure for the safe-keeping of the potatoes, &c. The crop put in on the home farm was ten acres of oats, giving two hundred bushels in return; and one acre of garden gave a very good crop of potatoes and vegetables. The Indians had under crop seventy-three acres of oats, yielding one thousand four hundred and twenty bushels, being about twenty bushels to the acre. They had twenty-five and three-quarters acres of potatoes, giving one thousand nine hundred and twenty bushels of a crop. Their gardens did not yield much, as the grub-worms destroyed most of the plants. The Indians put up one hundred and sixty tons of hay for use and for sale; forty tons were also stacked at the agency for farm and agency stock. Most of the work-oxen have been issued to the Indians; and they are taking good care of them, having provided stabling and hay as above mentioned. Ten acres of new land have been broken, and forty acres of old fields summer-fallowed. Five new fields have been started during the year. Twelve new houses have been built, some in place of old ones pulled down. Five new stables have been built. Few of the houses have been whitewashed, but they looked neat and clean otherwise. An attempt was made to burn lime, but it proved a failure. A second attempt will be made.

The number of animals slaughtered from 1st January, 1891, to 30th June, 1891, Cochrane & Co., contractors, but filled by the Waldron Ranch Company, was one hundred and eighty-six (one hundred and one cows and eighty-five steers); average weight of the four quarters, seven hundred and three pounds; percentage of offal, 7.32. From 1st July, 1891, to 31st January, 1892, Waldron Rancho Company, contractors, the number slaughtered was two hundred and forty (two hundred and thirty-five cows and five steers); average weight as per beef register, seven hundred and nine pounds; percentage of offal, 8.66. In addition to the above, twenty-five head of Indian cattle were slaughtered, making a total of four hundred and fifty-one head fed to Indians on this agency for the year ended 31st January, 1892. Hides issued to Indians, one hundred and thirty-five; returned to contractors, three hundred and sixteen; total, four hundred and fifty-one. Six hundred and eighteen pounds were deducted during the year off vouchers for cattle killed on the prairie.

The standard samples have been taken into stock. The warehouse has been neatly kept, and the office work well done. The books were posted up to date. The flour was of good quality, and made capital bread and bannocks. The sacks were correct in weight; Ogilvie Milling Company, contractors. Very little bacon is sent here, but it was choice quality. All tools and implements are branded before leaving the store.

The number of horses belonging to Indians is six hundred and fifty-five. The total population is eight hundred and eighty-one. The present health of the Indians

is good. The births, during the year, were twenty-four, and the deaths twenty-eight. The Indian herd was in good condition; the number was:—

Bulls	4
Cows	119
Steers	40
Heifers	11
Bull-calves	32
Heifer-calves	28
Work-oxen transferred from agency.	12
<hr/>	
Total.....	246
<hr/>	

Last year the number was one hundred and ninety; increase, fifty-six; besides eleven heifers still due to replace Indian cattle killed; making a total increase of sixty-seven, including the work-oxen. The number of calves is small, being only sixty, from one hundred and nineteen cows, or only half what they should be. An improvement generally on the agency was noticed. This completed my inspection of all the agencies, reserves and industrial schools in treaties six and seven. The usual detailed report, inventories, &c., were forwarded to the Commissioner; and I returned to Regina, arriving there on the 16th February, 1892.

I left Regina on the 21st February, for Winnipeg, in connection with the selection of samples for 1892-93 contracts, and other business. I selected the usual list of grocery samples, and forwarded sets to Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Regina and Calgary, leaving one set at the Indian Office, Winnipeg. I also selected a large number of hardware samples; and sets of these were sent to Regina and Ottawa; and one left in Winnipeg.

I returned to Regina on the 29th March; and on the 4th April I commenced my first inspection of Regina Industrial School. The staff consists of:—Rev. A. J. McLeod, principal; C. D. McKenzie, assistant principal and teacher; Miss Walker, matron; W. Maguire, carpenter; E. McGregor, farmer; Mrs. McGregor, laundress; Miss Clancy, seamstress; Miss Law, cook; Miss Mary Clancy, head maid.

This institution is under the management of the Presbyterian Church. The main building is solid brick, with stone foundations. It has a frontage of one hundred and eighty feet, and a depth of thirty-six feet six inches, and an extension, running from the centre, of seventy-one feet ten inches, with a width of thirty-six feet eight inches. The building is divided into the following rooms or apartments: The basement has a concrete floor, and contains three double furnaces and one single one. There are large spaces for storing coal. There are three large tanks for holding water. There is a good well in the basement with a good supply of water, from which these tanks, and those in the attic, are filled with a force-pump. At one end there are shelving and compartments for the boys to place their boots and over-clothing, before going to the dormitories. Similar arrangements are at the other end, for the girls. Water-closets are in the basement, boys' at one end, and girls' at the other. These, with furnaces and ventilating shafts, are worked on the Smead-Dowd system, and appear to work well, as no foul odours could be detected. The boys' and girls' ends are completely separated, and they, respectively, are not allowed to go from one side to the other, each having their own division. There is a room in the basement for storing meat, &c. The walls being of brick, with concrete floor, there is little danger of accidents from fire.

The ground floor contains:—

	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
A sewing-room.....	33	2	x	23 6
A school-room	33	2	x	26 6
A hail.....	23	7	x	7 2

An entrance at each end of this hall, with porches at each door.

	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
A reception-room.....	14	11	x	11 5
An office.....	14	11	x	11 2
Main entrance, with porch.....	9	0	x	6 2
Principal's parlour.....	14	10	x	16 4
Main hall.....	16	3	x	8 0
There is a hall running between the girls' and boys' sides, with doors.....	17	7	x	6 5
Another hall, same as at girls' end, with porch and entrance.....	23	7	x	7 2
Front and rear, the porches are.....	4	0	x	2 0
The large, or boys' school-room.....	50	6	x	33 2
In the extension, there are the following:—				
A dining-room.....	25	8	x	36 2
Kitchen.....	21	5	x	18 7
Private dining-room.....	14	4	x	13 10
Hall.....	13	10	x	6 10
Laundry.....	19	6	x	17 10
Scullery.....	11	4	x	14 0
Store, for provisions.....	6	8	x	10 5
Pantry.....	7	3	x	10 5
The second story consists of:				
Girls' dormitory.....	50	9	x	33 2
A small store, for girls' dry goods.....	7	2	x	10 7
Staircase.....	7	2		
Girls' bath-room.....	15	4	x	16 4
Nine bed-rooms, averaging each.....	14	0	x	10 0
Drying-room.....	20	4	x	33 3
Boys' bath-room and lavatory.....	16	4	x	15 4
Stairs.....	7	2	x	10 7
Store-room, for boys' clothing, &c.....	10	7	x	7 2
Boys' dormitory.....	50	9	x	33 2

The attic contains a large tank, which is kept filled with water, and with which pipes and hose are connected, and are ready for use, on both flats, in case of fire. There is a small tower in the centre of the building in which there is a good sized bell. The girls' and boys' bath-rooms and lavatories are well fitted up with basins and other conveniences, and are supplied with hot and cold water. The dormitories, both girls' and boys', are supplied with lockers made in the institution. Each locker has thirty-five compartments, in which they can place their Sunday clothes, and have them under lock and key. In addition to the hose, there are fire extinguishers and axes hung in convenient places in the halls, ready for use.

When the new laundry is completed the room now used as such will be occupied for other purposes, probably in cases of sickness. The school-rooms are furnished with blackboards worked into the walls with cement, and are consequently stationary. The boys' large school-room is now used as a reception-room, and the girls' room is used by both boys and girls, there being only one teacher. The girls' school-room is well fitted up and supplied with desks. All the rooms are bright and cheerful. All the windows are supplied with winter or storm-sashes, and inside rolling blinds for summer. The dormitories are supplied with good iron bedsteads, with spring mattresses, on which are placed ticks filled with clean, fresh straw. The beds are all furnished with blankets and sheets, each pupil having two sheets, and the boys and girls are supplied with night-shirts and dresses. The beds looked very clean and comfortable. Each one has a counterpane. The school-rooms, dining-rooms and passages are wainscotted sufficiently high to protect the plaster. The nine bed-rooms are used exclusively by the employees. The whole of the rooms were in good shape, and everything was in its proper place and in perfect order.

The out-buildings consist of a laundry thirty by twenty-two, frame, and two stories. The upper part will be used as a drying-room. The building is used at present as a carpenter's shop. There are outside water-closets, one end for employees, and the other for the boys, with a urinal in the centre.

There is a small icehouse and some hot-bed frames. The stable is sixty by twenty-four, built in the face of a bank, the lower flat is stone, and the next flat is on a level with the ground in rear. The stable contains space for the horses, cattle, poultry and pigs. There is a well in the stable, which is very convenient for watering the stock. Being half under ground, it is warm and comfortable, as well as being well ventilated. The second flat is used for storing implements and tools. The grain is also stored here, suitable bins having been placed for this purpose. The top flat is used for storing hay; and this can be sent to the stable, down a chute, without going outside. The cattle were in good condition. A roothouse, built by the employees, twenty by forty, and seven feet high, has been made. The turnips stored in this roothouse have kept good all winter, so that it has stood the test of a very severe winter. There are two strong double swings, one for the boys and the other for the girls, at considerable distance from each other. There was a very good bridge built over the creek. The work of this bridge, roothouse and swings was entirely done by the boys, under the directions of the assistant principal.

The farm consists of three hundred and twenty acres, good land, all fenced in. The crop put in last spring was:

Wheat.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres; yield—	56 bushels.
Oats.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	600 do
Potatoes.....	6 do	1,000 do
Turnips..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	150 do
Peas.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ do	25 do
Barley.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	118 do

Thirty-eight acres have been summer-fallowed, and twelve acres of new land broken. Seventy-five acres are ready for 1892 crop.

Industrial.

Seven boys are learning carpentry, and Mr. Maguire, the carpenter, says that they are making fair progress. The balance of the larger boys are following farming. The girls take regular turns in work of the laundry, kitchen, sewing-room, and general house work, under the matron. They also help in the baking of the bread, which is baked on the range. Some of the girls are expert in using the knitting and sewing machines, and some are good workers with the needle. Many of them can make their own dresses and underclothing, and as an inducement to the best workers they are given the choice of material, when there is a choice to be made. The following articles have been made during the year, which prove that all able to do something have not been idle. Taking the limited number of pupils in the school, until late in the year, the showing is a very favourable one. The boys' work has been:—Baker's box, one; lockers, two, each containing thirty-five drawers; refrigerator, one; bread box, one; cupboard, for medicine, one; office desk, one; platform, for school desk, one; table, for boys' room, one; cupboard, for boys' room, one; shelving, for three store-rooms, three; shelving, for scullery, one; wall brackets, two; basket, for medicine bottles, one; partitions and doors, between boys' and girls' departments, two; boot-racks, two; bridge, over creek, one; roothouse, one; mosquito frames, one lot; hot-bed frames, one lot; benches, eight; benches, for holding blacking and brushes, three; double swings, two; merry-go-rounds, two; step-ladders, three; shelving, for pantry, a lot; siding and shingling new laundry; bins, for granary, four; and various other small jobs about the buildings.

The girls have made:—Aprons, forty-one; bed-ticks, sixty-three; blouses, four; chemises, fifty; drawers, cotton, fifty; drawers, flannel, eighteen; dresses, cotton, eighteen; dresses, night, fifty-four; dresses, drugget, thirty-two; mitts, pairs, two; moccasins, pairs, six; skirts, thirteen; stockings, woollen, thirty-two;

towels, dish, fifty-five; towels, roller, three; pinnies, twenty-four. A number of other articles were made at the beginning of the school, but of which no record was kept, and the articles are worn out. All the above are in addition to the regular house work, such as baking, scrubbing, &c.

The first pupil was admitted on 15th April, 1891, from Piapot's, and at the end of September the number was forty-two—twenty-two boys and twenty girls. The number, on 31st March, 1892, was sixty-five—thirty-seven boys and twenty-eight girls. On the 13th April, 1892, Mr. W. E. Jones, Indian Agent, Fort Pelly, arrived with twenty-one new pupils—fourteen boys and seven girls, making the total number in the school, at the date of my inspection, as follows:—

Boys	51
Girls.....	35
Total.....	<u>86</u>

No deaths had occurred during the year in the school. One little girl went home sick on 30th November, and she died at her own home on 24th December. The pupils are from the following places:—

Piapot's.....	7
Muscowpetung's.....	11
Pasquah.....	10
Assiniboine	8
File Hills.....	1
Crooked Lakes.....	9
Moose Mountain.....	3
Fort Pelly.....	36
Duck Lake.....	1
Total.....	<u>86</u>

Visitors.

The visitors' register shows that one hundred and sixty persons have visited the school and recorded their names, from 27th July, 1891, to 31st March, 1892. The first name on the register was that of the Rev. Father Hugonnard, Principal of the Qu'Appelle School, and his visit and friendly congratulations were much appreciated by the Rev. Mr. McLeod, Principal. The name of Michael Davitt, Dublin, Ireland, is recorded by himself, 30th July, 1891. Then follow the Rev. F. O. Nicholl, of Mistawasis's Reserve; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Burman, of St. Paul's, Manitoba; Rev. Principal Clarke, Battleford; G. D. Ferguson, Fergus, Ontario; J. H. and Mrs. Ashdown, Winnipeg; Colonel Howard Vincent, M.P. for Sheffield, England, and Mrs. Vincent.

Colonel Vincent says: "It has been a great pleasure to visit this institution, and to see what efforts are being made by the Government to make the future generations of Indians useful subjects of the Queen and members of society."

Rev. D. G. McQueen, of Edmonton, says: "It has been a source of pleasure to visit this school, and in such schools lies the true solution of the Indian problem. In these schools, carried on as this one apparently is, the Indian child is trained to habits of independence and forethought and started on the road to civilization."

Rev. Mr. Wilson, Sault Ste. Marie, says: "I know it is a very difficult thing to guard against the unreasonable interference of unreasoning parents, and at the same time to give an air of freedom and home-like feeling to a school such as this; but this, I feel, is what should be aimed at, and I am sure it is aimed at by those in charge of this institution. I have greatly enjoyed my two or three days' visit here."

I. H. Good, Winnipeg; The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen; Robert H. Gray and Mrs. Gray, Toronto; Thomas Jenkins, Toronto.

Rev. J. C. Herdman, Calgary, says: "One cannot but look with greatest interest and hope upon an experiment and endeavour such as this, in which, by combined action of the Government and the churches, the best educational and industrial and religious influences are brought to bear persuasively upon Indian children. Along this line lies surely the true solution and the pathway of progress. One would like to discern farther a heightened interest on the part of the people of the country in general in the welfare of Indian youth, with increased anxiety that we may be found setting ourselves a beneficent example and holding out helping hands to these, the wards of the nation."

Donald and Mrs. Mackay, Toronto; J. B. and Mrs. Lash, Muscowpetung; Miss Lash, Muscowpetung; Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Bate, Ottawa; Miss Bate, Ottawa; Miss Cameron, Ottawa; Mrs. and Miss Cameron, Battleford; P. H. Marshall and Mrs. Marshall, St. Catharines, Ont.; Rev. A. C. Crews, Winnipeg; Thomas H. Tweed, M.L.A., and Mrs. Tweed, Medicine Hat; Rev. Mr. Setter, Sandy Lake; Rev. Mr. and Miss Hamilton, Whitewood; Jas. A. Youmans, Calgary.

Rev. John A. Macdonald, Toronto, says: "If the administration of Indian affairs is in any way indicated by the administration of the Regina Industrial School, it is not only creditable to the Government and the country, but the outlook of the Indian race is made less forlorn."

The grocery supplies for this school are chiefly purchased in Regina, on the same scale of prices as those for contract goods. The quality of the goods I found quite equal, in most cases, to the standard samples.

The flour is of a very choice quality, and the bread is the best I have found at any of the schools. The baking is done by Miss Law, assisted by the larger girls. The meals are served to the pupils at regular hours. The breakfast consisted of porridge, tea and bread. Dinner consisted of soup, beef, turnips, bread and cold water. Supper consisted of tea and dry bread. I presume the meals are somewhat varied from this bill of fare, but this is what I noticed. The children seemed to have plenty, as they did not always empty their plates. Every effort was being made to satisfy all wants, as far as the rules of the department would allow. In connection with the meals, I wish to give special praise to the cook, Miss Law. This part of the work of the house is particularly well performed; and this I consider one of the most important departments in an institution of this kind, because, no matter how plain or homely the food may be, if nicely prepared, it can be relished; but the reverse is the case if badly cooked and served in a slovenly manner and cold. I was pleased therefore to notice that the meals were served with care. The female employees wait on the pupils when at their meals. Either the principal or the assistant principal is present, and the best order is maintained, although the children are allowed to talk, which is better than sitting like a lot of dummies.

Education.

My inspection not covering this part of the work, I, of course, have nothing to say on the subject.

I may mention that the rules of the house are very systematic, and the whole time is fully occupied. From what I noticed I am safe in saying that the work, in all its branches, is being faithfully and conscientiously performed by all the officials. The matron is doing her work well, and is ably supported by the other ladies. The carpenter is well fitted for his position. The assistant principal was to leave on 1st May; and this is to be regretted, as Mr. McKenzie was well suited for the place, and was well liked by the pupils. The principal has his time well taken up, attending to visitors and to the parents of the children, when they call to see them. He has also to send monthly letters to some of the parents, through the agents, giving particulars about the pupils. The principal devotes half of each day to teaching, besides giving regular religious instruction at stated times. He also does the principal part of the office work; and this, with the general superintendence of the institution keeps his time fully occupied, and therefore cannot do himself, or the institution, that justice that he would like. The work of the office has been well attended to. I have opened some new books, to begin with the balance on hand at this inspection.

The books in use will be, ledger, receipt book, issue book, voucher register, letter register, medical book, visitors' book, inventory book, invoice book, statistics and work register, daily journal, conduct book, sewing-room book, register of pupils admitted, register of pupils discharged, letter book, returns, &c.

Very good care is taken of the various articles in use.

The pupils have to take baths once a week regularly, and oftener when it is necessary.

There was a quantity of lumber on hand for a new carpenter's shop.

Seed Grain.

There was wheat, barley and oats enough for seed-grain laid past. The progress made in one year has been very encouraging. A detailed report, with inventory, statements, &c., were furnished to the Commissioner.

On the 28th April I left for Treaty 7, on a special mission in connection with the beef deliveries. I went direct to the Blood Agency, arriving there on the 3rd May, and visited the lower and upper reserves. On the 9th May I went to the Piegan Agency; on the 18th May I reached the Blackfoot Agency; and visited the north and south reserves. On the 26th May I reached Morley; and on the 30th the Sarcee Agency, and made reports on each of these points, in detail, with full particulars of the beef delivered at each place; and returned to Regina on the 5th June. From this date to the 6th September, I was engaged in receiving and the examination of new supplies, on contract 1892-93, which came in this year very slowly; and is the reason of my delay in beginning my regular work of inspection of agencies and reserves. On the 6th September I left for Saskatoon to inspect Moose Woods, or White Cap's Reserve, my man, with the team, leaving on the 12th, and joining me at Duck Lake, on Friday, the 16th September. I took the time, after spending two days on White Cap's, in writing this report, part at Saskatoon, and completing it at Duck Lake. I reached the Duck Lake Agency on the 17th September.

My inspection of Moose Woods, Reserve No. 94, took place on the 7th and 8th September, 1892. Mr. W. R. Tucker is in charge of the reserve, and Mrs. Tucker is teacher of the school. I found a marked improvement in this place over the previous year. The crop put in was:—

	Acres.
Wheat.....	12
Oats	4
Peas	1
Potatoes	5
Turnips	2
Flax	$\frac{1}{4}$
Gardens	1
Total..	25 $\frac{1}{4}$

The wheat was poor, and the result would be about fifty bushels. The oats were a fair crop, and the return will be about fifty bushels. The peas were a fair crop; potatoes very good; and the band will have plenty for their own use and will have some to sell. Turnips were very good. Flax, tried for the first time, did very well. The gardens consisted of onions, carrots, beets, corn, beans, citrons, pumpkins, radish, lettuce, cabbage, cucumbers, parsnips, squash and peas, the whole looking remarkably well. The gardens were very pretty, and had been kept free of weeds; in fact, I have not met with better kept gardens anywhere. The herd was in good condition. The total number is now seventy-four, an increase of twenty-four over last year. The increase in calves was very satisfactory, being twenty-three from twenty-four cows and heifers. They are branded. The Indians take the best care of the cattle. Some new stables have been put up during the year; and two new houses have been built. They are making efforts to have wooden floors put in all their houses. They seem to take an interest in having their houses nice.

The population is sixty. Fifteen children attend school regularly. Mrs. Tucker informed me that her school got the third prize, fifty dollars, for the best school, in this respect. There are twelve children under school age. There are only eight able-bodied men in the band. The health of the Indians was good; only two deaths took place during the year, both very old people. There has not been a death, or a case of serious sickness among any of the school children, for three years. Mrs. Tucker attributed this favourable showing to the fact that the children get a good meal at mid-day, of biscuits, soup beef, and when they have it, tea, &c. Mrs. Tucker thinks that but for the biscuits supplied by the department, it would be impossible to keep up so regular an attendance.

The children looked clean, and were very well dressed. A good deal of clothing is sent by ladies, in Montreal and Toronto, and is of great use, as some of the children could not attend the school but for this clothing. Care is taken, as regards cleanliness, before the clothing is distributed; and a great reform has been made in this direction during the past two years. Two of the older girls, pupils of the school, got married lately to two young men from the Sioux Reserve, near Prince Albert; and they are settling down here; and Mr. Tucker is anxious to help them along by getting cattle for them. The Rev. Mr. Cook, Methodist minister at Prince Albert, performed the ceremony of marriage. Some of the band have poultry, and they sell eggs in Saskatoon. They have done quite a trade this summer in picking berries, which are abundant, and selling them to white people. They make good use of milk; they drink it freely; a few make butter; and I saw some very good. The churns used were home-made, I noticed very good baskets, made by the women. Hay racks, jumpers, fork handles, &c., are made by the men. They sell the jumpers in Saskatoon. The children attending school are encouraged to help their parents when they are at home, such as milking the cows and other useful employment. The band has three double wagons, two mowers (one old one and a new one), two horse rakes, four ploughs, two sets harrows, and other implements; they have five head of cattle, and some ponies in private stock.

The mission and school-house has been willowed and plastered on the outside and plastered inside, and it is now a comfortable building. An effort will be made to burn lime; in the meantime white clay is used to whitewash the houses. There are some good corrals on the reserve. The Indians were busy putting up hay—one hundred and sixty-eight loads were stacked, but seventy-five more loads were required. This, with fifty loads of old hay, would be ample for winter feed, equal to three tons for each head, old and young cattle. This is a splendid reserve for cattle-raising. The pasturage is of the very best, and being on the banks of the South Saskatchewan River, there is of course a never-failing supply of the best water. I am glad to say that the reserve is in good order. The Indians are industrious and hard-working. They are well-behaved and give no trouble to the settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker are most attentive to all their wants, and are to be congratulated on the success that has attended their efforts.

The pow-wow dances formerly indulged in are things of the past, and it is the desire of the Indians to follow the practice of white people in this respect. That good work is going on on this reserve there is abundant evidence.

Before closing this report, I would state that I found the greatest efficiency observable wherever I went in the most remote portions of the Territories, on the part of the North-west Mounted Police. The patrol system is particularly well carried out, and life and property are as safe and as well protected in this country as they are in Toronto or Montreal.

Extra vigilance will now be required on the part of all to keep the Indians from getting liquor. The facilities for obtaining this are so much easier since the sale of it has been legalized, that it will require the greatest care to keep it from reaching the Indians.

My assistant, Mr. Martin, has been attentive and faithful as usual, and my horses stood the long journey nobly.

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

ALEX. MCGIBBON,
Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, 30th August, 1892.

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, 1892.

Rosseau River Band.

As in my previous report I may say there is very little improvement in this band, they prefer the hunt, or any other way of making a living, to setting to work on their reserves. The wheat crop was very poor, we could not get it threshed last fall and succeeded in doing so only in the latter part of June. The price was so low that it would scarcely pay for threshing and hauling to market. The barley crop was not good, being very heavy and the storms knocked it down. The potatoes were good, but very few of the Indians planted any. The hay crop was good, but the Indians do not provide any for their cattle, and if it were not for the hay cut on shares by the farmers, the cattle would fare badly, as the Indians are too lazy to feed them even when the hay is cut and stacked ready to their hand. There are one hundred and twenty-two acres of wheat on the reserve this year, the crop is light and the sample only middling.

Long Plain Reserve.

These Indians work more for the farmers than any other band in my agency. In the winter many of them cut wood for the farmers and during haying, harvesting and threshing they get high wages. Four of the band sowed nearly all the cultivated land on this reserve; but, owing to the poverty of the soil, their crops were very light, but in the valley, where the soil is much better, they may have a very good crop. One of the Indians has a fine piece of wheat of about six acres. The potatoes look well, but they will have difficulty in getting hay for their cattle owing to the wet condition of the hay land. The crop on this reserve last year was very light and owing to the backwardness of the season we could not get it threshed. The Indians threshed their own seed with the flail, but some of it must have been damaged in the stack as on a portion of the land in the valley the seed did not germinate.

The Swan Lake Band.

There is very little change in this band; they are still divided about settling on their reserve at Swan Lake. A few more of them settled there this year. The crop last year was scarcely worth cutting except for feed; we could not get it threshed owing to the scarcity of machines in that part of the country, we may be able to get it done when the new crop is threshed. The wheat this year is very light and the first thirty acres broken will require summer-fallowing. One of the Indians broke and backset ten acres last summer and sowed wheat this year; he has a very fine crop. The potatoes look well.

The Indian Gardens at Hamilton's Crossing.

The Indians remaining here do not get on very well with each other, they are jealous of the chief and are always talking about him although he is by far the best man among them. The crop on this reserve was fairly good, but we could not get the threshing done. This year the crop is only middling, but I expect to have last year's crop threshed with it; the stacks seem to be quite dry and I think very little of the wheat will be damaged.

The chief has some fine potatoes and turnips and a fairly good crop of wheat, in all about sixteen acres.

The general health of all the Indians has been pretty good, although there has been a decrease of two, the deaths having exceeded the births by that number. I have observed less drinking among the Indians this year in town,—it may be that they carry it with them and drink outside. I may mention that, for want of attendance, the school at Rosseau River had to be closed at the end of December last.

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

F. OGLETREE,
Indian Agent.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY,
TREATY No. 1, 30th August, 1892.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement in triplicate, for the year ended 30th June, 1892.

St. Peter's.

This band is steadily advancing in civilization, and general prosperity; all with the exception of about thirty families have settled, or at least have a home, on the reserve, and it is quite apparent to themselves that those who live on the reserve are much better off, and more comfortable in every way than those who still lead a roving life.

The crops this year are good, and there is any quantity of hay.

Statute labour was done this year, and the bridges and roads along the Red River (the main highways) are getting in a creditable condition; next year they are going to work on roads running east and west to their fields.

A number of this band went to the fall fishing, at the south end of Lake Winnipeg, and caught over ten thousand whitefish,—such a catch at this point has not been known for over thirty years. The catch of all kinds of fish in the Red River and near its mouth was never better; then the hunter seemed to be able to get any number of moose and deer, and had a fair fur hunt, so that the hunters and fishermen had a good time.

Permits were given to sell dead or fallen timber, of which they sold nearly seven hundred cords, and were paid for the same, in good substantial clothing and provisions. By this, and the sale of about one thousand tons of hay, the farmers of the band passed a fairly good winter, and managed to supply themselves with seed-grain and potatoes.

The six schools on the reserve have apparently the same attendance as last year, but then it must be remembered that there are over sixty children from this reserve attending the industrial schools, which number would, if they had remained at home, have largely increased the average at St. Peter's. During last quarter Mr. R. McDougal, the new teacher at South St. Peter's school, had sometimes an attendance of over fifty treaty and fifteen non-treaty children (this is more than the building can accommodate) and his average attendance for the quarter was over thirty-seven; quite a contrast to the Netley Creek school, where sometimes there is not even one child.

The chief sets a good example by having three of his children at the day school, and three at the St. Paul's Industrial; he and the Indian Council are trying all they can to make their people send their children.

Broken Head.

The condition of the Indians of this reserve has not materially changed since my last report, their general health has been good; fishing and hunting has been

above the average; their farming operations were not a great success, principally from their own carelessness, but partly from frost and wet weather.

The school is about the same as last year, the attendance not being what it should, but the people are such wanderers, and they always take their families with them.

Fort Alexander.

The members of this band had rather a hard time of it last winter, for, in the first place, a great many of their potatoes rotted from excessive rains; the fall fishing was not a success as they only caught a little over fifteen thousand whitefish, and the winter fishing almost a failure, the whole amount sold not being over twelve tons.

On the other hand the hunters did well, caught a large amount of fur and shot a quantity of moose and deer; however, to show that those on the reserve did not suffer for the necessaries of life, strange to say these Indians bought over six hundred dollars worth of coal oil during the winter and spring, although not a reading community.

There are three schools on this reserve, two Protestant and one Roman Catholic, with eighty-nine children on the roll, and although a number have gone to industrial schools, the attendance is improving.

Two fine new school-houses have been built here by the department to replace very old ones; furnished with globe, desks, &c., for which the Indians are thankful and proud.

General Remarks.

There was a great deal of sickness during the year amongst the Indians, principally at St. Peter's, and quite a number died, generally young children, from whooping cough and its effects, and the old people from something like influenza; this necessitated Dr. Orton, or his partner Dr. Crain, visiting the reserve a number of times, and of my giving out hundreds of doses of medicine.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is improving, principally because they are building better houses; quite a number have bedrooms, dining-rooms and kitchen, with curtains, pictures and furniture, as in ordinary farmhouses, and it is to be noticed that where a new house is built it is twice as large and as fine as the old one.

In regard to the hunting of moose and deer last year, there were fully one thousand killed within a radius of seventy-five miles, say from Elk Island, and last year I saw sleigh loads of hides passing my place during the close season which I believe were bought from Indians.

I have also heard of them being killed both this summer and last for their hides, and it seems strange that although you cannot have moose meat or venison in your possession during the close season, that all parties who trade with Indians buy hides and horns at any time of the year.

There has been almost no drinking of intoxicants on my reserves during the year, and not one arrest was made, but I have been informed that during the winter a great deal of drinking goes on along the Canadian Pacific Railway near Whitemouth where so many Indians go to chop cordwood; some of them making two or three dollars a day, and after working for weeks have brought almost nothing back to their families.

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, 2nd July, 1892.

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, 1892.

The Indians comprising the nine different bands under my supervision are in a fairly prosperous condition, and maintain themselves by fishing and hunting, 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 a success, notwithstanding the fact that the land on some of the reserves is not adapted for farming purposes.

Stock-raising, however, could be successfully carried on, as hay of the very best quality is to be had in great abundance.

Two new school-houses having been recently erected; there are now eleven schools in operation with a good average attendance. The progress made by the pupils is encouraging, with few exceptions.

The teachers, with the exception of two, are competent.

A number of new houses have been built on different reserves, and great improvement is noticeable, both in the quality of material used and in the mode of erection.

The cattle are increasing rapidly and get very good care, evidence of which is apparent by the large stock they have on hand.

With some exceptions the health of the bands is comparatively good.

In conclusion I am happy to say that the Indians under me are progressing very fairly, and are, as a general rule, peaceable and uncomplaining.

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

H. MARTINEAU,
Indian Agent.

RAT PORTAGE AGENCY, TREATY No. 3,
LAKE OF THE WOODS, 25th July, 1892.

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, 1892.

The Indians on the several reserves in this agency are in a fairly prosperous condition, but owing to the failure of the rice crop and the scarcity of rabbits, many had to neglect hunting and camp on the inland lakes and fish. Some of the bands lost part of their potato crop by heavy rains and have been unable to plant as large an area as usual for want of seed. Band No. 37 was supplied with twenty bushels of potatoes for seed. The several schools were visited. The children are improving, but there is the complaint of irregular attendance, and, although I have represented to the Indians the advantages of the industrial schools, the only bands in this agency who regard them favourably are those at Islington. Several arrests of Indians for drunkenness have been made, and one saloon keeper was fined fifty dollars for selling liquor to an Indian, still the traffic is being stamped out gradually. The great drawback is that the Indians will not divulge, when arrested, from whom they obtained the liquor; rather than do so they will remain in jail.

The general health of the Indians of this agency has been good, which is in a great measure due to the observance of the sanitary regulations of the department.

I am sorry to be obliged to report that in my tour of the reserves, in the first week of June, I found that all the hay grounds in the vicinity were flooded, and most of the bands will be unable to procure hay for their cattle. The water in the lake is three feet higher than ordinary high water mark, and there is no prospect of a crop of wild rice.

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

R. J. N. PITHER,
Indian Agent.

COUTCHECHING AGENCY, 16th August, 1892.

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, 1892.

The annual treaty payments for 1891 passed off very satisfactorily under the supervision of Mr. Agent Pither, whose knowledge of the Indians and experience in this agency were of great service to me. I had the pleasure of acting as his assistant and thereby became well informed on all matters in connection with the above.

The education of the Indian children is still being attended to, but with rather unsatisfactory results; the principal cause for this is irregularity of attendance, due to the parents having to leave their reserves for the hunt, &c.; another is found in the difficulty of procuring good teachers. The average attendance at all the schools on Rainy River shows an improvement on that of the previous year, and the school at Little Forks has now kept up a good attendance for two years. The school on the Coutcheching Reserve, which was doing very well last year, has not done so well of late, but it is hoped that a new teacher will soon rectify matters. The schools on the Manitou, Long Sault, Little Forks and Coutcheching Reserves have undergone slight repairs during the year, and this summer mosquito netting was supplied to all the schools, which adds much to the comfort, as well as the health of teacher and pupils.

Periodical visits are made to the reserves in this agency by Dr. Hauson, of Rat Portage, and the Indians appear to remain in a healthy condition. A small supply of provisions is issued, chiefly during the winter, to any that are sick or destitute.

I regret to say that I cannot report favourably on the Indian crops; the seed-grain which was supplied the Little Forks Band, and which was well sown, was left to spoil in the fields, owing to pure laziness on their part. Many of the Indians lost their seed potatoes this spring on account of their pits being flooded; consequently very little ground was planted. Most of the corn supplied them this spring is doing well, and in some individual cases, more especially on the Long Sault Reserve, the crops are looking well and show careful attention on the part of the owners.

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

F. C. CORNISH,
Indian Agent.

SAVANNE AGENCY, TREATY No. 3,
FORT WILLIAM, 24th August, 1892.

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, with tabular statement, and list of Government property in my charge on that date.

The Lac des Mille Lacs Reserve presented a much cleaner appearance than usual, the Indians having gathered up all the refuse around their dwellings and burned it. The land here under cultivation is poor soil, and the Indians are planting their gardens on the islands. I paid the annuities here on the 9th July and distributed supplies, which were up to the standard. The cattle here, consisting of three oxen and one bull, are in good condition.

The Sturgeon Lake Band were paid this year at Pine Portage. They have made no improvement on the reserve but have promised to clear a piece of land for potatoes next year. This band follow fishing and hunting for a livelihood and do not favour the idea of settling down to farming.

I paid the Wabigoon Band on the 16th and distributed supplies.

Shabagua, the former councillor, was elected chief for three years to fill the place of Kahkahwayash who died during the winter, and John Brown, a son of the old chief, was elected councillor.

The cattle here are in good condition, and the gardens are looking well. Mr. Johns, the teacher, has a splendid garden filled with vegetables.

The children here are fairly regular in attendance at school and I am much pleased with the progress they have made. Mrs. Johns is teaching the girls to sew and knit; samples of the latter shown us would compare favourably with that of any white woman. The teacher and his family are on very friendly terms with the Indians, by whom they are well liked and respected.

The Rev. Mr. Prewer is building a house on this reserve and trying to christianize the Indians.

On the 18th we reached the Eagle Lake Reserve, paid annuities and made the usual distribution of provisions, ammunition and twine. The gardens here were well advanced. Last year they harvested three hundred and ninety-two bushels of potatoes, and as the country abounds in fish and game they live very comfortably.

Their dwellings are well built, neat and clean, and would compare favourably with those of many white people. They propose to build a school-house during the coming winter.

When we arrived at Frenchman's Head on the Lac Seul Reserve we found the school had been closed on the 30th June, and the new teacher had not yet arrived. I examined the gardens, which were not so good as usual owing to the lateness of the spring.

The Rev. Mr. Prewer has begun the erection of a church here.

At the Lac Seul school there were twenty children present, all in standards I. and II.; the older children had all gone picking berries. There are seven children from this band at the St. Paul's Industrial School.

There was a good deal of sickness among these Indians during the winter, and twenty-five cases terminated fatally, principally amongst the children.

This band lost five head of cattle by falling through the ice last spring, the remainder of their cattle are in good condition. The potato crop looks well, but the grubs are doing great damage to the garden stuff.

The Church of England Mission have a nice little church here and the Indians are assisting to build a steeple to it this year. The Rev. Mr. Pritchard preaches both in Indian and English, and he is well liked by the Indians, who attend church regularly.

A man belonging to this band was accidentally shot and killed by his comrade, while out moose hunting last winter.

The Wabuskang Band have made a great improvement by clearing their land of some of the heavy timber with the intention of putting it under cultivation. The potatoes here were well advanced, but the other vegetables were not so good as last year.

I had occasion to warn a trespasser off this reserve, a half-breed from Rat Portage who was creating a disturbance.

I find a steady improvement in this school; the reading, spelling and writing are equal to that of white children of similar ages.

At Grassy Narrows the gardens were looking well and the cattle were in good condition.

I examined the school and find the children are making fair progress under Mr. Têtu's tuition, although he has only been in charge a few weeks. It is difficult to obtain a regular attendance and until that is accomplished, no great improvement can be expected. Men are still working at the school-house which is not quite completed.

The Indians here are poor farmers, but have a plentiful supply of fish and game.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is fairly good.

Dr. Hauson has visited the several reserves where his services were required.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McINTYRE,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,

TOUCHWOOD HILLS, 10th August, 1892.

The Honourable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report and tabular statement, with inventory of all Government property under my charge and approximate value of same for the year ended 30th June, 1892.

George Gordon's and Poor Man's Bands almost entirely supported themselves in flour last winter; Mus-cow-e-quan's Indians also were able to help themselves considerably in this way.

Seven thousand seven hundred and sixty-one bushels of grain were threshed, giving a yield of twenty-four bushels to the acre. The wheat, I regret to say, was very full of smut, and, consequently, did not fetch as high a price as it otherwise would.

Day Star's Band cut their grain with the sickle and threshed it with the flail.

Thirteen hundred and thirty-five tons of hay were cut and stacked for the cattle by the different bands, a great part of it being cut with the scythe, which the Indians are very expert at using.

Cattle are doing well, the increase in calves during the season being one hundred and fifty-five; forty-three head were killed for beef, part being purchased for the relief of the destitute old people.

The individual earnings of Indians amounted to thirteen hundred and eight dollars, as against nine hundred and thirty-five for last year.

The houses and stables on the different reserves, numbering, houses one hundred and two, stables seventy-five, have been rebuilt, repaired, and many new and improved ones added during the season.

I may say the Indians have to contend with many difficulties, living so far from a mill, having no market where they could sell hay, wood, &c., and no outside work to be had, but in spite of all this, they are plodding on, working away, slowly but surely improving in every way.

Good work has been done by the instructresses amongst the women, the fact is noticeable when visiting their houses or attending the sewing and washing classes held, which have been most beneficial. The women make baskets, mats, brooms, soap, butter, straw hats, birch bark pans, knitted socks, mitts and mufflers; many suits of boys' clothing for the Regina Industrial School have been made.

The men make all their own sleighs, axe and fork handles, harness, and in one case a man made a set of wooden harrows, which answered very well in old land.

The health of the Indians during the winter was not as good as usual, whooping cough and measles being very prevalent amongst the children; in the summer most of the Indians live under canvas, which I rather favour, as I think it is more healthy for them. A good supply of medicines have been kept on hand, which have been dispensed by the medical officer when needed. There were fifty deaths and thirty-eight births during the year. Before going into their houses in the fall of the year the buildings are all thoroughly whitewashed; for this purpose the Indians burn lime.

I am sorry to have to record the death of Chief Day Star, who passed away peaceably last winter, giving the best of advice to his followers up to the last. I shall miss him greatly, as he was always such a help in our work.

Wild fruit was very plentiful, quantities of it were preserved for winter's use.

Fur-producing animals were not so plentiful as last year.

The schools are doing very well, and a fair attendance was obtained. The prejudice against education is fast dying out, many of the most stubborn Indians have given in and are sending their children regularly.

On the whole I can say that the Indians are improving, some of them depend too much on the Government for assistance, instead of relying on their own exertions for a livelihood, but I am sure when the country advances more and markets come within reach that this difficulty will be removed and these Indians be in a position to support themselves.

Some three hundred and fifty-five acres of crop was put in the ground this spring, but owing to the very late season, absence of rain, &c., the outlook for a harvest is anything but promising. Every bushel of the wheat sown was dressed with a solution of bluestone as a preventive against smut.

My staff have ably assisted me in carrying out the work.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

HILTON KEITH,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE, TREATY No. 4,

MUSCOWPETUNG'S AGENCY, 23rd August, 1892:

The Honourable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended 30th June, 1892, accompanied by the usual tabular statement and inventory of all Government property in connection with the agency.

The past year has been the most prosperous since the agency was opened and the Indians have practically supported themselves for the past eight months. The crops were excellent, so that in addition to supplying their own flour until the next harvest, they had a surplus of wheat for sale; this with oats, hay and wood sold furnished them cash sufficient to make a very comfortable living. The wheat on Piapot's Reserve was of good quality and I sold the lot to Messrs. Smith & Brigham, of Moosomin, at sixty-six cents per bushel, f.o.b. cars at Regina, taking in payment part flour of the same quality as supplied the department under contract,

and the balance in cash. The grain on the other reserves graded No. 1 regular and lower, so it was disposed of at the market prices, principally at Fort Qu'Appelle Mills.

The Indians are becoming more independent and so long as they can find sale for their hay and wood, are quite willing to support themselves.

The individual earnings of the Indians continue to increase, and amount for the year to \$6,351 for the three bands of Muscowpetung's, Piapot's and Pasquah's.

The general health throughout the agency has been exceptionally good during the year; this I attribute to keeping them employed and the closer attention given by the medical officer, Dr. Seymour, at his monthly visits.

An attempt was made in June, by outside Indians, to hold a Sun Dance on a larger scale at Piapot's Reserve and the Indians from Touchwood Hills, File Hills and Assiniboine Reserves assembled there for the purpose, but I am pleased to say Piapot listened to reason and the following compromise was made: The dance postponed until all Indians from other agencies had gone home, Piapot then to hold a Sun Dance to be attended only by the Indians in this agency and on the condition that it be the last ever held in the agency. I agreed to give the Indians a harvest home every year, which I will endeavour to make enjoyable and something for them to look forward to with pleasure. The dance which took place in the end of June was a miserable failure, the enthusiasm which usually attends Sun Dances was wanting and the intense excitement which prevailed the early part of the month seemed to have departed with the Indians who left for home very much disappointed that they were not successful in holding the dance as they anticipated.

The stock herd has prospered, and in the coming year we will supply all the beef required within the agency, and work cattle to Indians commencing farming on their own account. New stables, sheds and branding corral have been built at the herd camp, the work all done by the Indians under the supervision of the herder, and we have now the most complete cattle camp in the district.

The winter was exceptionally severe, and the very late spring snow-storms were very trying to the stock, especially to cows coming in, so that the quantity of hay required was nearly double that used in an ordinary winter.

The children attending the industrial schools at Regina and Fort Qu'Appelle are making good progress in their studies and the number of pupils is increasing each year. With the exception of Piapot's Band, there are very few children of school age remaining on the reserves.

The two churches mentioned in my last report in course of erection on Pasquah's Reserve, one by the Roman Catholic Mission and the other by the Presbyterian Church, have been opened and services are regularly held.

The catch of fish in the Qu'Appelle Lakes throughout the year was good, small game was also more plentiful than for some years past.

There has been an increase in the acreage, this year, under crop of two hundred acres. I regret to state the grain at Piapot's has been considerably damaged by a severe hail-storm. The crops on the other reserves are short in the straw, but otherwise looking fairly well.

The Sioux (Standing Buffalo's Band) have been placed on their own resources and have made a very comfortable living; their crops were good and outside work plentiful; during the harvest season they received for work at the Bell Farm, \$1,600.

The boarding and day school combined on this reserve continues to prosper, and the advance the pupils are making in the English language is very creditable.

An addition that was very much required has been built at the agency house, and also a kitchen to the farmhouse at Pasquah's Reserve.

The staff in connection with the agency have proved themselves very efficient in the discharge of their duties.

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

J. B. LASH,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,
BIRTLE, MAN., 26th July, 1892.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the condition of the Indians under my supervision for the year ended 30th June last.

On the whole, last year's farming operations were fairly satisfactory. Over twenty thousand bushels of wheat were harvested, besides the coarse grains and roots, which, with few exceptions, turned out well, and I was thereby enabled to reduce the issue of flour to about one hundred and fifteen sacks, one hundred pounds each: the greater part of this distribution was made to the aged and widows.

There are nine hundred and forty-eight Indians within this agency. Of this number, five hundred and eighteen are Treaty and four hundred and thirty Sioux or non-Treaty Indians.

The Bird Tail Sioux Band, No. 57, have this season increased their acreage under crop to about five hundred and seventy-five acres, or nearly two hundred acres more than last year, the greater part of which now promises well. A part, however, suffered for want of sufficient moisture and heat during the early part of this season.

At the Oak River Sioux Reserve, No. 58, there is approximately one thousand acres under crop, which is about double that of last year; but I fear the yield per acre will not be so good as last crop, as it all suffered from want of rain during the months of May and June.

This reserve was subdivided last year, as you know, and I hope within a few years that I may be able to settle a family on one or two of these subdivisions, according to the number in the family, and their ability to cultivate land. I shall endeavour to make them cultivate their fields squarely up to the surveyed line, and straighten the roads and lanes, which will, when finished, give the reserve a much better appearance than when the roads and fields were laid out in a hap-hazard manner.

A day school is maintained at this reserve under the auspices of the Episcopal Church, but the attendance is very irregular, and little progress has been made. The location of the school-house is not central enough. The building also is too small. I was glad when you authorized the erection of a new and suitable building near the centre of the reserve, and I trust when it is completed in September next, that the children will find it so much more convenient and comfortable that the attendance will be both regular and larger.

The Sioux on the Oak Lake or Pipestone Reserve, No. 59, continue to improve their position. This season they have over one hundred and fifty acres under crop, or eighty acres more than last year, and with the exception of one field that was too thinly planted, the prospects are good.

These Indians deserve more credit than any band within my agency. They have received very little assistance, and do not ask for it, but depend upon their own exertions, and they are now in a much better position than some of the Treaty bands, who have been largely assisted, and who annually receive a considerable sum of money in annuities.

The Sioux at the Turtle Mountain Reserve number thirty souls, and occupy one section of land. They have approximately twenty-five acres under crop. They support themselves by work among the settlers, but have made no noticeable progress. A society known as "The Christian Endeavour" have lately engaged "John Thunder," a partially educated Sioux Indian, of the Bird Tail Sioux Reserve, No. 57, and he is now endeavouring to open a school on the reserve, in which enterprise it is to be hoped he may succeed.

Treaty Bands.

The Kee-see-koo-wenin Band, No. 61, who have a reserve at Riding Mountain, have about fifty acres under crop this season, which is about the same quantity as last year. There are a number of good working Indians in this band, and they would unquestionably have a much larger area under crop only that their reserve does not appear to be well suited for grain growing. They, however, live very comfortably, and I am again glad to report that the school on the reserve is fairly well attended, and that the pupils are steadily progressing under their very efficient teacher, Miss Cameron.

The Way-way-see-cappo Band, No. 62, have made no great progress during the year, although the past few years there is much more disposition shown towards self-support. They gain a great part of their livelihood from the sale of dry firewood at this market (Birtle), the value of which is very little in the vicinity of the reserve, but with the labour bestowed upon it by them goes a long way to supply them with food. They have, also, of late years put up more hay than they require for their own stock, and for which they find a ready market at this town. They have about one hundred acres of land under crop.

The few families that yet remain on the Gambler's Reserve, No. 63, at the mouth of the Silver Creek, are doing fairly well. They also are able to gain considerable money from the sale of dry firewood. They have this season about one hundred acres under crop, or about twenty-five acres more than last year.

The band at the Rolling River Reserve, No. 67, do not show very much disposition to follow farming, preferring to gain their livelihood during the summer months from the sale of the seneca root, tanning hides for the settlers, doing odd jobs, &c. They have about twenty-five acres of land under crop this season, which is about the area cultivated last year.

Cattle.

There are five hundred and sixty-nine head of cattle in the hands of the Indians within this agency, under the control of the department, and with few exceptions they are well cared for and are now in good condition.

Health of Bands.

The health of the Indians during the past year, I am pleased to report, has been good.

Birtle Boarding School.

The boarding school at this place, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, has met with fair success. The situation, which is convenient to the different bands, and the healthfulness of the locality have greatly added to its success. The attendance has been much more regular than in former years, and if the school were only able to accommodate more it would very soon be more largely patronized, as the convenience of the situation and good management have been greatly appreciated by the Indians within reach of it.

There are also a few children from this agency attending the Industrial Schools at Elkhorn and Qu'Appelle, and from reports, I believe that they are making satisfactory progress at both these institutions.

On the whole it may be said that the condition of the Indians in this district is continually improving. As years pass on they are getting more contented with their lot, and gradually becoming used to working for wages. The handling of their own earnings seems to please them, and many now work who a few years ago would have thought it disgraceful to do so. I have encouraged this as much as possible, as I find the more the Indian is brought to the position of the white man in regular work, &c., the more he feels like depending upon his own exertions.

A tabular statement, and an inventory of Government property under my charge has also been sent to you.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. MARKLE,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,
FILE HILLS, ASSA., 3rd August, 1892.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended 30th June last, also a tabular statement and inventory of Government property under my charge at that date.

These Indians are gradually advancing towards being self-supporting. These Indians gristed from their wheat, sixty-one thousand and forty-one pounds of flour, besides selling three hundred and ninety-five bushels to pay for threshing, binding twine, sacks, &c.; and they have yet about four hundred bushels to be gristed.

The following is a comparative statement of food supplies furnished this agency, by the department, during the past three fiscal years, for employees and Indians :—

Bacon.

	Pounds.
Supplied 1889-90.....	15,591
do 1890-91.....	4,856
do 1891-92.....	<u>10,413</u>

Beef.

	Pounds.
Supplied 1889-90.....	24,042
do 1890-91.....	13,951
do 1891-92.....	<u>13,966</u>

Flour.

	Sacks.
Supplied 1889-90.....	601
do 1890-91.....	275
do 1891-92.....	<u>30</u>

There was also a large decrease in the clothing, implements, &c., supplied; and there is every prospect that the decrease in the expenditure for the present fiscal year will be much greater.

The grain crop on Little Black Bear's Reserve last year, was badly damaged by hail; and our crop on summer-fallows was greatly injured by wind and rain-storms, which knocked the grain down and retarded it in ripening; but, taking the crop on the whole, the yield was fairly good. The hay crop was good, and the Indians put up over one thousand loads.

Owing to the wet and backward spring, we did not finish seeding until the 14th of May last; and there was very little growth until the latter end of June; but at present the crops are looking well, and there is every prospect of a good yield.

The hay crop will be good this year, and we expect to put up about fifteen hundred tons.

The following is a statement of the crops under cultivation this season, viz.:—

	Acres.
Wheat	213
Barley.....	10
Oats.....	19
Peas.....	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Potatoes and other root crops.....	<u>27$\frac{1}{2}$</u>

The stock on the different reserves is in splendid condition; and the number of calves dropped on 30th June last was one hundred and twenty-seven, with a number of cows that have not yet calved. There are now on the reserves, five hundred and fifty-nine head of cattle, and one hundred and seven ponies in charge of Indians. The following is a classification and enumeration of the cattle :—

Oxen, sixty-three; bulls, six; cows, one hundred and eighty-one; heifers, fifty-five; steers, one hundred and twenty-seven; bull-calves, seventy; heifer-calves, fifty-seven; total, five hundred and fifty-nine.

Owing to the creamery at Fort Qu'Appelle not running this season, we are unable to realize the expectations expressed in my last annual report of going into the industry of selling our cream.

The general health of the Indians has been very good, considering their constitutional tendency to scrofula, with which they are all, more or less, tainted.

The total amount of money earned by the Indians of this agency during the year, was eighteen hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents, being a large increase over previous years. They now possess the following implements, which they purchased from money earned by themselves, viz., five mowers, two horse rakes, ten bob-sleighs, one wagon and one binder.

The attendance at the Presbyterian Boarding School here has been very regular during the past six months, there having been twelve names on the school register; and during that time not one of the pupils has been absent from the school for even a day; and during the summer holidays the teacher gives them an hour or two at their lessons each day. The pupils are making very good progress in learning.

There are forty-nine children of school age belonging to these reserves, forty of whom are attending these schools, as follows:—

At Qu'Appelle Industrial School.....	27
At Regina do do	1
At Presbyterian Boarding School here.....	12
	<u> </u>

Chief Star Blanket and his band still refuse to allow their children to go to school.

The only assistance I now have is Mr. Norbert Welsh, who acts as interpreter and farmer, and who is a very efficient and trustworthy official.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN P. WRIGHT,
Acting Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE, ASSINIBOINE RESERVE,

TREATY No. 4, INDIAN HEAD, 4th August, 1892.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended 30th June, 1892, with accompanying tabular statement and inventory of all Government property under my charge.

The Indians on this agency are steadily improving in all farm work and other industrious habits. Their crops were very good last fall, and many families are still using their own flour. This reduces the assistance required from the department.

These Indians harvested the following grain and root crops last fall in good order:—

Wheat.....	Bushels. 1,870
Oats.....	230
Potatoes	1,394
Turnips.....	2,857
Carrots.....	498
Onions.....	<u> </u> 57

They also put up four hundred and seventy-five tons of hay for their cattle, and seventy tons for sale.

These Indians are making every effort to support themselves; they have worked harder this spring than ever before.

They have put in the following crops in good order and at the proper time:—

	Acres.
Wheat.....	154
Oats.....	17
Barley.....	10
Potatoes.....	25
Turnips.....	20
Carrots.....	7
Onions.....	2
Other small garden seeds about.....	8

All Indians on this agency are kept busy during the winter months cutting and hauling dry wood to Wolseley Mill and chopping rails for fencing their farms, others attending to cattle, sheep and pigs.

They have purchased during the past winter two hundred bags of flour from sale of wood, hay, &c., also tea, fresh beef, tobacco and other comforts for their family such as cooking stoves, blankets, and lumber to floor their houses.

The individual earnings of these Indians for the past year was nine hundred and six dollars and seventy-five cents.

The health of these Indians has been generally good; they seem to suffer from consumption and scrofula more than from any other disease.

The cattle have been well wintered. The increase of both sheep and cattle is on the whole most satisfactory.

These Indians have built five new houses and four new stables during the past year, of a much better class than their old houses. With the assistance of my Indians I have built at this agency a new implement house one hundred feet long and eighteen feet wide.

The contract supplies for the current year were delivered in a satisfactory manner, being fully equal to the standard samples; and most suitable for Indian requirements.

These Indians keep their houses clean and tidy. All sanitary measures suggested by the department or myself are always acted upon cheerfully.

The Indian children from this reserve who are attending the Industrial Schools both at Regina and Qu'Appelle are making good progress.

The behaviour of these Indians during the past year has been very good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. GRANT,
Indian Agent.

FORT PELLY AGENCY,
COTÉ, ASSA., 22nd August, 1892.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report, tabular statement and inventory of Government property for the fiscal year 1891-92.

This agency, lying at the south-west base of Duck Mountain, has some advantages, viz., plenty of hay, good running water and splendid pasturage for stock; this we will have to depend upon for our advancement, but it takes time to raise cattle.

The stock on the three reserves is as follows:—Côté's Reserve, three hundred and six head of cattle; Key's Reserve, one hundred and forty-four head; Kesikouse Reserve, two hundred and four head,—this includes four thorough-bred bulls, viz., two Short-horns and two Polled Angus,—in all six hundred and fifty-four head. In the last three years ninety head have been disposed of for implements, beef, &c. The cattle in this agency numbered two hundred and forty-six in 1888. They also have one hundred and two ponies, private property. The hay necessary to feed this stock has to be closely watched to see that they do put it up and that it is fed properly afterwards.

The hunt has been poor; there is no small game, and most of the small streams and lakes have dried up; never within the memory of many of the old people here have they seen the country so dry as it is at present.

The health of the Indians is very good; mostly all of them have been vaccinated. Last spring we had a return of the epidemic of influenza, which in some cases was very severe, causing deaths. The number of deaths during the year was thirty, with only seventeen births.

Schools.

Côté's Reserve.—This boarding school, under the direction of the Presbyterian Church, consists of two buildings; one of stone thirty by forty, two and one-half stories high. The first floor has two large class-rooms and hall; the second floor teachers' sleeping quarters, sewing-rooms and store-rooms; the third floor is the boys' sleeping quarters. The other building, frame, two stories high, contains the principal's quarters, mess-room for the staff, girls' sleeping quarters, boys' and girls' dining-room, a large kitchen, store-room, pantry, also laundry and washing-room; these and other outside buildings make up the Crow Stand Boarding School.

The number of names on the school register on 30th September, 1891, was sixty, the average attendance thirty-eight. In November last we sent from the school fifteen children to the Industrial School at Regina. Then again on the 7th of April last twenty-one more were sent; in all, this school, since November last, has sent thirty-six children to the Industrial School at Regina. On the 30th June last the number on the school register was twenty-two, and the average attendance twenty.

At the Key's Day School the number on the register is twelve, and the average attendance nine.

Shoal River Day School. The number on the register of this school is twenty-two, and the average attendance is ten; this school is a branch from Key's school here. They are both under the direction of the Church of England, and are doing fairly well.

Kesikouse Day School. The number on the register is eleven, and the average attendance is six; this school is under the direction of the Roman Catholic Church.

The number of Indians in this agency is six hundred and fifty, and their supervision is attended to by myself and Mr. F. Fischer, who acts as clerk, interpreter, &c.

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, 30th July, 1892.

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, 1892.

I am glad to say the crops, taken as a whole, for the last year were very favourable, and for quantity were greatly in excess of all former years, but the

prices realized by the Indians for their wheat ruled rather lower, notwithstanding which the results of their labour were very satisfactory, as is shown by their individual earnings, which amounted to very nearly six thousand dollars, exceeding that of last year by thirteen hundred and twenty-one dollars and thirty-five cents, and was distributed amongst the four bands in this agency as follows:—

Band 71—Ochapowace.....	\$1,132 21
Band 72—Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw	1,121 59
Band 73—Cowesess	2,452 74
Band 74—Sakimay.....	1,239 25
Total.....	<u>\$5,945 79</u>

This was derived from the sale of eight thousand three hundred and forty-nine bushels of wheat, two hundred and seventy-four bushels of oats, one hundred bushels of potatoes, sixty-two bushels of chicory, seneca-root, cattle, lime, firewood, hay, freighting, wintering settlers' cattle, tanning hides, working for settlers, making baskets, &c. It is satisfactory to note, in this connection, that the amount realized in this way, over and above last year, is a distinct advance and gain, as there is a saving in the food, implements and clothing supplied to the Indians in this agency, for this year, of one thousand and seventy-seven dollars and sixty-one cents, compared with the previous year, thus showing most clearly that the Indians have reaped this advantage for themselves, and consequently have not drawn on the department by a corresponding amount, which affords me much encouragement to hope that their own earnings will increase at least one thousand dollars yearly, which, in three or four years, would mean that, with the exception of a few old and infirm Indians, these bands would, in reality, be self-supporting.

I am glad to be able to say most of the Indians are realizing that to succeed they must depend entirely on their own exertions, and a more pronounced ambition and emulation of one another is springing up and steadily increasing. It has been of slow growth, but is now an established fact.

I am fortunate in having some Indians who are a very praiseworthy example; and their example is bearing fruit.

The fact of four of these having, by their own exertions, secured for themselves a team each of very fine young Canadian mares, averaging in price about four hundred dollars a team, is a very direct and powerful incentive to others to do likewise.

I must also mention that an improvement is being made in basket-making; but an obstacle exists in there not being a ready local market. I do all I can to obviate this, and encourage the manufacture.

There is also an improvement in the burning of lime, which has been gained by experience in former attempts. One kiln has already been burnt, and disposed of at remunerative prices; and two more are now burning. This is becoming, I hope, a very important branch of industry for the Indians, and one in which I think they will excel.

The settlers for whom the Indians have wintered stock, express their admiration of the care evidently bestowed on them, no accidents having occurred, and the stock turning out very satisfactorily in the spring. The following is an extract from one of the letters received: "I think it only fair to write and thank you for the excellent care my oxen, &c., received at the hands of your Indians last winter. I visited them twice, and found the stables beautifully clean, and all the cattle thoroughly well cared for. I could not have wintered them as well myself for double the price. I shall always recommend the Indians most highly."

The seneca-root, this summer, does not appear to be quite so plentiful, nor is the market quite as good as formerly; but the crop is evidently remunerative, as one Indian and his family realized, within the space of about three weeks, forty-two dollars, in cash, from the sale of it.

The few bushels of chicory raised, fetched a fair price; but I do not consider it a good crop for Indians, as it requires more care to produce a good paying crop

than they have time for, taking into account the many other duties they have to perform; and I think, if they devoted the same time to the same acreage of potatoes, it would pay them better.

The Indians purchased wagons for hauling hay, lime, &c., and machinery, such as binders, mowers and rakes (which are an inevitable necessity now on account of the increase of the stock), Canadian mares, binding twine, and one cent per bushel on all grain threshed has been expended in keeping the engine and threshing machine in order. They also purchased sacks and machine oil, and defrayed other expenses connected with threshing.

The balance of the money earned was expended in clothing, provisions and some lumber, &c., for improving the dwelling-houses.

I keep an accurate account of all money earned by the sale of wheat and other grain, each Indian raising such grain having a pass-book of his own, and whenever permission to sell any is given this book is referred to; and by that means I am also able to check and keep a close account of what is done with the money received (although the Indian is a perfectly free agent and receives and expends all the money himself); and I am bound to say the discretion shown in the expenditure is, in nearly every case, very creditable and judicious, and great honesty (with very few exceptions) is shown, by a desire to liquidate any debt for advances that are sometimes made them.

One Indian, Nepahpeness, Cowesess' Band, No. 73, sold and filled one carload of wheat, six hundred and eighty-seven bushels.

I find the above system is very good indeed for the Indians, being quite an education in itself, making them think more carefully about laying out their money, and they now quite see the advantage of having an individual record to refer to, as to what has become of their earnings.

I have not encouraged a great outlay on their houses this year, as I want them to get into a good sound position with their machinery, wagons, &c., so as to be able to earn as much more as possible; and I am pleased to report that very little, if anything, in that way will be required this next year, and they will have paid all debts outstanding (which are now very small indeed), and although there has been steady improvement in their dwellings this year, if a fair harvest ensues, I anticipate a great stride in this direction next year.

The result of the threshing last fall was as follows: Eleven thousand nine hundred and eighty-one bushels of wheat, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen bushels of oats, seventy bushels of peas, thirty bushels of barley, and one hundred and thirty of rye.

We harvested nearly four thousand bushels of roots, in the following proportion: Potatoes, two thousand nine hundred and nine; turnips, seven hundred and sixty-five; and garden produce, two hundred and sixty bushels, which is in addition to the stuff consumed before harvest.

The farmers raised six hundred and fifty-five bushels of oats, for the consumption of their own farm teams; and I harvested over two hundred for the agency horses.

Of the wheat harvested, eight thousand three hundred and forty-nine bushels were sold, twelve hundred and thirty-seven were sown, three hundred and forty-four were gristed, and nine hundred were cleanings, a part of which was fed to stock and poultry; and there is yet eleven hundred and fifty-one on hand, some of which is reserved, to be gristed at our own mill.

Of the root crop, about one hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes were sold, and six hundred planted this spring. The balance was all consumed by the Indians, with the exception of some turnips which were fed to the stock.

The provision returns show a saving of nearly one thousand dollars over last year, which showed a very considerable decrease on former years.

The hay crop was a favourable one, the Indians stacking nine hundred and seventy tons, of which they sold ninety tons, the balance being used to feed their stock.

The large amount fed to the stock is accounted for by the fact that during the late fall a considerable quantity of rain fell, and the frost coming soon after, made

the feed less nutritious than usual, and it therefore took more hay to keep them in good condition. They came through the winter fairly well, and are now in splendid condition.

The number of stock in the hands of Indians are as follows :—

	Under Government control.	Private property.
Canadian horses.....	....	8
Native do .....	....	174
Oxen.....	106	3
Cows ..	124	53
Bulls.....	2	1
Young cattle.....	243	104
Sheep.....	22	....
Totals.....	<u>497</u>	<u>343</u>

The native horses belonging to the Indians continue to show a decided improvement by crossing with Canadian horses.

The catch of furs seems to steadily decrease, owing partly to fur-bearing animals being scarcer, and the fact of the best hunters being now the best farmers who have to stay at home on their farms.

The catch of fish has been normal during the year, not much having been sold, but the principal part being consumed by the Indians.

Seeding commenced on the 6th of April, about the same date as last year, but after a few days of fine weather, a cold spell came on with snow and stopped operations for a short time, but no serious check occurred and all the seeding was finished in good time and put in well, and the work was vigorously prosecuted throughout, the Indians showing that they are profiting by experience, and also that they are in good heart and hopeful of good results.

The area under crop on the different reserves is as follows :—

	Acres.
No. 71. Ochapowace.....	154
72. Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw.....	165½
73. Cowesess.....	297½
74. Sakimay.....	130½
	<u>747</u>

Distributed in the following manner :—

	Acres.
Wheat.....	646
Oats.....	52
Barley.....	2
Potatoes.....	25
Turnips.....	11
Carrots.....	4
Gardens.....	7
	<u>747</u>

Which exceeds the acreage of last year by one hundred and nine.

In addition to the above, twenty-five acres were put into oats by myself and the farmers for the use of Government teams. I have also put in four acres to a mixture of rye and oats as an experiment, to be cut as fodder, as recommended by the Experimental Farm.

The Indians are becoming every season more impressed with the fact that good farming must obtain to produce the desired results, and are, and have been, diligently summer-fallowing in the proper way.

The crops are looking well, but are short in the straw, owing to the long continued dry weather and lack of rain in June, but just at the last of the month a good supply came, and although I do not anticipate an extraordinary crop, I certainly expect an average one, as the good effect of the deferred rain, when it came, was apparent at once.

The Indians continue to keep up their reputation for good fences, which are much admired by visitors.

The number of children attending school on the 30th of June was as follows:— Regina Industrial School, seven; Fort Qu'Appelle Industrial School, thirty-six; and Mr. McKay's Boarding School, Round Lake, twenty-three.

The grist mill commenced running on the 6th of February, and ran at intervals until the 6th of April, when it was closed, as the farmers had to attend to spring work. It ground three hundred and forty-four bushels of wheat, producing ten thousand eight hundred and seventeen pounds of flour, with the concomitant amount of shorts and bran.

The mill was run by Farmer Sutherland acting as miller, and Farmer Pollock as engineer, and the quality of flour (especially where good wheat was delivered to the mill) was excellent, and was the source of much gratification to the Indians.

A much larger quantity would have been ground, but unfortunately Farmer Sutherland was laid up with bronchitis for some time, when the mill could not be run.

The mill is now in excellent running order, as I tried it for a couple of days in June, being fortunate enough to secure the services of a good millwright, who put the stones and several minor matters in order, which required skilled labour in mill machinery, and I feel confident a very gratifying result awaits our gristing operations this winter.

The cost to the department of running the mill is practically *nil*, as our own employees do the work, and Indians pay a small toll, which is sufficient to cover the cost of all ordinary repairs.

The fittings of the mill and engine are now, after a good deal of labour, in really fine order and very conveniently placed.

The threshing commenced rather later in the fall than usual owing to the late harvest and to a considerable amount of repairs being done to the separator, and as the weather became too severe at the end of December to thresh outside I ordered the work to stop until the spring broke, when it was soon finished in good time to prevent any delay in spring work. If the harvest is not too late the threshing will commence in good time this fall, so as to ensure completion before the severe weather sets in, and as a consequence gristing will commence earlier.

The payments of annuities commenced on the 6th of October, and ended on the 13th. Ochapowace and Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw's Bands, Nos. 71 and 72, were paid together, as usual, on the boundary of the two reserves, on the 6th and 7th. Cowesses' Band, No. 73, was paid at my office on the 8th, and Yellow Calf and She Sheep's parties were paid on their respective reserves on the 12th and 13th.

The number of Indians paid was six hundred and eleven, the annuities amounting to three thousand two hundred and thirty dollars, and arrears to two hundred and twenty-five dollars; total, three thousand four hundred and fifty-five dollars.

The general behaviour of the Indians under my charge has been even exceptionally good during the past year, and I have no cause to find fault with one of them.

The Indians were, as usual, very successful in exhibiting grain, roots, &c., at the local shows, and at Regina.

The health of the Indians has been very good. There has been no epidemic amongst them, and I have not had a single case for the doctor for over two months. Dr. Hutchison has only been called in when actually necessary. He has gained the

confidence of the Indians by his careful treatment, and a saving has been effected by his making up certain prescriptions for simple cases in considerable quantities, which I think often prevents serious cases from arising.

The Indians come to the office freely for castor oil, senna tea and salts, and they are recognizing more readily the importance of sanitary arrangements, and attend to such matters round their dwellings in the spring more willingly, and of their own accord, than formerly.

There were twenty births and thirty-one deaths, twelve of whom were adults, and nineteen children. Amongst the adults was Ochapowace, Chief of Band No. 71, who passed away after a lingering illness.

Mr. Wadsworth made a thorough inspection during the year, and appeared well satisfied.

The agency buildings and roofs were painted on the outside with two coats of paint this summer, and the effect, especially at a distance, is very good indeed, the buildings being well thrown out to the view from the surroundings. The Indians did the whole of it in a very creditable manner. The agent's house has been much improved, being papered and painted throughout inside.

A verandah has been put along the front of the house, with a good porch at the end, and the two windows at the north end of the house have been changed to dormer windows, placed on the east and west side, all of which is a great comfort, and adds very materially to the appearance of the house. A cellar has been excavated underneath the main part of the building, in which a furnace is being placed, which is a wise expenditure as the saving in fuel will be very considerable, and the house will now be properly heated, whereas formerly it was very cold at times. It has also received a coating of manilla paper outside, and another thickness of drop siding, which had become very necessary as the weather had shrunk the old siding, and the house was not weather proof.

The farm house at 3a has also had some repairs done to it. The old siding was carefully taken off and replaced, a few boards at a time, and concrete run between them and the inside sheeting, which makes a warm house and is very satisfactory.

The farmers have been very attentive to their duties: Sutherland, in addition to his duties as farmer on Reserve No. 73, Little Child's, has done most of the blacksmith work, in the way of repairs to implements and machinery for the Indians, farms and agency, assisted now and then by Farmer Pollock, both of whom, as already stated, during the winter act as miller and engineer respectively.

The farmer on Reserve No. 71 was detailed to attend to the Indians on Reserve No. 72, whilst Pollock was engaged at the grist mill.

The office work has been most zealously attended to by Mr. Duncan Pierce, agency clerk, the books, &c., being neatly kept and posted up every day, and letter-book indexed.

The number of books kept have been increasing year after year, the list being now as follows:—Agency ledger, cattle records, receipt book, scrap book, invoice book, pass book, cash book, permits to purchase ammunition, hay permits, beef contracts, letter register, voucher register, earnings individual Indians, return of employees, vaccination records; census book, census of religious denominations, report of Indian councils, account implements purchased by Indians, births and deaths, order book, copy letter, beef interim receipts, due bill orders, permits to sell grain, &c., individual issues, money funded for Indians, miller's grist book, mill debtor ledger, individual account books for Indians, showing grain, &c., harvested and disposed of, with expenditure, by which you will see nothing is left unrecorded.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. McDONALD,

Indian Agent.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN INDIAN AGENCY—TREATY No. 4,
30th July, 1892.

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, 1892, with accompanying tabular statement and inventory of Government property in my charge.

The health of the Indians has been upon the whole good, although the death rate was somewhat increased by an epidemic of whooping cough, and also of "la grippe" which visited the reserves last summer. The other deaths which occurred were from consumption and scrofula, the total number being fifteen as against eleven births.

The usual sanitary precautions have been carefully attended to, and when the Indians were receiving their annuities in October, 1891, they were examined, and all suitable subjects requiring it were vaccinated by Dr. Rutledge.

Last year the area under crop was as follows:—

	Acres.
Wheat.....	110
Oats.....	18
Potatoes.....	9½
Turnips.....	<u>12</u>

The yield was good, but there was a loss in quantity and quality of grain through the impossibility of getting it threshed in the fall.

Although the stacks were well built, driving storms of snow and rain affected them, and caused loss. A large number of settlers in this district suffered far more from the same cause, many having, out of large crops, no grain fit to market.

The supply of threshing machines in the settlement was quite inadequate, and the fact that the Indians' farms are from nine to twelve miles distant from the settlement made it more difficult to secure the use of a machine early in the season.

The total amount of grain actually threshed and roots harvested was as follows:—

	Bushels.
Wheat.....	1,388
Oats.....	150
Potatoes.....	776
Turnips.....	<u>1,675</u>

On account of the quantity of water in the hay sloughs, it was much later in the season than usual before it was possible to begin haying, but nevertheless, over five hundred tons of hay of first-rate quality were well stacked, fenced and fire-guarded, the whole work having been thoroughly well done and the improvement, especially in White Bear's Band's work, having been most marked. In addition to having an ample supply for their cattle, many of the Indians were able to sell a surplus.

The area under crop this year is one hundred and twenty-four acres of wheat, thirty-two acres of oats, four acres of peas, twelve acres of potatoes, eight acres of turnips, five acres of gardens, being an increase over last year, especially in potatoes and gardens, in the care of which I am able to report a decided improvement, especially on White Bear's Reserve, which have been well fenced, carefully planted and weeded, and are now looking better than almost any gardens I have seen in the settlement. The cattle are increasing and the quality of the stock improving, but I regret to say that those Indians, who now own all the cattle in their hands, seem to require more supervision to ensure proper care being taken of them in the winter than was the case when they were simply on loan to them, the fear that on the slightest neglect the cattle would be taken away from them having proved a greater incentive than the pride and profit of ownership.

During last summer White Bear's Indians earned a good deal of money by freighting, and during last winter there was a satisfactory improvement in their industry and its results, their earnings by cutting and hauling logs, rails and firewood from the timber on the reserve, which had been killed by fire in 1836 and which was going to waste, being much larger than at any time hitherto. The individual earnings of this band, of which I have a record, amounted during the year to one thousand five hundred and forty-nine dollars, and of the three bands to two thousand two hundred and forty-nine dollars.

Improvement is being made in the domestic arts, and at the Regina exhibition last fall in the Indian classes, the first and second prizes for bread, the first prize for butter, and prizes for knitting and sewing, were won by women of Pheasant Rump's and Striped Blanket's Bands who had been instructed by Mrs. Lawford.

I have also to report improvement in dress and cleanliness and greater willingness to abandon the use of paint, and general good behaviour on the part of the Indians.

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

J. J. CAMPBELL,
Indian Agent.

OONIKUP, THE PAS AGENCY,
CUMBERLAND, N. W. T., 25th June, 1892.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of the 11th of April last, with form of tabular statement, calling for statistics and annual report for the fiscal year ending 30th June instant.

Although the time for writing this report has not yet fully arrived, it is nevertheless respectfully attempted, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the present moment; as I am at Cumberland awaiting the arrival of the steamer, in order to receive and deliver the cattle to be brought for the Indians of this agency. The time is also fast approaching for my departure to make the annuity payments, hence the present opportunity is seized.

Spring, summer, autumn, and winter, have each a time of interest to the Indian and those in communication with him. In days gone by, so long as he had plenty to eat and drink to-day, the enjoyment of the present hour was, as a rule, sufficient for him, rarely making provision for cases of emergency. And there is a tendency to this to the present day. I have often wondered (and have frequently reminded the Indians of the fact) that they have not learned more from the very squirrels, whose habitual forethought strikes the traveller as he journeys through the woods. But while leading a life of purely nomadic character, so long as he possessed his gun, fishing tackle and traps; neither he nor his children were cultivated in habits of industry or educated for future usefulness. No doubt there were exceptions; but they prove the rule. It is well indeed for the Indians that the Government appeared upon the scene in time to show to them "a more excellent way" both by precept and example; for the unmistakable signs of decline in their former mode of subsistence but show too plainly, that had not their great "Mother" the Queen adopted them as subjects of her Dominion, they would in all probability by this time have greatly diminished in numbers from lack of sufficient food and clothing, and through the ravages of disease. The ancient manner of Indian life-hunting is failing, and he should be grateful (and some of them are alive to the fact, and appreciate it) that there are put into his hand, by all the various machinery now at work for his good, the means of supporting himself and those immediately dependent upon him, by the exertions of his own hands, while his children have a free education for future callings. He is beginning to learn how to eat bread by the sweat of his own brow.

Not that encouragement is given for the hunt entirely to cease; but instructions are given in a variety of ways to make an Indian see the advantage of using the golden days of summer, so as to be prepared for the long months of winter. But this is not an easy task. Long days of toil, and anxious nights of thought (yea, and at times anxious nights of toil) are not among the least efforts put forth to raise the tenacious descendants of the once savages of this country out of habits of improvidence, indolence and extravagance, to those of forethought, thrift and carefulness. Through nearly eighteen years' work among the Plain and Wood Indians I have found these among the hardest of temporal things to teach them. But I am persuaded the Indian, by being gently but firmly led, has begun to walk alone, though like the child beginning to walk, he is not left alone, but walked, guided and supported. Stumble he does and sometimes falls, and that at very little things; but these are only lessons taught by his own unwitting Primer, which when learned, teach him to take the advice of those who know better than himself. Thus he is gradually learning to live by his own exertions, though perhaps reluctantly parting with the "beggarly elements" of pauperism. He is no longer out of the way but on it, and I could point to instances where he knows it and is thankful for it.

In addition to the foregoing general remarks I can report with thankfulness that the schools in operation in this agency have, as a whole, made very fair progress during the year. I consider this one of the most important branches of the work. The Church Missionary Society has, I think, done its best in trying to send teachers who take an interest in the vast and tedious work of developing the intellects of these naturally crude and dull, but docile and fairly capable scholars. The visit of Mr. Inspector Macrea early last fall was quite an event, and has been very beneficial in its effects upon the teachers themselves, which again is reproduced in the pupils, as observed at my frequent examinations. There is now a very fair average attendance; and the parents and guardians evince a desire that their children should quickly learn the English language.

There has been an interesting and beneficial work carried on by Mrs. Hines at the Pas and by Mrs. Pritchard at the Eddy, the respective wives of the clergyman and school teacher at those places. These ladies have taught a number of the Indian women and girls to knit. The yarn supplied by the department for this purpose has been of immense service in thus placing in the hands of those who have learned to knit, a number of warm articles for winter use.

Next I should mention the amount of good that has been done by the dispensers of medicines. Humanely speaking, it may be fairly stated, that in some instances death would have taken place but for the labours bestowed on the sick, notably at the Pas. There has been a good deal of sickness during the year, as the medicine returns will show, while at Moose Lake and Grand Rapids mortality has been considerable.

I will now briefly touch upon each of the eight reserves under my charge, commencing with

Cumberland.

From this point to Grand Rapid Reserve is a distance of two hundred and twenty miles by rivers, rapids and lakes. But few of the Indians live on this reserve, the greater number being scattered on different hunting and fishing grounds both in winter and summer. Very little, therefore, has been done in agricultural operations during the past year. They had, however, fair success in hunting until spring, when the failure of the muskrat showed very plainly that timely work at home is not to be disregarded. I think there is less land cultivated on this than on any other occupied reserve in this agency. Exertions for self-support by the industries of a settled character are confined to a few who grow potatoes, raise stock, and obtain work at the Fort or elsewhere.

There is no school on this reserve.

Birch River.

This reserve is still unoccupied, but there live in the vicinity a number of Half-breeds who left Treaty and took "scrip" some years ago. There is, therefore, nothing done by Indians at this place.

The Pas Mountain.

The two fragments of the Pas Band living on the two reserves at this place are diverse from each other; for while those at Red Earth are thrifty and have good success in raising stock and largely cultivating potatoes, with but few fish to fall back upon, their neighbours at Shoal Lake are, as a rule, indolent, though they have a good supply of small fish at certain times in the year and sturgeon early in summer. Of all the bands in this agency, that at Red Earth has, generally speaking, the best crops of potatoes, upon which they principally live. A number of them are still heathen, but I have been struck with their progress in matters temporal, and much wish they enjoyed the benefits of things spiritual. They see but little of white people, living as they do about a hundred miles from the mouth of the Carrot River in all the enjoyment of quietness, and mainly supporting themselves in summer as above described. In winter they are engaged in the usual fur hunt, and generally have fair success. For raising stock, agricultural operations, and carrying out the department's instructions of sanitary measures, Red Earth Band is an example to the whole agency. At the Pas Mountain there is comparatively but little sickness, so that the Indians are increasing. There is as yet no school at this place.

The Pas.

It is somewhat satisfactory to be able to report that this band is feeling its way to helping itself. About two hundred bushels of seed potatoes were preserved by these Indians last winter in three different roothouses, although their crops last fall were not abundant. These, together with some barley, peas and small seeds supplied by the department this spring, will, it is hoped, be the means of providing food for use next winter.

At their various fishing grounds the Pas Indians were generally successful last fall, and thus saved themselves from serious difficulties during the cold season. Some also had the good sense to preserve a portion of the game they killed for winter use. There were also moose and deer killed at various times, and at the beginning of the cold season a goodly number of rats were obtained, while later on a fair show was made in other furs. This band did very well until spring. At this time the failure of the muskrat gave them but little opportunity of pursuing the usual spring occupation. But it would appear it must be so, and the more they adopt the habits and industrial customs of the gradually but evidently changing times, the better it will be for them when furs will be things of the past. While these last they are a great help to them for purchasing clothing and utensils, but the training to self-support, when these are gone, is an education for which the rising generation will have yet to be thankful.

The two schools on this reserve are doing well, the attendance being excellent. Already a few of the scholars have been sent to a higher school at Prince Albert. The special marks of success noticed by me are in English composition and arithmetic. A few cases of fair penmanship are also observable. During the year the former teacher at the Pas has left and another succeeded him. The Eddy teacher will probably be removed to Grand Rapids; but it is hoped the Church Missionary Society will furnish another immediately.

Moose Lake.

Since last payment this band has not made much progress, for they are very tardy in adopting better habits. A few of the old heathen remain, and probably hinder the others. I had intended visiting this reserve this summer, but shall not now be able until the coming annuity payment. I cannot, therefore, report so fully as desired. The chief occupations are hunting and fishing, the former of which is declining, while the latter affords ample food for most of the band. A few potatoes are raised, but to no great extent.

For a long time Moose Lake school was closed, being much out of the way, and teachers as a rule not caring to be located at so isolated a spot. I am thankful, however, to report that in February last a teacher arrived and reports good attendance.

Chemawawin.

It is by no means easy to persuade Indians living among rats to make provision for the time when these once marvellously numerous animals will probably be comparatively few. Yet, despite the natural taste for the rat trap and spear—very useful in their place—the grub hoe is making its way. Early last fall I was gratified to see a new garden promising an excellent crop of potatoes, and later on at my next visit to have some seed stowed in a common cellar, it was interesting to watch bushel after bushel being brought to spend the winter in safe custody.

But the chief mark of progress here is in the school under the tuition of an Indian. Young as he is, Mr. Bear has shown to all his visitors that it is possible not only for an Indian to be educated himself, but also to be able to teach the young with a quiet, indefatigable zeal which, to say the least, is remarkable. Should this school continue to make such fair progress, there will probably be produced out of the once raw material on the very borders of the rat swamps some interesting scholars whose intellects can be further developed in a higher institution.

Grand Rapids.

Situated at the mouth of the Saskatchewan, where the arrival of steamers in summer and the cutting of cordwood and ice in winter afford the Indians ample means of supporting themselves, this is perhaps one of the most important places in the district. Consequently daily labour is gradually superseding the hunting pursuits. It is, however, regretted the band as a whole does not exert itself in the cultivation of vegetables to any extent.

During my winter travels arrangements were made for the relief of the sick, aged and destitute throughout the agency, which assistance of food has been a great help in bringing (humanely speaking) such a number of needy people through the long winter months.

Prospects.

The extra supply of cattle for the Indians of this agency will, it is hoped, prove a stimulus in civilizing these sons of the forest and swamp. There is every reason to expect a luxuriant crop of hay from the timely rains which have already fallen, while those Indians who have gardens on fairly high ground will, I think, have excellent crops of potatoes.

In closing this brief report, it is only just to state that each and all who have been engaged through another year in civilizing nearly a thousand Indians have rendered much assistance to the agent, and therefore to the department. But outside all this important work there are many efforts put forth for the spiritual and eternal welfare of these people, though, perhaps, not in many cases highly appreciated by them. But where such work is valued there is cause for thankfulness, and a confident hope that many of those once in darkness and superstition but now in the light of the Gospel of Christ shall be a crown of rejoicing in the great day, that faithful labour in the Lord's vineyard has not been in vain; for His Word shall not return unto Him void.

The foregoing report is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH READER,

Indian Agent.

BEREN'S RIVER AGENCY,

TREATY No. 5, 5th July, 1892.

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 for the year ended 30th June, 1892.

There are twelve reserves within this agency which are much scattered along the Winnipeg Lake, Nelson and Beren's Rivers. Four of the nearest reserves are visited frequently, but those more distant only twice during the year. In winter it takes over forty days' hard travelling, with dog trains, to make the round trip to the different reserves under my supervision. Last winter was unusually severe, the cold set in early and lasted until late in April. There was considerable sickness throughout the agency, but more especially at Norway House and Cross Lake Reserves, where an epidemic disease carried off a number of the Indians.

In some parts of this district fur-bearing animals, deer and rabbits were very scarce, which caused some hardship to the Indians hunting in the interior; winter fishing in the neighbourhood and southward of the agency was very poor, but good northward.

Notwithstanding the drawback through sickness among the children and the severe weather during the winter, the average attendance at the day schools has been somewhat better.

With but few exceptions the sanitary regulations are fairly well observed by the Indians of the different reserves.

Wherever practicable good seed potatoes were supplied to those bands whose crops failed last year. They were very thankful for them and planted all they received without delay.

The cattle looked fairly well in the spring, although the winter was long and severe. The provisions supplied to the sick and destitute were a great help to them when laid up with "la grippe" and during the lingering spring when very few fish could be taken.

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

A. MACKAY,
Indian Agent.

DISTRICT OF SASKATCHEWAN, TREATY No. 6,

DUCK LAKE INDIAN AGENCY, 16th August, 1892.

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, 1892, with tabular statement and inventory of all Government property under my charge.

The harvest of last fall was one of the most bountiful ever reaped by the Indians of this agency, and it gives me great pleasure to report that the majority of the families on "One Arrow's," "Okemassis'" and "Beardy's" Reserves supported themselves on flour obtained from wheat of their own growing, during the winter and spring months. Several families had sufficient to supply their own wants until the end of June, and two families numbering six persons will have all they require until the crop of 1892 will have been harvested.

The services of the Duck Lake mill were engaged by the Indian Department to grind the wheat, which was a great benefit to the Indians, as otherwise they would have been obliged to trade or sell their wheat to little advantage.

The Indians of John Smith's Reserve were not less successful with their crop, but owing to the distance of the reserve from Duck Lake, and the severe weather and bad condition of the roads during the time the mill was engaged, they were unable to avail themselves of its service. However, by trading their wheat, and having some ground at Prince Albert, and later at Van Luven's mill, they supplied themselves with flour and other articles of food, as well as some clothing, reducing considerably the rations which otherwise would have been furnished by the department. One family of six persons has enough flour to serve until the result of the coming harvest is known, besides being able to sell to other members of the band who were less fortunate.

A quantity of seed grain was retained, by the bands already mentioned, to permit of their sowing a greater acreage than last year, and although the prospects of the coming harvest are not so favourable as last season, still it is hoped some material benefit will be derived therefrom.

The growing of wheat is not encouraged on the reserves occupied by Chief James Smith and the Cumberland Bands, in the Fort à la Corne District, on account of the wandering disposition prevailing amongst the members of these bands, and the consequent difficulty in getting them to harvest and thresh their grain, but a considerable benefit is obtained from the root crop, the cultivation of which has received still further attention this season.

On all the reserves the root crop yielded well, and in cases where proper care was taken the results were very good.

The quantity of hay received from the natural growth on the reserves was not only sufficient to serve the herds of each band, but also to admit of a few sales to settlers in the district, and, on the part of "One Arrow's," "Beardy's" and "John Smith's" Bands, to supply a portion of the North-west Mounted Police contract, which was quite an addition to their income.

The cattle on the different reserves have been well looked after, and great credit is due to all the Indians, more especially to the Cumberland Band at La Corne, for the successful manner in which they brought their stock through the very severe weather last winter. At "One Arrow's" and the surrounding neighbourhood a disease attacked the cattle in November last, which in the case of settlers' cattle, in nearly every instance, proved fatal, but with the Indian cattle, in a few cases only.

On "Okemassis'" and "Beardy's" Reserves several losses were sustained from the effects of spear grass lodging in the tongue and eventually causing death from inflammation and inability to eat; still, notwithstanding these drawbacks, the herds steadily increased since the round-up of 1891. A number of cattle were also slaughtered for beef and replaced by younger stock, and the balance of the proceeds, with money received from sales of hay and for freighting, has been judiciously expended in the purchase of wagons and other farming implements.

The general health of the bands, I cannot say has been quite so good as in past years. "La grippe," which was very prevalent throughout the whole district, seems to have left many of the Indians, who were already weakened by consumption and other diseases, in a still further reduced state of health. I am pleased to say, however, not many deaths occurred, the death rate only exceeding the birth by one. Everything conducive to health in the way of sanitary precautions has been done, and more importance seems to be attached by the Indians to such measures at present than heretofore.

The schools under my supervision are making fair progress, and I desire to make special mention of the success attached to the school on John Smith's Reserve, where Miss Willson, the teacher, exercises all her powers to instruct and civilize her pupils.

Our treaty payments commenced on the 6th and ended on the 13th of October last, and I am pleased to say that the Indians conducted themselves in a quiet and peaceable manner.

The behaviour of the several bands during the year has been good, and the progress made in agricultural and other pursuits is fair.

The farm instructors have given satisfaction, and I would specially mention Mr. Farmer Lovell, who is painstaking in doing all he can to advance the Indians and the interests of the department.

My clerk, Mr. Sibbald, is most attentive in the discharge of his several duties and gives entire satisfaction.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. S. MCKENZIE,
Indian Agent.

BATTLEFORD, 5th August, 1892.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report, tabular statement and inventory of all Government property under my charge for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1892.

Although the prospects of an abundant harvest, anticipated in the early part of the season, were not realized, yet, I am happy to say that we harvested, in good order and condition, nine thousand one hundred and forty-three bushels of grain, of which seven thousand one hundred and sixteen bushels were wheat, the remainder oats and barley; also three thousand five hundred and two bushels of potatoes, besides large quantities of turnips and garden produce. This quantity of wheat should give sufficient flour for all the bands of Indians in this agency.

The individual earnings of the Indians were four thousand four hundred and sixty dollars and ninety-nine cents, and I think it may be said, on the whole, the year was a prosperous one and with the steady increase of cattle, now numbering over one thousand, I think the time is drawing near when these Indians will be self-supporting.

The sanitary condition of the Indians in this agency was never better, the deaths which occurred last year were caused by old standing and scrofulous diseases, and during several months of the year the medical attendant was not called upon to visit any of the reserves. In this connection I may say that the old, and in many cases barbarous, treatment of Indian doctors has given way to the skilled treatment of professional men. Our resident physician, Dr. MacAdam, who is ever ready to alleviate the sufferings of the Indians, has so endeared himself to them that his name has become a household word and his prescriptions are eagerly taken.

The difficulty, experienced in previous years, in securing hay for so large a herd of cattle still exists and this year, as well as last, about five hundred head will have to be wintered off the reserves. This causes extra labour and great dissatisfaction to the Indians as the individual ownership ceases, at least during the winter, and with so many cattle in one camp. Water can only be had at one camping place and the weaker of the stock suffer; this accounts in a great measure for the small increase in the drop of calves from cows wintered thus.

A new industry has sprung up among the Indians, viz., making straw hats and baskets, but as the sale of these articles is limited here, little over what is required for their own individual use is made. Ox collars, yokes, fork and axe handles, and indeed nearly everything formerly supplied by the department, is now furnished by the Indians.

The schools, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, on the different reserves are, I think, steadily improving. Some very important improvements have been effected, each school has been furnished with a brick fireplace which is said to be one of the best ventilators they can have. The staff of employees has been subjected to grave and important changes; the sudden death of Mr. John Fitzpatrick on the 8th September last deprived Farm 12 B. & C. of one who took the greatest interest in its welfare as well as a loss to the department of one of its most faithful servants. His place is now filled by the promotion of Mr. P. Tomkins, whose place was in turn

filled by Mr. R. Finlayson. The position of instructor was made vacant on Sweet Grass Reserve by the resignation of Mr. Farmer Gopsill, whose place was temporarily taken by Mr. Finlayson, who is still in charge.

Mr. J. J. McNeill is still the agency clerk and performs his duties satisfactorily.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. J. WILLIAMS,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE, TREATY No. 6,
ONION LAKE, ALBERTA, 1st July, 1892.

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 for the year ended 30th June, 1892.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

Composed of the following bands:—

Seekaskootch.....	No. 119
Wee-mis-ti-coo-sue-a-wasis.....	" 120
Oo-kee-pow-hayo.....	" 121
Pus-kee-al-kee-win.....	" 122
Kee-hee-wins.....	" 123
Kinoosayo (Chippewayan).....	" 124

Since my report of 30th June, 1891, the several bands of Indians under my charge have been steadily progressing towards civilization, they have no more sympathy for their old traditions and superstitions regarding the Pagan ceremonies which were so much trouble to the department in years gone by. Although the hunting Indians in the district held a sun dance a few miles from here this year, it is gratifying to learn that not a single one of the reserve Indians attended it.

They are anxious to better themselves and are constantly improving their homes. Every house is now furnished with beds, tables and seats made by themselves. They have also discarded their old form of dress, and every one of the Indians endeavour to dress as respectably as their limited means allow.

Vital Statistics.

I am glad to be able to state that although the district was visited with "la grippe" last winter, not a single one of my Indians died from its effects; some were pretty badly shaken up with the sickness, and it was difficult to make them take the medicine necessary. I found that a liberal supply of good beef tea quickly strengthened the invalids, and with a few of the simple remedies in my hands, I brought every one who was afflicted through safely, without the expense of calling in medical aid.

I have on record for the year twenty-nine births and eighteen deaths; of the persons who died, eleven were children under five years, three old women who died from natural causes, two cases of heart disease and two cases of consumption of long standing.

Live Stock.

I had all the cattle rounded up a short time before the 30th June, and the total number of animals in the hands of the Onion Lake Indians are as follows:—

Cattle.....	324
Natural increase from last year.....	76
Sheep.....	29
Pigs.....	41
Horses.....	49

Several of the families have now got eight, ten or twelve head of cattle, offspring of the Treaty animals loaned some years ago. The above figures do not include the cattle belonging to the Kinoosayo (Chippewayan) Band 124, which I shall show under the heading of "Band 124."

The Indians always procure a good supply of hay during the summer months, which goes to show that they take an interest in their stock, by seeing that they are properly fed and cared for during the winter months, which accounts for the steady increase that has been brought under your notice from year to year.

Work and Crops.

During the 1891 haying season, the Onion Lake Band of Indians put up six hundred tons of hay for their own stock, in addition to nine hundred tons for the department herd. New stables were erected at Long Lake, where the herd was wintered (during the month of July, 1891), and in the month of September, in addition to getting on with the fall-ploughing, a new Roman Catholic school was erected, dimensions thirty by eighteen feet. This is an excellent building in every respect.

A new office was also erected adjoining the new agency house, dimensions twenty by sixteen.

The engine-room was clapboarded and ceiled, and the grist mill was also clapboarded.

The Onion Lake Indians have seeded during the spring of 1892, five hundred and sixty-five acres.

I am sorry that I have to report the grain yield of 1891 as being very poor in many instances. The grain, just as soon as it came above the ground, was scorched up and never grew afterwards, and the average shows about five bushels to the acre, saved.

The root crop, however, was fairly good.

From the quantity of grain saved three hundred and eighty-five bags flour were ground at the mill from it.

The flour is a little darker than wheat flour, but it is a good wholesome article, and the Indians like it.

Industry.

Owing to the isolated position of the reserve, and that no white settlers are in the vicinity, there is no labour for the Indians, consequently they find it very hard when they are not able to earn a little money sometimes to meet the expense of a few luxuries dear to an Indian, such as tea and tobacco.

The Indians do, however, make very good butter, they also manufacture straw hats and willow baskets for their own use. They make good serviceable articles.

Schools.

Both the Protestant and Roman Catholic schools have been well attended during the year; although assiduity has been good the progress in English speaking has been slow.

Churches.

I am glad to say that the Indians attend their different places of worship regularly.

Kinoosayo (Chippewayan) Band 124, Beaver River.

As in former years this band of Indians have made their living almost wholly by the chase, and a fairly good living too. They are always well dressed, and are a respectable-looking lot of Indians.

In a few cases where I found the families poor, I assisted them, and they gave labour in return for what they received. One of the Indians of this band is a trader and has personal property valued at about eight thousand dollars.

Live Stock.—This band have also a fine herd of stock, numbering as follows:—

Cattle.....	210
Horses, private property	50
Wagons do	7
Carts do	9
Mowers do	1
Rake horse do	1
Buckboards do	4

School.—The school has been well attended during the year and the children have been making fairly good progress in English speaking.

Vital Statistics.—The vital statistics show an increase in births over deaths of one. The health of band during past year has been exceptionally good.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

Live Stock.

The department cattle now number four hundred and five head; horses, thirty-five; sheep, sixty; pigs, four.

The animals wintered well and there has been no sickness of any kind amongst them. Additional stables will be erected at Long Lake during the summer for the natural increase of herd.

Buildings.

During year a new Roman Catholic school was erected, dimensions thirty by eighteen, a frame building, also an office twenty by sixteen, which is very commodious. There were various other improvements accomplished during the year, all done by the Indians without expense to department.

Respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MANN,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE, TREATY No. 6,

SADDLE LAKE, ALTA., 23rd July, 1892.

The Honourable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, together with tabular statement and inventory of all Government property under my charge.

Thomas Hunter's Reserve, Band No. 125.

This band numbers ninety-seven persons, fifty-two males and forty-five females, of whom forty-three are adults and fifty-four children. With but a few exceptions, the heads of families are comfortably housed, have good sheds and stables for their stock and possess private property in horses, cattle, wagons and agricultural implements. During the past year they have not only refenced their fields but have also inclosed a much greater acreage. These fences are better and more strongly built than heretofore and are sufficient to protect the growing grain from the inroads of the cattle. The results derived from their agricultural operations last year have greatly encouraged these Indians in their efforts to raise grain. The crop harvested,

though not a large one, was of good, sound, well-ripened grain, the wheat being equal to the best hard grade. A larger acreage has been put in this year, and present indications warrant the prospect of an abundant harvest. Several of the members of this and of the other bands, whose cattle are increasing in numbers, have purchased mowers and horse-rakes, as they found it beyond their power to put up sufficient hay with scythes alone.

Wahsatanow Reserve, Band No. 126.

The members of this band, who number twenty-seven, wintered at Wahsatanow and were rationed weekly at Victoria by C. N. Garson, Esq., J.P., who kindly volunteered to gratuitously perform this service. When I visited this reserve in March last, I discovered that the hay put up by the band was entirely consumed and I had their cattle at once driven to Saddle Lake, where I had abundance of hay stacked, as I foresaw that the poor people of this band, of whom the majority are cripples, would be unable to cut sufficient to carry them through the entire winter. I am pleased to report that I have been successful in effecting the removal of the band from Wahsatanow to Saddle Lake, where I shall personally be able to look after its welfare.

Blue Quill's Reserve, Band No. 127.

This reserve adjoins that of Thomas Hunter and extends westerly to what are named the Rolling Hills. The band numbers sixty-three souls, the adults being to the children in the proportion of four to three. These Indians have displayed great industry during the past year, as their neatly-built new houses and the large and well-fenced fields testify. Unlike Thomas Hunter's Indians, they possess but little property of their own and about all the cattle in their possession are under the control of the department. A fair crop has been put in this year and great attention is paid to the cultivation of a comparatively large root crop. Several new houses and stables are in the course of erection, and new fields are being fenced in and ploughed by young men beginning to work for themselves. During the winter about fifty thousand rails were cut and hauled and also a number of saw-logs, which were carted to the saw-mill on the Whitefish Lake Reserve.

James Seenum's Reserve, Band No. 128.

The Indians on this reserve, who number three hundred and seventeen souls, of whom one hundred and sixty-nine are adults, have under crop this year about two hundred acres. The success they met with last year in raising wheat has greatly encouraged them, and they express a determination to give greater attention to the cultivation of this and other cereals. During the winter they cut and hauled one thousand saw-logs, got out and drew the timber for a new building for the grist-mill, and cut about thirty thousand rails, with which they have refenced portions of their fields. The workshops on this reserve are good industrial schools, and Mr. Ingram, the instructor, is turning out among his Indians a number of fair mechanics.

The new saw-mill, towards the purchase of which these Indians and those of the Saddle Lake Reserves subscribed the sum of three hundred dollars at the last annuity payments, will prove of immense benefit to all. And so soon as the saw-logs are turned into lumber, from which I expect one hundred thousand feet, considerable and needful improvements will be begun in the dwellings occupied by the Indians.

OUTLYING BANDS.

Chippewayan Band, No. 131, Heart Lake.

These Indians, who number seventy-two persons, received but little assistance during the past year. They appear to have had excellent catches of fur and they stored sufficient to carry them well through the winter. At the last annuity payments I pointed out to them the benefits they would derive by removing to the

Chippewayan Reserve at Cold Lake, and I informed them that, so long as they remained where they were, the department would consider them a self-supporting band and no further assistance would be given to them. They replied that they would remain at Heart Lake, but I feel certain that they will eventually be settled at Cold Lake by the continued diminution of their numbers caused by desertions of individual members and families moving thither from time to time.

Beaver Lake Band, No. 131.

These Indians appealed to me for assistance during the past winter. I forwarded supplies to P. Pruden, who is employed by the department to issue rations to the really destitute of the band during the winter months, and instructed him to employ the able-bodied men receiving assistance, at cutting shingles, and I sent him the necessary tools. The men flatly refused to work and all assistance was withheld, excepting to the sick and the infirm. I have again informed this band that they will receive no further help, beyond ammunition and twine, unless they remove to Saddle Lake, where they can be well looked after and instructed in farming and other useful operations.

Health of the Bands.

The health of the Indians generally all through the winter and spring months was far from good. An epidemic of influenza spread over the agency during April and May last and nearly every Indian on the Saddle Lake and Whitefish Lake Reserves was laid up and unable to work. In June the health of the different bands was excellent and at present there is no sickness of any moment. Since my last report there have been twenty-two deaths against twenty-three births, as follows:—

	Births.	Deaths.
Thomas Hunter's Band.....	3	6
Wahsatanow.....	1	1
Blue Quill's.....	5	0
James Seenum's.....	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>

Cattle.

The live stock, both private and under control of department, are in excellent condition. They wintered well and disease among them is unknown. The yield of calves, so far, is very satisfactory and they are of a superior class, owing to the care with which the bulls have been selected and the conversion to steers of a number of young animals that had been allowed to run with the herds. No difficulty is experienced in getting the Indians to put up ample hay for the large number of cattle now on the reserves, as they are fully alive to the fact that their cattle must be well fed during the winter months and they display commendable zeal at their labour during the haying season.

Schools.

The schools in this agency now number five: two on James Seenum's Reserve and one on Thomas Hunter's Reserve, under the control of the Methodist Church; one at Blue Quill's Reserve and one at Lac la Biche, under the direction of the Roman Catholic Church.

The two schools on James Seenum's Reserve have had excellent teachers. The average attendance has been very good and the progress made by the pupils in English and its branches most gratifying.

The school on Blue Quill's Reserve, which was opened last autumn, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, has a really good teacher and the progress which the children have since made is satisfactory.

The school at Lac la Biche is under the control of the Roman Catholic Mission established at that point and the children are taught many useful industries.

Buildings and Improvements.

In addition to the work done by the Indians on their reserves, I have had several new buildings put by up them, viz., one large ration house, an implement shed and a cattle shed; also two fields, containing about six acres each, fenced in. In these fields I am raising oats and barley for the agency horses, and cattle and roots for distribution among the old and feeble members of the Saddle Lake Bands.

The Indians are now evincing a decided disposition to work and to improve their condition. The difficulties I at first encountered are now almost overcome and they have become obedient and teachable; are acquiring industrious habits and are fully aware that they must, like their white neighbours, struggle for a livelihood, as the easy methods of living by means of hunting and trapping no longer exist, as fur-bearing animals of all descriptions and game and even fish are decreasing so rapidly that few but the most experienced hunters have any success, and to gain this they must go far afield.

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

JOHN ROSS,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE, PEACE HILLS,
HOLLBROKE P.O., 12th August, 1892.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your consideration my 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, 1892.

I am pleased not only to be able to report the Indians under my charge progressing towards independence, but also marked changes in the observance of the Sabbath, and of morality.

The women are improving in house work, butter-making and cleanliness.

These Indians have cost the Government in flour, beef and bacon, less during the present fiscal year than they did during the preceding one, by twenty-two hundred and eighteen dollars and seventy-four cents, and this reduction has not been caused by them consuming a less quantity of provisions than they did during the previous year, for they have actually consumed more; but by their efforts in trying to support themselves.

During last winter they purchased a good deal of flour and bacon out of their own earnings, and in March last they took their first grist to mill, and returned home with two hundred and forty-nine bags of flour; they were very pleased and said that they now saw, for the first time, that they could make their living out of the ground, and they have certainly worked better since than ever they did before.

During the last fiscal year (1890-91) they seeded one hundred and twenty-six acres of wheat, one hundred and fifty-two acres of barley, forty-four acres of oats, and twenty-five acres of garden; and during the present fiscal year (1891-92) they have seeded as follows: Three hundred and seventy-six acres of wheat, one hundred and twenty-nine acres of barley, seventy-three acres of oats, and thirty-one acres of garden; and although they have seeded two hundred and sixty-two acres more this spring than they did last, they did the work in less time, and in a much better manner, and at the present time the crops promise to be much better than they were last year, but if the yield per acre is equal to last year, nearly all these Indians should have after threshing, an abundance of flour for the next twelve months.

At the date of writing my last annual report we had three hundred and twenty-eight cattle, we now have four hundred and twenty-seven, an increase of ninety-nine.

Next year the Indians will furnish all the beef for the entire agency, no contract being called for beef.

Last spring special services were held in the Catholic church here for about two weeks, resulting in many who had heretofore made no profession of christianity uniting with that church, and several were married who had been living together for years; also quite a number have been added to the Methodist church, and several who are the heads of families have been married.

I am satisfied that to some extent our success in managing these Indians and their progress is due to the advancement they are making in christianity, and the influence the missionaries have over them.

Sunday horse-racing, gambling, and the "tom-tom" may be considered things of the past.

This year the Indians all gathered on "Erminskin's" Reserve, and celebrated the Queen's birthday; they were joined by many of the surrounding settlers, and enjoyed the usual sports which white people engage in on such occasions.

All the schools are progressing favourably.

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

I cannot better show you the progress these Indians are making than by drawing your attention to the large reduction in the expenses of this agency, during the last two years, and the increase of work, especially the enlarging of their farms; also to the increase in cattle, from which you will see that another year or two, at the same rate of progress, should make this agency independent.

No change has been made in employees during the year, all of whom have given good satisfaction.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. L. CLINK,

Acting Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENCY, TREATY No. 6,

EDMONTON, N.W.T., 30th June, 1892.

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, 1892, together with tabular statement and inventory of Government property.

Enoch's Band.

This band during the past year has made fair progress in agriculture, and the crop threshed last fall gave a fair yield and was of good quality, the roots also were a success, more especially the potatoes. This spring the Indians have seeded eighty acres of wheat, seventy-five of oats, forty-five of barley, three of peas, four of turnips, five of buckwheat and four acres of gardens, all of which look very promising. There being a number of old and infirm people in this band, there was a good deal of sickness in the winter, as the weather at times was very severe and stormy; since spring, however, there has been little or no sickness. The stock were well attended to during the cold months, and are in very good order.

I am glad to be able to report that both the schools on this reserve are making better progress than formerly under the management of the new teachers recently appointed, Mr. Welbourn being now in charge of the Presbyterian school, and Miss Latulippe, of the Roman Catholic school.

Michel's Band.

These Indians had a successful crop, and have seeded this spring sixty acres of wheat, twenty-five of oats, thirty of barley, two of peas, three of potatoes, two of turnips, two of buckwheat and three acres of garden. They have a large herd of

cattle which is well looked after. The health of this band has been very good, no deaths having occurred during the year. One of the daughters of the chief, who was educated at the Industrial School, High River, has been appointed teacher of the Roman Catholic school at Bear's Hills.

Alexander's Band.

This band under the care and management of Mr. O'Donnell, continues to make satisfactory progress in farming. As will be seen from the tabular statement, their crops gave a fair yield. This spring the Indians have seeded one hundred and eighty-nine acres of grain, and twelve of roots and gardens. Their cattle are well looked after and the increase is satisfactory. The school on this reserve continues to do good work.

Joseph's Reserve.

The Indians on this reserve continue to do a great deal of hunting, in which pursuit they were fairly successful, but they are gradually taking to farming, and were much pleased with the yoke of oxen lately given to them by the department, and although the acreage put under crop this year is small, I think that in another year we may look for better results. These Indians are healthy, and their cattle are all in good order.

There is a large attendance at the school, and the children are getting on very nicely in their different studies.

Paul's Reserve.

A reserve for this band was surveyed by Mr. J. C. Nelson, D.L.S., in November last at White Whale Lake which pleased the Indians very much, and they are very proud of their reserve. This band is willing to work, and their desire to do so has received an impetus by the yoke of oxen given to them last spring by the department. This spring these Indians seeded thirty-two acres of grain and six of roots and gardens, besides breaking some new land. There has been but little sickness on this reserve during the past year.

A school under the auspices of the Methodist Church is to be started this summer on this reserve, being authorized some time ago by the department.

St. Albert Industrial School.

This school continues to be most successful, having a large attendance, and all the pupils are well advanced in their studies, some of them speaking both English and French quite fluently. The sisters of this institution are also to be commended for the manner in which the premises generally are kept, cleanliness and order always pervading throughout.

At the agency several additions have been made to the buildings, the following having been erected this spring: an implement shed, ration house, and a summer kitchen for the agent's house. The buildings have also been repainted, which adds greatly to their appearance. With the exception of such special work as this, all the work at the agency is done by the employment of Indian labour.

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

CHAS. DE CAZES,
Indian Agent.

CARLTON AGENCY, 30th June, 1392.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report with tabular statement and inventory of Government property for the year ended 30th June, 1892.

The treaty payments commenced at Green Lake on the 2nd September, and on my return from that point, the Pelican Lake and Stony Lake Bands were paid at the Devil's Lake, where they were collected to meet me and receive their annuities. The bands of Mistawasis, Atakakoop, Petequakey and William Twatt, were paid on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 10th October.

The bands paid in September were nearly all vaccinated except some who were absent and could not attend the payments.

The payments were conducted and concluded in a quiet and satisfactory manner.

The following crops were raised on the reserves of Mistawasis, Atakakoop and Petequakey's: Four thousand five hundred and fifty-one bushels wheat, six hundred and fifty bushels oats, one thousand eight hundred and fifty bushels of barley and one thousand eight hundred bushels of potatoes, and with the exception of the widows and orphans and those disabled by age and sickness, the Indians of these bands have provided themselves with flour for the winter, and many have still had a little left at the end of the fiscal year.

The grist-mill has been in operation from the beginning of January to the 4th of June, gristing for the Indians and a few outsiders. From the tolls of the latter we realized eight thousand pounds flour which was distributed to the destitute in the course of the summer.

The Indians of Mistawasis, Atakakoop and Petequakey were employed during the winter in attending to their stock, hauling firewood for the grist-mill, besides taking from the bush two thousand five hundred saw-logs, of the latter eight hundred were sawn on Mistawasis's Reserve, making a total of forty-four thousand feet one-inch and some dimension lumber. Out of this amount of lumber the toll taken was ten thousand feet which will be used as required for the purposes of the department.

The Indians have sown much the same acreage as last year. At the present date the crops here appear to be much heavier than the average in the Prince Albert District. The chances of frost have, of course, to be taken into account.

The schools of the agency have done good work, especially those of Sandy Lake and Mistawasis; in the latter, under the able supervision of the Rev. F. O. Nichol, a remarkable improvement has been made, not only in the advancement of the pupils and their regularity of attendance, but also in cleanliness and discipline.

The health of the Indians has been good, except that a number are suffering from scrofula which is the prevailing disease in some bands.

The live stock of the agency are increasing and at this date are in good condition. Some of the bands have as many as they can well attend to.

In conclusion I have to state that the Indians are progressing towards supporting themselves, and since the saw-mill has been in operation some of them have built good houses, with shingle roofs, which add much to the comfort of the owners and to the appearance of the reserves.

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

J. FINLAYSON,
Indian Agent.

TREATY No. 7,
SARCEE INDIAN AGENCY, 22nd August, 1892.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the year ended 30th June, 1892.

The crops on the Sarcee Reserve in 1891 were a total failure owing to drought; the hay crop was also badly affected, barely sufficient to winter the stock was secured. A few Indians went out hunting but did not remain away long. I have not yet succeeded in getting the Sarcees to take any interest in cattle but hope to do so eventually.

The Stonys had a fair crop of potatoes; herders were placed with their cattle and all strange cattle were driven off the reserve. During the summer the fence along the north boundary of the reserve was completed, this will materially assist the herders in keeping away strange cattle.

The Stonys have put in a fair crop this year; they supplied their own seed, excepting turnip and onion seed. They are taking a keen interest in their stock and look after them well and willingly.

The payments on both reserves were made without trouble and the money was wisely spent, chiefly in warm clothing. Immediately after the payments the Stonys departed for their hunting grounds, remaining away until Christmas, when they returned for supplies, the majority again left for the winter. The stock came through the winter well and without loss.

Both tribes are working well and evince a desire to assist themselves when they can. A great improvement is noticed in their clothing and there is every prospect of the blanket being discontinued as an article of dress; they are also becoming more cleanly in their habits.

I regret to say "la grippe" visited both reserves twice during the winter: a few deaths occurred among the aged and infirm, otherwise the health of the Indians has been very good.

The schools have been better attended than formerly, although it is difficult to compel the children to attend as the parents take very little interest in school matters.

A boarding school has been in successful operation since May on the Sarcee Reserve and pupils were obtained without difficulty.

I have no reason to be dissatisfied with the progress made on these reserves last year.

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

SAMUEL B. LUCAS,
Indian Agent.

BLOOD INDIAN AGENCY, TREATY No. 7,
DISTRICT OF ALBERTA, 29th July, 1892.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In obedience to instructions I have the honour to report on matters in general connected with the Indians under my supervision.

I took charge of this reserve on the 4th of February last from Mr. Pocklington, who was transferred to the Piegan Agency, my report will therefore only cover the last five months of the fiscal year.

The Blood Reserve is comprised of a tract of land lying between the Belly and St. Mary's Rivers, and extending south-westerly from the junction of these streams a distance of forty-five miles, and containing an area of five hundred and forty-seven square miles.

The bottoms, or low alluvial flats bordering St. Mary's River, are, for the most part, of limited extent and only a few of these exceed three or four hundred acres in area. The larger bottoms are found at Whoop-up and below Lee's Creek. The country is quite destitute of wood with the exception of clumps of berry-bearing shrubs on the northerly exposures of the hills, and a few straggling cottonwood trees in the valley. Seams of coal varying in depth from two to four feet occur in some lofty banks of clay and sandstone about five miles to the south of Whoop-up. The quality of this coal is similar to that at Lethbridge.

Along the Belly River the bottoms are generally good sized and fit for settlement. Small clumps of balm of Gilead and grey willow are met with, and on the northerly escarpments of the hills thorn and berry-bearing bushes are seen here and there.

The interior of the reserve is an open, undulating, dry plain. The soil is a clay loam, affording superior grazing.

In the northerly part no lakes or ponds are found, and the coulées are this summer almost all dry. In the southerly portion there are ponds and small creeks containing good water, the soil is rich in herbage, and as a grazing area the country could hardly be surpassed in excellence.

The Indian settlements extend along Belly River from Fort Kipp to the Cochrane Ranch, a distance of forty miles south-westerly.

The bottom lands already spoken of, in this part of the reserve, are suitable for cultivation, and a tract bordering the river is now being surveyed by Mr. John C. Nelson, an officer of the department, into eighty-acre subdivisions for allotment in severalty to Indians desirous of acquiring separate holdings.

The population of the reserve on the 30th June last was one thousand six hundred and eighty-seven.

There are four day schools on the reserve—three Episcopal and one Roman Catholic—and a girl's boarding school, or home, close to the reserve, conducted by the Church of England Missionary Society.

One of the Episcopal schools—at Bull Horn's—has been vacant since the 31st March this year, when Mr. Hinchliff, the teacher, left to take charge of the Piegan Mission. Up to that time the progress of this school was most marked.

Mr. Hillier, teacher of the Episcopal School at Red Crow's village, was moved at the beginning of this year to a new school in Bull Shield's village, at first teaching in a small Indian log house, but a new school-house is now being completed.

A Mr. Robertson took the place of Mr. Hillier for three months from January to March, but at the end of March he was dismissed, the school remaining empty for the following quarter.

The Church Missionary Society have secured the services of Mr. A. D. F. Mills, a University man, as school teacher at Bull Horn's village, and a Mr. Herbert, a certificated teacher, for Red Crow's village.

The Roman Catholic school is well conducted under the able management of the Rev. Father Legal. The school-house is a good frame building.

The average attendance at the day schools is forty-four.

The girl's boarding school, or home, had eleven pupils in it up to the 10th of May, when they left for three weeks holidays, only seven of them returning at the end of that time, the remainder being away with their friends at the sun dance.

Mr. Swainson, who is in charge of the Church of England Missionary Society's Mission here, tells me that they are about to enlarge the home and increase the staff sufficiently to allow them to take in twenty-five girls.

The Indians worked well in their fields this spring until they got their crops in, which they succeeded in doing before the 25th of April, when we were visited by one of the worst snow storms I have ever seen in this part of the North-west.

We have since had, however, such dry weather, with warm winds, that I fear their crops will be a partial, if not a total, failure. The Bloods during this storm lost about two hundred and fifty horses.

The Blood Indians have been assembled for the last six weeks in one large camp preparatory to having their annual sun dance.

I believe, and hope that this is the last sun dance these Indians intend to have.

The health of the Indians has been fairly good.

During the five months from 1st of February to the end of June, there have been twenty-four births and thirty deaths.

On the evening of the 25th June I received a letter from Superintendent Steele, commanding the North-west Mounted Police at Fort Macleod, informing me that there was a case of small-pox in Macleod. I immediately took every precaution to prevent the disease getting among the Indians on the reserve, and I received every assistance and co-operation from the North-west Mounted Police, and, I may say, from the Indians themselves. No white people are allowed on the reserve without permission, and the Indians have been warned not to leave it.

Dr. Girard, the Indian Department physician, at once vaccinated all Indians who required it, numbering two hundred and ninety-six.

The behaviour of the Indians, on the whole, has been good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. IRVINE,

Indian Agent.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY,

DISTRICT OF ALBERTA, 16th August, 1892.

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, 1892.

The crops raised on this reserve were not very good, with the exception of potatoes, the climate and soil not being adapted to successful grain farming, except in certain districts, and when the land is richly fertilized and the best implements used in putting in the grain. The crop harvested was: Potatoes, three thousand four hundred and eighty-five bushels; oats, one hundred and thirty-six bushels.

The Indians worked well and fenced their land properly; they used oxen in most cases, and have become very fond of them, using them in hauling coal, hay, logs, and in breaking new land. A few of the Indians have put up good houses with shingle roofs, at their own expense; others are going to follow their example; each house will have either a chimney and fireplace or a ventilator. The Indians are also wishing to own property; lately one Indian bought a new wagon which he is paying for at the rate of eight dollars per month, all he earns; another purchased a mower with the proceeds from the sale of hay.

I have been trying to induce them to exchange some of their numerous ponies for heifers, and think a commencement can be made this year; the Indian Commissioner on every visit here also explaining to them the great advantages they will gain by doing so.

I have at present one of the pupils of the Industrial School (Dunbow) here as teamster, and one working as carpenter on the reserve.

The agency buildings have all been repainted and repaired, they present a very neat appearance, and are very comfortable in every way.

Treaty payments passed off quietly; the police escort, as usual, assisted in keeping good order.

During the year there were twenty-three births and fifty-two deaths recorded, deaths mostly of consumption and scrofula.

Head Chief "Three Bulls," brother of "Crowfoot," also died. The monument sent by the department will be placed over the graves of the brothers. The Indians appreciate the honour done to Crowfoot. The Indians heard with regret of the death of Sir John A. Macdonald, as they considered him and the Hon. E. Dewdney two of their best friends.

The sun dance passed off very quietly, there being no torturing done, and therefore not much interest was taken in it.

There were one hundred and sixty-three Indians vaccinated during the year, and on the report of the small-pox appearing at Calgary, I sent for a new supply of vaccine to use on those who had not already undergone the operation.

Coal was shipped from here for the supply of High River Industrial School, Industrial School at Regina, Sarcee Reserve, and for use on this reserve; the mining and hauling was done by Indians, with the exception of one white practical miner.

There were very few arrests of Indians during the year; the offences were not serious.

A timber limit has been located at Castle Mountain, but the Indians here seem to think it is too far away. I explained it was the only available timber to be had.

A number of Indian ponies have been killed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, which is the northern boundary of the reserve, but now the company are building fences along the line, which will prevent that in future. During a blizzard this spring the Indians suffered considerable loss in their ponies, losing about sixty head, mostly colts.

The new boarding school at the North Reserve has been finished, and will accommodate twenty-five or thirty children, being under the control of the Rev. Mr. Tims. I think it will be a success, much more so than day schools. At present there are three day schools; the attendance is rather irregular, as the Indians move about a great deal during the summer months for berries and new feed for their horses, which takes the children away from the vicinity of the schools. There is a new day school about finished at Eagle Rib's village, and one likely to be built soon at Three Bulls' village.

The Indians have improved their houses, worked more cheerfully, taken more interest in their fences and general surroundings; they also staying more on the reserve than formerly.

The reserve was visited frequently by the Indian Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner, twice by Inspector McGibbon and frequently by Dr. Lindsay.

The employees have assisted me in every way, and thoroughly understand their work.

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

MAGNUS BEGG,
Indian Agent.

PIEGAN AGENCY, TREATY NO. 7,

MACLEOD, ALBERTA, 18th July, 1892.

The Honourable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report on the fiscal year 1891-92.

So soon as the Indians had finished putting in their crops they formed two camps and began preparations for the sun dance. This was a very miserable spectacle, the dance proper only lasting two and a half days.

Unlike previous years, I had little difficulty in getting the Indians to look after potatoes and gardens. The latter, however, proved a total failure, the seeds being eaten as quickly as they sprouted, by the cutworm and other insects.

The cutworm also played havoc amongst the oats.

About this time potatoes were withering for lack of moisture, but a plentiful rain gave them renewed life.

In the middle of July I started haying operations, and found the method adopted last year had acted so well that I had no difficulty in getting Indians to work, those few having machines contracted to put up hay for the beef contractor and others, while several others worked on shares with white ranchers adjacent to the reserve, thus giving work to many hands.

Chief "Old Moon" had the misfortune to badly smash his old machine, but he had sufficient hay cut to warrant the purchase of a new machine, which he ultimately paid for.

"Eagle Shoe" cut on shares for a white man, and from the proceeds of the sale of his share of hay, purchased a wagon and set of double harness, besides having a small stack for his own use.

"Bull Shield" put up hay for himself and had some for sale, realizing a good price for it.

"Thunder Chief" cut with a machine which I loaned him, but he did not do nearly so well as the others.

"Running Crane" purchased a machine and rake, paying for it partly in cash he had earned by supplying some house logs to the department for a school, and the balance from the proceeds of his hay. This man started late but did well.

"Heavy Gun" owns a machine, putting up hay for his own use.

The above-mentioned Indians employed others, paying them mostly in cash.

I must not omit to mention that these owners of machines used their own stock. Where the grass was not too thick the ponies did very well, but coming in contact with the heavier kinds of grass they were scarcely heavy enough to do good work.

I visited the different hay camps frequently, always finding them at work, giving satisfaction to their employees.

On the 17th August we commenced cutting the grain, which turned out an excellent crop in quality, if not in quantity, the cutting being done chiefly with scythes, cradles and sickles. I find the Indians experience considerable difficulty in using the cradle. They somehow cannot master the proper swing necessary to make the work less laborious.

Nearly all the grain was gathered, tied and stooked, the women and children doing this work.

So soon as the cutting was finished the grain was threshed with flails, brought to the agency in sacks, put through the fanning-mill and thoroughly cleaned. The Indians stored ample seed, after which permission was given to sell the surplus.

Our crop coming in early, we were the first in the market, and consequently secured top price.

One merchant who bought largely remarked that ours were the cleanest oats ever put on the Macleod market.

I weighed several bushels and found the best weighed forty-six pounds, and the worst forty pounds per bushel.

The potato crop though not so large as anticipated, turned out fairly well, the tubers were well grown, clean and dry. We secured ample seed for next spring. The market price being exceptionally low, I prevailed upon the Indians to eat their potatoes rather than sell at so low a price. During the winter when visiting their houses, I noticed in nearly every case a pot of potatoes on the stove cooking. The amount of the crop harvested was:—Home Farm, one thousand one hundred and forty-four bushels oats; Indians, two thousand five hundred and forty-three bushels oats and one thousand eight hundred and thirteen bushels potatoes; gardens total failure. There was also put up ninety-eight tons of first-class hay.

"Heavy Gun" having located at the coal bank on the St. Mary's River, and being desirous of trying his hand again as a miner, I was instructed by the Indian Commissioner to contract with him to deliver one hundred tons of coal for use at the agency. This was rather a big undertaking for an Indian; however, he went at it with a will, and mined the coal far better than was expected. He engaged Indians

to do the freighting with their ponies, but it was very soon evident that they could not pull a load up the hill, which is rather steep; I therefore loaned them work oxen, when the coal came in regularly and quickly, averaging about fourteen tons per week; and when it is known that the round trip is upwards of forty miles, it will readily be seen that no time was wasted.

Having finished his contract satisfactorily, the same Indian mined twelve tons of coal free for the schools. He also delivered coal for the Church of England Mission.

It being reported that trespassers were cutting logs on the Blood Indian timber limit, and that the lines of the limit were not well defined, I made a trip to the Belly River cañon to ascertain if there were any truth in the report. I am pleased to say there was none.

As I was with Mr. Nelson, D.L.S., when he surveyed the limit I could not credit the report. I accordingly inspected it and found the first corner post on the bank of the river, the next on the top of Council Hill (so named by "Red Crow"). I then followed the blaze which is wide enough for a team to travel through, and have no hesitation in stating that a mistake cannot possibly be made, unless intentionally.

In October an Indian named "Steele" shot at a Mounted Policeman while in the execution of his duty, the policeman's comrade returned the fire, his shot taking effect in "Steele's" chest, passing through his lungs. I visited "Red Crow" and others but found no excitement. I also visited the wounded Indian, taking his statement of the affair down. He stated that the police fired first, but as I knew the policemen well, and knew them to be steady, reliable men, I put no credence in his story. "Steele" had a hard time of it, and in due course was arrested, convicted and committed to prison, the other Indians being perfectly indifferent.

Four young Bloods were sentenced south of the boundary line to eight years' imprisonment for horse-stealing in that country.

The annuity payments were made in an orderly manner, the number paid being one thousand and seventy-one, or two less than the previous year. The Indians spent their money well, purchasing furniture, stoves, lamps, coal oil, clothing, &c.

My thanks are due to Major Steele, North-west Mounted Police, for escorts during the payments, and I must here state that I have received every assistance from the members of the Mounted Police whenever called upon, and that I have worked in accord with the officers commanding in the district.

I regret that I cannot report favourably on the different day schools in operation on this reserve. I cannot see any, or scarcely any real progress made: this is not due to any laxity on the part of the teachers, as I have always found them energetic, but rather to the want of interest taken by the Indians in not sending their children to school, the attendance is most irregular, there are perhaps an odd exception here and there, but even these cannot be called regular attendants. I have remonstrated again and again with parents, they promised to send their children, but the fact remains they do not attend as they should.

The boarding school under the supervision of Mr. Swainson, will, I think, show good results in future; the children are clean, neatly dressed, well fed and are apparently very happy and contented.

Many new houses have been erected during the year, which are decided improvements on former ones. The Bloods are capital builders, some of them putting up a log house as well as the average white man.

Taken on the whole I can safely say that the twelve months just passed have been progressive, perhaps not so much so as might be desired; yet the Indians are better behaved, there has been less crime, more young men have taken to work, they have in many cases given up the blanket for the white man's dress, their houses are better built, more roomy and in instances well furnished and kept clean.

There is also improvement in their health, as instance the death rate being lower than in former years.

In December, I was instructed to proceed to the Piegan Agency, and take over all Government property from Mr. A. R. Springett, who had resigned his position, and to install myself in his place. As I have only been in charge of this reserve six months, I cannot give an extensive report.

The weather being fine during the winter months, the Indians were busy getting out house logs, fence posts and rails, building houses, stables, and repairing fences, also cleaning up around their houses.

On the 17th April we got some ploughs started, but at first the Piegans did not take hold with their accustomed spirit, but after a good deal of coaxing we got all the ploughs going, the work being well done. Ploughing operations continued on a long time, the ground being dry and hard. We would have slight snow storms, but not sufficient to help the land much, until the latter end of April, when we were visited by the worst blizzard I ever saw, lasting for forty hours. The snow on the prairie laid to a depth of two feet, and remained on the land over a week. This put a stop to seeding operations, but thoroughly soaked the land. The storm proved disastrous to cattle and horses. These Indians lost eighty head of horses. So soon as possible, we got the Indians at work again, finally finishing seeding late in May.

In April the engineers of the Calgary and Edmonton Railroad reached the reserve, locating their line. I took occasion to have a talk with the Indians, requesting them not to interfere with the surveyors' stakes. I pointed out the benefits likely to result from having the road near them. "Crow Eagle," head chief, spoke well, saying he was pleased to see the railroad coming, but would expect to be paid for any land the company would take.

Last autumn the late agent issued the work oxen to individual Indians, who take good care of them, proving to be a wise step. The oxen, being well broken, the Indians handle them capitally, and loan them to their less fortunate neighbours.

Some few Indians have small herds of cattle. These are doing well, and being herded, give good returns. It is satisfactory to state that with one exception the loss by the storm was very light. Many Indians not having cattle are desirous of obtaining some, and would exchange ponies for stock, as they see how well others are succeeding.

During June I prevailed upon some Indians to go to the timber and whip-saw lumber. I visited them and found some of the lumber excellent. This especially applies to "Commodore," who does really good work. A number are getting out logs, posts and rails.

A case of small-pox having been reported from Macleod, I urged the Indians not to leave their reserve and took precautions to prevent the disease getting amongst them. The Indians are well scared, and will, I think, do what I wish them, as many of them remember how the small-pox epidemic of twenty years ago decimated them.

The Indians are now in one large encampment preparatory to their sun dance, and are, I think, safer under canvas than they would be in their houses.

My time with these Indians has been so short that I know next to nothing of them. I find them amenable to reason, and as a rule civil and ready to listen to advice.

When I look back seven years and remember what they were then, I can readily see that under the careful and energetic control of the late agent, Mr. Springett, their progress has been rapid. Everything tends to show that there has been careful supervision, and in this instance praise is due the late foreman, Mr. Smith, whom I regret to say resigned his position at the end of the fiscal year.

There are two schools in operation here, and as at the Blood Reserve the same trouble as to irregular attendance applies, making the teachers' work arduous and disheartening. The teachers at these schools are painstaking and earnest, and are thoroughly conversant with the language.

The employees here and at the Bloods have rendered me every assistance in carrying out the duties of the reserves.

The Piegans are reported as being fairly healthy.

Tabulated statement and inventories accompany this report.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. POCKLINGTON,

Indian Agent.

REGINA, 5th July, 1892.

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 21st August, 1891, and the present date.

During that period four industrial, twelve boarding and fifty-two day schools were visited, making a total of sixty-eight; reports on all these, excepting a few found closed, were furnished to the Indian Commissioner, much information was, as usual, gathered and disseminated; the course of study was amended and enlarged and a short manual was prepared to accord with and simplify it. The last work was greatly needed, it was done with the valuable assistance of my Roman Catholic coadjutor and it is hoped may prove to be useful.

Eighteen schools were inspected in the Manitoba Superintendency; the orders received for work in this part of my inspectorate wisely left me discretion as to the points to be visited. In this superintendency the schools, generally speaking, need much attention and some little expenditure to put them into proper order. The causes of their present condition are so well stated by Mr. Inspector McColl in his last annual report that it will be quite needless to recapitulate them; but now that the Indians are becoming settled, have permanent reserves allotted and evince a greater interest in education, there is no doubt that extensive changes are required. With this view Mr. Inspector McColl is in agreement. It is a fortunate matter that this officer who within his superintendency acts as superintendent of Indian schools is instinct with high educational aims and in harmony with the opinion that changes in line with advanced thought should be brought about.

The course of study of the department which is most needed by the poorest teachers is very little used in this province where so many need its guidance and they are, further, without many instructions which have been beneficial in the North-west Territories. A codification of such instructions is suggested and if made it will be of particular benefit to Manitoba. In connection with the schools of this superintendency it should be remembered, that most of those visited were under special inspection for the first time and had not therefore had any such enlarged directions about the curriculum and departmental aims as I did not fail to leave them on the occasion of my visits. Incidentally it may be mentioned that one of the most sensibly conducted schools was found at the "Big Eddy," under the Pas Mission, where the Rev. Mr. Hines lends his great energy to educational improvement and the teacher works in accord with the common-sense curriculum which the department has adopted and declared to be "standard."

A most regrettable decadence of interest in education appears to have set in amongst the Indians of St. Peter's Reserve. Schools which were formerly well attended have now few pupils. I made a special report on this matter to the Indian Commissioner after going into the matter very carefully with the local agent and chief; it was found that a very considerable increase of the means of education and of the expenditure upon schools, had met with no commensurable educational results; that attendance had hardly increased, or not increased at all, and that in proportion to the means employed there was a serious falling off in attendances and attainments. As a council was pending, Mr. Indian Agent Muckle and myself worked out the points that it seemed desirable should be dealt with by the corporate authority of the band in order to bring pressure to bear on parents who lacked interest in their children's welfare. There are two institutions in the Manitoba Superintendency to which it would be improper not to give special notice. viz., the Rupert's Land Industrial School and the Little Sioux Boarding School at Portage la Prairie. On a very different scale, under widely diverse circumstances, most excellent work of the same sort is being done in these two institutions. The first has many pupils, good buildings and conveniences, is well furnished, has a well appointed staff, and in both proper habits of life and thought are being formed, the moral

faculties are being developed, common sense is present, pedantic aims absent and characters are being formed which can hardly fail to reflect credit upon those to whom the important responsibility of forming them is intrusted. The Rev. Mr. Burman of the one and the lady principal of the other may be congratulated upon their successes.

In the North-west Territories some very marked improvements are visible; the untiring zeal of the Indian Commissioner and the Assistant Indian Commissioner enabled them in the midst of their multifarious duties to issue numerous instructions governing the relationship of the schools to the department. I have respectfully recommended the codification of these, as they have become so many and stretch over such a lapse of time that a large number of teachers are without them and lose those benefits which might be derived from their possession.

There continues to be some improvement in school-houses and their appointments; step by step proper school conveniences are being obtained and the service is generally improving. I have hopes that a change of sentiment in regard to industrial schools has appeared and is affecting them beneficially. There is not now the same tendency as naturally existed at their inception to fill these institutions with pupils; instruction that did not always conform to later ideas of education is gradually disappearing. Many difficulties stood in the way of uprooting old ideas, but they are being overcome. The manual referred to in the second paragraph of this report has been prepared with the especial view of suggesting wiser and better ideas to teachers than those which have directed many heretofore. It is hoped it will be effective to that end as it embodies the experience of very successful teachers.

The teaching staff improves from year to year, but it seems to be a well recognized fact that many inefficient teachers remain in the service; whilst a much felt want is that of properly trained teachers, the present position might still be much improved by disseminating amongst the schools wider and truer ideas of education than they now possess. Consequently accepting the position as it is, recommendations have been made that elementary handbooks of a useful sort should be issued to teachers. The expense would be small and the probable advantages be more than commensurate to it.

Here may be noticed the action of the Presbyterian Church authorities in engaging trained teachers for their schools. The results have been most excellent, and demonstrate forcibly and quite conclusively the wisdom of the action. One of these teachers carries off the first of seven bonuses by one year's work in a school which had been most unsuccessfully conducted for many years, and in which many bad habits existed. I refer to Miss Cameron, of Okanase Reserve, Riding Mountain. Several other teachers, engaged in the boarding schools of this church take front rank amongst the Indian educationists of this country, standing firmly in earnestness and ability on that level which it is so desirable that all teachers should obtain.

Mrs. Tucker, teacher of an assisted Methodist school at the Moose Woods, also a trained teacher, has achieved eminent success, and Mr. Seymour, Atakakoop's Reserve; Miss Wilson, John Smith's Reserve; Rev. Mr. Cunliffe, the Key's Reserve, and a few others deserve mention as most painstaking, earnest teachers who are performing good work. It is gratifying to find that an increased number of pupils is shown by the returns of nearly all schools, still there are parts of the Territories in which little advancement has been made, notably those lying in the south-west. Here much more exertion is necessary than has yet been called into play, more especially as it is amongst the tribes inhabiting this district that ignorance of civilized ideas and modes of life is most decidedly pronounced, that paganism holds its sway, and that the native race is most entirely dependent upon State aid for its subsistence.

A want is still felt in regard to text books, a series of reading books adapted to the understanding of pupils who are learning the language in which they read concurrently with reading itself is much needed. The topics of a series that would be suitable are quite different to those of the ordinary ones in use in "English" schools, and year by year this comes to be more clearly felt by our best teachers. A text

book for "English" would be of great value, especially to such teachers as find it difficult to originate wisely chosen lessons. Another for "Geography" of a much more elementary type than anything we now have and prepared on the "synthetic" plan in its first stages would be very useful.

In boarding and industrial schools hygienic conditions are now better observed. On the whole every care seems to be taken of pupils, and their food and clothing come up to a proper mark. I may again mention that an extension of school facilities and a further organization of educational effort will have to be provided for before all Indian children can be brought under school influences.

During the year I have, with some closeness, gone into an analysis of the sentiment against education which has been found in the Indian tribes; antagonism, not apathy, is referred to here. It appears to be quite true that Indians who are converted to christianity are wanting in this spirit of antagonism, whilst those who are still pagan in profession or spirit entertain it. Starting from this point plenty of grounds are discovered for the belief that the latter rest their objections upon the feeling that the school and church are allied and that it is adherence to the "faith of their fathers" which gives rise to unwillingness to send their children to the school-house, they believing, rightly or wrongly, that school attendance is a step towards conversion to the faith of that denomination which controls the school, and no doubt such is the case as the usefulness of schools in mission work goes to show. Church successes promote school attendances and school attendance contributes to church success; but perhaps the alliance prevents the education of many heathen children, who if educated under circumstances unobjectionable to their parents might be evangelized in greater numbers and at a greater rate. Indeed it becomes a question as to whether education or religion is more acceptable to the pagan, and there seems to be abundant evidence to show that he will most readily accept the first. (The word "education" as used here means "secular" education.)

There is much to show that what has been spent in the past on Indian education in this country has not been wasted, but that on the contrary it is bearing good fruit, and I have much pleasure in reiterating the assurances of past years as to this. Pessimists are always to be found, but to the unprejudiced mind the liberal policy of your department must commend itself.

Respectfully submitting this report,

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

J. ANSDALL MACRAE,

*Inspector of Protestant Indian Schools
for N.W.T., Manitoba and Keewatin.*

REGINA, ASSA., 22nd July, 1892.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report of the inspections I have made during the fiscal year 1891-92.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY.

MANITO-WAPAW AGENCY.

In the early part of July, 1891, upon receipt of the Indian Commissioner's instructions, I proceeded to inspect the Roman Catholic schools in the Manitoba Superintendency and first availed myself of the opportunity of the Indian agent visiting the reserves of Manito-wapaw Agency for the annual treaty payments, to inspect the schools of that agency in his company.

Dog Creek Reserve—Ebb and Flow Reserve.

Mr. Indian Agent Martineau, when I arrived at Westbourne, had already left the south part of Lake Manitoba, on his way to Fairford, being through that part of his agency. The school at Dog Creek was consequently closed, as it is every year, for summer holidays, immediately after the payments, and I could not inspect it. That at Ebb and Flow had not yet been opened, the teacher appointed not having yet arrived. I accordingly proceeded to Fairford, there to meet the Indian agent. I met him at Lake St. Martin's and after getting through the payments there we went back to Fairford, from thence to Crane River and arrived at the Water Hen Reserve on the 27th of July.

Water Hen Reserve.

This school I inspected on the 28th of July.

There were twenty-eight children present, including a few not belonging to the treaty. For the whole of the preceding year the attendance had been about seventy per cent of the total number of pupils enrolled. The parents seldom go away from the reserve and the attendance is not interfered much thereby.

Out of the total number of marks obtainable in the examination, the whole of the school gained an average of eighty-one per cent. The advancement had been even in the various standards in all subjects. The grading of the pupils was quite satisfactory and the programme of studies closely followed.

Mr. J. H. Adam is fully qualified as a teacher and having been at this school for several years has a thorough knowledge of the children's characters, aptitudes, &c. I was sorry to learn that he had almost made up his mind to give up school-work on account of the smallness of the salary. He then agreed to remain for some time to come upon my promising to recommend him for an increase of salary, subject, of course, to the approval of the department, which I did shortly afterwards in my special report. His loss would be sorely felt.

The register was well kept.

The building was very poor, although comparatively large sums have been spent on it; but this school is so far away from any large centre and the communications so expensive that the cost of transport of material is hardly less than original cost, perhaps greater. Repairs on this building are about useless, and as recommended in my special report an altogether new building is wanted. This school having been one of the best in the superintendency for years would justify this step.

The furniture was of the worst kind; a great deal of stationery was wanted, also stove pipes, window glasses, &c.

Water Hen Boarding.

Five boarders were kept here, all female. They attend the day school during class hours and are for the rest of the time under Mrs. Adam's care.

They were well clothed and fed. They had progressed very much, were attending to multifarious duties in and around the school-house and learning to sew, cook, &c.

These boarders were selected from among the children living in the remotest parts of the reserve.

Pine Creek Reserve.

We left Water Hen Reserve on the 29th and reached Pine Creek on the 31st. I inspected the school on the day of my arrival.

There were thirty-six children presented for examination, including few children not belonging to the treaty. Twenty-three altogether belong to this. The average attendance for the preceding year had been sixty-eight per cent of the possible. As in the case of Water Hen, the parents do not often leave the reserve and the attendance is not interfered with thereby.

Out of the total number of marks obtainable in the examination, a percentage of sixty-five as an average was made by the school—a tolerably good average, if not as satisfactory as at Water Hen.

Rev. Father Dupont teaches here, assisted by Rev. Father Magnan. The department's programme of studies has been followed more closely than in preceding years. The English language had been taught for only about a year, and considerable progress had been made.

The school furniture was not what it should have been. The little that there was did not belong to the department.

There is no school-house here, and school is taught at the Roman Catholic Mission. It had been finally decided to have a school-house built shortly after my visit, the erection of it having been postponed from time to time for several years for various reasons.

A considerable lot of stationery was required.

Pine Creek Boarding.

Several boarders had been kept here, but the boarding school had just been closed. This was expected to be placed under the care of the Reverend Sisters of Charity, and it had been decided to have it closed in the meantime to prepare a proper residence for the Sisters.

This concluded my trip in this agency. It took several days to return to Westbourne, from whence I proceeded to Winnipeg.

Although not instructed to visit the St. Boniface Industrial School, which I had inspected during the preceding spring, I visited the boys' section of the school upon the request of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface.

St. Boniface Industrial School.

I limited this visit to the inspection of the buildings. A new recreation room had been built entirely detached from the main building. Besides being of a sufficient size, and having a proper number of windows and supply of air and light, it was further provided with conveniences for hats and coats, had game tables, places to keep such games conveniently, &c. This building allowed of more room to be disposed of in the main building which has been turned into the outer part of the chapel.

The main building is now about adequate to the necessities of the boys' section of the school. It has a large dining-room and kitchen, large linen and washing rooms, a remarkably good dormitory, comfortable class-rooms, besides the usual necessary rooms for the sisters, chaplain, &c., and drawing-room.

The furniture was quite good as a rule; remarkably so, considering the short time since which the school has been in operation.

The whole place was kept scrupulously clean.

The children were preparing for a little evening celebration, and not wishing to disturb the Reverend Sisters, I postponed an examination to a further visit which I have not yet been requested to make. I then left for Rat Portage.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

Grassy Narrows Reserve.

From Rat Portage I proceeded to the Grassy Narrows Reserve on the English River, and arrived on the 23rd of August, and inspected the school on the 24th.

Eight children were present. This was a small number enough, there being forty-five names on the roll and most of these being able to attend. The average attendance for the next preceding seven months had not exceeded eleven, being twenty-five per cent only of the possible attendance.

There had been a recent change of teacher, when Mr. Christian Dahm, formerly of Standing Buffalo's Reserve, Muscowpetung Agency, was appointed. When I arrived here, Mr. Dahm had been working for only four weeks and had not had time to do much yet. I knew him beforehand, however, as a good teacher.

Before his coming the register had been kept very badly, no attention paid to induce the children to attend, no care in following the programme. Some stationery was wanted.

A new building had recently been built for school purposes by the Roman Catholic Mission. This was large and very little was left to be done to have it completed.

A stove had been requisitioned for. The furniture was satisfactory for the stage attained by the school.

The teaching had to be started fresh from the beginning. The children were poorly clad, as is often the case on the Manitoba reserves.

I left on the next day on my way to Rat Portage, and arrived there on the 26th.

ASSABASKASSING AGENCY.

Whitefish Bay Reserve.

I arrived here on the 27th and inspected the school on the 28th, or at least did what was possible to do under the circumstances.

No children were present. It was during treaty payments' time, made, curiously enough, somewhere else, instead of on this reserve, and the children were away. Twenty-one children, eighty-four per cent of the whole of those on the reserve, were enrolled and the attendance since the opening of the school, about eight months, had not exceeded forty-eight per cent of what it might have been. The attendance is reported fair as a rule, but during bad weather the children cannot cross the bay; treaty payments, berry and rice picking also interfere in summer.

Although not of the proper kind, the furniture is adequate to the wants at this stage of the school. Some stationery was wanted.

Mr. W. G. Gow, formerly teacher in the Pas Agency, and who has had some experience in this line, has charge of this school.

The house is new, but although it is supposed to have cost two hundred and fifty dollars it is a cold and hardly finished place. The lumber used was not properly seasoned.

It was the first time I inspected this school, it having been in operation for only eight months. Through the absence of the pupils I could not judge of the progress.

I left for Rat Portage on the same day and arrived on the 29th. On the 31st I left on a steam-boat for Fort Francis and through accidents of various nature we only got there on the 5th of September.

COUTCHECHING AGENCY.

Coutcheching Reserve.

This school I inspected on the 6th of September.

Twenty-six children were present out of forty Treaty Indians and Half-breeds. Forty are enrolled. The attendance is fair, except during the rice and berry picking seasons. The Indians speaking all the French language, here, prefer it, although only the English language is taught in the school.

The examination gave as a result the obtaining by the whole of the school of an average percentage of seventy per cent of the possible number of marks obtainable.

Some stationery was wanted as well as much more adequate furniture; that at the school was about as unfit as possible for the purpose.

Mr. Fitzpatrick teaches here.

The school-house is not very good; the roof was in great need of being made water-tight.

The schoolwork here has been as a rule carried on satisfactorily.

We left Fort Francis on the 6th of September, arrived at Rat Portage on the 9th, where I took the west bound train on the 10th. I stopped at Selkirk East, drove to West Selkirk, and from thence to Pequis, on St. Peter's Reserve.

ST. PETER'S AGENCY.

St. Peter's Reserve, Pequis School.

Eleven children were present at the examination. There are twenty-one in this part of the reserve. Sixteen are enrolled and the attendance for the three preceding quarters had reached an average of thirty-three per cent of those enrolled. That is rather small and the irregularity is due to the proximity of this school to Selkirk (where the children often go), to illness, and also to berry gathering. The average number of marks obtained was sixty-six per cent of the whole, which is satisfactory.

The furniture was bad and some stationery was wanted; also a stove.

Miss Chevreuil has taught here several years and does it fairly well.

The building is far from being good and looks specially bad when compared to another one in the vicinity which has at least better appearance if nothing else.

Clandeboye School.

I drove to this school on the 12th and inspected it on the same day.

Four pupils were presented, out of thirteen, to be found on that part of St. Peter's Reserve. Thirteen could attend, of whom eleven are enrolled. The average attendance for the last three preceding quarters had been forty-five per cent of those enrolled.

The examination was very satisfactory, showing that pupils gained seventy-four per cent of the whole number of marks obtainable.

When I visited the school, most of the pupils were away berry gathering.

The furniture is completely unsuitable.

The programme of studies had been followed closely, and the children were properly graded. I could not see the register or school books which, on account of recent removal of school had not yet been carried there.

Mrs. W. G. Gow teaches here and does it very satisfactorily.

Many repairs were needed to make the building more suitable for habitation.

Needles and yarn were wanted. Mrs. Gow was quite willing to teach knitting to the girls but had not the material.

I returned to Selkirk; there I could not find any easy way of getting to Fort Alexander and decided to return to Winnipeg which I reached on the 14th of September.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

Roseau River Reserve.

I went to this school on the 15th of September.

Six children were present. The number of children enrolled, which include all those of the reserve, was ten. The average attendance had not been thirty-five per cent of these for several quarters before. It is very irregular. This school has never been very successful in this respect, and in my special report I said the children had better all be removed to the St. Boniface Industrial School. The examination, however, was very satisfactory, the children obtaining eighty per cent of the possible number of marks to be gained.

Some stationery was wanted. Very good school furniture had been provided. The house had been slightly repaired.

Mrs. Gauthier had been teaching here for three years, but proposed to leave shortly.

On the 16th I returned to Winnipeg and afterwards to Regina, where I wrote several reports and awaited further instructions, which were received on the 8th of October. I then left for the north, on the 10th going first to the Duck Lake Agency.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

One Arrow's Reserve.

On the 11th of October I drove to One Arrow's Reserve from Duck Lake and inspected the school on the 12th.

There are seventeen children on the reserve; of these fourteen are enrolled and ten were present for the examination. For the three preceding quarters the average attendance had reached fifty-seven per cent of those enrolled. Some attend regularly, others refuse to come. Some go away with parents hunting or berry picking. Poor clothing also interferes with attendance in bad weather. In the examination the pupils obtained seventy-three per cent of the marks allowed.

Some stationery and school material was wanted. The furniture is very good and well arranged; only few things were wanted in this respect.

Mrs. Lafont teaches here, successfully enough. The progress since preceding examination has been quite noticeable. The programme is closely followed and the class organization satisfactory. The register was well kept.

A very good school-house has been built, and only few repairs (such as a ceiling, plastering above wainscoting to lower edge of roof) were wanted.

This school is on a fair way to success and the poor attendance is the greatest drawback.

Beardy and Okemasis Reserve.

This school I inspected on the 14th of October.

Six children were present. There are, approximatively, forty children on the reserve. Only twenty were enrolled. The average attendance had been fifty-eight per cent of these twenty. There had been an increase in the attendance since the preceding inspection. Carelessness on the part of parents, poor clothing and foot-gear interfere with attendance. The pupils gained sixty-five per cent of the marks allowed for the examination.

Some stationery was wanted. The school furniture was very good, only a few little things were wanted.

Mr. Ladret is the teacher. The English language only is taught now. The children are progressing tolerably well. Although having a certain knowledge of the English language the teacher has a poor pronunciation which interferes somewhat with good teaching.

The school building was in great need of repairs; in fact, an altogether new house was wanted.

On the 15th I drove from Duck Lake to Petequakey's Reserve, in Carlton Agency.

CARLTON AGENCY.

Petequakey's Reserve.

I inspected the school on this reserve on the 16th of October.

There are nine children only on this reserve. The children are all enrolled and the average for the nine preceding months had been eight, or eighty-nine per cent of the whole. This is the second best attendance I have seen at any school. The result of the examination was the obtaining of an average percentage of sixty-six per cent of the number of marks allowed. It is satisfactory, although considering that the attendance having been very regular, it might have been better.

Some school material was wanted; the furniture is good, but badly arranged and not screwed to the floor as it ought to be.

Rev. Father Paquette teaches himself, having been unsuccessful in finding a good teacher; such a man is greatly needed.

A daily meal of vegetables is given to the pupils ; the vegetables are taken from a garden cultivated by the children themselves.

A new building had been put up since my prior visit, but a very poor job had been made of it. The erection of this has been conducted in a very careless manner.

Petequakey's Boarding.

Two boarders are kept here, they attend school with the day scholars. Besides this they are engaged in attending to horses, cattle, sheep, garden, kitchen, &c. They are getting along well and speak both the French and English languages. They are well clothed, fed and attended to.

On Saturday the 17th, I remained here writing reports, also remained for Sunday, and left on Monday for the Battleford Agency where I arrived on the 20th.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

Sweet Grass Reserve.

I left Battleford early on the 21st of October, arrived at Sweet Grass Reserve and inspected the school on the same day.

Twenty children should attend this school. As many as eighteen are enrolled. The average attendance for the three preceding quarters had been eighteen, one hundred per cent of those enrolled and ninety per cent of those that could attend. Thirteen children turned up for examination, who obtained sixty per cent of the total number of marks allowed ; this might have been better considering the good attendance. This is the best attended school that I have inspected.

Some stationery was wanted ; the furniture was very good except the black-board and a stove pipe so defective, as to almost have caused the building to have been burnt down. Some toilet articles were wanted.

Mr. Pritchard, the teacher, does tolerably well ; the children have progressed satisfactorily. The programme of studies is followed.

The school building was in good condition except for little repairs required.

On this same day I drove to Poundmaker's Reserve.

Poundmaker's Reserve.

This school I inspected on the 22nd of October.

There are about twenty children on the reserve ; fourteen are enrolled. Out of these an attendance of sixty-nine per cent average had been secured for the two preceding quarters. Only four pupils were presented for examination on account of treaty payments having just been made and most of the Indians having gone to Battleford. The average percentage of marks obtained by the four pupils was seventy-seven per cent.

Some stationery and toilet articles were wanted. The furniture was good.

Mr. Otto Morin had recently been appointed teacher. He is a young man of good disposition, but, at that time, without experience as a teacher. I have left instructions to guide him.

As far as the construction of the new building had gone, it was quite satisfactory ; several things had yet to be done and were most wanted.

On this same day I drove to Thunder Child's Reserve.

Thunder Child's Reserve.

I inspected this school on the 23rd of October. Twenty Roman Catholic children are found on this reserve, of school age. They are all enrolled ; out of these sixteen were present at the examination. School had only been recently opened and the children were graded in the three lower standards. The average percentage of marks made by the pupils was seventy-seven. The progress was quite astonishing. The

school books and material were in very small quantity and the teacher had been instructing the children without the help of these with remarkable success, showing that, after all, books are not absolutely necessary at the beginning.

There was no furniture of any description except a broken chair. The books had been gathered here and there and were mostly worn out.

Mr. Dandelin has been removed to this school from Poundmaker's. He is an excellent teacher.

The house is good, except that it wants a ceiling; all the schools in this district have the same want.

On the 24th I returned to Battleford, remained there on Sunday the 25th, wrote reports on the 26th and left for Onion Lake Agency on the 27th, arriving there on the 29th.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

Onion Lake Reserve.

This school I inspected on the 30th of October.

This school had just been put under the charge of the Reverend Sisters of the Assumption. Three sisters are here; not only do they teach, but also make clothes for the pupils, teach knitting, sewing, cooking, housekeeping, washing of clothes, &c. The progress, in these and also in class, of the pupils has been quite noticeable; even the attendance has increased since the coming of the reverend sisters. There are about fifty-five Roman Catholic children on the reserve. They are all enrolled; the average attendance has not exceeded forty-one per cent of what it might have been; it was on the increase at the time of my visit. Thirty-four were presented for examination. Twelve were ungraded and the rest were graded in the five standards; an average percentage of seventy-eight was gained by the class out of the whole number of marks obtainable.

The stuff in the hands of the Indian agent being in small quantity, the distribution of clothing and foot-gear has been scant; this interfered with attendance. Indians not being paid in money for their work, but in lumber mostly, cannot buy clothing for the children. The reverend sisters have remedied this as much as it could be done.

The supply of biscuit also ran out. Some children live far from the school and cannot always attend.

An entirely new building has been put up; this one is quite creditable to the department, and very little is left to be done to make it as good a building as could be had in those remote parts. The furniture is satisfactory; so is the supply of stationery.

Rev. Sister St. Patrick, who is specially charged with the teaching in class, is provided with a first-class certificate for high schools in the Province of Quebec.

On the 31st I wrote reports, remained also on the 1st of November, it being Sunday, and left the next day for Beaver Reserve. I camped at the south end of Frog Lake. The next day I arrived at the Beaver Reserve.

Beaver Reserve.

I inspected this school on the 4th of November. Out of forty-six children on the reserve and forty-five enrolled, thirty-three were presented for examination. For the two preceding quarters, the attendance had reached an average percentage of seventy-three. The children were graded in the three lower standards, six ungraded, and obtained an average of eighty-five per cent of the whole number of marks.

The attendance is generally regular, except during spring and fall, when the Indians are away from the reserve for the purpose of getting food. They receive little from the Government in this respect.

The supply of stationery was satisfactory, but the furniture was completely unsuitable.

Mr. T. W. Harris teaches here ; he is a Bachelor of Arts of the University of Acadia. The school had been in operation for a little more than a year, and the pupils had prospered greatly during that short period.

The school-house, made of logs, is comfortable enough, but in need of certain little repairs.

On the 5th of November, I was back to Onion Lake. I left on the 6th for Saddle Lake, arrived on the 7th, stopped on Sunday the 8th, and inspected the school on Blue Quill's Reserve on the 9th.

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

Blue Quill's Reserve.

Mr. Todd, formerly teacher at Onion Lake, was teaching here.

The school had just then been opened. There are twenty children of school age on this reserve. Since the opening of the school, the average attendance had been about fifty-five per cent of those enrolled. The attendance is regular when the children are on the reserve. They are sometimes away following the parents when away hunting.

There was no school-house as yet ; no furniture or stationery.

From here I proceeded to Lac la Biche.

Lac la Biche Industrial School.

Four boys and five girls were kept here as boarders. No grant had as yet been paid. There was not room enough for any more boarders. The girls have their quarters at the reverend sisters' residence; the boys at the Roman Catholic Mission. Both places are in close vicinity to each other. Boys and girls attend class together ; during the balance of the time the girls under the supervision of the sisters attend to household duties, and the boys to outdoor work, under the supervision of Rev. Messrs. Grandin and Cunningham.

The quarters allotted the pupils are satisfactory. They are well fed. Fish is the most important part of the diet ; the Indians feed mostly on it here, and the children like it as well as beef or bacon. The flour necessary for the institution is made there. Beef and pork are also raised at the Mission, so that the more important articles of the diet can be procured at a comparatively small cost. Groceries have to be brought from Edmonton.

The pupils are provided with good clothes. They are happy at the school and all in very good health.

Buildings were to be put up in the following spring to give accommodation for a larger number of pupils.

Some fifteen white and half-breed pupils are also kept here as boarders, and the contact of the Indian children with them has had a very good effect on the latter and explains their rapid progress in class, in speaking the English language and otherwise.

The programme of studies has been well followed. The children were graded in the three first standards and one was ungraded. They obtained an average percentage of seventy-four of the whole number of marks allowed.

I left Lac la Biche the next day and arrived at Edmonton on the 15th November, and drove to the agency on the 16th.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

Stony Plain Reserve.

I inspected the school on this reserve on the 17th. Forty children could attend it. Twenty-seven are enrolled. The average attendance had not exceeded twenty-five per cent of what it could have been, and only three children were presented for examination, none of whom were graded. The programme of studies was not followed.

The progress is as unsatisfactory as the attendance is irregular.
 The furniture and stationery supply were satisfactory.
 There is no school-house ; school is taught at the Roman Catholic Mission.

Alexander's Reserve.

I went to inspect this school on the 19th. All the children were away from the reserve and the school was closed.

Mr. P. Durocher is teacher. No stationery, was wanted. The furniture was satisfactory, although not of the proper kind.

Alexis's Reserve.

I started for this reserve, but on account of very bad roads and very bad weather during which we lost the road, we were obliged to return. I arrived at Edmonton on the 20th ; remained there for Sunday and on the 23rd went to inspect the

St. Albert Industrial School.

This institution has been continually enlarged and improved and is now on a very efficient footing, greatly to the credit of the Reverend Sisters of Charity who are in charge of it.

A grant is given by the department for fifty Indian pupils, but the attendance is in excess of that number.

Of the older pupils, the girls are kept mostly engaged with housework, the boys with farmwork, and receive a comparatively less class teaching than the younger who are kept mostly in school.

The children presented for examination obtained an average percentage of seventy-five of the whole number of marks obtainable and were graded in the five standards of the department's programme, and seven were above the fifth standard.

These more advanced pupils were not only taught the subjects of said programme, but were also studying the History of Canada and England, hygienics, high class recitation, &c.

The Indian children attend class with the scholars of the St. Albert public school, and derive great benefit from such contact. Their progress in class has been more than satisfactory.

The same can be said of the other branches taught ; sewing and knitting by hand and machine, weaving, spinning and carding (hand), housekeeping and cleaning, cooking, butter and bread-making, attending to fowls, &c.

Most of the garments used are made in the institution, also a great deal of the food stuffs are produced.

The accommodation for pupils is quite satisfactory, they being provided with good beds and well-ventilated rooms for sleeping, recreation, class and other purposes. The health of the pupils was quite satisfactory except few cases of scrofula which are commonly found with Indians. These sick children receive a most kind and careful attendance and several such cases have been completely cured.

The diet is excellent, so are the clothes worn by the pupils which are changed to suit the children's wants in the various seasons.

The children all look very clean and apparently enjoy their sojourn at the school which they do not leave except when they have been provided with the means necessary to lead an honest and laborious life ; some have stayed several years after they were through with the classes. In such cases they are kept engaged with the various occupations of the household until a decent situation is found for them, whether it be marriage or hiring out.

The buildings used are not compact and joined together, it is, rather, a series of detached buildings. One for classes, with a dormitory for boys, upstairs—another contains dormitories for the girls, linen rooms and work rooms for the younger girls ; in another are the kitchen and dining-room, the infirmary, work rooms for the elder girls, such as spinning, weaving and carding rooms.

There are also the stables for horses and cattle, shed for carriages, bakery, milk-house, buttery, icehouse, workshop, chicken coop, &c. The institution, as may be seen, is thoroughly equipped; and under the careful guidance of the reverend sisters, it is not surprising that the pupils progress greatly.

On the 25th I left Edmonton for Calgary. Left Calgary and arrived at Gleichen on the 27th and inspected the school there on that day.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

South Camp.

Only four boys were presented for examination out of forty-five enrolled. For the preceding six months, attendance had been on the average, twenty-five per cent of what it might have been. The children presented for examination were in the first standard and obtained fifty per cent of the marks allowed. This is not a very fair result. The attendance being very irregular, it is not surprising.

There was a good supply of stationery, and the furniture is adequate. The house is good enough.

Mr. Robbe has been teaching here for several years.

I returned to Calgary, and from there proceeded to the

St. Joseph Industrial School.

The examination of the boys gave as a result the gain of eighty per cent of the total number of marks allowed; the girls were slightly less advanced. The teachers of the boys, Messrs. Dennehy and Scollen, had done very good work.

The industrial part of the training has also been carried out very satisfactorily. Six shoemakers were attending to the making and repairing of all the boots and shoes necessary, and could also make harness for the school and for the surrounding agencies. Four carpenters were kept busy with the work to be carried on at the school in this line, and some had been sent to reserves in the vicinity for building purposes. There were ten pupils working at the farm, the rest of the boys being engaged with the various chores about the school. The girls were also progressing in this part of the training, learning the various parts of household work.

The staff at the school from principal to the trade instructors, and from matron to cook is quite up to the necessities of the institution and few deserve to be more commended than others. Everything runs smoothly and economically in the various departments.

The health at the school was as a rule satisfactory; there were a few cases of scrofula, lung disease, and light fevers. There is very good medical attendance and nursing. Rev. Sister Cleary, the matron, formerly of St. Boniface Hospital, attends to this with a great deal of experience and zeal.

All necessary precautions have been taken against a possible fire. Grenades are hanging everywhere, the tanks are kept full at all times, the pipes have opening valves on each floor, and hose has been distributed wherever it might best be wanted. Other minor precautions have also been taken. The water supply in case of the windmill not working can be forced by hand power.

The windmill has been one of the latest improvements and has considerably simplified the water question. Before, several pupils had to be kept many hours conveying water in large barrels, hauled by oxen. Now it is only a matter of pumping whenever it is calm weather.

A brass band had been started some weeks before my visit and had been progressing satisfactorily.

From the St. Joseph's Industrial School I returned to Calgary, and from thence proceeded to Fort Macleod.

BLOOD AGENCY.

Blood Reserve.

I inspected this school on the 17th of December.

Forty-six children could attend this school. Thirty-five are enrolled. The average attendance had only been thirty-three per cent of the possible attendance. This irregularity is due principally to the carelessness of parents and children.

Twenty-four were presented for examination. They were graded in the two first standards and obtained an average percentage of seventy-seven of the whole number of marks allowed. Considering the poor attendance, the progress is very satisfactory.

The children were better clad than on most reserves.

Drill and calisthenics are being taught.

The stationery and school material supply was very defective. The furniture is of the proper kind and in good condition. The school-room is quite satisfactory.

Mr. Burke had just been appointed teacher here. He is a regularly trained teacher and is provided with good certificates. Mr. Jones has been removed to the Qu'Appelle Industrial School.

PIEGAN AGENCY.

Piegan Reserve.

This school I inspected on the 14th of December.

Seven pupils were presented for examination out of thirty-three enrolled. The average attendance for the year preceding had reached a percentage of thirty-three of those enrolled. Most of the pupils presented for examination were ungraded or in the first standard, and obtained sixty-five per cent of the whole number of marks allowed. Owing to carelessness of parents and children the attendance is very irregular.

There was a sufficient supply of stationery and school material. The furniture is satisfactory.

Rev. Father Foisy and Rev. Brother Vantighem teach at this school.

The school-room is very good and is situated in the Roman Catholic Mission buildings.

Another school has been started several miles away from the agency in the western part of the reserve. It is considered only as a branch of the preceding school and for it no demand has been made for grant, material or furniture.

Rev. Father Foisy built the house and teaches here three or four days in the week.

No children were present when I visited it. The house was not yet quite finished and it has just been started.

This inspection concluded my trip within Treaties 6 and 7, and I then returned to Regina.

In the course of February last I received instructions to visit the Roman Catholic schools in Touchwood Hills and Muscowpetung Agencies and the Qu'Appelle Industrial School.

TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.

Muscowequan's Reserve.

This school I inspected on the 17th of February. There are thirty-two children on the reserve, all enrolled, and the average attendance for the four preceding quarters had been fifty-six per cent of this. Attendance is, as a rule, fair, but better

in winter than in summer. Twenty-six children, graded in the five standards, were presented for examination and obtained eighty-seven per cent of the whole number of marks.

There was a good supply of stationery, but very defective furniture.

The school-house has been repaired from time to time and is rather comfortable now.

Mr. Dennehy always teaches here and succeeds remarkably well.

Muscowequan's Boarding.

Fourteen boarders were kept here, seven boys and seven girls; the average of boarders does not exceed twelve however.

The boarders are provided with good clothes, suitable to each season and in sufficient quantity to afford a change as often as desirable.

The training given is similar to that given in the industrial schools, except that no trades are taught. The boys attend to farm and garden work, to cattle and horses, water and fuel carrying and chores; the girls attend to the housework.

The diet was wholesome and sufficient; the sleeping conveniences were satisfactory. The health was very good.

MUSCOWPETUNG AGENCY.

Standing Buffalo's Reserve.

On the 19th of February I inspected this school.

There are twenty-three children on the reserve, out of whom twenty-one are enrolled, including boarders. The attendance, exclusive of boarders, reached an average of fifty-two per cent of the possible for the three preceding quarters. Attendance is fair enough except when the parents leave the reserve for various purposes, in which case the children follow them. Seventeen children were presented for examination, graded in the second, third and fourth standards; they obtained an average of seventy per cent of the whole number of marks allowed.

The supply of school material was about sufficient. The school is provided with good furniture.

The school-room is rather satisfactory and needs very little repair.

Mr. Norman Leslie is in charge of this school, but his sister, Miss Leslie, does the teaching, and that very satisfactorily.

Standing Buffalo's Boarding.

Nine boarders are kept here, six boys and three girls.

The diet is composed of porridge, vegetable soup and vegetables, meat in moderate quantity.

Each child has a good enough bed, and each is provided with clothes for Sundays and week-days.

The usual arts are taught; outside work for the boys and housework for the girls.

Qu'Appelle Industrial School.

After a lengthy examination of the studies in class, I found considerable progress having been achieved; the girls being slightly less advanced than the boys. Both teachers for boys and girls have shown themselves up to the task, and Mr. Dennehy in charge of the higher boys' classes deserves particular mention.

Similarly, the industrial training has been found very satisfactory.

The girls receive the usual training in housework duties, cooking, cleaning, washing, sewing, knitting, spinning, butter-making, cow milking, &c. Many of them have left the school knowing enough to be hired out as servants, and thus have given satisfaction. They also got thereby a further training in these branches.

Amongst the older boys there are five shoemakers, five carpenters and seven blacksmiths (no special trade is made of farming, and all the boys learn it, even those that learn another trade); the balance do not learn trades on account of insufficiency of accommodation, and are engaged on the farm and in garden in time of pressure, and do the heaviest chores about the buildings, pumping to fill tanks, baking, &c. The smaller boys are employed doing those small chores, light works that they might happen to be strong enough to undertake.

A considerable amount of work has been done in the shops for the school itself and for the agencies.

There are five teachers of trades who are all doing well except the baker, who has resigned since.

The health at the school was good enough as a rule, although it might have been better. It is hard in that part of the country to get pupils of absolutely sound health. The regime at the school had led to complete cures in some cases not advanced. But others have died at a rather high rate.

Means of protection have been taken against fire rather extensively and are sufficient, whether the water supply, hose appliances, buckets of water, or hand grenades being properly placed are considered.

The number of Indians visiting the school is much smaller than it used to be.

I returned to Regina after this visit and having received no instructions for further inspections since, the balance of the season was passed in comparing notes, revising the programme of studies of the department with Mr. J. A. Macrae, my brother inspector, and writing with him a manual of instruction for the guidance of teachers. The same has been handed to the Indian Commissioner.

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

ALBERT BETOURNAY,
Inspector Roman Catholic Industrial Schools.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

QU'APPELLE, 1st October, 1892.

The Honourable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions received, I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1892.

The number of pupils authorized, during the past year, was one hundred and eighty, but the average attendance, excluding the three white girls who pay, and the pupils hired out, has not been above one hundred and seventy.

The attendance has been more regular than heretofore, owing to the stress brought to bear upon the Indians not to remove their children without the authority of the Commissioner.

This regulation has had a beneficial effect on the pupils, and has favoured their progress in their studies, in the acquisition of civilized habits and in the use of the English language.

The carrying out of this regulation has not been done without some parents complaining that they are obliged to leave their children at school, while those who refused to send theirs are still allowed to keep them at home. It has also made the recruiting more difficult; and those Indians who have not sent their children to any school will hardly do so without being compelled, but if coercion is used they should be left perfectly free to choose the school they prefer.

The younger the children come to school, the greater will be the chance of their civilization. Children here of six or seven years of age who have been in school less than one year, use far more English than older ones who have been here three and

four years, but who were twelve or fourteen years old when they came; besides which, there will be less chance of the younger ones, when grown up, relapsing into "tepee" life.

This is the first summer during which we had two teachers for the boys; it was an absolute necessity with eighty or ninety, as there were seldom less than fifty or sixty in the school-rooms at one time. The boys have consequently made much better progress in all their studies and English than was possible with only one teacher.

Sometimes there is work for a certain number or for all the boys on the farm, but it is only for weeding or digging and bringing in the root crop, and then both teachers are required, perhaps even more than in the school-rooms, to make the boys talk English, work properly and behave in every way.

Without a second teacher all the year round, the boys lose a considerable part of their time in the school, and therefore of the money spent on them here.

All instruction is given in English, and every effort is made to enforce the constant use of the English language, even in conversation outside. To this end it is incumbent on the teachers and other employees to extend the English lessons beyond the walls of the class-rooms and shops into the play ground and work fields, and it is their duty to mingle with the children and to converse with them, making their work and play pleasant and instructive. The Indian languages are used very little by the boys now, and the same result is being obtained among the girls, although more slowly.

The general health of the children has been good, which is due to the fine location of the schools, the attendance of Dr. Seymour, the care taken of them by the reverend sisters and the cleanness which prevails in the institution and grounds. We had to record five deaths, four of consumption and one of pleurisy.

In the addition to the girls' school applied for last year, and again this year, and for which stones are already on the ground, the third floor is intended for an hospital, and would be very suitable in every way for this purpose; it is now a necessity.

The outside gymnasium, erected last year, is in frequent use; and that as well as the calisthenic exercises regularly performed, will undoubtedly have a beneficial effect on the children, by developing their muscles, expanding their lungs, and giving them better deportment.

For inside gymnastics during the winter, there are two horizontal bars, and a ladder, twenty feet long, attached to the ceiling; these are in constant use during recreation time.

The favourite outside amusement of the boys during winter, is skating; but when the snow gets too deep for it to be practicable to keep a piece of ice clear, they turn their attention to tobogganing. There should be a temporary or portable rink, which could be removed during the summer, where they could skate all the winter, as the doctor particularly recommends this form of exercise for the boys, as in skating they do not get as wet as in tobogganing, and are therefore less subject to chills, while it gives the chest and whole body exercise, and draws many boys out, who, with a tendency to consumption, would otherwise be sitting in the more or less vitiated atmosphere of the recreation rooms.

The games most preferred by the boys in summer time are cricket and, in the colder weather, football. Under the instruction of the teachers and clerk, they have become proficient enough in cricket to play matches with and hold their own against a first-class territorial eleven. Of three matches played during the past season, two were lost and one was won by the school.

We have now a brass band. The band was organized last spring, and the boys have progressed so well that they were asked to play at two fall agricultural shows and at a regatta. Only one application was accepted, that of the Fort Qu'Appelle Agricultural Society; as on the other occasions it would have interfered too much with the harvesting, &c. The "Regina Leader," speaking of it, says: "The Industrial School Band, consisting of sixteen instruments, was under the leadership of the Rev. Father Dorais, and rendered several pieces in a very creditable manner,

eliciting warm expressions of approval from the spectators." It is an attraction for the boys, and has a civilizing effect on them, and to the public is a striking proof that Indian children can be educated, since they can be taught to read music and play it correctly in so short a time. Every instrument in the band is played by Indian children.

The carpenter had eight apprentices, some of whom were proficient enough to work outside and earn one dollar and fifty cents a day; two of them are now working on the addition to the school at High River, near Calgary. The value of the work done in the shop is estimated to average ninety-five dollars monthly; additions to the dining-room and carpenter's shop, and a house on the farm have been put up without any extra help. The carpenter and boys have also refitted the File Hills Agency buildings with wainscot ceilings in place of the plaster, which had fallen off in many places. The boys are now working on desks for the schools on the Touchwood Hills Agency; their other work consists in making furniture and doing numerous repairs of every description, both for the schools and neighbouring reserves.

The blacksmith had eight apprentices, who get half a day at trade instruction and half a day in school. The work done in the shop is valued on an average at ninety dollars a month. Besides the work for the school, we have done the blacksmith's work for the Muscowpetung and File Hills Agencies.

The shoemaker had six apprentices who were all kept busy repairing boots. He had to help at the haying, running the mowing machine, while the farmer and one of the teachers were attending to the raking, cocking and stacking, which was done by themselves and boys.

Our present baker came this spring. His is very heavy work, as from two to three sacks of flour have to be baked every day; he has two boys to learn the trade and help him; besides baking, he cuts the beef and carries into the kitchen and larders the supplies given out by the clerk in the morning. His is a position that requires a man of strong muscles and constitution, as well as a trustworthy one.

The furnace and night-watchman, though in the former capacity his services are only required during the winter, is invaluable here during the summer time, earning far more than his wages in doing repairs to plastering, building and repairing foundations, cellar-walls, cement water tanks, &c., brick-veneering additions, doing all the kalsomining and attending to stove pipes, chimneys, fire protection appliance, &c. Himself and an apprentice boy were taken from here for three weeks last fall to do the painting at the Regina Industrial School. This summer he was sent to the File Hills Agency for one month, to do the painting and repairs to plastering, &c., required there.

The number of boys with the farm instructor depends upon what work has to be done, and the size and experience of the boys available; on account of the increasing demands of farmers in the vicinity, for our boys having a knowledge of farmwork, the instructor's hands are constantly full teaching new ones. His duties in winter consist of hauling hay and manure, occasionally cutting firewood, getting up the ice supply and attending to the live stock. The difficulty of obtaining hay, limits the number of the latter, but we have one bull, fifteen milch cows, three work oxen and nine head of young cattle; of horses we have three, for farmwork; of ponies, we have one, one old mare and three young ones; of pigs, we have nineteen, and of fowls, fifty-five. During the other seasons the farmer cultivates sixty-four acres of land. Severe hail-storms in June nearly destroyed the crop; we hope to have enough grain, but our potato crop will be insufficient. The crop harvested after last year's report was abundant, and of good quality. Six articles taken to the Winnipeg exhibition secured four prizes, and eight taken to the Regina exhibition secured eight prizes. The Winnipeg "Free Press" in its comments regarding one of the prizes said: "Such a prize is a credit to any one, but especially so to an Indian Industrial Institution, when it is in competition with all the gardeners of Winnipeg and Manitoba." Besides the articles intended for competition, we had a general exhibit for the school, including, besides vegetables, &c., different work of the carpenter and blacksmith boys; various specimens of knitting, sewing, &c., of the girls;

and specimens of penmanship. Three girls were at work during the exhibition, sewing, knitting with machine and hand, and spinning, &c.; and seemed to be a centre of attraction, there being a crowd of people round them continually.

The management of the girls is intrusted to nine sisters. Besides teaching them in the school-room, the sisters also work with and teach them cooking, sewing, knitting and all kinds of housework.

All the clothing for the girls is made here, and a large portion of that of the boys. The washing, mending, darning, ironing, &c., is also done here, and represents an immense amount of work. Several of the girls can cut the clothes, as well as sew and fit them; and a marked improvement is manifested in the care and neatness they show regarding their clothing.

Much attention is paid to moral training, which must have a prominent part in the civilizing of Indian children to make it effective. To teach them only to read, write and speak English, would otherwise be productive of very little good, if it did not tend to make them worse. This moral training must be imparted to the pupils continuously, from morning to night; and requires a considerable amount of self-denial and restraint.

The reverend sisters are invaluable for this purpose among the girls; and it was with this object the Rev. Father Dorais was appointed over the boys; and the beneficial effects are apparent.

Religion is also a help to civilization, as without it civilization can be only exterior; but perfect liberty is left to the pupils in this respect. The truly christian Indians are, as a rule, more progressive, more anxious to learn, more civilized, more intelligent, and work in better harmony with the wishes of the Government; and are also more willing to send their children to school. Pagan Indians cling more to their tribal ways, as regards morals, mode of living, &c., care little for civilization, and are not anxious to send their children to school.

In the instruction and training given to pupils here, it is our object to inculcate a distaste for tepee life, which seems to be so adverse to civilization; the difference between it, and living in a house, is illustrated in the cases of four of our girls, who are now married and live on the same reserve. Two of them are married to ex-pupils of this school, and have houses and stay in them summer and winter, they have gardens and attend to them; have pigs and hens, milk their cows and make butter, take care of their clothes, are always neat and clean, and keep improving their homes; whereas the other two, who are married to young men who were never at any school, and who live in tepees during the summer, have, in consequence, no garden, have neither pigs or hens, if they had cows they could not make butter, and it is impossible for them to take proper care of their clothes when they have only a tent to hold themselves and their bedding, clothing, provisions, cooking utensils, harness, &c. Tepee life, moreover, encourages laziness and all sorts of demoralizing habits.

When Indians are made to like and take pride in their homes, and stay in them all the year around, it is a marked advance towards civilization. It would be desirable, if a girl could be prevented marrying until the young man had a good home for her, and with this object a boy who has been educated in any of these schools should be given facilities for building for himself a good house, and for ploughing and fencing a field when he is of age and wishes to be married.

Every employee here is required, not only to work with, and teach the pupils, but also to train them in every way conducive to civilization; and it will be a long time before an Indian can satisfactorily fill a situation in such an institution, and guide the pupils towards this end with the requisite authority.

Attached to this report will be found a list of the pupils now discharged from this school, stating where they are, and briefly, what they are doing.

As it is not advisable to forcibly prevent pupils from going back to the reserves, after they leave school, they therefore return to them, and have to resist the surrounding influences as best they can in order to benefit by what they have been taught here. It is not to be expected that education can civilize these Indians in one generation, when it usually takes three generations, before a tribe is really

civilized to any extent, after all or most of the children have been in school; many of our ex-pupils will undoubtedly go back in some degree to their original habits, especially those who come from heathen reserves, or from reserves where but few of the children have been to school; but still I do not think their education will be entirely lost for any of those who have been two years, or even one year, in this school. At the least they will be expected to appreciate the advantages of education; and when they are grown up, and have families of their own, to send their children to school.

There is no doubt that Indian children can learn everything necessary to make themselves self-supporting; but can a lasting desire and determination to continue in the ways of civilized life, be implanted in an Indian child sufficiently strong to hold him, after school years have passed? I trust that before long this question can positively be answered in the affirmative, but how soon this will be will depend upon the more or less civilized aspect of their surroundings. A complete change, however, can only be expected when the present uneducated generation will have passed away, and given place to the growing and educated one.

The full measure of success attained by this school can only be seen and judged when the children will have grown to manhood or womanhood, when they will practice the precepts instilled into their young minds; and though some may not practice them wholly, yet they will to such an extent as will undoubtedly have an influence for good, and a tendency to excite emulation in the uneducated mind of their less fortunate companions.

Several of our pupils, both boys and girls, are now sent to service, and are given an opportunity to practice what they have learned here, and to become accustomed to what they will have to do in after life, to support themselves, and make their homes clean and comfortable. At present we have thirty-three children hired out—eighteen girls and fifteen boys; and I have applications for ten more servant girls. Some parents still object to their daughters being hired out, and it is not advisable to do it contrary to their wishes, as we should then be entirely responsible, should any misfortune happen to the girls while in service. Great care has to be taken to place them as much as possible where they will receive a continuation of the over-seeing, training and good example they had while here. The fact that we have more demands for girls as servants than we can fill, is a conclusive proof that the school has a beneficial effect on them. It proves that during two or three years in this school, an Indian girl can be taught sufficient English, cleanliness, manners and house work, to make her useful as a servant. The wages given the girls vary from four to ten dollars a month, according to size and proficiency; that of the boys, from six to fifteen dollars a month, and from fifty cents to one dollar and twenty-five cents per day with board.

Though this system of sending pupils out to service has been in operation less than two years, yet, at the end of December, 1891, their earnings amounted to over six hundred dollars. Of these earnings, as much as possible is kept for the pupils, but some of it has to be given to the parents, otherwise they would not consent to their children being hired out.

Efforts have been made as heretofore to improve the appearance of the school grounds by planting trees, shrubs and flowers. It still continues to be an attraction for visitors, who seem to appreciate everything that is done here for the civilization of the Indians.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. HUGONNARD,

Principal.

PUPILS who have died since commencement of the schools.

Boys.		GIRLS.	
No.	Name.	No.	Name.
2	Joseph Poitras.	07	Mary.
5	Moses.	08	Susan.
7	Angus.	025	Lucy Amelia.
13	Philip.	030	Seraphine Belgarde.
20	Clement.	034	Mary Emily.
23	J. B. Turner.	037	Emily Jane.
31	Louis.	050	Elizabeth.
33	Arthur.	054	Agatha.
35	John.	060	Agatha Clara.
45	Isidore Trottier.	062	Agatha.
50	Francis Allary.	070	Harriet.
52	Frederick.	083	M. A. Allary.
54	Michael.	086	Cecilia.
58	Timothy.	091	Adele.
70	Joseph Patrip.	092	Eugenia.
78	Charley Joe.	094	Mary Helen.
82	Raphael.	097	Paula.
83	Samuel.	098	Augusta.
88	Nichol.	0107	Celina.
96	Jim.	0111	Eugenia.
105	Francois.	0126	Reina Irena.
110	Hugh.	0136	Cecilia.
113	Damian.	0139	Eulalie.
116	Benjamin.	0151	Victorina.
117	William.	0163	Marguerite.
124	Benedict.	02	Cecilia Noel.
133	William.		

List of discharged Pupils; where they were when last heard of; and, briefly, what they were doing, and how they were getting along.

BOYS.

No.	Name.	Remarks.
1	Alfred Stevenson.....	With his father on Keesickouse Reserve; works well, and speaks English.
3	Anthony O'Soup.....	On O'Soup Reserve; married and doing well.
4	Bruno.....	At Wood Mountain, with Rev. Father St. Germain; doing well.
6	William Desnomes.....	With his father in Qu'Appelle Valley; hires out among white settlers.
8	Julius.....	Married on Sioux Reserve; speaks English well, not much improved otherwise, on account of surroundings; had a good school record.
10	Joseph.....	Transferred to Presbyterian school; now with his father on reserve; does not speak much English; doing fairly well.
11	Alick.....	With his father on reserve; doing fairly well; not much improved.
12	Magloire.....	With his father at File Hills; doing well.
14	George.....	With parents at Touchwood; doing well.
15	John.....	Left treaty and country with parents.
16	Albert.....	do do
17	Peter.....	Married to pupil 010 on Pasquah Reserve; doing well.
18	Frank.....	With relatives on Assiniboine Reserve, Indian Head; is a good worker, speaks English, but retains Indian habits on account of surroundings.
19	Richard.....	With his parents, Assiniboine Reserve, Indian Head; talks very good English; works at home, and occasionally among settlers; lazy.
21	Patrick.....	With his brother on Piapot Reserve; works well; was in school less than one year and went back to Indian habits, on account of surroundings.
25	Charles Tanner.....	Sickly; at home at Crooked Lakes.
26	Basil Tanner.....	With his father at Crooked Lakes; doing well.
29	James.....	With his father; doing well.
30	Alexander.....	Left treaty and country with parents.
32	Paul Valet.....	Married on Pasquah Reserve; dull-witted, a little improved.
38	James Ben.....	Went to United States with his parents; was a good blacksmith.
39	Thomas.....	Married on Pasquah Reserve; not much improved.
40	Louis Henry Allary.....	Did well in school; worked one year in Indian warehouse, Regina; now with his father on reserve.
42	Alex. Daniels.....	With parents, Pasquah Reserve; doing well.
46	Norbert.....	Married on Crooked Lake Reserve; doing very well; good blacksmith.
47	J. B. Sparvier.....	do do good worker.
48	Napoleon Sparvier.....	With his parents on Crooked Lakes Reserve; doing well.
49	C. Crowe.....	With parents, Touchwood; doing well.
51	J. A. Crowe.....	do do doing very well.
53	L. Couture.....	do do do
55	Anthony.....	Transferred to Presbyterian school.
56	Daniel Kennedy.....	Attending commercial course, St. Boniface College.
57	Joe Martin.....	Gone to United States with his mother.
60	William George.....	With his mother on reserve; not sound-minded.
63	Benjamin.....	Transferred to Episcopalian school.
64	Charles Favel.....	With his parents on reserve; doing well.
66	Clement.....	Married on reserve; doing well.
73	David.....	Gone to Treaty No. 7 with parents.
74	J. Baptiste.....	do do
85	Joseph Gariepy.....	do do
87	Gabriel Belanger.....	With parents on reserve; not sound-minded.
90	John McKinnon.....	With parents; doing well.
94	Thome.....	Gone to United States with relatives.
97	Peter Plain.....	Sick; at home.
98	William.....	Married on reserve; doing very well.
100	Bill Seymour.....	With parents, Fort Qu'Appelle; doing very well.
101	Joe Plain.....	Transferred to Presbyterian school.
103	Sparvier.....	At home at Crooked Lake; doing well.
104	Gabriel Desnomes.....	With parents; works among white settlers all the time.
106	Mark.....	Transferred to Presbyterian school.
107	Joseph Pelletier.....	At home; doing well.
109	Duncan.....	At home; was only here a little over one month; not improved.
114	Joseph Gambler.....	Home, with parents; a little improved.
119	Michel.....	On reserve with parents; doing fairly.
121	Norbert.....	Sick; at home.
122	Felix.....	Gone to United States.
126	Pascal.....	Working with parents on reserve; not here long enough to be improved.
138	Maxime.....	Attending commercial course, St. Boniface College.
155	John King.....	Transferred to Presbyterian school.
165	Samuel Hourie.....	Working with his father in Regina; did not belong to the treaty.
167	Freddy.....	Transferred to Presbyterian school.

LIST of discharged Pupils; where they were, when last heard from, &c.—*Con.*

GIRLS.

No.	Name.	Remarks.
03	Mary Rose.....	Left the treaty and country.
04	Helena.....	Went to United States with parents.
05	Virginne Geddes.....	Married to a half-breed at Fort Qu'Appelle.
06	Anne.....	Married on O'Soup Reserve; very much improved.
09	Sarah.....	On her reserve; imbecile.
010	M. Josephine.....	Married to pupil 17; doing very well.
011	Bella.....	Left treaty; married to half-breed.
012	Isabella.....	Left treaty with parents.
013	Caroline.....	Married on O'Soup Reserve.
014	Margaret.....	Married on Pasquah Reserve.
015	Eliza.....	Married at Crooked Lake to a half-breed.
016	Julia.....	Married on Kiwistagan Reserve.
017	Rosalie.....	Married to pupil 98; doing well.
021	Marguerite.....	Married at Crooked Lakes to Chief O'Soup's son.
022	Maria.....	At home with parents; doing very well.
027	Mary Crowe.....	At home, Touchwood; doing well.
031	C. Couture.....	do do
033	Mary Martina.....	Gone to United States with parents.
043	Philomène.....	Married on Pasquah Reserve.
045	Mary Allary.....	Left treaty; married at Qu'Appelle.
046	Pauline Allary.....	Left treaty; at home.
076	Elizabeth.....	Sick; at home, File Hills.
081	M. Pelletier.....	Married to pupil 46.
095	Eliza Sandenis.....	Married to half-breed at Fort Qu'Appelle.
0100	Cecile Tanner.....	Married on Gamblers Reserve.
0108	Lillie Elizabeth.....	Gone to United States with parents.
0120	Madeline Fisher.....	At home with parents, Fort Qu'Appelle.
0121	Philomène Fisher.....	do do
0128	M. A. Bourassa.....	Married; Keesickouse Reserve.
0130	M. R. Tanner.....	With parents at Maple Creek.
0132	Antonia.....	Married at Fort Ellice.
0144	Capita.....	At home; not sound-minded.
0145	Stella.....	Gone to Presbyterian schools, Regina.
0147	Josephine.....	Sick; at home.
0150	Suzanne.....	At home; on Pasquah Reserve.
0168	Adeline Pelletier.....	At home; Qu'Appelle valley.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

REGINA, 19th September, 1892.

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, 1892.

During the year our numbers have increased from thirty-two to ninety-three—fifty-three boys and thirty-four girls.

The staff, nine in number, has suffered little alteration during the year. Mr. McKenzie who acted as assistant principal, withdrew from Indian work in April last, and we secured the services of an efficient and enthusiastic assistant and teacher, Mr. Neil Gilmour. Under his management, gratifying results show themselves in the school-room.

Under the half day system in vogue in the school, the children spend half the day in the school-room and the other half in some employment helpful both to themselves and to the school.

The evening hour before the religious exercises with which their day closes is usually spent, except in the warm days of summer, in a drill in English words

and phrases. By the help of numerous illustrations gathered from various sources, their vocabulary is much increased, and a direct association springs up, not between the English word and the Indian, but between the English word and the object. These exercises occupy only a portion of the time, the rest being taken up with general singing, music, memorizing of poetical extracts and short talks on helpful subjects.

In enforcing discipline, corporal punishment is resorted to as little as possible. A system of daily marking in connection with roll call, enables us to punish the wrong-doer and to reward those that have done well. One evening in the week is set apart as a night for social gathering of employees and pupils. By games, music and dancing and by every other means we can devise, the evening is made as full of enjoyment as possible, and those who have received a certain number of bad marks or misdemeanours are sentenced to spend this hour quietly in their beds.

Very creditable progress has been made by many of the pupils in the industries taught at the school.

Mr. McGregor, the farmer, and his boys have constructed half a mile of wire fence in the rear of the house to secure our grain fields. Besides considerable general freighting, they have teamed from Regina all the lumber required for our new buildings, all the wood and some of the coal needed for fuel. Much labour has been spent on the grain and vegetables, all of which promise a fair yield. In addition to four acres of potatoes and other vegetables, some barley, rye, millet, nine acres of wheat, nineteen of oats and twenty-seven of a mixture suitable as a substitute for hay, were under crop. The farm stock has been increased to three horses, two yoke of oxen, eight milch cows and two yearlings. The children have developed a great liking for milk of which they receive a liberal allowance.

Mr. Maguire, the carpenter instructor, has had eight boys under his instruction. They have constructed a substantial three-truss bridge over the Wascana, an icehouse, and an underground roothouse, twenty by forty, with a capacity of three thousand bushels. A laundry, twenty by thirty-two, has been brought near completion, and a building, twenty-four by fifty, to comprise carpenter shop, paint shop, shoe shop, two bed-rooms for male employees and two store-rooms, is well under way. In addition, many things in connection with the house, such as fire escape ladders, office desk, medicine chest, lockers, benches, tables, window screens, &c., were constructed.

In the house the girls have been carefully trained to habits of neatness and industry in the kitchen, laundry, and in all the other departments of the household, in which at stated periods regular duties are assigned them.

In the sewing-room especially has the excellency of their work called for many favourable comments. Girls, after some experience, are expected to make up all their own clothing, and as much other work as they can overtake.

The health of the children has given us some care. Consumption has carried off two of our pupils, one of whom died at the school and the other at the reserve.

Twenty-eight of the children, in compliance with the instructions of the Commissioner, paid a brief visit to their homes under the care of one of the officers of the school. The visit satisfied the parents, and also placed before the eyes of the children the marked contrast between the school and the more cheerless and wilder life of the tepee.

Many visitors have favoured us with their presence during the year, and much surprise and satisfaction has been expressed at the favourable way in which neatly dressed Indian children compare with the average white child.

During winter evenings the magic lantern has been used to good advantage. The illustrated stories of Dick Whittington and his cat, Cinderella, John Gilpin, &c., have proved a source of great amusement, while numerous views of natural phenomena, cities and customs of foreign lands, have been a source of instruction as well as of interest. We purpose shortly making magic lantern slides with the help of a camera in our possession, so that we may be able in the long winter evenings to take weekly journeys to other lands and scenes. The love of the children for music is worth noting. The organ, violin, accordion and mouth organ are popular

instruments of music, and college songs that resound through the corridors of our universities find no mean echo in the assembly room of the school. The organization of a brass band is a prospect we would look forward to with pleasure.

We endeavour to give the religious and moral training the prominence its importance demands, recognizing that the formation of a true and noble character on the part of pupils is the greatest requisite for the success of our Indian work.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. J. McLEOD,
Principal.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

BATTLEFORD, 9th September, 1892.

The Honourable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report, together with inventory of Government property under my charge for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1892.

It is a source of much pleasure to be able to report progress in every branch of industry taught in the institution.

The past year has been one of marvellous advancement.

The English language is the only one spoken both amongst Cree and Stony pupils. Days together pass at the school without hearing a word of Indian spoken. At the beginning of the year Indian speaking at certain hours of the day was allowed, but during the past few months Indian has been forbidden at any time, and the pupils deserve the greatest praise for the strong desire exhibited to acquire a thorough knowledge of the English language.

The Class-room

Has been much improved by the floor being relaid, and new desks and seats provided, of the most approved pattern. These were manufactured in our own workshops. The progress of the pupils, both male and female, in school, has been good. The half-time system is still in practice. Trades, half a day, and school, half the day; and the change works very beneficially.

Carpenter's Shop.

In the carpenter's shop very good progress has been made in practical work. The apprentices show special talent in this department, and turn out a great deal of work, a considerable proportion of which has been done for the agency and reserves.

Blacksmith's Shop.

The progress has been fair. Much valuable work has been done for the agency and reserves. We hope for greater results on occupying the new and commodious building just completed.

Boot and Shoe Shop.

This is a new branch of industry started this year, and only a commencement has been made, but the pupils evince a decided ability for this trade, which is one of the most useful in the institution.

Printing.

In this branch very excellent progress has been made. After a period of instruction at the printing office of Mr. P. G. Laurie, Battleford "Herald," one boy is able to direct all the mechanical work in connection with printing the "Guide," a small newspaper published fortnightly, containing items of interest to all connected with the school, and edited by a committee of the pupils. Excellent job work has also been turned out.

The Brass Band

Is also a source of much pleasure and profit in many ways, and for the short time they have received instruction the boys are able to perform most creditably.

The Farm.

Very fair progress also may be recorded of the instruction imparted, of the practice and principle of agriculture, in all its branches, the outcome of which is proved by the very excellent crops now on view. The roots, most particularly, are worthy of notice, and the supply of vegetables will far exceed the amount and quality of previous years.

The Stock,

Too, are in excellent condition, and have been well and carefully attended by the farmer and his apprentices.

Trades.

The boys apprenticed to trades are:—

Carpenters.....	14
Blacksmiths	14
Farmers	17
Shoemakers.....	8
Printers	3
Schoolteachers	2

Female Department.

Excellent progress in the general duties of housework, and practical and theoretical instruction in the different classes in connection therewith can be reported.

Several girls have been placed for a few months with respectable families, on trial, and give universal satisfaction, showing that the training they are receiving is fitting them for the management of a household.

The Out-students.

Most favourable reports continue to be received of the pupils who have left the institution. Some are servants, others working at agencies, and the balance living in white settlements; all are self-supporting. The wonderful change that has taken place in the habits, character and general bearing of the Indian youths who have attended our institution is beyond description; thus proving, without doubt, that the system of industrial schools has been, and is to-day, one of the chief factors in domesticating the condition of the aboriginal tribes of this country.

I cannot speak too highly of the valuable assistance rendered by the agents, particularly Messrs. Williams and MacKenzie, in furthering the interests of the school amongst the various bands under their charge.

Major McGibbon made his annual inspection of the school, and it was gratifying to hear him express his satisfaction at the progress the school was making in all branches, especially the class-room.

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

T. CLARKE,
Principal.

REPORT showing status of discharged Pupils from the Battleford Industrial School, up to the 30th day of June, 1892.

No.	Name.	Date of Discharge.	Age.	PERIOD IN THE SCHOOL.			STATE OF EDUCATION.		Trade or Industry taught and Proficiency in it.	Reason for Discharge and history of Pupils since Discharge.
				Years.	Months.	Days.	On Admission.	On Discharge.		
1	Albert.....	Nov. 8, '86..	18	2	8	8	None.....	Standard IV..	Carpenter.....	Left during rebellion 'of 1885; discharged on account of age.
2	James.....	Mar. 29, '85..	15	1	4	1	do	do III..	Farmer.....	Left during rebellion of 1885.
6	Thomas.....	do 29, '85..	14	1	3	27	Standard I..	do III..	do good.....	do do not taken back on account of age.
8	Henry.....	Oct. 22, '84..	13	...	10	20	None.....	do III..	do fair.....	Withdrawn by parents; no cause stated; went south after rebellion.
9	Hayter.....	do 22, '84..	14	...	10	20	do	do III..	do do	Withdrawn by parents; no cause stated; farming at Stony Reserve, Eagle Hills.
10	Isaac.....	Mar. 29, '85..	13	1	3	27	Standard II..	do III..	do good.....	Left during rebellion; farming at Red Pheasant's Reserve and working well.
13	John.....	do 29, '85..	12	1	3	8	do II..	do V..	do do	Left during rebellion; farming at Assissippi and working well.
15	Joseph.....	Aug. 14, '85..	10	1	7	24	None.....	do II..	None.....	Withdrawn by parents on account of the great hardships they suffered during rebellion.
16	John.....	Mar. 29, '85..	12	1	3	8	Standard I..	do III..	Farmer, fair.....	Left during rebellion (unknown).
17	Joe.....	Nov. 1, '86..	18	2	10	6	None.....	do III..	Carpenter, good...	Absent during rebellion; discharged on account of age.
18	Alexander.....	Mar. 29, '85..	15	1	2	7	do	do III..	Farmer, fair.....	Left during rebellion; now working for Hudson Bay Co.
20	Charles.....	Mar. 29, '85..	15	1	2	7	do	do III..	do good.....	Left during rebellion; earning his own living at settlement.
22	Edward	Jan. 11, '85..	15	...	11	22	do	do III..	do fair.....	Deserted; working well on Sweet Grass Reserve.
25	Frank.....	Mar. 29, '85..	16	1	1	9	do	do III..	do do	Left during rebellion.
26	Alex. Sutton..	Jan. 29, '91..	19	6	10	12	do	do IV..	Carpenter, good...	Working at his trade with his father.
27	Joseph Geddes.	July 14, '88..	17	3	10	27	Standard I..	do IV..	Blacksmith.....	Taken home by his father.
29	Henry Clark..	Feb. 28, '86..	12	...	1	...	None.....	do I..	None.....	Deserted.
30	John Lindlater.	do 24, '86..	6	...	...	24	do	None.....	do	Continually crying for his parents; sent home, being considered too young.
32	Geo. Smith.....	Nov. 14, '87..	10	1	9	14	do	Standard III..	do	Withdrawn by his convict father on the ground the school is Protestant.
33	Dan Rivers.....	July 31, '89..	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	6	...	do	do III..	Carpenter, good...	Time expired; working at Muskeg Lake.
36	Alfred Bliss.....	Sept. 13, '88..	11	1	8	2	do	do I..	None.....	Invalided; now greatly improved in health.
39	Chas. Wolf.....	July 1, '92..	15	3	1	...	do	do I..	Farmer, fair.....	Weak mentally; invalided.

49	Joseph Taylor	Oct. 1, '91..	16	4	9	.....	do	do	IV..	Carpenter, good...	Out-student, working under Mr. Blair, Government millwright, at Onion Lake.
51	Aaron Armstrong.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	do	do	II..	do do ..	Out-student, working at Onion Lake saw-mill.
14	Louis Watson.....	Dec. 28, '89..	17	5	0	7	do	do	IV..	Blacksmith.....	Taken home by his father to Snake Plains.
011	Annie McKay	Oct. 31, '88..	13½	1	5	17	Standard I.	do	IV..	Sewing, housework, &c.	Left to go as servant to Assistant Commissioner, Regina; doing remarkably well.

T. CLARKE,
Principal.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
BRANDON, ALTA., 18th September, 1892.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, and inventory of all Government property in my charge on the 30th June last.

Attendance.

During the year two pupils were discharged, and six entered. The six who entered were comprised of two boys and four girls—three full Bloods, and three Half-breeds. One of the girls was an old pupil, who was removed two years ago by her father before she could gain much by her attendance here. The following concerns the two discharges :

Attendance under six months—One removed by force by his father; did not profit any by his short stay; is on the Blood Reserve living in Indian style.

Attendance under four years—One a good but slow worker; was too old when admitted to do much in school-room; is employed as teamster, &c., by Indian Agent Begg at fifteen dollars per month and board.

The average daily attendance throughout the year was almost seventy. Through lack of accommodation we were obliged to refuse several applications for admission.

Six pupils have been placed out at service during the year. Five of these are not looked on as discharged, but as out-students. Three of them continue in the places found for them; one (a carpenter) completed the work for which he was employed; and two, who allowed themselves to be persuaded by Indians to leave their situations, are back in school again. The pupils working out are giving satisfaction to their masters, and earn from ten to fifteen dollars per month, board and clothes. I have had several applications for both boys and girls, which I have had to refuse, as the children were not quite long enough here yet, and we required them for our own work. After our own hay is all up, I will allow three or four boys to work outside for a month or two with neighbouring farmers.

Attached to this report will be found a statement showing the whereabouts and occupations of all ex-pupils that can be traced, and who were long enough at school to profit by their attendance.

Health.

Towards the end of 1891 we suffered from an epidemic of fever, but owing to great care taken of patients, no mortality resulted. Six pupils died in the year—three in the school and three in their homes, where they were allowed to go on sick leave. The following statement shows cause of death in each case:—

Consumption.	Consumption of the brain.	Liver Complaint.	Scrofula.
One boy.	.....	.....	One boy.
One girl.	One girl.	One boy.	One girl.

Education.

The progress made by pupils in class-work is satisfactory. The addition of a teacher for boys, to the staff, has tended greatly to this result. Mr. Scollen, the teacher just mentioned, also teaches the brass band, and the boys, thirteen in number, have made great progress under his direction. I must here thank the department for furnishing the necessary instruments.

The following will show the standing of children in class-work according to the department's standard:—

Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.
20	18	6	13	11

The boys are also drilled and exercised in calisthenics.

Trades.

Carpenter's Shop.—There are six apprentices in this shop. Three of these have been at the trade over three years, one for two years, and two for six months. All are doing very well, and the oldest boys are well advanced in the knowledge of their trade. Below is a statement of work done in this shop during the year:—

Benches.	Desks.	Tables, dressing.	Cup-boards.	Wash-stands.	Baker's boxes.	Washing machines.	Boat.	Buildings.
9	21	11	5	2	1	1	1	Three—1 carpenter's, 1 shoemaker's shop, 24 feet by 30, 1 root house, 24 by 32, 1 large board hay corral.

The new shops are very suitable for their purpose. The building is two stories high; the carpenters' shop is on the ground floor, and the shoemaker's upstairs.

Shoemaker's Shop.—Six boys are learning this trade. Four of these are over three years, one over two, and one over one. All are progressing well at the trade. The four oldest can do all work on boots but the cutting. The following shows the amount of work performed during year:—

New boots.	New long boots.	Laces, leather.	Boots repaired.	New moccasins.	Moccasins repaired.	Bridles.	Tie straps.	Breeching straps.	Hame straps.	Ox collar tugs.	Lanes, driving.
Pairs.	Pairs.	Gross.	Pairs.	Pairs.	Pairs.						
242	4	10	277	117	30	1	8	4	6	5	5

Farm.

Eight boys work steadily under the instructor on the farm. All other boys who are not employed at trades also work on farm, when necessary, during fatigue hours. Ten acres of new land have been broken, and twelve acres summer-fallowed. Thirty-seven acres were put under crop, and we shall have a good yield of roots and oats. We will require about one hundred and fifty tons of hay, and this will have to be hauled a distance of twelve miles. All this work has to be done by the boys and their instructor, Mr. Ed. Pidgeon, who continues to give great satisfaction as a good and conscientious worker. The herd of the institution consists of forty head

of horned cattle, and six horses. During winter the farm boys have ample occupation in attending to our stock, getting out ice for summer use, and in cutting wood.

The girls receive instruction in all kinds of domestic work; the bigger girls learn cooking, baking, laundry and dairy work, and how to use the sewing machine, while the smaller ones are occupied with lighter work, such as sweeping, dusting, washing dishes, &c. All learn to sew and knit, and some are adepts at fancy work. The following statement shows the new work done in seamstress' room.

Sheets.	Mattresses.	Mitts.	Socks.	Night Dresses.	Blouses, bakers'.	Aprons.	Petticoats.	Dresses.	Trousers.	Coats.	Stockings.	Drawers.	Towels.	Overcoats.	Overstockings.	Chemises.	Shirts, flannel.	Pillows.
77	11	54	72	50	7	63	11	41	133	64	23	20	60	3	40	10	17	52

Besides the above work, all necessary repairs to both boys' and girls' clothes were done in this room.

In conclusion, I may state that there is a change in the disposition of the Indians towards the school. They seem to be more contented to be separated from their children, and do not visit the school as frequently as heretofore, greatly to the advantage of the children.

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

A. NÆSSENS,
Principal.

REPORT showing status of discharged Pupils from the St. Joseph's Industrial School, up to the 30th day of June, 1892.

No.	Name.	Date of Discharge.	Age.	PERIOD IN THE SCHOOL.			STATE OF EDUCATION.		Trade or Industry taught and Proficiency in it.	Reason of Discharge and history of Pupils since Discharge.
				Years.	Months.	Days.	On Admission.	On Discharge.		
25	L. Faber	Sept. 23, '88..	14	3	6	17	Nil	Standard IV..	Carpentering; very dull at trade, but a steady worker.	Removed from the school by his father; worked for the Walrond ranch after his discharge for the wage of \$15 per month; last heard of him was that he left Canada for the South Piegans.
52	Jan. English.....	do 23, '88..	11	1	9		Nil	do II..	Farmer	Let go with his brother, No. 53, for a short vacation, on the request of their grandmother, who promised to bring them back; have not been able to get them back; are both living in Indian style on Piegan Reserve, and attend the school of Father Foisy occasionally.
53	John English.....	do 23, '88..	8	1	9		Nil	do II..		
57	Allan McGibbon	Jan. 23, '91..	19	2	1	19	Standard I.	do IV..	Carpenter; a very fair tradesman.	
10	John Cotton	April 25, '89..	15	1	2	13	Nil	do III..	Farmer; a very handy boy and a good worker.	Was induced to leave the school by his brother; has worked well at his trade on the reserve; neglected his work in the spring owing to several deaths in his family, but is now working well again; he dresses in civilized clothes.
33	Sol. Callikoo.....	June 12, '89..	12	3	5	19	Nil	do V..	Carpenter; knew his trade well for a boy of his age	Was taken away by force by his father against his own will; has returned to the Indian style of life, but works frequently for ranchers and farmers during spring, haying and harvest. Nos. 33 and 34 were allowed to go with their father, who was old and needed their help; the carpenter works at his trade and helps his father; both boys are living with their father, and the agent reports that they are working well; others who have seen and spoken to these boys speak well of them, and say they have profited greatly by their attendance here.
34	Jam. Callikoo.....	do 12, '89..	11	3	5	19	Nil	do V..	Farmer; a good worker and fond of work.	
75	Alb. Stimson.....	Jan. 23, '91..	17	2	1	25	Nil	do II..	Farmer; knew his work.	
										This boy left with his cousin, No. 57, for some reason, returned to Indian life and did not work for a year, but he is reported to have worked splendidly this summer, ploughing almost forty acres of fallow land.

REPORT showing status of discharged Pupils from the St. Joseph's Industrial School, up to the 30th day of June, 1892.—*Con.*

No.	Name.	Date of Discharge.	Age.	PERIOD IN THE SCHOOL			STATE OF EDUCATION.		Trade or Industry taught and Proficiency in it.	Reason of Discharge and history of Pupils since Discharge.
				Years.	Months.	Days.	On Admission.	On Discharge.		
O 6	Jos. Callikoo.....	June 9, '91..	17	5	6	16	Standard I.	Standard V...	Very proficient in all household work.	Time was up and she was advanced enough; was engaged as servant by Indian Agent DeCazes for some time; has since been appointed as teacher of Indian day school at Bear's Hill, which position she still fills, and satisfactorily.
65	G. McNeal.....	do 1, '92..	18	3	7	20	Nil	do II..	Farmer; a slow but steady worker.	This boy's time was up, and as I had an opportunity of placing him I did so; he is working as teamster for Indian Agent Begg at the wage of \$15 per month.

A. NÆSSENS,
Principal.

RUPERT'S LAND INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
MIDDLE CHURCH, MAN., 30th June, 1892.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows on the school for the past year :—

The average number of children has been thirty-one boys and thirty-four girls, nineteen new pupils have been admitted and fourteen have been discharged. One has died at the school; three who were discharged on account of ill-health subsequently died at home.

Conduct.

While the general conduct has been satisfactory, we have experienced some difficulty in the pupils at an advanced age. Their habits and characters having been already formed to a large extent, they have found it less easy to submit to the restrictions placed upon them than the younger children. The result has been some desertions, but with one exception all have returned to the school. In future it will be desirable to admit no pupils over twelve years of age.

Instruction.

Instruction in the various departments has gone on fairly well. Owing to the changes in the staff the work in the class-rooms has suffered somewhat, but considerable progress has been made. During the last quarter the pupils were graded as follows:—Standard I., eleven; II., nine; III., nineteen; IV., sixteen; V., twelve. During the winter nights classes were held principally for the seniors, when instruction was given in singing, drawing, geography, English, and commercial arithmetic. The trade instruction has embraced printing, carpentry, blacksmithing and farming. For each of these industries we have had a competent instructor, under whose management good results have been obtained. Pupils have been assigned to them as follows:—Printing, four boys; carpenter, six; blacksmithing, four; farming, twelve. Others have been engaged in various duties about the premises. The following will give some idea of the work done by each shop :—

An exhibition of the school's work and farm products at the Provincial exhibition in October last, attracted much attention. At the same time our boys entered for the school drill competition, and though not successful in obtaining the prize, did very creditably.

Printing.

A monthly paper, the "Rupert's Land Gleaner," seventy-six thousand eight hundred quarto pages for the year; fifteen pamphlets from four to twenty pages each, five thousand four hundred and forty-five copies; twenty letter and billheads, twelve thousand eight hundred and fifty copies; sixteen tickets and cards, three thousand nine hundred and sixty-five copies; thirty-six circulars, sixteen thousand four hundred and seventy-five copies; ballots, labels, dodgers, envelopes, receipt, report and remittance forms, cheques, drafts, bank-books, laundry lists, pence envelopes, localized magazine covers, voters' lists, &c., two hundred and thirty-eight thousand one hundred pages more. All sewing done by boys, who have also learnt to pad letter-heads, &c.

Carpenter.

Buildings, furniture, doors, sashes, frames, wheelbarrows and general work.

Blacksmith.

Harrows, scufflers, brands, chains, clevises, repairs to agricultural implements, wheelwright work, scrapers, the manufacture of the patent Acme doubletree, horse-shoeing, and the management of windmill for pumping water and grinding, and the care of fire apparatus.

Farm.

Land under cultivation, fifty-five acres. As anticipated in my last report, the return of grain is small, owing to the ravages of swarms of local grasshoppers. Wheat was entirely destroyed, but we had four hundred bushels of barley, eight hundred of oats, five hundred of potatoes, turnips eight hundred, other vegetables sixty bushels, hay one hundred tons. Stock has done well. Our crops for the coming year are likely to be moderately good. The grounds and garden have been much improved and the trees of various kinds have grown well.

Girls.

The special instruction given girls embraces all branches of housework, sewing, knitting, laundry, &c. They take their places with the boys in the class-rooms and compare very well with them in their studies. We have been encouraged by hearing good reports of the behaviour and progress of several who, for various reasons, have been allowed to go home. The same remark applies to boys who were with us any length of time before being discharged.

The various improvements made in buildings and those now under construction will give increased accommodation which has been greatly needed. Through the faulty construction of a stove pipe box, a fire broke out in the hospital on 2nd February. It had obtained a firm hold between ceiling and floor, when discovered, but thanks to the energy of staff and boys and the prompt and able way in which the little chemical engine and fire hose were handled, it was put out before very serious damage was done. There can be no doubt that but for the fire tank and hose, the building would have been lost and possibly even more serious loss incurred. The value of the fire drill was also very apparent on this occasion.

The health of the children has been generally good. We have again been spared from any epidemic. The only cases of serious sickness have been invariably owing to a scrofulous affection. The deaths above referred to were all from consumption. All children requiring vaccination have been vaccinated during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Yours obediently,

WM. A. BURMAN, B.D.,

Principal.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

ST. BONIFACE, MANITOBA, 14th June, 1892.

The Honourable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Allow me to send you the report of the St. Boniface Industrial School for the year ended 30th June, 1892.

This is the first report, as the just elapsed year is the first one during which the establishment was in full operation; the fact is, that the buildings were not complete at the beginning of the year, and some are still to be done. I may say that the buildings are comfortable, well heated and well ventilated.

The boys' department (to which are also attached a few girls) has all been constructed and equipped (with the exception of the chapel and disciplinarian's room) by the Government, on the ground belonging to the same. The cost so far is about eighteen thousand dollars.

The girls' department is attached to the convent of the Grey Nuns, all prepared and furnished at their expense, with the exception of the class-room.

We had no difficulty in securing the number of children fixed by the Department of Indian Affairs. The fact is, that we refused many, and could not help taking several on our own responsibility.

During the four quarters of the year we had in the house respectively eighty-five, eighty-two, eighty-five and eighty-one children, giving a mean attendance of eighty-three, while the daily attendance for the three hundred and sixty-six days of the year was seventy.

In general the conduct of the pupils gave great satisfaction, so much so that punishments had not to be resorted to, or at least in such a mild form and rare occurrence, that I can say there was no punishment. I regret to have to add that there were three exceptions for grown up children, who came too old to school and whose habits were such that they could not be tolerated among other children. They were dismissed, with the approval of the department.

There are three school-rooms taught by three of the sisters, one at the convent for girls only, and two at the boys' department, one exclusively for the elder boys, and the other for the younger boys along with the girls attached to that department.

The success of the children in the different classes is pretty fair, the short time not allowing a very marked proficiency. Out of the eighty children in the establishment during the last quarter, forty-two were in the first standard, twenty-four in the second standard, eight in the third standard, five in the fourth standard, and one in the fifth standard.

To the programme ordered by the department to be taught in the schools, I may say that we added exercises in drawing (specially map drawing) and also singing in chorus and alone.

The absence of working shops during the greatest part of the year has naturally retarded the progress of the pupils in that part of their training. During the whole winter we had a great deal of trouble for want of room to facilitate their natural taste for such work, during the last three months increased accommodation has been secured. There is a commodious carpenter shop furnished with tools and there five boys are working several hours every day with their instructor, and their progress is such that they are preparing for the coming exposition several pieces of furniture, sashes, windows, &c.

The shoemaker shop is also well fitted for the work and five other boys are there, progressing rapidly in the art of mending and making shoes. One of them has already turned out two pairs of shoes all of his own making. This shop is also preparing articles for the exposition.

There is a large garden in which five other boys help the farmer, while several other little fellows are invited to give help. As the piece of ground around the school had not been cultivated for twenty-five years past it may be easily understood that the actual preparation is not so easy as it will be afterwards, and that we cannot look this year for more than a fair result.

The girls are all trained to housework; they can all make hand knitting and many can use the knitting machine. While twenty can use the sewing machine, all are able to sew, and the fact is that they are all trained to and do repair their own clothing. Some of their knitting and sewing work will be exhibited. All those of convenient age do washing and ironing; some are taught gardening, and five are tolerably good cooks.

The health of the children has been the particular care on the part of those who are intrusted with the management of the establishment. It is a well-known fact that many of the poor Indian children are not of a sound constitution, and in the change of life, they require to be treated with intelligent charity. I regret very much to say that two of our girls died during the year, both consumptive; their disease

became manifest soon after their arrival. Three of the boys were very sick; it was advisable to try to send them home, and they went under a leave of absence from the department. Two returned, one cured, the other improved; but the third is still with his mother and sick. Besides the above-named cases disease has not been prevalent, on the contrary the general health has been good, beyond our expectation.

The doctor thought proper to vaccinate or revaccinate sixty-seven children. The operation was a complete success. In all cases the vaccination took well and but one single girl seemed to be affected by the result for a few days, the others never missing their duties nor recreations.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

S. HAMEL, *Principal*.

CASTLE MOUNTAIN, ALTA., 12th September, 1892.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended 30th June, 1892.

I returned to headquarters at Regina, from a short vacation, 13th July, 1891. On 21st July, agreeable to instructions, I proceeded to White Cap's Reserve at Moose Woods, where I examined, and reported on hay lands which Instructor Tucker had recommended and requested to have reserved for the Sioux Band in his charge.

From this point I proceeded to Prince Albert, where I examined the lands available for the Sioux refugees in the district, whom the department proposed locating on a reserve. The desire on the part of these people to be settled in the immediate vicinity of the town, where they could procure work, had to be considered, and therefore made the question of their location a difficult one. A report was submitted on the different locations examined.

I here received instructions to subdivide the reserves embraced in the Carlton Agency. I therefore returned to Regina, to procure my outfit of camp equipage and supplies.

Leaving Regina 4th August, I proceeded across country, by way of Touchwood Hills, to Duck Lake, where I procured part of my equipage, stored in the fall of 1889.

From Duck Lake I proceeded to Prince Albert, where I made a further examination of lands for the Sioux refugees, and, in the meantime, had certain repairs made to my wagons and buckboard.

From Prince Albert I proceeded to the Carlton Agency, and on 24th August commenced the subdivision of Mistawasis's Reserve.

As the season was well advanced, and the time at my disposal before the winter would set in limited, I decided to subdivide only such portions of the reserves as were cultivated, and a sufficient surplus to allow for any possible expansion in the next ten years.

Completing the necessary subdivision of Mistawasis's Reserve on 26th September, I proceeded to Ah-tah-kah-koop's Reserve at Sandy Lake. The work was here much delayed by unfavourable weather during the latter end of September, and the early part of October. By 17th October the work required on this reserve was completed, and on the 18th I returned to Mistawasis's Reserve, where a few days were occupied extending the subdivision already made, such extension having been found advisable.

From Mistawasis's I proceeded to Pety-quaw-key's Reserve at Muskeg Lake. I commenced the subdivision 22nd October and completed work on the 30th.

On the night of the 29th snow fell to the depth of six inches, and raw cold weather set in.

The weather being to postpone the subdivision now unseasonable for further field work, I found it necessary season, and decided to postpone the subdivision of Wm. Twatt's Reserve at Sturgeon Lake, until another cold set in. I start my party at once on the road to Regina, before extreme

Leaving Muskeg Lake 31st October, we proceeded to Carlton, where we found the Saskatchewan almost impassable with floating ice, but by cutting the ferry loose, we succeeded with poles in making a crossing, after a full day's labour. This had to be repeated at the South Branch. Starting my party off to Regina by trail under the charge of my assistant, I myself visited Prince Albert, to settle up various business in connection with the expenses of the survey, and on 5th November returned by railway to Regina, my party arriving after me by trail on the 12th.

In connection with the subdivision of the reserves above referred to, I found it necessary to project certain township outlines (some thirty miles in all), to enable me to make the subdivisions of the sections and legal subdivisions in the reserves, in accordance with the theoretic sections and legal subdivisions of the Dominion Lands system. This added largely to the actual work of the subdivision.

Indian labour was engaged for all the purposes for which it could profitably be employed, and the Sandy Lake men, who were the first to offer, and who were hired, gave good satisfaction.

With reference to the Sandy Lake Band, it was observed that they are showing a tendency to abandon the lower country, and spread out their locations on the hill-sides and more elevated portions of the reserve, where the land is of a rich quality, and the danger from early frost much lessened.

I remained at headquarters, engaged at office work, from 5th November to 21st, when, in compliance with instructions received, I proceeded to the Pelly Agency, to make certain surveys of an addition to a small reserve at the mouth of Shoal River for the "Key" Band, and an addition to the Kee-se-kouse Reserve, lying between the White Sand and the Assiniboine Rivers.

At the Shoal River Reserve it was found on a further examination, that the proposed addition did not contain the hay lands desired and sought for. The survey was therefore abandoned and a return made to Pelly.

At this point the survey of the extension to the Kee-se-kouse Reserve, as recommended and desired by Mr. Agent Jones, was made, and a plan and report containing my views submitted to the Commissioner.

From Pelly I returned to Regina for Christmas Day.

From 25th December, 1891, to 30th June, 1892, my services were engaged in preparing plans and returns of the various surveys made during the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. W. PONTON,
Indian Reserve Surveyor.

INDIAN OFFICE, VICTORIA, B.C., 5th November, 1892.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my annual report upon Indian affairs within the province of British Columbia, for the year ended 30th June, 1892.

The several reports of the Indian agents, together with the customary statistical returns and tabular statements, have been already sent to the department.

During the year now reported upon the advancement and general condition of the native population has been highly satisfactory.

The discontent which has been noticeable for years past in some of the agencies, engendering, as it did, in the hearts of the aborigines, feelings hostile to the Govern-

ment and to the department, and therefore to their own more trusting spirit and happily to be dying out, and to be gradually replaced by a more good.

A steady improvement in the sanitary condition of the natives is observable, although much is yet to be learned and accomplished in that direction by many of the bands, especially those situated in isolated localities.

It is to be regretted that in four of the agencies epidemics of the following types appeared and caused several deaths, mostly amongst young people, viz., measles, influenza and quinsy.

All that could be done to relieve the sufferers was attempted, and before the close of the year the diseases had almost entirely disappeared.

Throughout the remaining five agencies the general health was exceptionally good, and an increase in the Indian population is observed in many places.

In visiting the Indians throughout the province I was much pleased by the many signs of advancement to be seen, and by noticing to a great extent the increase of different industries amongst them, and the consequent comfort and contentment visible.

In some cases, unfortunately, owing to the poor nature of the soil on their reserves, and in others to the scarcity of water for irrigating purposes, the Indians have had a hard struggle for existence and maintain themselves and their families with difficulty.

The salmon supply in certain localities has been light, and the earnings of the Indians at the hop-fields in Washington State, owing to a failure in the crop for 1891, were almost *nil*; in consequence also of the cessation of business operations in many places throughout the country, such as shutting down or working at half capacity, &c., of saw-mills, and to the increase of white labour, the natives cannot now so readily obtain work or get as high wages as they did in former years.

This comes hard upon many, but in the end must be to their advantage as having a tendency to make them direct their attention and energies to, and towards, the development of such resources as are at their command, and as will prove of more lasting benefit to them.

For years Indians with their wives and families and many of the young men on account of the opportunities afforded of earning money so easily at the hop-fields and at other places nearer home, and the excitement produced by travel and a constant change, have been in the habit of abandoning for the greater portion of the summer and autumn their reserves, to the utter neglect of their gardens and other home industries. They also contract immoral habits and diseases of mind and body which prove fatal to their advancement and to the welfare of their offspring. Such being, mostly, the outcome of these annual peregrinations, any change in such a course of life cannot but prove a blessing to those concerned.

There has been no disturbance of any serious nature amongst the Indians; they continue law-abiding, industrious and on friendly terms with the whites.

The catch of fur-seal and sea-otters has been better than usual on the West Coast, the Indians of that agency having realized over sixty-six thousand dollars by the sale of the furs taken by them within the year. Of this large amount the Ahousahts Tribe alone made twelve thousand dollars, returning to their village from Victoria with their schooner loaded down with provisions, amongst which was one hundred barrels of sugar.

In the Kamloops and Okanagon Agency large numbers of the natives have been employed on the Canadian Pacific Railroad. They continue to give every satisfaction to their employers and the public by their peaceful and orderly conduct and by their steady and faithful work. The crops in this section have also been very good, and it is considered that these people are about the most prosperous in the province.

I was much pleased to find when visiting Kootenay that a very good feeling towards the whites now animated the Indians in that part of British Columbia, and to learn that they have for some time been very friendly and well-behaved. I also noticed a great change for the better at the reserve of the Shuswaps, located upon the Columbia River, about six miles north of Windermere. A nice church has been

built and fitted up; a new village, consisting of much improved houses and a good wide street, is being started; there has also been a great increase in the acreage under fence and cultivation, with extensive water ditches brought on, which gives an appearance of substantial prosperity to a stretch of land that was hitherto little better than a parched, and sometimes grassy, plain.

Isadore, the chief of the St. Mary's Band, has much improved his farm, and by his industry sets a good example to his people. His land is very good and produces excellent crops.

On the Tobacco Plains, where the Indians have always been noted for their lawlessness and backwardness in all industrious and useful pursuits, a great change for the better is observed. They have been building better cabins; have put good fences around their plots of ground, and no complaints of their misdeeds have been made within the year.

This improvement may be to some extent accounted for by a change in the chieftainship; David, the former head of that band, having died in October, 1891, has been succeeded by his son Paul, who now reigns in his stead. The former always hated the whites, whilst the latter is friendly, and is ever willing to assist the authorities in maintaining order.

There is now residing in Kootenay, at Fort Steele, a skilled physician who is subsidized by the Provincial Government, and whose presence in their midst is very comforting to the aborigines as well as to the white settlers.

The Indians in the Fraser River Agency are doing remarkably well. Their crops have been good; the salmon catch for their own consumption has been ample, and employment at fair wages has been within the reach of such as required it.

As a pleasing example of their industry and its good results, I may state that the "Towassan" Band, near Semiahmo Bay, have three hundred and seventy-five acres under crop, mostly wheat, have four self-binders, twenty-five work horses, besides other stock, and numerous implements.

On the occasion of my visit to the Pemberton Meadow Indians, I was much struck by the large amount of land under cultivation on their reserve, and by the excellent manner in which the land had been farmed. These Indians are comfortably off, but have no convenient market for their produce.

The Governor General's proclamation in reference to the enfranchisement of the British Columbia Indians, has generally given much satisfaction, although as yet none of the Indians have taken advantage of the privileges to be conferred.

Two villages in the Kwawkewlth Agency, the "Ma-ma-lil-i-kulla" and "Wi-wai-kum," were burned down and a large amount of property destroyed. In the former two deaths occurred, the victims being an old man and his wife; the old man by his carelessness having been the cause of the fire.

Owing to the prevalence of the epidemics reported upon, the expenses on account of medical attendance and the supply of medicine has been very great. I have endeavoured, however, as far as possible to place a check upon the indiscriminate attendance of physicians upon such as were not seriously ill, and also upon the dispensing of medicine by the agents and missionaries to the Indians not really in such bad health as to require it. It is remarkable that in any stage of health the natives are ever ready to be dosed, and no matter how strong or disagreeable to the ordinary palate the physic may be, these people will devour it with avidity, and, mentally at least, feel all the better for it.

The hospital at Metlakahtla has been much improved and its accommodation extended; it is proving quite a boon to the sick of all classes in the neighbourhood.

Immediately before the close of the year an occasional case of small-pox had appeared in some of the cities on the coast, but no fears were then entertained of its becoming epidemic, nor had it got amongst the aborigines. The Indian agents, however, throughout the province were notified of the appearance of that disease, so fatal to the natives, and instructed to be particularly vigilant in seeing that the sanitary regulations were carried out, and that every precaution was taken to guard against the threatened evil.

The Industrial Indian Schools established, of which separate reports have been forwarded, continue to give the greatest satisfaction and to promise the most favourable results in the future.

At Alert Bay, and throughout the Kwawkewlth Agency, the natives are looking forward anxiously to the time when they may be able to send their children to the school which is in course of construction at that place, and which is expected to be ready for the reception of pupils before the close of the year 1892.

The Kootenay Industrial School buildings are capable of accommodating the same number of pupils as are now being trained at the Kuper Island Industrial School (thirty-seven) and I hope that at an early date the department may approve of a similar number being admitted into the institution at Kootenay, which is doing such good service.

The work in connection with Indian affairs in this province has been increasing rapidly for the last several years and is getting beyond the grasp of the limited staff (two in number) at my disposal. This can be easily accounted for by the increase of settlement all over the province, which continually brings to life industries and interests hitherto unknown, and which to a great extent affect the Indian reserves and the immediate interests of the natives.

FRASER AGENCY.

The natives in this agency are prosperous and contented.

They have had sufficient salmon for their wants, have had good crops, and from their central position can obtain remunerative employment in the different industries being carried on.

Good returns are obtained from dog-fish oil put up by some of these Indians; logging is also carried on extensively and profitably, in certain localities.

The statistics which afford ample proof of the prosperity of these people are hereto attached :—

Value of personal property.....	\$	150,000
Acres under cultivation		3,673
New land broken in		781
Value of real and personal property.....	\$	1,312,545
Ploughs.....		103
Harrows		60
Wagons and carts.....		62
Fanning mill.....		1
Threshing machine.....		1
Number of other implements.....		1,448
Horses.....		986
Cows.....		478
Sheep.....		253
Pigs.....		2,400
Oxen.....		94
Number of young stock.....		517
Value of fish taken.....	\$	36,900
Value of furs taken.....		13,200
Other industries.....		26,200
Corn	Bush.	2,643
Buckwheat.....	"	150
Wheat.....	"	3,222
Oats.....	"	11,456
Peas.....	"	7,671
Barley.....	"	2,436
Potatoes.....	"	22,035
Hay.....	Tons	3,118

NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY.

In this agency the aborigines are progressing favourably and are less discontented than they have been for years past. Their earnings have been very good, but owing to an oversight on the part of the agent, who placed in his report for the year ended 30th of June, 1891, returns which should have appeared in that for this year, the figures in his tabular statement, now submitted, do not show the actual increase.

Sanitary arrangements have been attended to, and notwithstanding that unfortunately at Fort Simpson and the Queen Charlotte Islands there were several deaths from influenza, an increase in the native population is given.

Owing to the difficulty of preparing the ground, and to the fact that money can be more easily obtained from labour in other directions, the land under cultivation is very limited.

The Indian Industrial School at Metlakahtla is carrying on its work successfully under Mr. Scott's care. The girls' school at Fort Simpson conducted by the Methodist Missionary Society is giving promise of much good; and the missionary work carried on by the different denominations throughout the agency is reported as having a most beneficial effect.

Accompanying are the statistics :—

Value of personal property.....		\$210,290
Acres under cultivation.....		106
New land broken in.....		21
Number of implements.....		450
Horses.....		30
Number of young stock.....		19
Value of fish taken.....		\$ 93,780
Value of furs taken.....		48,110
Other industries.....		149,350
Hydah Nation raised the following:		
Potatoes.....	Bush.	310
Turnips.....	"	100
Hay.....	Tons	10
Other vegetables.....	Tons	2
Nishgar Nation raised:		
Potatoes.....	Bush.	860
Vegetables.....	Tons	4
Tsimpsean Nation raised:		
Potatoes.....	Bush.	800
Vegetables.....	Ton	1
Oweekayno Nation raised:		
Potatoes.....	Bush.	500
Vegetables.....	Ton	1
Tallion Nation raised:		
Potatoes.....	Bush.	1,800
Vegetables.....	Ton	$\frac{1}{2}$
Hay.....	Tons	12

In the Nishgar Nation, the two villages "Wilskish-tum-wil-wil-get" and "Kitangata" have been merged into one—"Kitangata."

KOOTENAY AGENCY.

These Indians, it is satisfactory to note, continue to be well-behaved and law-abiding. Their efforts in the cultivation of the land allotted to them have been fairly successful, although in some cases the yield has been light owing to early frosts and to a scarcity of water, the latter being much increased by a dry season.

A considerable number still follow hunting and trapping as a means of support, and are fairly successful.

Influenza and pneumonia caused several deaths, especially among the young, at St. Mary's Mission. Before the close of the year reported upon these epidemics had disappeared and the general health was good.

The statistics are as follows:—

Value of personal property.....	\$50,900
Acres under cultivation.....	199
New land broken in.....	19
Wagons and carts.....	10
Horses.....	1,593
Cows.....	218
Number of young stock (cattle).....	20
Wheat.....	Bush. 110
Oats.....	" 2,245
Peas.....	" 155
Potatoes.....	1,200
Hay.....	Tons 67

WEST COAST AGENCY.

No epidemics or sickness of any serious nature has prevailed in this agency, and no deaths, save from natural and ordinary causes, have been recorded.

There is a marked improvement in the houses recently erected and in the laying out of their villages in many places, which much improves the sanitary condition of these bands who have made such provision for their comfort, and affords a pleasing evidence of their advancing civilization.

The cultivation of garden patches, where land fit for cultivation is available, is being more generally attended to; several pieces of land have been cleared and fenced since last year. These Indians, however, mainly derive their support from the proceeds of their hunting and fishing labours and have been very successful in their catch of fur-seal and seal-otter during the year.

The statistics are appended:—

Value of personal property.....	\$70,300
Acres under cultivation.....	12
New land broken in.....	1
Ploughs.....	1
Horses.....	16
Cows.....	3
Sheep.....	40
Pigs.....	30
Oxen.....	2
Young stock.....	6
Value of furs taken.....	\$66,600
Other industries.....	9,400

These tribes raise about one thousand five hundred bushels of potatoes in small garden patches. The reserves comprise little good farming land except in Barclay Sound. At Alberni, the Indians cut about ten tons of hay and grow an acre or so of oats, and have garden patches of carrots, turnips, onions, cabbage, &c. At Hesquiaht also, the Indians grow a few bundles of carrots and turnips.

BABINE AGENCY.

Good accounts are given of the progress of this people, and a marked improvement is apparent in their condition generally.

The fur catch has been good; they have been well provided with salmon and berries—an important factor in their food supply—and have had a fair crop of potatoes.

Their sanitary condition has been excellent and none of the epidemics which visited other parts of the province got among them.

Five lives were lost on the Skeena River resulting from boating accidents. The waters of this river are most treacherous, and cause the loss of many lives annually.

The cutworm, seen for the first time in that country, made its appearance, destroying all garden stuff except the potato plant.

The statistics are given below:—

Value of personal property	\$23,100
Acres under cultivation	110
New land broken in.....	55
Value of real and personal property.....	\$64,860
Horses.....	32
Cows	6
Number of young stock.....	6
Value of fish taken	\$27,850
Value of furs taken.....	56,700
Other industries.....	8,550

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.

During the period reported upon, many of these Indians, in different localities, have been afflicted with measles and a malignant type of quinsy, resulting in several deaths, especially among the young people. These epidemics have, however, passed away and the general health before the close of the year was good.

The conduct of the natives has been satisfactory, no crimes of any serious nature having been recorded against them. With some few exceptions they support themselves in comparative comfort upon the produce of their land and upon their earnings, the latter derived chiefly from trapping, hunting, fishing, placer gold mining, packing, and such employment as they can occasionally obtain upon the farms or stock ranches of the whites throughout the agency.

Each year increases the number of acres under cultivation and their knowledge of the good results to be expected from such industry.

The statistics hereto appended give satisfactory proof of advancement:

Value of personal property.....	\$ 58,500
Acres under cultivation.	1,237
New land broken in.....	Acres 70
Value of real and personal property.....	\$213,789
Ploughs.....	50
Harrows.....	31
Wagons and carts.....	18
Fanning mills	9
Threshing machines.....	1
Number of other implements.....	540
Horses.....	3,151
Cows	615
Pigs.....	1,380
Young stock.....	241
Mowers, reapers and horse rakes.....	23
Value of furs.....	\$11,750
Other industries.....	\$18,400
Harness sets.....	102
Sleighs.	84
Wheat.....	Bush, 10,692
Oats.....	" 3,050
Barley.	" 1,150
Potatoes.....	" 6,571
Peas.....	" 1,050

Statistics—Continued.

Carrots.....	Bush.	122
Turnips	"	8
Beans	"	22
Onions	"	12
Hay.....	Tons	620

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

Within the year embraced by this report a marked improvement in the conduct of the Indians has been noticeable, they seem more inclined to avail themselves of the means within their reach for bettering their condition and are becoming more industrious and amenable to the instructions given them by their agent and the missionaries who labour for their advancement.

The day school on the reserve of the Tsa-waw-ti-neuh Tribe at Gwa-yas-dums is reported to be doing well, and the attendance and advance of the pupils encouraging.

The Alert Bay saw-mill and the Alert Bay salmon cannery continue to afford remunerative employment to quite a number of natives.

The salmon run has been light, which to a great extent has been compensated for by the abundance of the oulachon fish.

From various causes there has been a great falling off in the earnings of many in this agency, but fortunately no suffering has been experienced through an insufficiency of food.

The statistics are given hereafter:—

Value of personal property.....	\$80,740
Acres under cultivation	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Value of real and personal property	\$99,712
Horses.....	1
Cows.....	3
Pigs.....	6
Oxen.....	1
Number of young stock.....	2

As regards agricultural operations, the agent states that the Indians in his agency only cultivate a very few small patches of potatoes, so their agricultural operations amount to almost nothing.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

The Indians in this division have fortunately not been visited by any of the epidemics which caused more or less sickness and loss of life in less favoured districts. Consequently the death rate has been unusually light.

Considerable progress has been made in the cultivation of the soil and other industrial pursuits by many of the bands. This pleasing advancement is particularly noticeable in Nanaimo, Cowichan and Saanich, at each of which places they have provided themselves with threshing machines and other improved implements.

The Kuper Island Industrial School is progressing very favourably, exceeding in its results the beneficial effects reasonably anticipated.

Salmon have not been as plentiful as in former years, and there has been a falling off in the demand for Indian labour in this division.

The following statistics show a considerable advance in the area of land under cultivation and of that newly broken up; there is also a large increase observable in the value of "real and personal" property, as well as in the number of stock and farm implements:—

Value of personal property.....	\$ 84,900
Acres under cultivation.....	2,276
New land broken in.....	Acres 121

Statistics—Continued.

Value of real and personal property.....	\$713,295
Ploughs.....	117
Harrows.....	66
Wagons and carts.....	177
Fanning mill.....	1
Threshing machines.....	6
Number of other implements.....	3
Horses.....	400
Cows.....	341
Sheep.....	857
Pigs.....	185
Oxen.....	128
Number of young stock.....	630
Wheat.....	Bush. 500
Oats.....	" 9,400
Peas.....	" 400
Potatoes.....	" 5,500
Hay.....	Tons 750

KAMLOOPS AND OKANAGON AGENCIES.

The Indians throughout these extensive agencies continue to advance steadily and are turning to profitable account the lessons taught, and the assistance given them by the department and those interested in their advancement.

Without exception, they are industrious. Those who cultivate the soil, where the land is good have mostly good returns, and those who work for wages, as cattle herders, farm labourers, railway navvies, packers, &c., make considerable money.

Placer gold mining yields fair returns, and such as depend much upon the salmon catch have been sufficiently supplied.

Unfortunately during the year now reported upon "la grippe" and measles has caused some deaths amongst this people. Owing, however, to timely aid and effective measures instituted by the agent and other sympathizers, mortality was checked and the epidemics referred to stamped out.

The statistics, which I hereto append, give evidence of the advance reported upon:—

KAMLOOPS AGENCY.

Value of personal property.....	\$51,488
Acres under cultivation.....	930½
New land broken in.....	Acres 102
Value of real and personal property.....	\$206,487
Ploughs.....	49
Harrows.....	40
Wagons and carts.....	20
Fanning mills.....	6
Mowing machines.....	6
Number of other implements.....	1,529
Horses.....	2,202
Cows.....	292
Pigs.....	279
Young stock.....	347
Value of fish taken.....	\$7,373
" furs.....	\$10,045
Other industries.....	53,200
Corn.....	Bush. 523
Wheat.....	" 1,908
Oats.....	" 3,020

Statistics—Continued.

Peas.....	Bush.	767
Beans.....	"	1,261
Barley.....	"	184
Onions.....	"	351
Fruit trees (total).....		121
Potatoes.....	Bush.	19,180
Hay.....	Tons	1,231

OKANAGON AGENCY.

Value of personal property.....		\$69,914
Acres under cultivation.....		1,469
New land broken up.....	Acres.	85
Value of real and personal property.....		\$208,992
Ploughs.....		100
Harrows.....		39
Wagons and carts.....		27
Fanning mills.....		15
Mowing machines.....		10
Number of other implements.....		749
Horses.....		3,716
Cows.....		1,030
Pigs.....		458
Oxen.....		4
Young stock.....		415
Value of fish taken.....		\$ 1,135
" furs ".....		2,635
Other industries.....		20,200
Corn.....	Bush.	963
Wheat.....	"	8,460
Oats.....	"	4,255
Peas.....	"	1,460
Beans.....	"	535
Onions.....	"	218
Potatoes.....	"	13,679
Fruit trees (total).....		90
Hay.....	Tons	727

The following schools have received the Government grant during the past fiscal year:—

Kamloops Industrial; Kuper Island Industrial; Kootenay Industrial; Metlakahla Industrial; Massett, Anglican; Kincolith, Anglican; Kitlope, Anglican; Alert Bay, Anglican; Yale, Anglican; Hazelton, Anglican; St. Mary's, Roman Catholic; Williams Lake Industrial, Roman Catholic; Coqualeetza, Methodist; Port Simpson, Methodist; Bella Bella, Methodist; Port Essington, Methodist; Songhees, Anglican; Gwayasdumo (Zawadinuck), Anglican; Nanaimo (St. Augustine), Anglican; Alberni, Tseshah Reserve, Presbyterian.

The Methodist schools with the exception of the Coqualeetza are paid through the Methodist Society at Toronto.

MEDICINES.

Medicines are supplied to the various agents and missionaries in the province when requested.

FISH AND FURS.

Fish and furs passed through the Custom-house at Victoria for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1892:—

Furs, marine, value.....	\$1,060,227
“ land “.....	279,277
Salmon, canned, 8,713,508 lbs.....	934,438
Pickled, brls., 3.....	38
Other fish	364

With reference to the above statistics I may remark for your information that during the past season the largest number of the schooners sealing in the vicinity of Behring Sea employed white men as hunters, whereas in former years the hunters were chiefly Indians from the West Coast.

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

A. W. VOWELL,
Visiting Indian Superintendent.

COWICHAN AGENCY INDIAN OFFICE,
QUAMICHAN, B.C., 24th August, 1892.

The Honourable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with tabular statement and a list of Government property under my charge.

You will notice that the census columns are the same as last year, as I have not been able to take a complete new one of the whole agency, and last year's census being taken at one time was reliable.

There has been no serious epidemic, and the death rate has been slight, so that I consider the census to be very nearly the same.

It is gratifying to be able to report that with one or two exceptions the bands of the agency have made great progress in the cultivation of their land; this is particularly the case in Nanaimo, Cowichan and Saanich, in each of which places the Indians have threshing machines of their own, and this fall I expect they will have more grain for sale than in any previous year. This is very fortunate for some of them as there is very slight demand for labour of any kind.

The saw-mills are doing little or nothing, the number of white men unemployed and the scarcity of money makes it very difficult for Indians to find employment; and those who did not put in any crops, but depended as usual to the Fraser canneries and hop-fields of Washington to earn money enough to see them through the winter and spring, will experience hard times when the rough weather sets in.

The run of salmon on the coast has been very slight; and the British Columbia Indians not being allowed to pick hops in the United States, from both of which industries they derived large incomes. All this will I believe have a good effect in the end, but coming so suddenly will cause some distress this winter. Next year I expect the area of land under cultivation will be much larger, but at present it is difficult to get Indians to understand that they cannot always expect to get the high wages that they did when labour was scarce.

In April I spent some days in subdividing into allotments the Hellelt Reserve, Chemainus, and also the large reserve lying between Oyster Harbour and Kulleet's Bay; it was done without serious trouble; indeed I cannot speak too well of the peaceable way in which they, one and all, agreed to my decision on any disputed claim of ownership; the result has been that they have spent a good deal of time in fencing and clearing, and next year I expect to see some good results.

Several of these Indians have nice little orchards, and some of their cottages are kept very clean and tidy.

In February I spent some time in making allotments on the Nanaimo River Reserve, all of which is liable to be flooded in winter, but on which these Indians have placed temporary dykes, and when I was there last the crops were looking remarkably well.

The Kuper Industrial Schools, which have now been opened for two years, have proved a great success; at first, as before reported, the boys could not stand confinement and several ran away, but the action of the principal in not allowing any of these to return had a wonderful effect, and now it is considered a great favour to be admitted and were the school twice the size it could be filled in a week. The progress made is very remarkable and although the pupils are small, quite a clearing is being made and the gardens and grounds nicely kept. Several of the boys are already good cobblers and if material were on hand would soon be able to turn out a fair shoe.

The trade instructors, Messrs. Reed and McCormeck, give satisfaction and adapt themselves to the instruction of the boys, while the sisters have made a wonderful change in the girls, who a few months ago were in a semi-wild state, but now present a very neat appearance and their rooms, and clothing, could not be cleaner; indeed the whole school speaks for itself of the good management of principal, foreman, and sisters.

The Provincial Government selected the site of the school as the best locality for a public wharf to accommodate settlers on adjacent islands and last year erected a good wharf there, which already proves a great benefit, as supplies can now be landed there at a less cost than formerly.

The school brass band under the skilful handling of Foreman Thompson has gained quite a reputation as musicians.

On the town reserve at Nanaimo the Anglican and Wesleyan Churches have both erected day schools, but I have little hope of either of them proving successful, for, however devoted to the work the teachers may be, the home influence (especially near a large town) must counteract a few hours' teaching each day out of the twenty-four hours.

This has been the experience of this coast or at least of this agency, and missionary teachers of day schools, however enthusiastic, soon lose heart, hence the constant changes.

On the Cowichan River much valuable land was again washed away during the winter and spring, and this must continue until measures are taken to protect the banks while running saw-logs from the lake. At present there are some seven million feet of logs lying in the present bed of the river as it runs through the Indian lands.

I have been obliged to visit Oyster Harbour several times during the year, owing to the serious disputes between Indians themselves and also between Indians and white men as to the right to gather oysters in certain places; this has been a source of trouble for many years and as no steps are taken to protect any person cultivating an oyster bed, nor to define a close season for breeding, every person who wishes gathers where and when he chooses: the result is that the beds are now nearly run out.

The conduct of the Indians during the year has been good, and the only troubles have been those caused by the introduction of liquor to the reserve, for which offence several white persons have been severely punished.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. LOMAS,

Indian Agent.

WEST COAST AGENCY,
ALBERNI, B.C., 16th September, 1892.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward annual report to 30th of June. The skin catch was a few thousand dollars in excess of last year. Many of those Indians who went to Behring Sea came back with from two to six hundred dollars each for the summer's work. A few schooners with Indian crews met with the American cutters on first entering the sea,—the Indians on these only earned from forty to sixty dollars apiece; the tribe of Ahousahts alone made twelve thousand dollars and returned from Victoria with a schooner load of provisions, including one hundred barrels of sugar. The coast catch of seals last spring was small, the Barclay Sound Tribes not getting near the number they did last year; but in spite of the closing of Behring Sea, more Indians shipped as crews on sealing schooners this season than last.

Owing to the presence of small-pox in Victoria, very few of the Indians, except the sealers, went away, but stopped at home halibut, salmon and dog-fish fishing, and though they do not make so much money as they would at the salmon fisheries and hop picking, they are better off at home, as the money so earned is often squandered in whiskey and things they can do without.

At Ucluellet, an Indian launched a schooner-rigged boat built and finished by himself; he was out with several canoes sealing for a few trips and then went to Victoria with her.

The Nootkas were successful in getting seventeen sea otter-skins, very few have been caught on this coast for several years.

The Rev. J. A. McDonald, of the Presbyterian Mission, opened school at Alberni close to the Tseshah Indian Reserve, for the last quarter of the year, and the teacher, Miss McDonald, had some twenty-five scholars, boys and girls, with an average attendance of twelve; they seemed glad to come to school and made good progress.

A good many canoes are made by these tribes for which they find a ready sale on the east coast of the island and wherever they travel; the demand for sealing canoes amongst themselves has increased their value, the young men seldom making their own canoes.

The Tseshahs are slowly improving their reserve on the Alberni River, several new garden patches have been cleared since last year and fenced, and the young men are building a row of decent frame buildings, doing the work themselves, and have laid out a street in a straight line on the rise of the hill and are adding to or improving the buildings every year. The high price of lumber is against them,—rough costing as much as twenty dollars and twenty-two dollars per M, delivered on the wharf at Alberni, and dressed eight dollars more.

The Opitchesahts have planted more gardens this year than last, and raise some very good vegetables.

The women of these tribes fill up their spare time in making cedar bark mats, and small table mats and baskets, &c., made of a fine dyed grass worked in patterns on a foundation of split cedar bark: these things are saleable at a fair price in the towns and settlements. There is a slight improvement in the sanitary condition of the reserves, but it is impossible to prevent fish refuse from accumulating in places, though the practice of moving from one reserve to another at different seasons of the year prevents the hurtful effects that might be expected.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

HARRY GUILLOD,

Agent.

INDIAN OFFICE, ALERT BAY, B.C., 31st August, 1892.

The Honourable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report, together with tabular statement and list of Government property in my charge.

The health of the Indians during the past year has not been so good as usual. "La grippe" proved very fatal in some of the villages, more especially with the older people, about seventy of whom were carried off by it. Quite half of the Indians in this agency were attacked by it and in most cases were a long time recovering from it. Measles also made its appearance, but owing to great care being taken, only one child died from it. Altogether it was a very trying time, and more help in the way of food was required than usual. The conduct of the Indians during the last twelve months has been very good, at times they have obtained more or less liquor, but in the spring a number of young men under Mr. A. W. Corker formed a Temperance Society, which has over forty members, and this has been of great assistance in checking the liquor traffic.

Unfortunately the run of salmon has been very light again this year, and a rumour of small-pox prevented them from seeking employment elsewhere, consequently their earnings will be very light. Numbers went to the hop-fields last year, but the crop was not a good one and they returned almost empty-handed.

The oulachon catch has been very good, and more Indians than usual took the opportunity to lay in a large supply of this nutritious oil.

The Lieu-kwil-tah Indians at the Wi-wai-kai village early in the spring, asked me that they might be allowed to cut the timber on their reserve for saw-logs. Permission having been granted, they set to work under the direction of a white man and began making skid roads, to haul the logs out on, and had done an astonishing amount of work when last I visited them, between two and three miles of road being finished. According to their agreement they have to clear all the land they cut on, which when done, will give them a fine area of land for cultivation, as it is of excellent quality.

Clearing the land for the Industrial School was commenced on the 9th of May, and as soon as practicable the foundation was laid. In choosing the site we were governed a good deal by our chance of getting water. A well was sunk and a good supply obtained, which, however, showed signs of failing when the warm weather set in, and we had to deepen it twice since, but I think now the supply is unfailing. Clearing and levelling the ground for the site was rather expensive work, but it was the best we could find near the water, and it was very dry and healthy.

The census shows a decrease again this year and will continue to do so for some time, as in several of the villages there are only a very few who are likely to become mothers again.

Two of the villages, those of the Ma-ma-lil-li-kulla and Wi-wai-kum, were destroyed by fire last year. In the former two lives were lost, an old man and his wife, whose carelessness was the cause of the village taking fire. In each case a large amount of property was destroyed.

In March I visited the school of the Tsa-waw-ti-eneuh Tribe at Gwa-yas-dums, where Mr. A. W. Corker is teacher. The attendance was very good and the children attentive, and had made some progress since last year, though they had been away for six months at their summer village at Kwa-ee. After school they engaged in a game of football; nearly all the village joined most heartily in the game, which is capital exercise for them.

At Alert Bay the saw-mill has been running regularly, and affords a good deal of employment to the Indians getting logs. A great deal of the lumber is shipped to Victoria for biscuit boxes. The Indians also cut a large quantity of cordwood for the cannery, which is again supplied to numerous small steamers which ply up and

down the coast. These Indians are gradually though very slowly improving, a good many small houses are being built by the younger men, who seem to like the privacy of their own home more than living in the large houses with all things in common, which of itself is a step in the right direction.

A new church is being built by the Rev. A. J. Hall, Church Missionary Society, which when completed will no doubt prove a further means of improving the condition of these Indians, and will also be an ornament to the Bay.

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

R. H. PIDCOCK,
Indian Agent.

LOWER FRASER AGENCY,
NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., 1st October, 1892.

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, 1892, with tabular statement and list of Government property in my charge on that date.

I am pleased to report that the Indians of this agency are in a prosperous and happy condition, notwithstanding the fishing season has been almost a failure. They have had good crops, and have secured sufficient salmon to salt and dry. They are in every case on good terms with their white neighbours, and easily obtain employment at any of the industries, and with the farmers, at a fair and reasonable rate of wages, and are considered equal to white labourers. They give general satisfaction to their employers. Many of the bands do not leave their reserve to seek employment outside. They are the most prosperous, such as the To-y-lee, Hope, Ohamil, Skowkale, Yak-y-yous, and several of the Chilliwack Bands. The most progressive band in the whole agency is the Towassan. They have three hundred and seventy-five acres under crop; have four self-binders, twenty-five work horses and other stock and agricultural implements, as are shown on the tabular statement. The Musqueam Indians have not made much improvement on their reserve this year by reason of having had a great potlach in June last, when thousands of dollars worth of blankets, horses, cows and canoes were given away. The materials for this potlach have been accumulating for several years past, and consequently little or nothing has been expended by them in the improvement of the reserve, especially in the last year. The four bands on the coast, the Seschelt, Sliammon, Clahoose and Waddington Harbour, have done nothing in the way of improving their reserve. They have turned their attention entirely to logging and the making of dog-fish oil. These pursuits are very profitable to them, as they find ready sale for both logs and oil. The Pemberton Meadows Band have a splendid crop of wheat, oats, potatoes and turnips. They have three hundred head of cattle, three hundred and twenty-five horses and numerous young stock. All this, however, is worthless to them, as they have no market within reach. They have taken down all their frame houses and built themselves substantial log houses in their place, and they tell me the latter are more comfortable to live in. They did not come to New Westminster this fishing season, acting on my advice to them not to come on account of the prevalence of small-pox in this city and Vancouver.

The Skookum Chuck and Douglas Indians have very many old persons among them, also several blind, mostly women. These bands are otherwise doing fairly well.

There have been several cases of small-pox in this city, chiefly among the whites. One Indian woman from Nanaimo came here infected with it, and another

Indian from Thompson River had taken it, but those two were the only infected Indians except a few who were in contact with them and who were quarantined.

I believe the general vaccination and keeping the Indians from town has saved them from the infection of the disease.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. McTIERNAN,
Indian Agent.

KAMLOOPS-OKANAGON INDIAN AGENCY,
KAMLOOPS, B.C., 13th September, 1892.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit as follows my annual report on the condition of the Indians in my agency; and on matters relating to them which may have transpired during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1892.

I also send herewith the tabular statement required by regulation to accompany this report.

During the past year the Indians of this agency have to a small extent decreased in numbers. This is mainly the result of "la grippe" and measles, both of which epidemics have been prevalent amongst them.

The harvest returns have been above the average. The Lytton Group of Indians sold at Lytton about thirty tons of beans.

The Kamloops Indians sold about one hundred tons of hay and grain. The Spellamcheen and N-kam-ap-lix Indians delivered at the Enderby Mills over one hundred and forty tons of wheat.

The Indians located along the Canadian Pacific Railroad westward from Kamloops have as usual earned good wages and found steady employment with the railroad company. On the whole the Indians of this agency continue to be more than self-sustaining; they are steadily adding to their material wealth.

The Kamloops Industrial School has already been productive of permanent good effects. The pupils who have attended there not only speak the English language with confidence when spoken to by white people, but they also use that language amongst themselves, and when addressing their younger brothers and sisters.

Owing to the prevalence of the diseases above mentioned, the doctor's and druggist's bills have been higher than usual.

The following details present the conditions of the several bands:—

KAMLOOPS DIVISION.

N-HLA-KAPM-UH TRIBE.

Spuzzum Group.

Spuzzum Band.—These Indians have found steady employment on the railroad, and in cutting firewood for the railroad company. They secured a good stock of fish. They had a good yield of root crops and some fruit. Excepting one family consisting of two old people, with three orphan grand-children, they are well provided for.

Kekalus Band.—This small band is steadily clearing and improving the few acres of arable land appertaining to the reserve. The young men found steady employment as section hands on the railroad.

Skuhuak Band.—Most of the small plot of ground belonging to this band which was fit for cultivation has been covered by an embankment which the railroad company has constructed to replace a bridge. The Indians, however, persistently cling

to their old homestead. They provided themselves with an ample supply of salmon for their winter consumption, and found employment on the railroad when not otherwise engaged. Garden patches sufficient for their use can be had for them on the Chataway Reserve.

Chataway Band.—There is only one family belonging to this band now settled permanently on this reserve.

The broken families of the men who have died have followed the widows to their original homes, and are now scattered amongst other bands of the tribe. There is always a large gathering of Indians on this reserve during the salmon season.

Boston Bar Group.

Skuzzy Band.—There is very little arable land on the Skuzzy Reserve. Most of the Indians have removed to the Kapatsitsan Reserve, near the North Bend railway station. These Indians are good workmen, and get steady employment on the railroad. They are well provided for.

T-kua-yaum Band.—Only a few families of this band now occupy their old home at the mouth of Anderson River. These are, however, making good use of the little productive land belonging to them; their fruit trees are thriving, and they grow a considerable quantity of good vegetables. They find a ready market for their produce at North Bend station. Some of the band live permanently at North Bend, where one enterprising individual keeps a few cows and peddles milk to the passengers on the railroad cars.

More than one-half of this band is farming the lands allotted to it on the Cold Water Valley, in the Nicola region. These Indians had good returns of wheat, oats and root crops. They took a large supply of salmon at Boston Bar.

Kapatsitsan Band.—This band is making good progress. The reserve adjoins the Canadian Pacific Railway grounds at the North Bend station. It includes the once rich mining locality known as Yankee Flat. Several applications have lately been made for the privilege of mining this plot of auriferous land over again. These Indians find constant employment on the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's works. They have taken to fruit culture, and raise good vegetables.

M-pak-tam Band.—This small band is not improving much. The reserve is becoming isolated owing to the steady destruction of the Cariboo wagon-road.

These Indians raise vegetables enough for their own consumption, but have none for sale. They pass most of their time on the line of the railroad.

Boothroyd Group.

Cho-mok Band.—Only one family of this band now remains on the reserve, the other members having joined the Speyam and other bands. They have very little arable land. There are, however, some plots on the reserve where fruits might advantageously be cultivated. There is a good salmon fishery on the side of the Fraser, opposite the reserve. These Indians are well provided for.

Speyam Band.—The Speyam Indians are steadily improving in means and comfort. Their lands are not suitable for farming. There are, however, some small moist plots where good vegetables can be raised. There are two streams of good water, and much fruit might be produced by skilful culture.

Kamus Band.—The Kamus Indians have very little good land on their reserve. They are, however, settling on the lands allotted to the Su-uk Band, and in the course of time they will from thence draw all the farm products they require. During the past year they mined a considerable quantity of gold and earned large sums of money by working on the railroad. They are in good circumstances.

Su-uk Band.—This small band has not advanced to any appreciable extent during the past year. The good example of their friends from Kamus, who are occupying some of the vacant plots on the Su-uk Reserve, is, however, producing a spirit of emulation amongst the Su-uks. They are preparing to extend their fencing and to improve their dwellings. They have provided a well for themselves and seem to be contented.

N-katsam Band.—These Indians are steadily improving their condition. They have added to their acreage under cultivation. They collected some gold by mining, and a large number of them earned remunerative wages on the railroad. They have quite a number of fruit trees planted out and these appear to be thriving.

Skappa Group.

Skappa Band.—This band is very much scattered, owing to the land at their headquarters being nearly wholly unfit for cultivation. Some of the Skappas have settled in the Nicola Valley, at the mouth of the Spenas Creek. There is a thriving community of them on the Sta-i-ya-ha-ny Reserve, at the foot of Jackass Mountain. The Skappas are industrious Indians and are doing well for themselves.

Hlak-hlak-tan Band.—These Indians have made some progress during the past year. The young men earn good wages by working for the railroad company, but there is quite a number of old men and old women amongst them who do very little work. They had a good take of salmon and passed the winter with plenty of means. Their headquarters is at Kanaka Bar.

Siska Band.—These Indians have reserves on both banks of the Fraser and are gradually removing from their old winter quarters on Siska Flat to the line of the railroad, where they are clearing and trying to make the best of some very rocky bench land, which is all they have that can be turned to good account. They will in the course of time be able to turn these plots into orchards, the land being well adapted for fruit culture. They collected some gold; they laid in an ample supply of salmon, and earned a considerable sum of money by working on the railroad; they are fairly well provided for.

Halaha Band.—This is a small band, reduced now to one family, located on twenty acres of land near the mouth of Poyehl Creek. These people provide well for themselves and are quiet and contented.

Lytton Group.

Kittsawat Band.—This is a small band. These Indians cultivate a small piece of ground on which they grow good vegetables and some fruit. Their fencing and some of their fruit trees were destroyed last summer by a forest fire. They had ample supplies of salmon and other provisions during the past year.

N-kya Band.—These Indians continue to extend their improvements on the reserve. They raised good crops of grain and vegetables and sold several tons of beans to the traders at Lytton.

Tl-kam-cheen Band.—This band has its headquarters at Lytton, and is the largest and principal band of the group. These Indians have several reserves on the benches of the Fraser and Thompson Valleys, the little fertile spots of which they are improving to the best of their knowledge. Their largest reserve at Bitany, being in a high mountain valley, is subject to night frosts in the summer, and is at present used for grazing purposes and hay grounds only. They have improved and whitewashed their dwellings at Lytton, and are cultivating every available spot of ground on the Tl-kam-cheen Reserve; they are using the waste water from the Canadian Pacific Railroad station tank for irrigating their gardens; they raised melons, cucumbers, tomatoes and maize, besides the usual garden vegetables from seeds supplied by the department; they collected several thousand dollars worth of gold; they took an ample supply of salmon, and sold at Lytton large quantities of beans, hay and melons; they earned a large sum of money by working on the railroad and wagon road, and as common carriers and herders, and are in a fairly prosperous condition.

Spapiam Band.—These Indians are industrious; they had good crops, and sold to the traders at Lytton considerable quantities of beans, melons and small fruits. They have some fruit trees and grape vines planted out; they are doing well.

N-humeen Band.—There is very little good land on the N-humeen Reserve; the Indians are, however, doing their best to make use of what they have. They collected some gold; they secured a good supply of salmon; they had good crops of vegetables, and sold some beans to the traders at Lytton; they are in good circumstances.

N-kuai-kin Band.—These Indians continue to cultivate the little good land which they have, and are able to provide themselves with the necessaries of life. They collected some gold and sold some beans. They have a good supply of salmon.

Stryne Band.—The Stryne Indians have the advantage of a good supply of water, and can, therefore, utilize lands which would otherwise prove valueless; they have taken to fruit culture; they raised a good crop of beans which they sold to good advantage; they laid in a good stock of salmon, and collected a considerable quantity of gold. They continue to improve their condition.

N-kaih and Yeot Bands.—The reserves allotted to these Indians adjoin each other and may properly be treated as one reserve. Most of the land is poor. The Indians are, however, making good use of the few fertile patches which they have: their fruit trees are thriving; they sold some beans and oats to the traders at Lytton; they had a good crop of vegetables, and are doing well.

N-kl-palm Band.—The irrigation ditch which these Indians had constructed to carry water to their fields, broke away during the spring. This accident somewhat retarded their farming operations. They, however, raised sufficient vegetables for their own use, which with the addition of salmon and game have kept them well supplied with food. They collected some gold.

Skaap Band.—These Indians cannot extend their farming operations until they be provided with water for irrigation purposes. They raised field products enough for their own use and are contented.

Nesykep Band.—These Indians had good crops and are doing well. They are at present too far away from any centre of trade to dispose of their surplus products advantageously. When the wagon road be completed between Lytton and Lillooet their situation will be much improved.

Nikaomin Group.

Nikaomin Band.—Nearly all the lands allotted to this band are high, and suitable for summer pasture only. They raised some good crops of vegetables in the valley of Nikaomin Creek. Most of the Indians have removed to the Sh-ha-ha-nih Reserve, where they are farming to good purpose. They collected some gold and are in good circumstances.

Sh-ha-ha-nih Band.—These Indians have extended their cultivated fields and continue to improve their condition. They possess one of the oldest fishing stations on the Nicola, and are very much disconcerted at their being interdicted from extending their fishing weir as usual across the Nicola River, thus preventing the salmon from ascending to the upper spawning grounds. Their salmon catch has always been a source of profit to them. They had good crops, and their live stock wintered well. They have some heavy wagons, and make considerable sums of money by freighting for the white settlers of the Nicola Valley.

Spence Bridge Group (Cook's Ferry).

N-kam-cheen Band.—These Indians collected some gold and earned good wages by working for the railroad company. They also have been prevented from closing the passage of the salmon up the River Nicola by means of a weir. This is not, however, a very serious detriment to them, as they may take good fish out of the Thompson, where they are located, at any season of the year. They are doing very well for themselves.

Piminos and Pakeist Bands.—As these Indians are united under Tsumaheltsa, the Piminos chief, they may be treated as one band; they had good crops. Although the extent of their arable land is very small they are making good use of the meadow lands allotted to them in the Highland Valley; they are paying much attention towards raising horned cattle.

Spaptsin Band.—Owing to the want of water, these Indians cultivate a very small extent of their land; they are industrious and earn good livelihoods by working on the railroad, and for the white settlers.

Oregon Jack Creek Group.

Nepa Band.—These Indians are industrious and well-behaved; the want of water has retarded their progress; arrangements are, however, being made which may relieve them in this particular. They earn good livings as herders and farm labourers.

Paska Band.—These Indians have some good land, but the want of water prevents them from farming more than a very small extent of it; the little land they have prepared for crops produced good returns; they keep themselves well provided with food and clothing.

SUSHWAP TRIBE.

Kamloops Group.

Stlahl Band.—These Indians have some good lands, but their farming operations are very much restricted by the want of water. They raise a few vegetables and some grain, and earn their living as herders and farm hands; they are industrious and moderately well provided for.

Tluhtaus Band.—These Indians are also short of water; they are, however, taking measures to increase their supply of this indispensable element, and may be expected to greatly extend their farming operations in the future. The measles broke out amongst them last winter, and before they applied for medical assistance, nearly twenty of their young people and children were carried off; as soon as they were advised as to its treatment, and they were provided with the proper remedies, the epidemic ceased to be fatal. I should have mentioned under the head of Stlahl Band that the measles broke out amongst the Stlahl Indians at the same time with those of Tluhtaus; the kindness, however, of an estimable lady who lives in the neighbourhood of the Stlahl Reserve, saved these Indians; by her good advice, and promptness in sending to my office for the services of a doctor, the disease was properly treated in time, and serious loss of life was thus prevented.

The Tluhtaus Indians earn their food and other supplies by herding, farm labour, and by hunting and fishing; their houses are small and crowded; they are not so cleanly as they should be; their leading men are selfish and tyrannical; with the means at their command they might attain to a very much higher condition did they but manage their affairs with more circumspection; they have been kept in a state of periodical demoralization by the visits of illicit whiskey peddlers.

Skichistan Band.—This band has a large reserve, only a very small portion of which can be cultivated as it lies high, and the cost of getting water on to the higher benches would not under present circumstances be compensated by the products of the land; these high lands are uninclosed, and are therefore used by the neighbouring stock-raisers, whose cattle roam without restriction over the greater portion of the reserve. These Indians are active and industrious, and earn a good living as herders and farm hands. They had a good run of *kuinnat* salmon in Defant River last spring.

Kamloops Band.—The condition of this band continues to improve; the proximity of the town of Kamloops gives to these Indians the advantages of a ready market for their surplus farm products, and they are now sufficiently advanced in self-respect and worldly knowledge to enable them to withstand the ordinary temptations of vice and folly incidental to the development of a border town. They had good crops last year, and their live stock wintered without any serious loss. There was, and there is still, a good deal of sickness amongst them.

Pulmonary consumption and other indications of the scrofulous habit are becoming quite prevalent.

The meadow lands from which these Indians formerly cut good crops of hay are in accordance with the nature of most wild pastures, becoming unproductive. I have advised the Indians to replace the wild grasses by some suitable variety of cultivated grass; and it is now a matter of experiment as to which variety of grass

would be the best for the purpose. A large portion of this reserve is still common to the cattle of the surrounding neighbours, as the Indians have not as yet the means wherewith to inclose it.

Chuk-chu-kualk Band.—These Indians are slowly abandoning their proclivities for the chase, and taking to the soil; they have a good reserve for pastoral purposes, but as a large portion of it is overflowed during the spring freshets, their cultivable lands are only of limited extent; they are behind the other Sushwap Bands in the condition of their habitations and in the possession of domestic comforts; they are, however, well provided with food. The bituminous coal beds occurring at the north end of the reserve are attracting the attention of enterprising miners; the beds examined so far have not proved of sufficient thickness to pay the cost of working; but there are good reasons for assuming that workable beds may hereafter be discovered there.

Sushwap Lake Group.

Halaut or Neskyihl Band.—These Indians continue to make steady progress; they had good crops and sold a large quantity of firewood at Kamloops, and a considerable quantity of hay at Salmon Arm. They have a good market for all their surplus products at the Sushwap Railway station, where it is readily bought for shipment to the Kootenay mines.

Hat-kam or Adam's Lake Band.—These Indians are keeping pace with their neighbours of Halaut. They had good crops of grain and potatoes, and supplied a large quantity of firewood to the town of Kamloops.

Their principal improvements are being made on their reserve at the Salmon Arm. The reserve at Adam's Lake is used in the summer as pasture for their live stock.

Kuaut or Little Sushwap Lake Band.—The progress of this band is somewhat retarded by the conduct of its little chief Damien, who is more exercised in assuming and endeavouring to support the empty dignity of his chieftainhood, than in forwarding the interests of his band. There are, however, some active intelligent Indians belonging to this community; the individual success attained by these members is producing good effects on their fellows. Their crops were indifferent, but they sold a large quantity of firewood and some saw-logs at Kamloops. They are well provided with food and clothing, but like their compatriots at Chuk-chu-kualk, their habitations are small and ill-constructed, and are poorly provided with domestic comforts.

OKANAGON DIVISION.

OKANAGON TRIBE.

Similkameen Group.

Chu-chu-way-ha Band.—This band has made some progress during the past year and maintained itself in good condition. The soil in the Similkameen Valley is light and not very productive. These Indians have to depend principally on stock-raising and on the chase for the means of subsistence. The increased traffic arising from the discovery of mineral-bearing veins of quartz in their vicinity, is again stimulating the carrying trade in their locality, and as they are adepts in managing packhorses, and are well provided with these animals, they have the prospects ahead of them of prosperous times until some line of railroad takes the transport business out of their hands.

Keremeus Band.—This band has extended the area of its cultivated lands, and as the wagon road system of the province has reached their reserves, these people have begun to provide themselves with wheeled vehicles. They have some fruit trees planted out, and are improving the breeds of their live stock; these last wintered well.

Shennoskuankin Band.—These Indians are located immediately on the International Boundary line, and are therefore subjected to the disturbances arising

from the illicit whiskey traffic, and have to be on the alert for horse thieves. Some rich mines have lately been discovered on the United States side of the line, rendering the location of these Indians more important and increasing the prospective value of their reserves. They raise farm produce enough for their own requirements, but have heretofore had no market for the surplus products of their farms.

Okanagon Group.

N-kam-ip Band.—These Indians are located in a dry region, and their water supply continues to diminish. Their young men are mostly occupied as herders and common carriers away from home, the farmwork being thus left in the hands of the old men and women. It is done in a very perfunctory way.

They have plenty of horses and a few head of horned cattle, and are otherwise well provided with the necessaries of life.

N-kam-ap-lix Band.—This band raised over one hundred tons of wheat and sold over one hundred head of fat hogs. The prosperity of these people has been too much for their moral capacity, they have become inveterate gamblers, and are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants; the young men are strong, active and industrious; they are good horsemen and earn good wages as herders and farm hands; they also worked steadily on the Spellamcheen and Okanagon Railroad; they have added to their cultivated lands and are improving their live stock.

One enterprising Indian undertook to put up a small grist-mill, but it does not work well.

These Indians take very little interest in the teachings of the missionaries.

Penticton Band.—This band is also in a prosperous condition. It owes a great deal for its advancement to the teachings and example of a gentleman who has an extensive stock farm adjoining the reserve.

Unlike their confrères at N-kam-ap-lix these Indians pay great outward attention to the offices of their religion; they had good crops, but have no near market for their surplus products. The recent development of rich gold mines at Fairview, which is not distant from their locality, will obviate this difficulty; they may hereafter command a ready market for all their saleable commodities.

Spahamin Band.—This band is located on the high table lands near the main tributary of the Nicola River. These Indians cannot farm to a great extent on account of the occurrence of summer frosts on their lands; they have, however, some very fine pasture lands which they continue to inclose, they built about five miles of good fencing last year. They are raising some good horses, in which occupation they are both skilful and attentive; their horned cattle are increasing, and in most respects they are well provided for.

N-HLA-KAPM-UH TRIBE.

Nicola Group.

Na-aik Band.—These Indians are divided on the question of religion, resulting in considerable recrimination when they are not busily occupied at useful work; this difference is, however, of insufficient importance to them to interfere with their temporal interests; they are improving their farms and dwellings; they carry freight from the railroad depot at Spence Bridge to the different trading stations in the Lower Nicola and Upper Similkameen Valleys; they had good crops and sold large quantities of wheat, oats and hay.

Nziskat Band.—This small band now consists of two families. One of the men is blind, another has a maimed hand. The blind man accompanies his wife on the wagon road; she drives the team of a freight wagon, whilst he works the brake, and thus they manage to earn means enough to support their little ones. The man with the maimed hand attends to the field and stock at the reserve. The other members of this band are scattered through the neighbouring bands. The Nicola-Coldwater coal-measures extend under this reserve. It is therefore likely to become valuable and to yield a steady revenue.

Kiunsaatin Band.—This band consists principally of Boston Bar Indians, who are here cultivating portions of the lands which were allotted to them for pastoral purposes; the original inhabitants are now represented by two families. The head of one of these families, on account of the large accession made to the band from Tkuá-yaum, assumed an air of great importance and interfered with the operations of the new-comers to their great disadvantage. I have, however, surveyed the subdivisions held by the different Indians, and have intimated to them that they are each chiefs in their own right, on their own several lands, so long as they behave themselves properly, and that the Chief Tla-kam-i-nas-kat is hereafter relieved from the responsibility of directing their ordinary domestic operations and movements.

The Indians are now going to work with a good will, and are improving their subdivisions; they had good crops last year and sold a large quantity of wheat.

Kuiskanah Band.—This band is scattered through the Lower Nicola Grass Reserve. The young Indians are clearing the few patches of fertile bottom lands to good purpose. Their principal settlement is at the mouth of the Spenas, they are well provided for, and are making steady progress.

Zoht Band.—This band has been increased by the addition of Chu-yas-ka and his family to its numbers. Chu-yas-ka wants to exchange the reserve of one hundred and sixty acres, situate near the left bank of the Nicola River about one mile below its outlet from the Nicola Lake, for an equal area of land in the high mountain valley of Clapperton Creek.

The exchange would be of advantage to the white settlers and to the Indians. Some of the young Indians have taken wives at Naaik and have settled there.

SUSHWAP TRIBE.

Spellamcheen Group.

Spellamcheen Band.—This band of Sushwaps occupies two fine reserves contiguous to each other near the town of Enderby. These Indians are making good progress; they sold large quantities of hay, grain and firewood, besides vegetables and pigs; they appreciate the advantages of good conduct and comfort and behave themselves well, and are improving their dwellings; although in the latter respect they have yet much to accomplish. They had good crops and a good take of fish.

During the past year I travelled over thirty-three hundred miles. I filled up over five hundred pages of foolscap, besides attending to the regular avocations of the Indian agent in listening to complaints, advising as to the work to be done on the reserves, and attending to the sick.

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

J. W. MACKAY,
Agent.

FORT STEELE, KOOTENAY, B.C., 30th June, 1892.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have again the honour to forward you my annual report on Indian matters in the Kootenay District. But for the unusual number of deaths amongst the Indians this would have been a pleasant duty, as the general behaviour of the Indians during the past year has been good; no charges have been brought against any of them during the year, and in only one case has a complaint of annoyance by an Indian been brought to my notice.

Taking first the St. Mary's or main band of the Kootenay Indians, I would state that the farms of these Indians produced a good average crop of both oats and potatoes, though the latter crop suffered in the early summer from frost. It is of

course most necessary to encourage agriculture in every way amongst these Indians; still, I have carefully watched those that follow agriculture for a living, and those that follow hunting and trapping, and I must confess that the latter are for the most part not only comparatively well off, but enjoy more robust health. They always have money to buy ammunition and clothing, and live on a meat, and to them a more natural, diet. Those on the contrary that are altogether engaged in farming have become poorer, and when they fall ill or have bad luck, they become almost destitute, especially in the spring of the year. I do not refer to those that have bands of horses and cattle. In no tribe of Indians in the province is the wealth more unevenly distributed.

There are also in this band a number of young men that neither hunt or farm, and who make a precarious living driving horses and taking messages and letters for the white residents. These last, and indeed the entire tribe depend much on the white settlers and miners in the district; if the latter are doing well the Indians reap some benefit.

The depression and absence of any money in circulation in the Upper Kootenay Valley during the past three summers has been felt very much by the Indians. I trust, however, that this depression is at an end, and that the reaction that has already commenced will continue and enable the poorer Indians to earn a little money.

Isadore, the Chief of the St. Mary's or main band of the Kootenays, has been improving his farm and working hard throughout the year. He sets a good example to his followers in point of industry; but does not like being troubled on Indian matters, and, considering his wealth, assists but little in relieving the poorer members of the band.

The Columbia Lake Band of Kootenays have also done well during the past year. Their Chief Mooyais is growing very old—too old, in fact, to take any part or interest in the affairs of the tribe. The crop harvested on the Columbia Lake Reserve was above an average; the Indians, however, did not increase the acreage under cultivation.

On this reserve they are not subject to the summer frosts that do so much harm on the St. Mary's; the Indians here have also a ready sale for their oats, which are shipped down the Columbia River.

On the Tobacco Plains Reserve the Indians have made a grand stride in advance. They have put up cabins, and fenced their farms well. The position of this reserve immediately on the international boundary is unfortunate. The settlers on the American side (certainly not predisposed in favour of Indians) allow that they have given no trouble during the past year; though I regret to say that the Indians themselves have suffered some loss of stock from cowboys or herders from across the line. In October, David, the chief of this band of Indians, died after an illness of some months. Formerly the buffalo chief, he took precedence to all the other Kootenay chiefs on their many summer trips across the Rocky Mountains after buffalo; and in their never-ending wars with the Bloods and Blackfeet. He was naturally of a warlike and restless nature; and never cared to conceal his hatred and dislike of the whites. He was too honest to care to have anything to do with the cattle killing and small outrages so common on the boundary line a year or two ago, but he did nothing to prevent the Indians under him from annoying the whites. He also ever lent a ready and too willing ear to any wild rumour of an Indian war; either to the east of the mountains, or to the south. His eldest son Paul is a most industrious farmer, and in all respects the opposite of his father; he has on more occasions than one assisted the authorities, and will I think make a good chief. He lacks something of the force of character possessed by his father.

The health of the Indians on this reserve has been good.

The small family of Shuswap Indians that reside on their reserve near the Lower Columbia Lake have shown their usual industry, and their farms are little, if at all, behind those belonging to the white settlers on the Columbia River. These Shuswap Indians receive neither seed nor farm implements from the Government, and prefer paying their own way in all things.

I cannot close my report on these reserves without mentioning the large number of deaths from influenza and pneumonia that occurred during the past winter and spring amongst the St. Mary's and the Columbia Lake Bands; these diseases have left consumption and many other ills. Many of the Indians appear to have no constitutions left and little energy.

It is impossible to ascribe any special cause for the influenza here; it appears to have prevailed not only throughout the province, but throughout the continent. That it should have been so much more fatal amongst the Indians is, no doubt, in part due to the fact that they have not nourishing and proper food. The number of deaths during the winter and spring amongst the Indians of the Upper Valley exceeded seventy.

A medical man, who receives a subsidy from the Provincial Government, came to reside at Fort Steele about two months ago. His efforts appear to be much appreciated by the Indians.

The report of the principal will without doubt inform you on all matters connected with the Indian school.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

MICHAEL PHILLIPS,

Indian Agent.

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY,

LESSER DOG CREEK, 22nd August, 1892.

The Honourable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my ninth annual report upon Indian affairs in my agency during the year ended 30th June, 1892, together with the usual tabular statement for the same period. The list of Government property in my charge was forwarded on the 8th inst.

Before entering into the details of each reserve, I beg to submit the following general remarks concerning this agency.

Health of the Indians.

During the past winter there was an epidemic of measles in the southern portion of the agency, which required the attendance of Dr. Sanson on several of the reserves. In cases of this kind, requiring more nursing and care than medicine, fatalities are certain to occur amongst Indians on account of the want of the former; but only two reserves suffered to any extent, viz.:—The Fountain, eleven deaths, population two hundred; and Bridge River Reserve, seven deaths, population eighty-four. In both, however, this number included some deaths from other causes. As usual in like cases, some very sensational and exaggerated reports appeared in the newspapers regarding the mortality in the above named and in other reserves around Lillooet.

In the northern part of the agency, and also during the winter, there was an epidemic of malignant quinsy (bearing in some cases a close resemblance to diphtheria), which resulted fatally, in many cases, where young children were attacked.

Notwithstanding the increased mortality caused by these diseases, I am happy to say that the total decrease by deaths in the agency amounted to only eight.

I have found it necessary to restrict the use of medicine—particularly as to quality, as also the occasions when medical attendance is to be afforded—as, without some check to their demands, Indians are apt to abuse such privileges.

The result of my experience in this matter may be stated in the words of Mr. Agent Martineau in his report of 1886, viz.: “The Indians appear to be in a constant state of ill-health. Nothing gives them greater satisfaction than taking medicine, (which they devour with great relish), and receiving the visits of a physician.”

The Use of Intoxicants.

The great difficulty which I find in the suppression of supplying intoxicants to Indians is the want of constables. The nearest constable to this place lives at the 150 Mile House—thirty-two miles distant. His beat extends to Quesnelle in one direction, eighty-four miles; to Clinton; in another direction, one hundred miles; to Clinton, by the Fraser River road, in another direction, the same distance; and to Chilcotin, in another direction, over one hundred miles to the farthest settlement, with Fraser River intervening. The only other constables in the agency are one at Lillooet and one at Quesnelle. These two officers, however, have other duties to perform, the former assessor and tax collector, and the latter road superintendent. Such duties call for their frequent absence for several days at a time, during which no one is appointed to act in their place.

It is an undisputed fact that the presence of a constable acts as a preventive to crime, as well as a prompt agent for bringing culprits to justice, and it has often been recommended that wherever a licensed liquor house is allowed in a rural settlement, there also a constable should reside.

Some severe sentences were imposed upon two Half-breeds and two white men for supplying intoxicants to Indians in this agency, but the effect of such punishment has been lessened by their being set free before half their term of imprisonment had been served. The grand jury at Clinton represented that it would be only proper that the committing justices should be informed of the reason for such action, in order that, if some legal defect in their judgment was the cause, they might be enabled to avoid such in future cases. The judge promised to see that this just request should be complied with. Two months, however, have passed and nothing has been heard of the matter.

Half-breeds on the Reserves.

With regard to the prevention of intoxicants being legally furnished to this class, the following legal reasoning is submitted, viz. :—

1st. An Indian—as defined in the “Indian Act”—is a person of pure Indian blood on both sides of his parentage.

2nd. An illegitimate child has, legally, no father, and can therefore only claim the blood of the mother.

3rd. These Half-breeds are all illegitimate and can therefore claim only from the mother's side, which, being pure Indian, makes them pure-blooded Indians.

With the exception of occasional acts of drunkenness and two cases of wife-beating, the Indians of this agency have been well conducted. The crime of wife-beating I invariably punish by imprisonment for two months with costs, or one extra month.

Industrial School, Williams Lake.

This school—for boys—was opened in July, 1891, with a few pupils. The number gradually increased until in October the full complement of twenty-five was obtained.

With the exception of one month when absent at Lillooet, I have visited the school monthly, remaining one day at each visit, to thoroughly examine the boys in reading, writing and arithmetic.

There are six boys in the first class, now in the third reader; fourteen in the second class, in the first reader; and three in the third class.

In writing their progress is simply wonderful, they seem to have a natural gift of imitation in this respect, far more developed than in white children of the same age. Their copy-books are kept perfectly clean, without a blot to be seen. In arithmetic some of the boys are progressing well; making good figures on the black-board, and adding the numbers without hesitation. In reading and spelling they

are improving gradually, but their ignorance of the English language is a great drawback to both their pronouncing correctly, and thoroughly understanding what they read.

Regarding this last failing, it appears to me—and the reverend principal is of the same opinion—that the various readers in use are not adapted to instruct in the use of the English language. Even in the reserves that are surrounded by whites, the Indian children are as ignorant of the meaning of the simplest English words as the old people. It is only the young men working with the whites who speak our language; and even they never speak it when they are at their homes.

Under these circumstances it seems to me that ordinary colloquial phrases, relating to matters and objects of every-day occurrence should form the reading matter taught.

A "Tourist's phrase book" might be taken as a model for what I mean. With their minds full of such practical language they would gradually be induced to make use of some of it when at play or out of school; at which times, now, they adhere to their own language, whenever they are out of hearing of the teacher.

To illustrate my meaning, it is only necessary to open a "Third Reader," Sadleir's series—which the first class is now studying—and to see how unsuitable such reading matter is to the instruction in the English language of children who have been brought up to talk and hear nothing but Indian.

The school has been very fortunate in obtaining as teacher the services of Mr. Jules Tabouret, who has taught in Indian schools for more than seven years in the North-west, with credit to himself and satisfaction to his superiors, as proved by the certificates in his possession, and the praise bestowed upon him in the reports on the schools in which he taught.

The instructor in blacksmithing and carpentry left during the winter, and it has been impossible as yet to obtain a suitable person to replace him. There is a vegetable garden attended to by the boys—and each one has a patch of his own. Nothing could be kept in better order than what I saw.

The children are well fed and seem perfectly happy. Two or three who were taken home on account of some excuse, were at their own urgent request brought back by their parents after a few days' absence.

The reverend principal intends to make some necessary improvements in the building, by enlarging the school-room and the dormitory; but on account of the unforeseen expense incurred in repairing the building for the girls' school—over three thousand dollars—funds are at present wanting for that purpose. The building for the girls' school is now completed; and as soon as a matron can be obtained to take charge, the school will be opened.

A school for girls is much needed, in order that the girls may be totally separated at an early age from the contamination of the Indian village. Notwithstanding all that the missionaries have done, and continue to do, the morals of the Indian are very little improved; and it will be only by educating in virtue the rising generation of women that any amelioration in this respect can be hoped for.

Sunday Law against Liquor selling.

A law against retailing intoxicants on Sunday was passed in the Provincial Parliament of British Columbia, and, in the few places where it is obeyed, has proved of great use in restricting the accustomed scenes of rowdy drunkenness which were to be witnessed at most bar-rooms on every Sunday. Unfortunately, officials in some places seem to think that unless complaint is made by some one it is not their duty to trouble themselves in the matter, and consequently some houses continue to disregard the law.

Quesnelle Reserve.

The acting chief of this band died last year. Although a very young man, he had great power over his Indians, and would have improved their condition by

making them more industrious. They are averse to farming, and have always some excuse for not availing themselves of the good land which is on the reserve. They plant small patches of potatoes and make a living by hunting and trapping.

There were seven births and four deaths on this reserve since my last report.

Alexandria Reserve.

The church here is at last finished, and the missionary priest was enabled to assemble the band for service—the first time since I have been agent. It is to be hoped that they will follow his instructions in regard to the use of intoxicants, to which they are slaves. They are industrious and hard workers; but all their gains, which are considerable, are spent in whiskey. A young reserve Half-breed, who was the well-known procurer of intoxicants for the band, was sentenced by me, jointly with another magistrate on the bench, to one year's imprisonment. There are, however, plenty of others to replace him in this practice.

The births were two, deaths none, since last year.

One boy from this reserve attends the industrial school.

Soda Creek Reserve

Was surveyed during the summer, much to the satisfaction of the band. With their usual industry, these Indians have repaired, and in parts reconstructed, an old ditch, nearly three miles in length, by which they are able to irrigate the timothy land at Deep Creek. I cannot speak too well of this band, both as to industry and good conduct.

At a court held by me here a white man got a sentence of three months for having whiskey on the reserve; and a Half-breed was sentenced to one year for two offences of the same kind.

Except in a few cases of first offences of this nature, I have found that leniency only encouraged a repetition of the same offence at an early date, and although even a severe sentence does not cure the offender of his habit, yet it keeps him out of the way of temptation for a certain period. A wife-beater was also sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

There are two licensed liquor houses at the ferry, two miles from the reserve; and in neither was the Sunday law observed at my visit.

A new church had been built on this reserve during the past year. Four children of the band attend the school at Williams Lake. There were four births and six deaths during the year; four of the latter were from old age.

Williams Lake Reserve.

During the past year the old ditch has been repaired by fluming, and a new ditch, which was commenced some years back, has been finished. The long line of fence along the public road has been put in repair and makes a creditable appearance.

This band are in better circumstances than most bands in the agency. Besides raising enough grain to furnish their own wants, they have a surplus of hay each year to dispose of.

The vicinity of a provincial constable within three miles of this reserve helps greatly to check drunkenness on the part of the Indians, and supplying intoxicants by others to them.

Five boys from this one reserve are at the industrial school.

There were eight births and ten deaths during the year. Many of the deaths were from quinsy, and were those of young children.

Kanim Lake Reserve

Was surveyed during the summer of 1891.

This band continues to cultivate more land each year. When I visited them during the winter they were all busy cutting and hauling rails to fence in their hay meadows.

As the nearest grist-mill is distant sixty miles, they find it more profitable to raise oats, for which there is always sale on the wagon road, and with the proceeds purchase flour.

This band enjoys the advantage of being situate twenty miles from where whiskey can be procured, and consequently none is ever introduced into the reserve. The chief is a very young man, but he seems to be obeyed by his people. Altogether this is a prosperous band.

The births during the year have been seven; deaths none.

One boy from this reserve is at the industrial school.

Alkali Lake Reserve

Suffered much from the epidemic of quinsy last winter. Although some grown persons were attacked, yet the mortality was confined to young children. Dr. Clarke visited the reserve twice during the sickness.

Of the twenty deaths during the year about twelve may be attributed to quinsy.

The land on this reserve has been cropped for twenty years without any rest, and consequently is so foul with weeds that the crops now raised are very small.

The farmers in the vicinity used to give work to these Indians in former years, but cattle raising has supplanted farming, and farm hands are no longer required. The band seems, however, to make a living, and are always seen with good clothes and expensive saddles—a sign that they have money to spend.

The deer in this part seem as plentiful as ever, and as long as they remain so, these Indians can never be in want of food.

Nine boys from this band are at the industrial school.

There were thirteen births and twenty deaths during the year on this reserve.

There are six blind men and four who are nearly so. This is a greater number than in all the other reserves collectively of the agency.

Dog Creek Reserve

Is well provided with land for the small number of Indians belonging to it, viz., ten. There is also hay land sufficient for their wants.

The settlement of Dog Creek contains two licensed houses for the sale of liquor, and is much in need of a constable. For several months past Indians from Canoe Creek Reserve, situate twelve miles from Dog Creek, have been obtaining intoxicants at the latter place, and drunken Indians have been often met between the two places. No one is willing to inform against the Indians; but at the same time every one complains that the practice is not stopped. At my urgent representation our M.P.P., Mr. A. Smith, of Lillooet, obtained a grant of \$40 a month for a constable at Dog Creek, and the grant is to be seen on the estimates for the present year. No appointment has, however, been made, and I am told is not going to be.

There were neither births nor deaths on this reserve during the past year.

The few Indians here do not drink whiskey, and although the village is only a mile from the whiskey houses, yet no drunken Indian nor white man ever troubles them, for it is known that they would be reported to me immediately.

Canoe Creek Reserve.

The chief of this band died last summer, much to the regret of the whites as well as of the Indians of his band.

In some bands it is impossible to find one qualified to act as chief, who is willing to take the position—and this band is such.

The land fit for cultivation on this reserve is small, and has been cropped without rest for so many years that the harvests from it are poor. The band, however, by hunting and other means make a living; and no help is ever asked for destitute members.

This reserve suffered from measles during the past winter, there being five deaths from the disease.

There are five boys from this band at the industrial school.
The births during the past year were four, and the deaths seven.

High Bar Reserve

Contains a large area of good land, but it is useless for agriculture on account of there being no water for irrigation. There is scarcely enough water for the ten acres which are cultivated. Deer are plentiful within a few miles of the village, and with potatoes and salmon, form the chief food of the band.

Like all reserves situate on Fraser River, this one has no hay land; and consequently even the riding horses have to run out during the winter.

The health of the band has been good during the year.
There were two births and one death during that period.

Clinton Reserve.

These Indians are industrious and well-conducted. They cultivate all the land that is available for that purpose, and with what they raise, added to proceeds of hunting, they make a comfortable living.

There were two births and three deaths during the past year.

Pavilion Reserve.

There were some cases of measles during the winter, but without any fatal results. The band seems to be in fairly comfortable circumstances. Many of the young men work for the whites during the summer, earning good wages. The poor old chief is a chronic grumbler; his constant grievance is the small area of good land on the reserve; while at the same time there are several acres of good land still unoccupied on the portion of the reserve which is situate on the opposite side of Fraser River. This I have pointed out to him at each of my visits, but he continues to hug to his heart his favourite grievance.

There were two births and one death in the year.

Fountain Reserve

Suffered from the outbreak of measles during the winter, the deaths, chiefly from that cause, amounting to eleven. It must be considered, however, that the band numbers two hundred, so that the percentage was not very large.

The want of water for irrigation was much felt last summer, which was very dry.

An offer was made to me by the Chinese Mining Company, that has the water of the creek recorded, to sell their ditch to the Indian Department for a certain sum—by so doing abandoning their right to the water, which would then become the property of this reserve as being the next on the list for record.

I have forwarded the offer to Mr. Superintendent A. W. Vowell, for the favourable consideration of the department.

Owing to a dispute regarding the boundary line of the reserve on Fraser River—the corner post having been destroyed—I relocated the post, and settled the trouble. The mistake was on the Indians' side.

There were seven births and eleven deaths on this reserve during the past year.

Bridge River Reserve

Was visited by the measles during the winter, and of the seven deaths during the year, five were caused by that disease.

More land has been broken on Reserve No. 2, and a good crop was raised there.

At the third meeting of the band it was agreed to surrender the one hundred and sixty acres of mining land which had been applied for.

In the report of the debate at Ottawa regarding this reserve, it was stated that the area was "thirty or forty thousand acres," and that the population of the band

was "thirty or forty," both of which statements are very inaccurate. The area of the reserve is six thousand five hundred and ninety, and the number of Indians on the reserve is eighty-four.

At my visit in May I seized the sluices, flumes and lumber belonging to two Chinese Mining Companies that had been warned by me in the fall to cease mining on the reserve. One company had sixty sluices and two hundred feet of lumber; the other had thirty-six sluices, three hundred flume boxes and three thousand feet of lumber. I gave both companies notice to remove from the reserve, but on my visit in June I found three of the company still residing in their cabins on the reserve, and made them prisoners. They were sentenced the next morning to pay the costs of the eviction or in default be imprisoned for two months. After three weeks the fines were paid, and I do not think that any more miners will trouble the reserve.

Mr. Superintendent A. W. Vowell, whom I joined at Lillooet, visited this reserve on the 3rd of June. The chief and all the band were present and expressed great pleasure at Mr. Vowell's coming to see them.

I have each year written in praise of this band, for their industry and good conduct; and I have again to repeat the same praise.

The births during the year were five and the deaths seven.

Lillooet Reserve, No. 1.

I accompanied Mr. Superintendent A. W. Vowell to this reserve on 1st June, but all the Indians were absent.

This reserve has no record for water, and has depended on the kindness of Mr. R. Hoey, whose farm adjoins the reserve, for what he has allowed to be taken.

Last year Mr. Hoey leased his farm to another person, who used all the water for mining. I applied for a record of water for this reserve, to be taken from a distant creek, and carried by a ditch of a mile long (already constructed) to the Hoey Creek, and the same amount with proper deduction for evaporation to be taken out of the latter creek on to the reserve, it being conditioned that the water of the creek should not be muddied. The application was refused by Government Agent Soues, the reason given being that disputes would arise in the division of the water.

There were many cases of measles on this reserve, but only two cases proved fatal.

This band is industrious and well-behaved. Some of them are to be seen every summer as far as Cariboo, three hundred miles distant, where they go to mine and pack for the miners. Any cases of drunkenness of this or other bands around Lillooet are promptly reported to Mr. Government Agent Phair, who forthwith takes steps to have the offender tried by a justice of the peace.

Lillooet Reserve, No. 2.

Locally known as "Chuack." The Indians of this band are in no manner connected with those at Lillooet. They have always had a chief of their own, their religion is not the same, and even their language is slightly different. The distance between the two reserves is about fifteen miles; and there is another band between them.

The band is small, only nine in number, and have plenty of very good land, with water for their wants.

As I ascertained that there was no one on the reserve, I informed Mr. Superintendent A. W. Vowell of that fact and the needless journey was avoided.

There were no births nor deaths on this reserve during the year.

Cayoosh Reserve, No. 1.

I accompanied Mr. Superintendent Vowell in his visit to this reserve. The chief and most of the Indians were absent.

The land on this reserve is poor, but there is plenty of water for the greater part of it, so that fair crops are raised.

The young men work for the whites whenever they can get employment, and the old people attend to the crops and mine a little on Fraser River. There was one birth and one death on this reserve during the year.

Cayoosh Reserve, No. 2,

Locally known as "Pashilqua." Although situate only two miles from the last-mentioned reserve, this band has always had a chief of its own, and profess a different religion (viz., Church of England) from Cayoosh Reserve, No. 1.

This reserve has only a spring of water belonging to it, but by the kindness of a neighbouring farmer, Mr. H. Keary, they have been allowed to use part of the water belonging to the farm which he has rented, and have consequently raised a fair crop. Their farming land is, however, very limited, about fifteen acres for thirty-nine souls.

The old people mine a little on the river, and attend to the crop. The young men work for the whites as farm hands.

There was one birth and two deaths here during the year.

I accompanied Mr. Superintendent A. W. Vowell on his visit to this reserve. There were only a few old people to be seen.

Seton Lake Reserve, No. 1,

Is known locally as "The Mission," on account of the large Roman Catholic church built here, and of the religious assemblies held here by the missionary priests during the summer. I accompanied Mr. Superintendent Vowell to this reserve.

Very little farming is done by this band on account of the poverty of the soil and the scarcity of water for irrigation. Only a few old people remain at the village during the summer, and their occupation seems to consist of ringing the large bell of the church at various and repeated intervals during the day, and of performing their devotions sundry times during the same period in the church.

The young men of the band obtain a good deal of employment in packing for the miners who are working on Upper Bridge River. The road to the mines passes through this reserve.

There was one birth and one death on this reserve during the year.

Seton Lake Reserve, No. 2,

Is occupied by a small band of nine persons. It is known locally as "Enius," the name of the chief; for this small band still has its own chief as it had in times when its number was considerable.

The land is ample for the wants of so few.

There were neither births nor deaths during the year.

Seton Lake Reserve, No. 5,

Is locally known as "Schloss." The chief of this band, George Bull, together with his wife, a daughter of fourteen, a boy of five, and an infant, were all murdered in their tent, on Bridge River, about six miles above the upper line of the reserve.

The family were mining, and the murder was evidently committed when they were in bed. The bodies had been dragged to, and thrown into the river. Those of George Bull and his wife were found, one at Lytton and one at Yale, both showing that they had been stabbed.

George Bull was a great favourite with whites as well as with Indians and Chinamen, and no motive can be imagined for such a deed.

At the request of Mr. Superintendent A. W. Vowell, the Government immediately sent the chief of police to investigate on the spot, and that gentleman, Mr. Hussey, remained more than a week trying to solve the mystery. Up to this day not the slightest clue can be obtained to fix a reasonable suspicion on any one. The

deserted tent, and the traces of the evident murder were not discovered until five weeks after the deed, and considerable rain had fallen during that time, all of which helped to prevent any clue being had by tracing footsteps. A saddle and a rifle were all that was missing from the camp.

The dreadful tragedy has cast a deep gloom over all the Indians around Lillooet.

I accompanied Mr. Superintendent Vowell on his visit to this reserve.

A claim has been made to one hundred and sixty acres of this reserve, by the daughter of one Jacob Krous, deceased, who formerly occupied this land. The deeds and all papers connected with the claim were forwarded by me to Mr. Superintendent A. W. Vowell.

Reference is made to this claim by Indian Reserve Commissioner Hon. P. O'Rielly, in his report on Indian reserves, dated 24th February, 1882.

The births were five, and the deaths, including the five who were murdered, were eight.

Seton Lake Reserve, No. 6,

Is locally known as "Necait." It is situate only one mile from the last described reserve; but has a chief of its own. I accompanied Mr. Superintendent A. W. Vowell in his visit to this reserve.

There is very little land fit for cultivation on this reserve, and that is of poor quality. There is also very little water for irrigation. Potatoes are the chief crop raised. The young men are absent from the village during the summer trying to make a living by hunting or other means, returning to pass the winter on the reserve.

The births during the year were one, and the deaths two.

Anderson Lake Reserve, No. 1,

Is locally known as "Neguatqua." I was with Mr. Superintendent A. W. Vowell when he visited this reserve, which is the limit of my agency. Mr. Vowell proceeded to visit the reserves on the road to, and at, Douglas; and I returned to Lillooet.

The agricultural land on this reserve is not extensive, but it is of good quality, and produces potatoes and all vegetables of the best quality and in abundance.

These Indians hunt a great deal, and deer meat and potatoes form their standard food.

On account of the poverty of the land on all of the Seton Lake Reserves, none of the bands occupying them are, or ever can be, in a prosperous condition.

The births and deaths were one of each during the year.

Chilcotin Bands.

Toosey Reserve was surveyed last summer by Mr. D.L.S. Fletcher.

The band is well provided with land of good quality. There is also a good hay meadow on the reserve.

The dam built to turn the water of Mackin Creek has not proved a success—and I have instructed the chief and head men to run the survey line of the ditch up the creek until it runs into the latter—requiring only a log to turn the direction of the water.

I regret to say that intoxicants have been introduced amongst these Indians since last year. At a court held at G. Dester's, Esq., J.P., a Half-breed was fined fifty dollars and costs, it being his first offence; and an Indian was fined twenty-five dollars and costs, both for having whi-key in their possession on the reserve. These Indians are intelligent and industrious and are in comfortable circumstances.

The births have been six, and the deaths six, in this band since last year.

Stone Reserve was also surveyed during the summer of 1891, by Mr. D.L.S. Fletcher.

The land on this reserve is of very good quality, and good crops are raised by the band. The houses in the village show that these Indians have only lately been converted from their former wild life in the mountains, but their fences are as good as those of many white farmers. The band is under the complete control of their chief, who shows them an example of untiring industry. There is a good grist-mill within four miles of the reserve, which is able to grind in the winter as well as the summer, and what wheat is not required for flour is purchased by the miller.

I consider this band is in a prosperous condition.

The births and deaths during the past year were equal—four of each.

Anahem Reserve was also surveyed in the summer of 1891.

This band is each year extending its fences and increasing the area of its cultivated land.

Trapping is still followed in the spring and fall, but not to interfere with farming operations.

This reserve includes a flat of over two miles in length and of excellent quality. There is also a large hay meadow on the reserve.

These Indians do not throw away their money in useless luxuries of food or dress, but invest it in wagons, harness and such like. They are still contented with the food which they can raise on their land or obtain by hunting, and they do not hanker for the expensive dainties of the whites. They dress well, however, and in that respect the young men can compare with the Sushwaps.

The Roman Catholic missionary visits these bands three or four times during the year, but from what I can learn they do not as yet "take much stock" in religion. Their nature is of a practical kind, and until they find that religion helps them in their mundane affairs, they will never become very zealous converts to any form of religion.

The health of these bands has been good during the past year, and this I attribute to their out-of-door life which they follow most of the year. The nature of the Indian is still like that of the wild animal in one respect—confinement is soon followed by premature sickness and death.

The births in this band during the past year were twelve and the deaths five, being a greater increase than any other band in the agency.

The conduct of the Chilcotin bands during last year has been good.

I regret to say that up to date the run of salmon has been only enough to feed those who are at the fishing stations.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. LAING-MEASON,

Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST COAST INDIAN AGENCY,

METLAKAHTLA, B.C., 25th August, 1892.

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, 1892, together with tabular statement and list of Government property in my care.

This year as last I am pleased to be able to report that the Indians throughout this agency are quiet and peaceable, and with a few exceptions well-behaved.

There is little or no destitution amongst them and drunkenness is growing less every year, although there is still a great deal too much and seemingly no diminution of the means of procuring intoxicants by Indians. As a people they are learning to use liquor in moderation as compared with former times, and they can often procure it in spite of all our efforts. The essence of ginger, Florida water, and the common

cider of commerce has lately become the principal beverage upon which Indians will venture to become intoxicated, and many convictions have been obtained for the supplying of this kind of intoxicant, as well as for drunkenness caused by it.

The earnings of Indians this year although considerably above last year's earnings, will seem somewhat less in the tabular statement which this year closes at the end of the month of June, thus leaving a large portion of the season's earnings at the salmon canneries to appear in next year's report.

The dread of small-pox this summer has kept the northern Indians from visiting Puget Sound cities and Victoria, thus saving them from the debauchery of the hop-fields and populous cities, and also obliging them to save their earnings for more useful purposes at home.

The fur catch this last spring has been large and the prices good, so that the total earnings of Indians up to the end of June makes a good average for the year.

The general health of the natives has been good, with no epidemic amongst them, except an attack of influenza at Fort Simpson and Massett villages, increasing the usual death rate at these places, and reducing the total increase of the population to forty-eight.

The great majority of Indians have been vaccinated within the last three years, and many sanitary improvements and lessons have been taught them.

The subdivision of land commenced on Metlakahla Reserve this year, at first gave great satisfaction to the people of that village, and others who heard of it; but I find that when they see that such is a fact, they become quite careless about choosing out their separate portions of land. In reality they have little or no use for agricultural land at present, having many easier methods of earning money than by cultivating the soil.

Your proclamation extending the enfranchisement portions of the Indian Act, to British Columbia, has met with the approval of all the bands; although as yet there has been few attempts made to take advantage of it, by the larger number who previously asked for the privilege to be extended.

The department steamer "Vigilant" is still in good order, and I have succeeded in making more visits throughout the district this year than heretofore.

I am pleased to report that the Government Industrial School here is still an unqualified success, and the mission schools and churches throughout the agency are all striving for the advancement of the Indians.

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

C. TODD,
Indian Agent.

BABINE AGENCY, B.C.,
HAZELTON, 30th June, 1892.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement, with a list of Government property in my charge to the 30th June, 1892.

This report does not differ much from the one of last year.

The Honourable P. O'Reilly, Indian Reserve Commissioner, arrived here, 28th August last, whom I accompanied while he apportioned reserves.

The reserves laid out are five of the Kit-khsun Bands, to wit: Kis-pioux, Get-au-max (Hazelton), Now-kitse-gukla, Kit-se-gukla and Kit-wan-gar; three of the Hoquéel-got Bands, to wit: Fort Babine, Babine and Lack-al-sop.

The census of all the bands is very much the same. The slight difference in this to the report of last year is to be attributed to a closer count.

There has been no epidemic, disease or contagion of any kind in this district.

The much in other parts prevalent "la grippe" has not yet made its appearance here, although two of the Indians from here contracted the disease at the coast, and succumbed thereto there.

The Indians had a good salmon and fur catch.

The berry crop was bountiful.

The potato crop was good.

The cutworm has made its appearance here for the first time to any one's knowledge, the same devastating the gardens of everything but the potatoes.

There have only been five drowning accidents in the Skeena River this year.

The Indians are progressing and bettering their condition. Their health has been good and their general conduct excellent.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. E. LORING,

Indian Agent.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

METLAKAHTLA, B.C., 10th September, 1892.

The Honourable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith an inventory of the Government property under my charge, and also to submit the following as my report for the year ended the 30th June last.

Since the opening of the school about three years ago, thirty-six boys were admitted into this institution, and twenty-four are still on the roll. Eight of these can pass a fair examination in the Fifth Standard, five in the Fourth, four in the Third, six in the Second, and one is only making a beginning. Twelve work at carpentering, and four of these are also taught shoemaking.

In learning anything mechanical in the school-room, such as writing and drawing, or at their trade in the workshop, the pupils show as much aptitude, and, I think, rather more interest in, and application to their work, than would be exhibited by white children; but in intellectual work they cannot be favourably compared.

They are very fond of music, and painstaking in trying to learn it.

I am happy to report that supplies of lumber and other materials required for a new school-house and for much needed additions to the main building were received and that the work is being carried out. The difficulties arising from insufficient accommodation will soon be overcome.

The foreman, Mr. Robertson, with the boys, was employed ceiling, flooring and finishing the laundry and drying-room, building two large water tanks, a blacksmith shop and coal-house, getting sills and foundation posts for the new school-house and other additions, and drawing from the beach the lumber required for these; manufacturing tools, repairing shoes, making turning lathe and stump extractor, erecting a new school-house, twenty-five feet by forty-two feet, now nearly finished, and which will do away with the necessity of renting the building at present used as a school. They also drew our fuel from the beach and the gravel with which our roads were repaired, and attended to the fatigue work of the institution.

One boy, who for seven or eight months suffered from consumption was, for want of sufficient accommodation in the school, sent home, and, I regret, died shortly afterwards. Two more of the pupils were ill for about three months—one suffered from whooping-cough, and the other from pulmonary affection; but the health of the rest of the inmates was good.

The conduct of the pupils was generally satisfactory. There was, however, one who had so little respect for the eighth commandment that—although he had many good qualities and gave promise of becoming a skilful workman—he had to be discharged.

Ten boys, who were formerly pupils in this school, are now with their parents in different parts of this district.

Most of these, when leaving, were under twelve years of age, and only remained from nine to eighteen months in school. Some were withdrawn because they were needed at home, others through anxiety on the part of parents. That anxiety arose from their sons being far from home during the prevalence here, about a year ago, of the influenza epidemic, and those who then left now want to return.

About the end of the year the pupils were allowed a few weeks' holidays to assist their parents at salmon fishing and to visit their friends living at a distance. These visits have produced favourable impressions of their school. The Rev. J. H. Keene writes with regard to a pupil on a visit to Massett: "We are all much struck with the improvement in Alfred Cowdie. He walks about here quite the centre of an admiring crowd. It speaks well for him and for you that he is so anxious to return for further instruction."

Another pupil visited Alert Bay and Fort Rupert, where his father was formerly a chief, and I learn from the Rev. A. J. Hall that since then a number of boys in that district have asked him to try to get them admitted into this school.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN R. SCOTT,

Principal.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

KAMLOOPS, B.C., 8th July, 1892.

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 30th June, 1892, with an inventory of Government property in my care, also an account of the pupils that have attended this school since opening in May, 1890, to July, 1892, together with quarterly school report.

The number of pupils authorized is twenty-five; however, from causes explained in reports from time to time the number varied—occasionally a falling off upon the part of the boys, and again on that of the girls. The pupils generally enjoyed good health, only one serious case occurred during the time the school has been open, namely, that of a girl running away and getting injury by frost to her feet. She is now recovered.

The pupils that regularly attended school made fair progress in the different studies, as will be seen by consulting the quarterly reports made; while the pupils employed at stated hours under charge of matron in household work, sewing, baking, cooking, washing, &c., gave proof of gaining knowledge. The boys in the work allotted to them, chopping, sawing, gardening and the like, displayed industry and ability. Most of the boys being young not much work could be expected. Upon the whole many trees were reduced to cordwood, and all the fuel prepared for the wood stoves occupied a great part of the time. All the water required for use at both buildings had to be carried from the river, this took an hour in the morning and another in the evening. When the arrangement is completed to pump a water supply a great advantage will be gained.

The amount of work done in clearing the land and labour performed in the garden has surprised parties that boys so young could do so well and be so healthy and cheerful.

Victoire, daughter to Chief Louis of Kamloops Reserve, and Mary Ann, sister to the Chief of Shuswap, have been married since leaving this school, to the satisfaction of friends.

Were it not for outside interference with the pupils by parents, relatives and acquaintances from the homes of the boys and girls, contentment would prevail and discipline could be carried out with greater ease. The location of the school buildings upon one reserve, and the highway to another, causes too many visitors, which leads to trouble and makes it particularly difficult for the principal.

The removal of Rev. Father Lejacq, O.M.I. (who had a favourable influence over the Indian population generally), was a serious loss to the Kamloops Industrial School. Since his departure for the Cariboo Industrial School, where, no doubt, he is rendering important service, it has been difficult to make the friends of the pupils understand that duty requires the pupils to be content to remain at the school. In case of serious sickness or death in the family of the pupil, permission is granted to visit home. An inclination prevails too often to make visits when not necessary to do so; to prevent this at times calls for extra attention.

The employees for the past year were the principal, teacher, matron and cook; the first-named having to be with the boys at their outdoor work, which sometimes made his duty arduous.

The many visitors to the school spoke approvingly of what attracted their attention.

J. W. Mackay, Esq., Indian agent, as inspector, made monthly visits to the school and greatly aided in the management of the school.

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

MICHAEL HAGAN.
Principal.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
KUPER ISLAND, B.C., 18th July, 1892.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year 1891–92, with an inventory of Government property in my charge on 30th June, 1892.

Attendance.

There are at present twenty-five boys and twelve girls at the institution. The applications for admission greatly exceed the accommodation of the school. Nearly every Indian is now desirous of having his children educated.

During the last year ten boys and thirteen girls entered, and nine boys and one girl left the institution.

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

Under one year.....	6
From one to two years.....	4

The average attendance of the ten pupils who left the school was eleven months.

Six of these ten pupils were allowed to leave on account of advanced school age. When this school was opened it was a difficult matter to obtain young pupils, and in order to overcome that difficulty I had to admit pupils of fourteen and fifteen years of age before I could succeed in getting a more desirable class of pupils of seven and eight years old.

Three pupils from the west coast of Vancouver Island were, on the advice of the doctor, allowed to go home, as the diet of the school did not agree with their former way of living; they were used to live almost exclusively on fish and oil.

Health.

During the year several pupils suffered from scrofulous complaints and two West Coast boys from congestion of the lungs; these last did not recover. At present the health of the pupils is very satisfactory.

Conduct.

With the exception of one boy the conduct of all the children has been most gratifying.

Education.

Excellent progress has been made by most of the pupils, especially in writing and reading, and also in the accessory branches, such as vocal and instrumental music. Our brass band is composed of sixteen musicians and would compare favourably with any college band; they have a nice uniform, and are able to read and play almost any piece of music.

Farm and Garden.

All the boys are taught gardening and farming, and take considerable interest in these branches. A new flower garden has been laid out and our vegetable garden enlarged.

Trades.

A new and commodious trade shop (twenty by forty feet) has just been built. As this is the first year that an attempt was made in teaching trades to the boys no great results have yet been attained. Their instructors are, however, very confident of success and are more than pleased with the aptitude displayed by their apprentices.

Five boys take lessons in shoemaking and two of them will soon be able to make new shoes. The carpenter has four apprentices. The boys in this department have erected and painted very neat picket fences around the buildings and also around the girls' play grounds, besides constructing a band stand.

Female Department.

The female pupils have during the few months they have been at school been very proficient in general house and kitchen work; they also afford good assistance in sewing, mending, knitting and washing.

During the course of last year the following articles were made at the institution, exclusive of mending the children's clothes: Fifty jumpers, three suits, forty-eight sheets, thirty-one pillow cases, fifty-one aprons, forty-seven dresses, twenty-four chemises, twelve collars, one pair trousers, thirteen skirts, ten napkins, twenty-four night-dresses, twelve rollers, six dish towels, twenty-five night-shirts and nine pairs stockings. The making of these articles is estimated at one hundred and fifty dollars.

In conclusion, I beg to state that it affords me great pleasure to inform you that the general behaviour of the pupils in both departments has surpassed our most sanguine expectations. The children are now very fond of school life and are more and more anxious to adopt the habits of civilized life. Our endeavours to make them comply with the exigency of cleanliness and politeness have not been in vain, as indeed it could be ascertained by the sympathetic attention shown by the people with whom they happened to come in contact. These two prominent social qualities, enhanced by a neat uniform which all the children don on parade, have attracted considerable commendation, and have been instrumental in placing the school in its present healthy condition.

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

G. DONCKELE,
Principal.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
KUPER ISLAND, B.C., 18th July, 1892.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with the department's request to make a statement showing the whereabouts and occupations of the ex-pupils of this institution, I have the honour to inform you that:—

1. Louis Joe is married and cultivates a small farm.
2. Johnny Meneitlak is married and is a fisherman.
3. Thomas works in a saw-mill.
4. Louis Gwatolock is married and is a fisherman.
5. Johnny Charley is working on his father's farm.
6. Lizzie Charley is employed in housework.
7. Clement is farming.

With regard to these ex-pupils of last year I beg leave to say that considering the short time they have been at school and the fact that no knowledge of trade was imparted to them, great results of their training at school can hardly be expected. I may, however, assure the department that the few months' tuition which they received has considerably improved their appearance and moral conduct.

Hoping that this statement may be satisfactory,

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

G. DONCKELE,
Principal.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
KOOTENAY, B.C., 1st July, 1892.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1892, and an inventory of all Government property under my charge.

The good behaviour of our pupils gave us the satisfaction of not punishing them, but they have been encouraged by good marks and rewards distributed to them according to their standing. We have found this to be a great help for them as well as for us.

Thus about one year after the opening of the school we had the pleasure of seeing them giving up their own dialect to adopt the English language, which alone has been spoken since. Owing partly to this change the children have made considerable progress in English speaking, though their pronunciation remains still quite defective.

They have been exercised in the different branches of industry according to their age; their success is a proof of their application. The boys under the supervision of the foreman have cleared and cultivated several acres of the school ground. They have been gardening and planting fruit trees. Some have commenced to learn the carpenter trade; they have built a good chicken-house and put a high fence around the yard.

The girls have been exercised in all domestic work; their efforts and their progress meet our expectation. They have especially improved in cleanliness, order and economy.

The health of the children at school has been greatly affected by "la grippe," which was prevalent in this district: many of our brightest pupils have fallen

victims of that epidemic. They have been replaced by younger ones who though not so apt to profit of the lessons taught them on account of their age, will no doubt be more thoroughly formed with time as they are less adhering to their Indian ways.

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

N. COCCOLA,
Principal.

KOOTENAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

STATEMENT showing the whereabouts of each of the ex-pupils of this institution:—

Gabriel,	9	mos'. attendance.	Left for home being sick.
Sophie,	10	"	Was married. She has learned to keep her house very clean, and to be economical of her time. White people were astonished at the progress which she made in ten months of schooling.
Mary Tharé,	9	"	Died after few months that she was at home.
Sophie Agatha,	6	"	Entered service in this district.
Sophie,	6	"	At home with her people.
Paul,	9	"	At home with his people.
Nancy,	11	"	Died of "la grippe."
Anastasie,	2	"	"
Eliza,	13	"	Left sick with "la grippe."
John,	13	"	"
Michel,	4	"	"
Adolphe,	13	"	Died at school.
Elizabeth,	4	"	Left sick.
Mary Andrew,	14	"	Died of the consequences of "la grippe."
Fabien,	16	"	Left sick.
Ellen,	4	"	Being scrofulous was sent back to her parents.
Sophie,	19	"	Being weak after having had "la grippe" it was thought best to give her vacation.
Antoine,	17	"	Being weak after having had "la grippe" it was thought best to give him vacation.
Amelia,	18	"	Being weak after having had "la grippe" it was thought best to give her vacation.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

WILLIAMS LAKE, 5th July, 1892.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—As requested I have the honour to forward you the report concerning the opening of the Indian Industrial School at Williams Lake and its progress since it began on the 19th July, 1891.

Our intention was to open the school in the beginning of the financial year, I mean on the 1st of July; owing to certain circumstances we could not get any boys before the 19th, and even then we started the school with six pupils only, three

from Sugar-cane, and three from Soda Creek; we thought it a good plan to take in, at first, only a few, have them broken in and trained a little, so as to help us to break in the others, as they would come in.

We secured the services of Mr. J. Tabouret, favourably known in the Northwest, where he taught many years in the Indian schools, and also the services of a master blacksmith.

In the month of September I went round through the district and picked up a few children from each village so as to begin the second quarter with the full contingent allowed by the Government for the first year, I mean twenty-five boys. We did not take in any girls, because the building intended for the girls had to be repaired and fitted up. I am glad to be able to state that the building is now ready and that we will be taking in now an equal number of girls.

I have to confess that the beginning was a little stormy; the children used to run where they liked, and to do what they pleased, found it hard at first to be corralled in by the routine of the house. Besides, the rule requiring the boys to receive outdoor instruction in manual labour, in addition to training in the school-room, was disagreeable both to parents and children, and created a kind of uneasiness in the starting. But now, I am able to state, at least as far as the children are concerned, this ill-feeling towards manual labour has disappeared; they like the outside work, as well as the school-room; they are happy, feel contented, and show no desire of leaving; they perform with a real pleasure the little services required from them and apply themselves with earnestness to the manual labour prescribed by the rules. There was not a single runaway.

The general health has been good. During the winter, they had nearly all one after the other a slight touch of the epidemic running among the natives and supposed to be "la grippe." We also advised the parents to withdraw two of the boys that had a poor, weak constitution and not likely to succeed at school. One of the bigger boys left just now: he was wanted at home. At present we have only twenty-two—seven from Alkali Lake, five from Canoe Creek, four from Sugar-cane, four from Soda Creek, one from Fort Alexandria, one from Chilcoten. We expect a few more will apply for admission before long.

The general conduct has been satisfactory.

The progress made by most of pupils in reading, writing and figuring is a subject for congratulation. As they were all, in the starting, entirely ignorant of the English language, we could not proscribe the use of the native language always and everywhere. This taken into consideration, we may say that the progress made by most of the boys in the English language is very creditable. We put up a blacksmith shop and for some time six of the oldest boys used to spend the time allotted for manual labour with the blacksmith. But we had the misfortune of losing our shop by fire; and after we refitted up again, our blacksmith got sick and quitted.

Since the spring opened, the boys are employed in the garden. First there is the general garden, in which all have to work to keep it in good order, under the direction and instruction of one of the fathers, and then every boy has his little patch that he cultivates on his own hook to show that he has understood the lessons received in the tilling of the general garden.

Great attention is paid to the moral teaching of the pupils.

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

J. M. J. LEJACQ, O.M.I.,
Principal.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,

VICTORIA, B.C., 12th November, 1892.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information my report in connection with the work of the Indian Reserve Commission for the past year.

In my last general report of 17th November, 1891, I informed you that the survey of a portion of the reserves for the Kitlathla Tribe of Indians on the North-west Coast was unavoidably left unfinished. Mr. Surveyor Devereux was consequently despatched to Kitlathla on the 25th April of this year; he returned to Victoria on the 23rd June, having finished the work intrusted to him, and I have now to inform you that the survey of all the reserves on the entire North-west Coast of the mainland is complete.

On the 5th July two parties of surveyors under Messrs. Devereux and Skinner, respectively, proceeded to the west coast of Vancouver Island, and were employed continuously surveying reserves in that locality until driven away by stress of weather. Their work was greatly retarded by heavy rains and by the dense character of the underbrush peculiar to that part of the country; and their movements were much hindered by the gales which so frequently prevail on that exposed coast, and which render canoeing both difficult and dangerous.

I inclose herewith the reports of these gentlemen, accompanied by a schedule of the reserves surveyed by them. The quantity of work performed by each I consider satisfactory when the difficulties they had to encounter are taken into consideration.

As previously reported to you at various times, I visited during the past season the extensive district known as the "Coast, or New Caledonia." I defined reserves for the bands of Indians resident at Blackwater, Stony Creek, Frazer Lake, Stuart Lake, Pinchie, Tachie, Trembleur Lake, McLeod Lake and Fort George.

I made in all thirty-eight allotments, representing twenty-three thousand two hundred and seventy acres. The villages, fisheries, gardens, meadows and pastoral lands actually occupied by the various bands, and a sufficient quantity of timber lands for every practical purpose, are comprehended in the above acreage.

Each place mentioned by the Indians as being of any value to them was visited, and care was taken to select the best land obtainable, though it is doubtful whether agriculture will ever be attended with much success in this district, owing to the prevalence of early and late frosts. There is a large area of land suitable for the production of hay, and as some of the Indians in each band are possessed of horses and cattle, I impressed upon them the advisability of cultivating a better class of fodder than that obtained in the swamps. They readily acquiesced, and urged me to intercede with the Government to assist them with a small supply of timothy seed, and a few ploughs and harrows, a request which, I think, might be granted with great advantage.

The district of New Caledonia has not previously been visited by the Indian Reserve Commission, and I am glad to be able to inform you that I experienced no difficulty in arranging with the Indians inhabiting this region as to the extent of their reserves; in every case they were satisfied with the allotments decided on, and I do not believe that the lands set apart for them will interfere with the ultimate progress of the country, as they are not likely to clash with the claims of intending settlers. The allotment of reserves therein is now completed, so far as brought to my notice, by the Indian agent and by the Indians themselves.

Detailed descriptions of each reserve defined, together with minutes of decision, and sketches thereof, are in course of preparation, and will be forwarded to you with as little delay as possible.

I noted with regret that a great deal of destitution and sickness existed in many of the bands visited, but principally among those at Stony Creek and McLeod's Lake. At the former place I was informed that out of a population of ninety, ten

deaths had occurred during the months of August and September, and three burials took place during my visit to McLeod's Lake, whooping-cough being there very prevalent.

The Indians throughout the vast district I traversed are well supplied with fish, but they do not now enjoy the opportunities that formerly existed of gaining money wherewith to purchase food, clothing, &c., owing to the great decrease, almost extinction, of the fur-bearing animals, caused, as I am informed, partly by over-hunting, and partly by the forest fires which have year by year devastated the entire country.

In addition to the work of the Indian Reserve Commission reported above, the reserves at Nicomen, Chilliwack, Vancouver and Cowichan have been readjusted and defined under instructions from you.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,

Indian Reserve Commissioner.

VICTORIA, B.C., 1st November, 1892.

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 the survey of Indian reserves.

In obedience to your instructions I left for the North-west Coast of British Columbia on the 25th of April last, for the purpose of completing the surveys of the reserves which had been allotted to the Kitlathla and Kitasoo Indians. This work was successfully accomplished on the 18th of June, and I arrived and reported in this city five days later.

I then received instructions from you to proceed to the north-west coast of Vancouver Island, and there begin the survey of the reserves for the Indians of that coast.

After purchasing the necessary supplies, &c., I took passage per str. "Alert" for Quatsino Sound, the point at which I was instructed to begin work, and arrived there on the 8th of July.

Having completed all of the reserves situated in Quatsino Sound, I moved to Klaskino Inlet on the 31st of August and surveyed the three reserves for that tribe; and thence to Checkleset where I completed the allotments, seven in number, which had been made to those Indians.

On the 17th of September I travelled south to Kyuquot Sound, but after surveying six reserves for this tribe, I deemed it advisable to return to Victoria, as I found it impossible to prosecute my work with advantage owing to the continuous stormy weather.

On the 6th inst. I left Kyuquot by canoe and, after a long and tempestuous trip, arrived in Barclay Sound on the 18th. At that place I was picked up by the str. "Mystery" and reached this city the day following.

I have inclosed herewith a schedule showing the reserves surveyed by me and the number of miles run.

I regret to say that this return is unusually small owing to the great distance which these reserves are apart, their smallness in extent, the inclement state of the weather during the whole of the season and the great difficulty in travelling from one inlet to another. I was detained as much as three and four days in several instances while making these moves, not daring to venture out on the open ocean until a favourable opportunity offered itself.

I may, perhaps, take this opportunity to inform you that the canoes which I have been using for the past season, and which have been in use for a term of six years, are unfit for further service on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. A. DEVEREUX.

SCHEDULE of Reserves surveyed by F. A. Devereux, 1892.

Date.	Tribe.	Chains.	Miles.	Remarks.
Kitlathla Indians.				
May.....	Reserve No. 7.....	80	9 00	
do	do 8.....	141		
do	do 9.....	97		
do	do 10.....	40		
do	do 11.....	27		
do	do 12.....	61		
do	do 13.....	56		
do	do 14.....	60		
do	do 15.....	90		
do	do 16.....	68		
Canoona Indians.				
June.....	Reserve No. 1.....	480	12 95	
do	do 2.....	556		
Quatsino Indians.				
July.....	Reserve No. 13.....	60	26 39	
do	do 14.....	122		
do	do 15.....	33		
do	do 16.....	154		
do	do 12.....	68		
do	do 11.....	218		
do	do 9.....	216		
do	do 10.....	282		
August.....	do 8.....	110		
do	do 6.....	165		
do	do 5.....	20		
do	do 7.....	50		
do	do 1.....	380		
do	do 2.....	25		
do	do 3.....	68		
do	do 4.....	140		
Klaskino Indians.				
September..	Reserve No. 1.....	95	3 19	
do	do 2.....	100		
do	do 3.....	60		
Checkleset Indians.				
do	Reserve No. 1.....	155	8 03	
do	do 2.....	23		
do	do 3.....	106		
do	do 4.....	52		
do	do 5.....	41		
do	do 6.....	160		
do	do 7.....	105		
Kyuquot Indians.				
do	Reserve No. 2.....	197	10 09	
do	do 3.....	58		
do	do 1.....	191		
do	do 6.....	77		
do	do 4.....	249		
do	do 5.....	35		
Total distance run.....			69 65	
Total distance travelled by canoe.....			610 00	

F. A. DEVEREUX,
Indian Reserve Surveyor.

VICTORIA, B.C., 8th November, 1892.

P. O'REILLY, Esq.,
Indian Reserve Commissioner,
Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the following report covering my past season's work.

In obedience to your instructions I left Victoria for the north-west coast of Vancouver Island on the 5th day of July on the steamer "Alert," and arrived at Carmanah Point the following day, and there commenced the survey of the reserves for the Nitinat Tribe of Indians.

Having completed the reserve at Carmanah, and also a reserve for the Pacheena Indians in that vicinity, I proceeded to the Suwany River, and there surveyed the three reserves situated upon that stream.

From this point I went on to the entrance of Nitinat Lagoon and surveyed the village reserve, and thence proceeded to the two reserves at Tou-qua-nah.

This work occupied the months of July, August and part of September, the country being extremely rough, and the underbrush and fallen timber so dense, it was impossible to make much headway; in fact I have seen no portion of the province where there is such an impenetrable jungle.

I next completed the large reserve on the Lagoon, and having obtained the necessary assistance, I went on to Nitinat River and surveyed two reserves upon that stream.

The weather being very broken and the rainy season having apparently set, I judged it advisable to return.

I was detained at the entrance of Nitinat Lagoon (an extremely rough place) for three days by stress of weather, it being impossible to venture outside.

I then went on to Carmanah Point lighthouse, and after waiting three days for the steamer "Maude," I embarked on the 18th day of October, and arrived in Victoria the following day.

I inclose a schedule of reserves surveyed and the distances run, which I hope will prove satisfactory.

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

E. M. SKINNER.

SCHEDULE of Reserves surveyed by E. M. Skinner.

Date.	Tribe.	Chains.	Miles.	Chains.	Remarks.
July..	Nitinat No. 6	170·84	3	62·92	
do	Pacheena No. 3	132·08			
August.	Nitinat No. 4	230·37	8	9·81	
do	do No. 4A	51·70			
do	do No. 5	73·03			
do	do No. 3	161·95			
do	Island No. 3	11·29			
do	Connections No. 3 to No. 4	121·47			
September	Nitinat No. 2	225·33	8	14·61	
do	do No. 1	221·16			
do	do No. 7	208·12			
October.	do No. 13	119·93	5	19·66	
do	Connections	154·85			
do	Island No. 13	26·42			
do	Nitinat No. 14	78·28			
do	Connections	40·18			
			25	27·10	

E. M. SKINNER,
Surveyor to Indian Reserve Commission.

OTTAWA, 28th November, 1892.

The Honourable
 The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit the following report on Indian reserve surveys during the past season.

The surveys made were the following:—

The subdivision of a portion of the Blood Indian Reserve into eighty-acre lots (half-quarter sections) and the survey of the boundaries of a timber limit at Castle Mountain, selected by me last year for the Blackfoot Indians. The former survey was made by myself, the latter by Mr. Ponton, D.L.S. Mr. Ponton's report on this survey has not yet been received. The limit, however, is a good one and contains immense quantities of timber.

In accordance with instructions received from the department, I left Ottawa early in May for Regina. On my arrival there, I consulted Mr. Reed, Indian Commissioner, in regard to the subdivision of the Blood Indian Reserve. It was thought desirable that Mr. Reed should accompany me to the Blood Agency and have a thorough understanding with the Indians before commencing the survey or organizing a party to perform that work.

We left Regina for the Blood Agency at the end of May. On our arrival the chiefs were consulted, and the object of subdividing a portion of their reserve explained to them by their late agent, Lieut.-Col. A. G. Irvine, after which I proceeded to organize a party to do the work.

It was thought expedient and desirable to utilize, as far as possible, in making the survey, Indian labour, so the party was composed of an assistant, an assistant chainman, a cook, ten Blood Indians, my own cook and teamster, and myself.

Horses for use on the survey were procured from the Indians, and this arrangement worked very well, but I often regretted that I had not brought the survey

transport animals belonging to the department from Regina, as several narrow escapes happened to me during the summer. The Indian ponies employed were apparently quiet and stupid, and required constant urging with the whip to get five or six miles an hour out of them, but whenever given an opportunity of running away they were invariably on the *qui vive* to take advantage of it.

The survey was commenced on the 8th June, and completed on the 23rd October.

The strip of land which I subdivided extends along the right bank of Belly River from its intersection by the meridian between ranges twenty-six and twenty-seven, in township number five, to its intersection by the eastern boundary of section eighteen, township nine, in range twenty-three, west of the fourth initial meridian. It contains about sixty sections, or thirty-eight thousand four hundred acres. The accompanying plan will give an idea of the work performed.

The Indians are settled and have their farms and improvements in the subdivided area.

At the beginning of the survey I projected the outlines of the townships in which the subdivided part is situated, after which I proceeded to define the boundaries of the eighty-acre lots. Several township outlines in the interior of the reserve were also defined, as shown on the plan. The work was completed by making a survey of Belly River and connecting the traverse lines with the boundaries of the subdivision. A witness post and mound with two pits in the direction of the line are placed on each subdivision boundary line near the right bank of the river where the distance from the next subdivision corner exceeds ten chains, a witness post only when less.

The soil is good throughout and seemingly well adapted for agricultural purposes. There are extensive bottom lands which could be irrigated: this would enhance their value and insure the raising of crops. Dry seasons occur in the Macleod district now and then as well as in other parts of the Territories, when the harvest is a partial failure.

For details in regard to the nature of the soil in any section, in the subdivided part or township which has been outlined, I beg to refer you to the field notes of the survey.

This extensive survey was performed with Indian labour, a fact worthy of remark, because it shows that these people are willing to work when afforded an opportunity of earning some money to purchase clothing or other necessaries. Applicants for work were numerous, and I was often very sorry to be obliged to refuse them work. Some Indians remained with me a long time, others (invariably the younger men) but a few days. I might make mention of those who worked longest. They are the following, viz.:—

	Days.
Katuyis.....	115
Chimina	55
Pists'ina	60
Nato'unnistaks	76
Oh-maxis-tai-pannikée ...	85
Mee-kee-oh-toakhs	62
Ok-kai-etzekin.....	65
Oka <i>alias</i> Mike.....	106

At the beginning I employed principally young unmarried men (*mannikapix*), selecting one from the band of each minor chief residing in the neighbourhood in which the survey was being carried on, but I soon found out that most of these were prone to ramble, so I employed older men, whom I found more steady.

The pits and mounds defining the subdivision boundaries are large and well made, and will last for many years to come. Some of the mounds may be trampled down by cattle, but the pits, being dug farther from the posts than is usual, cannot be obliterated by them. Digging the pits and chopping out the lines in the wooded parts of the bottom lands was toilsome work for Indians, but the manner in which they performed these services was highly satisfactory. At first those employed

knew little or nothing about handling a spade or brush-hook, but after using these instruments a short time they became remarkably expert. In addition to this we went out early and came in late, for owing to the scarcity of water and firewood away from the river, we were usually obliged to travel long distances to and from work.

Having stored my outfit at the Blood Agency, I proceeded on the 24th October, in accordance with instructions from the Indian Commissioner, to the Piegan Reserve, for the purpose of pointing out the boundaries of that reserve to Mr. Pocklington, the Indian agent. After pointing out the boundaries to Mr. Pocklington, Mr. Nash, farming instructor, and some of the principal Indians, I proceeded to Fort Macleod, where I stayed a few days and settled my accounts with the Hudson's Bay Company.

Having now finished what I had to do in the Macleod district, I left for Regina, *via* Lethbridge, where I arrived on the 9th instant.

Thanks are due to Lieut.-Col. A. G. Irvine, late Indian agent, and the employees at the Blood Reserve, for cordially rendering me all the assistance in their power in carrying out my instructions. My thanks are due to Major Steele, North-west Mounted Police, Fort Macleod, and the officers and men in his command, for many acts of kindness which assisted in furthering the progress of this survey.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN C. NELSON.

NUMBER and Whereabouts of Indians in the North-west Territories, 1892.

No. of Reserve.	Name of Band.	Location of Reserve.	Tribe.	Total No. in Band, 1892.	No. on Reserve, 1891.	No. on Reserve, 1892.	Increase.	Decrease.	Cause of Difference in Number Paid.
TREATY NO. 4.									
<i>Birtle Agency.</i>									
61	Kee-see-koo-wenin.....	Riding Mountain.....	Saulteux.....	143	143	143	.....	.....	8 births over deaths; 1 returned.
62	Way-way-see-cappo.....	Bird Tail Creek.....	do.....	171	159	168	9	.....
63	The Gambler.....	Silver Creek.....	do.....	107	102	89	.....	13	
67	Rolling River.....	Rolling River.....	do.....	114	114	107	.....	7	7 at Crooked Lake.
<i>Pelly Agency.</i>									
64	Coté.....	Fort Pelly.....	Saulteux.....	269	272	268	.....	4	3 deaths over births; 1 at Kee-see-kouse Reserve. 2 women married and left treaty; 2 at Duck Bay; 2 at Kee-see-kouse Reserve; 2 deaths over births; 1 commuted.
65	Key.....	do.....	do.....	219	226	214	.....	12	
66	Kee-see-kouse.....	do.....	do.....	154	152	153	1	.....
<i>Moose Mountain Agency.</i>									
68	Pheasant Rump.....	Moose Mountain.....	Assiniboine.....	75	49	52	3	.....	3 absentees returned. 1 at Rolling River; 10 in United States. 4 absentees returned; 4 births over deaths.
69	Striped Blanket.....	do.....	do.....	69	48	37	.....	11	
70	White Bear.....	do.....	Cree.....	108	92	100	8	.....
<i>Crooked Lake Agency.</i>									
71	Achapowace.....	Crooked Lakes.....	Cree.....	284	140	124	.....	16	11 gone west; 4 at Touchwood. Absentees returned, and births increase over deaths. 3 at Swift Current.
72	Ka-kee-wis-ta-haw.....	do.....	do.....	243	123	147	24	.....
73	Cowesses.....	do.....	Cree and Saulteux.....	237	150	147	.....	3	
74	Sakimay.....	do.....	Saulteux.....	220	197	173	.....	24	5 at Minot, Dakota; 6 at Turtle Mountain; 8 Pelly; 5 at Qu'Appelle.
<i>Assiniboine Agency.</i>									
76	Carry-the-Kettle.....	Indian Head.....	Assiniboine.....	212	190	180	.....	10	10 absent at Milk River, Montana.

<i>File Hills Agency.</i>										
81	Pee-pee-kee-sis	File Hills.	Cree	90	87	90	3	.....	3 absentees returned.
82	Okanees	do	do	70	62	62	.....	.....	.....
83	Star Blanket	do	do	48	46	48	2	.....	2 births increase over deaths.
84	Little Black Bear	do	do	78	78	76	.....	2	2 at Nut Lake.
				286	273	276				
<i>Touchwood Hills Agency.</i>										
85	Muscowequan	Touchwood Hills.	Cree	160	150	140	.....	10	10 deaths more than births.
86	George Gordon	do	do	157	157	147	.....	10	8 deaths more than births; 2, whereabouts unknown.
87	Day Star	do	do	88	85	78	.....	7	3 do do 4 at File Hills.
88	Poor Man	do	do	106	98	88	.....	10	7 at File Hills; 3 deaths over births.
89	Yellow Quill	Fishing Lake	do	348	304	322	18	.....	1 birth over deaths; 17 absentees returned.
90	do	Nut Lake.	do							
				859	794	775				
<i>Muscowpetung Agency.</i>										
75	Piapot	Qu'Appelle Valley.	Cree	220	231	205	.....	26	13, Maple Creek; 1, Crooked Lake; 1, Turtle Mountain; 11 deaths over births.
79	Pasquah	do Lake.	Saulteux	184	178	174	.....	4	4 at Turtle Mountain.
80	Muscowpetung	do Valley.	do	126	130	119	.....	11	1 at Swift Current; 1, at Touchwood; 5, Turtle Mountain; 4 deaths over births.
				530	539	498				
Total in Treaty No. 4.....				4,300	3,763	3,651	68	180		
TREATY NO.										
<i>Duck Lake Agency.</i>										
95	One Arrow	Near Batoche.	Cree	103	101	99	.....	2	Absent at Qu'Appelle.
96	Okemasis	Duck Lake.	do	23	26	23	.....	3	Deaths over births.
97	Beardy	do	do	131	134	126	.....	8	2 deaths over births; 5 working at Battleford; 1 at Okemasis' Reserve.
99	John Smith	South Branch	do	151	140	134	.....	6	3 at Montreal Lake; 3, Montana.
100	James Smith	Fort à la Corne.	do	146	138	135	.....	3	1 death over births; 2 hunting at Stony Creek.
100a	Big Head	do	do	41	83	39	8	.....	1 birth over deaths; 7 absentees returned.
100a	Cumberland	do	do	56						52
				651	622	608	8	22		

N. B.—The difference in population has reference to numbers paid in 1891-92. There are 275 children belonging to Treaty No. 4, who are attending the Industrial Schools at Qu'Appelle and Regina, included in the foregoing numbers.

NUMBER and Whereabouts of Indians in the North-west Territories, 1892—Continued.

No. of Reserve.	Name of Band.	Location of Reserve.	Tribe.	Total No. in Band, 1892.	No. on Reserve, 1891.	No. on Reserve, 1892.	Increase.	Decrease.	Cause of Difference in Number paid.
<i>TREATY NO. 6—Continued.</i>									
<i>Carlton Agency.</i>									
101	William Twatt.....	Sturgeon Lake.....	Cree.....	141	139	138	.....	1	1 in Prince Albert.
102	Petaquakey.....	Muskeg Lake.....	do.....	73	66	73	.....	7	2 births over deaths; 5 absentees returned.
103	Mistawasis.....	Snake Plain.....	do.....	158	154	156	.....	2	2 absentees returned.
104	Attahkakoop.....	Sandy Lake.....	do.....	213	198	208	10	.....	3 births more than deaths; 2 absentees returned.
105	Kapahawakenum.....	Meadow Lake.....	do.....	58	61	58	.....	3	3 deaths more than births.
106	Kenunotayee.....	Assiniboine Lake.....	do.....	100	97	100	.....	3	2 births over deaths; 1 absentee returned.
107	Pelican Lake.....	Pelican Lake.....	do.....	98	35	34	.....	1	1 death more than births.
	James Roberts.....	Lac la Ronge.....	do.....	388	367	385	18	.....	8 births over deaths; 9 absentees returned; 1 woman joined.
	William Charles.....	Montreal Lake.....	do.....	102	98	100	2	.....
				1,331	1,215	254			
<i>Battleford Agency.</i>									
108	Red Pheasant.....	Eagle Hills.....	Cree.....	119	118	119	1	.....	1 birth over deaths.
109	Mosquito.....	do.....	Stony.....	83	60	77	.....	11	6 deaths over births; 5 absent.
110	Bear's Head.....	do.....	do.....		23				
111	Lean Man.....	do.....	do.....		5				
112	Moosomin.....	Jack Fish Creek.....	Cree.....	113	112	112	.....	.....	.....
113	Sweet Grass.....	Battle River.....	do.....	144	146	144	.....	2	2 absent.
114	Poundmaker.....	do.....	do.....	117	121	117	.....	4	4 absent hunting.
115	Thunderchild.....	Saskatchewan.....	do.....	170	177	170	.....	7	1 death over births; 6 absent hunting.
116	Little Pine.....	Battle River.....	do.....	118	120	118	.....	2	1 death over births.
				864	882	857			
<i>Onion Lake Agency.</i>									
119	See-kas-kootch.....	Onion Lake.....	Cree.....	409	177	395	.....	66	14 absentees accounted for; 52 absentees unaccounted for.
120	Weemisticooseawasis.....	Stony do.....	do.....		90				
121	Oo-nee-pow-hayo.....	Frog do.....	do.....		61				
122	Pus-keeah kee-weenin.....	do do.....	do.....		28				
123	Kee-hee-wim.....	Long do.....	do.....		105				

181-181	124	Kinoosayo.....	Cold do.....	Chippewayan	152	151	152	1	.....	1 birth over deaths.
		<i>Saddle Lake Agency.</i>			561	612	547				
		125	Little Hunter.....	Saddle Lake.....	Cree.....	97	97	95	2	Deaths over births.
		126	Muskeg watic.....	Victoria.....	do.....	27	27	27		
		127	Blue Quill.....	do.....	do.....	80	63	80	17	9 transferred from Little Hunter and Jas. Seenum's Bands; 8 births over deaths.
		128	James Seenum.....	Whitefish Lake.....	do.....	319	317	311	6	6 transferred to Blue Quill's; 2 deaths over births.
		129	Peeaysis.....	Lac la Biche.....	do.....	15	15	6	9	8 absent at Slave Lake; 1 death.
		130	Antoine.....	Heart Lake.....	Chippewayan	75	72	75	3	2 births over deaths; 1 absentee returned.
		131	Kaquanum.....	Beaver Lake.....	Cree.....	126	118	126	8	8 births over deaths.
			<i>Edmonton Agency.</i>			739	709	720			
		132	Michel.....	Sturgeon River.....	Cree.....	82	69	69		6 hunting at Athabasca Landing.
		133	Alexis, or Joseph.....	Lac Ste. Anne.....	Stony.....	145	140	137	3	3 deaths over births.
	134	Alexander.....	Rivière qui Barre.....	Cree.....	219	219	215	.....	4	4 deaths over births.
	135	Enoch la Potac.....	Stony Plain.....	do.....	156	173	149	.....	24	15 deaths over births; 3 working at South Saskatchewan; 2 hunting, Beaver Hills.
	133a	Iron Head (Paul).....	White Whale Lake.....	Assiniboine.....	110	69	110	41	.....	Included in the 110, are 43 members of the late Sharphead's Band, Peace Hills Agency; 2 deaths over births.
		Orphans.....	St. Albert.....	Cree.....	8	12	8	.....	4	2 deaths; 1 whereabouts unknown; 1 at Enoch's Reserve.
		<i>Peace Hills Agency.</i>			720	682	688				
	137	Ermineskin.....	Bear's Hills.....	Cree.....	155	138	151	13	.....	12 absentees returned; 1 birth over deaths.
	138	Sampson.....	Battle River.....	do.....	285	276	275	.....	1	Absent hunting.
	140	Louis Bull.....	Bear's Hills.....	do.....	63	66	61	.....	5	5 deaths over births.
	141	Sharphead.....	Wolf Creek.....	Stonies.....	86	51	23	.....	28	These are some of the 43 who have joined Ironhead's Band.
		<i>Total in Treaty No. 6.....</i>			5,455	5,253	5,182	134	205		
		<i>TREATY No. 7.</i>									
		<i>Sarcee Agency.</i>									
	142	Bear's Paw.....	Morley.....	Stony.....	226	134	} 449	25	.....	Returned to reserve.
	142	Chiniquay.....	do.....	do.....	118	110					
	143	Jacob.....	do.....	do.....	226	180					
	145	Bull Head.....	Calgary.....	Sarcee.....	281	240	214	26	.....	Hunting and unaccounted for.
					851	664	663				

NUMBER and Whereabouts of Indians in the North-west Territories, 1892—Continued.

No. of Reserve.	Name of Band.	Location of Reserve.	Tribe.	Total No. in Band, 1892.	No. on Reserve, 1891.	No. on Reserve, 1892.	Increase.	Decrease.	Cause of Difference in Number paid.
<i>TREATY NO. 7—Concluded.</i>									
<i>Blackfoot Agency.</i>									
146	Three Bulls	Bow River.....	Blackfeet.....	685	856	670	.....	186	38 paid with Old Sun's band ; 31 deaths over births ; 100 unaccounted for at payments ; 15 at Bloods. 38 of Three Bull's band paid ; 10 births over deaths.
146	Old Sun.....	do	do	650	602	650	48		
				1,335	1,458	1,320			
				1,695	1,701	1,665			
<i>Blood Agency.</i>									
148	Red Crow.....	Belly River.....	Blood.....						8 in jail, 6 across the mountains, 16 south of boundary ; 6 deaths over births.
148	Day Chief.....								
<i>Peigan Agency.</i>									
147	Crow Eagle	Old Man's River.....	Peigans.....	872	881	831	.....	50	2 at Mohawk Institute, 40 Montana ; 8 deaths over births.
Total in Treaty No. 7.....				4,753	4,704	4,479	73	298	
<i>NON-TREATY INDIANS.</i>									
Cree and Saulteaux.....		Turtle Lake, Pelican Lake and Doré Lake		197	80	197	117		117 straggling Indians now hunting.
Enoch		Bird Tail Creek.....		110	110	97		13	Gone to United States.
Little Chief.....		Oak River.....		241	250	200		50	14 gone to United States and unaccounted for ; 36 somewhere in province and working.
Ha-we-eda		Oak Lake.....		49	79	40		39	32 gone to United States ; 7 working in Province.
Pa-da-mo-nee.....		Turtle Mountain.....		30	41	17		24	18 do 6 do
Standing Buffalo.....		Qu'Appelle Lakes.....		184	175	184	9		9 births over deaths.
White Cap.....		Moose Woods.....		102	100	102	2		2 do
United States Sioux.....		Birtle, Regina and Moose Jaw.....		225	198	225	27		
Stragglers		Medicine Hat and Maple Creek.....		200					About.
Total, Non-Treaty Indians.....				1,338	1,033	1,062	155	126	

NUMBER and Whereabouts of Indians in the North-west Territories, 1892.

Agencies.	Total Number in Band, 1892.	Number on Reserve, 1891.	Number on Reserve, 1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>					
Birtle.....	535	518	507	9	20
Pelly.....	642	650	635	1	16
Moose Mountain.....	252	189	189	11	11
Crooked Lakes.....	984	610	591	24	43
Assiniboine.....	212	190	180	.....	10
File Hills.....	286	273	276	5	2
Touchwood Hills.....	859	794	775	18	37
Muscowpetung's.....	530	539	498	.....	41
	4,300	3,763	3,651	68	180
<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>					
Duck Lake.....	651	622	608	8	22
Carlton.....	1,331	1,215	1,252	42	5
Battleford.....	864	882	857	1	26
Onion Lake.....	561	612	547	1	66
Saddle Lake.....	739	709	720	28	17
Edmonton.....	720	682	688	41	35
Peace Hills.....	589	531	510	13	34
	5,455	5,253	5,182	134	205
<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>					
Sarcee.....	851	664	663	25	26
Blackfoot.....	1,335	1,458	1,320	48	186
Blood.....	1,695	1,701	1,665	.....	36
Piegán.....	872	881	831	.....	50
	4,753	4,704	4,479	73	298

RECAPITULATION.

Treaty No. 4.....	4,300	3,763	3,651	68	180
do 6.....	5,455	5,253	5,182	134	205
do 7.....	4,753	4,704	4,479	73	298
Non-treaty Indians.....	1,338	1,033	1,062	155	126
Stragglers, Medicine Hat and Maple Creek, about.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	16,146	14,753	14,374	430	809

STATEMENT of Earnings of Indians

Agency.	Band.	No.	Sale of Cattle and Sheep.		Sale of Grain and Roots.		Sale of Fish.		Sale of Furs.		Sale of Wood and Hay.	
			\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Pelly	Coté	64	815	88	8	00					50	00
	Key	65										
	Keesickouse.	66										
Birtle	All Bands.	445	00	6,335	20	5	00	30	00	1,003	50	
Moose Mountain	Pheasant Rump.	68	119	24			49	00	9	25	494	73
	Striped Blanket.	69										
	White Bear	70										
Crooked Lakes	Ochapowace	71	673	47	3,976	31					567	76
	Kakewistahaw.	72										
	Cowesis	73										
	Sakimay	74										
Assiniboine	Jack's	76			41	03				498	70	
	All Bands.											
Muscowpetung	Piapot's	75	121	00	966	72	15	00	82	00	3,343	22
	Pasquah	79										
	Muscowpetung.	80										
	Standing Buffalo.	78										
Touchwood Hills	Day Star	87	30	00	297	65					36	75
	Poor Man.	88										
	Muscowéquan.	85										
Duck Lake	Yellow Quill	89	104	50	115	00	32	35	1,526	25	101	50
	Geo. Gordon	86										
	One Arrow	95										
	Okemasis	96										
	Beardy	97										
	John Smith	99										
Carleton	Jas. Smith	100	190	00	34	50			2,590	00	199	40
	P. Chapman	100a										
	Chekastaypaysin.	98										
	Wm. Twatt	101										
	Petequakéy	102										
Battleford	Mistawasis	103	102	50	599	25			167	00	2,258	27
	Ahtakakoop	104										
	Ka-pa-wah-Kenium.	105										
	Keemotayee.	106										
	Pelican Lake											
	Stonys	109										
	Red Pheasant	108										
	Sweet Grass	113										
Poundmaker	114											
Onion Lake	Little Pine	116										
	Moosomin	112										
	Thunderchild	115										
	Seekaskootch.	119										
	Chippewayans	124										
Saddle Lake	Saddle Lake	125			53	50					86	00
	Blue Quill	127										
	Wahsatanow.	126										
	Jas Seenum's	128										
Edmonton	Chippewayans	130	30	00	52	00	36	00	5,150	00		
	Beaver Lake	131										
	Enoch	135										
	Michel	132										
	Alexander's	134										
Peace Hills	Alexis, now Soosies.	133							148	50	31	00
	All Bands.											
Sarcee	Sarcees	142	413	96	9	50	30	50	92	75	206	90
		143										
		144										
Blackfoot	Stonys	145			15	00						
	Blackfoot	146										
Bloods	Bloods	148			127	50					269	00

for the Year ended 30th June, 1892.

Sale of Lime, Bones and Charcoal.	Sale of Seneca Root.	Labour and Freight-ing.	Mis-cellaneous Earning — Sale of Manufact-ures.	Sale of Beef.	Total.	How expended.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
		488 90		368 97	1,731 75	Wagon, mowers and rakes, cow, cloth- ing, provisions, &c.
		395 50	447 80		8,662 00	4 wagons, mowers, binders, twine, fanning mill, lumber, threshing harness, provisions, clothing.
		1,407 08	358 25		2,437 55	Provisions, clothing, &c.
17 50	300 00	316 40	28 50	43 21	5,923 15	Wagon, mower, binder, horse, twine, provisions, clothing, &c.
		421 30			961 03	Tent, threshing, provisions, clothing, &c
		376 71	10 00	969 99	1,857 25	Implements, tools, sleighs, lumber, buckboard, cattle, provisions, cloth- ing, &c.
		1,206 04	102 75	287 20	6,123 93	Tents, threshing implements, pro- visions, clothing, &c.
		296 83		824 06	1,485 29	Threshing, provisions, clothing, &c.
		833 10	68 75		2,781 45	Wagon, pig, provisions, clothing, &c.
5 00		980 81	35 00		4,034 71	Stove, building material, provisions, clothing, &c.
349 35		591 54	115 29		4,183 20	Buckboard, mower, wagon, horse, heifer, provisions, clothing, &c.
		331 00			470 50	Clothing, groceries, &c.
		340 00			1,386 00	Cart, mower, provisions, clothing, &c.
		496 00			5,764 00	Bob-sleighs, provisions, clothing.
		171 92			351 42	Horses, calves, provisions, clothing, &c
		1,469 48	34 60	130 28	2,387 97	Cows, heifers, horses, provisions, cloth- ing, &c.
		1,873 25			1,888 25	Provisions, clothing, &c.
		906 72			1,303 32	Wagon, lumber, clothing, &c.

STATEMENT of Earnings of Indians

Agency.	Band.	No.	Sale of Cattle and Sheep.	Sale of Grain and Roots.	Sale of Fish.	Sale of Furs.	Sale of Wood and Hay.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Peigans.....	Peigans.....	147	.....	455 45	.....	.....	95 00
	Total . . . . .	.....	3,188 05	13,177 21	171 85	10,914 25	9,432 68

for the Year ended 30th June, 1892.

Sale of Lime, Bones and Charcoal.	Sale of Seneca Root.	Labour and Freight-ing.	Mis-cellaneous Earnings. — Sale of Manufac-tures.	Sale of Beef.	Total.	How Expended.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts. (coal)	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
.....	.....	1,332 50	42 00	1,067 91	1,924 95	Mower and rake, heifers, food, cloth-ing, &c.
371 85	300 00	14,235 08	1,242 94	3,691 62	56,725 53	

HAYTER REED,
Indian Commissioner.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 1

SHOWING the Number of Acres of Indian Lands sold during the Year ended 30th June, 1892; 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 and in the North-west Territories.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of Acres sold	Amount of Sale.		Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
			\$	cts.		
Albemarle	Bruce	1,612 77	1,480 51	1,708 88	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 past fiscal year than remained unsold according to the previous year's report.	
Amabel	do	139 95	389 93	654 05		
Eastnor	do	300 00	325 00	2,487 96		
Lindsay	do	2,625 00	1,300 25	458 00		
St. Edmund	do	3,258 00	2,308 50	32,338 00		
Bury, town plot	do			1,767 25		
Hardwick, town plot	do			1,111 00		
Oliphant do	do			89 00		
Southampton do	do	22 70	113 00	32 55		
Wiarton do	do			77 00		
Keppel	Grey	295 00	412 50	2,644 85		
Saugeen Fishing Islands	Lake Huron and Georgian Bay			880 50		
Cape Hurd Islands	do			7,702 50		
Mississauga Reserve	Algoma District			1,173 64		
Thessalon, town	do	29 47	2,426 50	126 45		
Thessalon	do			2,604 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	70 50	35 25	2,457 35		
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, town plot	do			269 00	*Includes small islands.	
Bidwell	Manitoulin Dist.	400 00	190 00	6,805 00		
Howland	do	300 00	140 00	3,766 00		
Sheguiandah	do	103 00	61 00	12,012 50		
do town plot	do	50	10 00	299 88		
Billings	do	100 00	50 00	6,178 00		
Assiginack	do	100 00	50 90	6,687 00		
Campbell	do	287 00	135 35	9,096 00		
Manitowaning, town plot	do	40	27 00	38 97		
Carnarvon	do			11,120 00		
Tehkummah	do	100 00	50 00	7,707 00		
Sandfield	do			6,932 00		
Shaftesbury, town plot	do	6 22	465 40	152 80		
Tolsmaville do	do			1,569 43		
Allan	do	1,020 00	628 00	3,268 00		
Burpee	do	200 00	50 00	14,411 00		
Barrie Island	do	450 00	205 00	3,558 00		
Gordon	do	327 00	45 40	3,345 00		
Gore Bay, town plot	do			2 43		
Mills	do	100 00	25 00	9,341 00		
Cockburn Island	do			30,097 00		
Dawson	do	838 00	224 76	30,752 00		
Robinson	do	3,483 00	471 70	52,495 00		
Needing	Thunder Bay Dist.			3,778 00		

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 1.—Showing the Number of Acres of Indian Lands sold during the Year ended 30th June, 1892—*Concluded.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of Acres sold	Amount of Sale.		Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
			\$	cts.		
Sarnia, town.....	Lambton.....	5 25	1,155	00	.....
Anderdon.....	Essex.....	355 33	4,820	00	50 00	
Seneca.....	Haldimand.....	111 29	1,392	48	192 71	
Cayuga, town plot.....	do.....	148 66	1,515	98	286 45	
Cayuga.....	do.....	423 35	4,542	05	316 70	
Azoff, village.....	do.....	15 00	220	00	.....
Dunn.....	do.....	104 30	150	00	1,571 50	
Caledonia, town plot.....	do.....	18 27	335	00	38 86	
Oneida.....	do.....	.....	68	44	.....
Brantford.....	Brant.....	.....	225	00	.....
Bronte, town plot.....	Halton.....	.....	9	43	.....
Port Credit, town plot.....	Peel.....	.....	.....	25	.....
Deseronto, town.....	Hastings.....	.....	6	20	.....
Islands in River St. Lawrence	Province of Ontario	20 70	3,070	00	746 12	
Islands in River Otonabee and its Lakes.....	Peterboro', &c.....	9 62	160	00	2,266 79	
Thorah Island.....	Lake Simcoe.....	124 00	496	00	74 00	
White Cloud Island.....	Georgian Bay.....	82 76	201	50	244 59	
Sultana Island.....	Rainy River Dist.....	.....	421	12	.....
		17,587 04	29,678 06	413,875 07		

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Ouiatchouan.....	Chicoutimi.....	.....	.....	10,095 20	
Coleraine.....	Megantic.....	.....	.....	1,203 00	
Dundee.....	Huntingdon.....	3,282 86	8,162 28	13,213 14	
Viger.....	Temiscouata.....	.....	.....	75 00	
		3,282 86	8,162 28	24,586 34	

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Papas Chase reserve.....	N. W. Territories.	1,947 00	7,344 95	21,783 00	
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RECAPITULATION.

Ontario.....	17,587 04	29,678 06	413,875 07	
Quebec.....	3,282 86	8,162 28	24,586 34	
North-west Territories.....	.....	1,947 00	7,344 95	21,783 00	
		22,816 90	45,185 29	460,244 41	

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, 1892.

ANNUAL REPORT—LAND AND TIMBER BRANCH.

The land sold during the year amounts to 22,816.90 acres, and the sales to \$45,185.29.

The quantity of surrendered land still in the hands of the department, in round numbers, is 460,244 acres.

Agents' returns (for land, timber and rent) examined and entered.....	578
New sales entered.....	301
Number of sales cancelled.....	102
Number of leases issued and entered.....	35
Number of timber licenses issued.....	17
Number of timber licenses renewed.....	39
Number of payments on leases entered.....	714
Number of payments on old sales entered.....	464
Number of notices to purchasers in arrears prepared and sent out.....	1,445
Assignments of land examined and entered.....	282
Assignments of land registered.....	191
Descriptions for patents prepared and entered.....	310
Number of patents engrossed.....	311
Number of patents registered.....	311
Number of patents despatched.....	311
Number of patents cancelled.....	5
Location tickets issued and entered.....	31
Number of files dealt with.....	3,953

The total collections on account of old and new sales, on rents and on timber, amounted to \$114,358.86.

The approximate purchase money and interest thereon in arrears on land sales on the 30th June, 1892, amounted to \$192,416.44.

Principal.....	\$102,794 00
Interest.....	89,622 44
Total.....	<u>\$192,416 44</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, 1892.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 2.—Showing the Condition of the various Indian Schools.

SUMMARY OF STATEMENT No. 2.

Provinces.	Pupils on Roll.
Ontario.....	2,273
Quebec.....	559
Nova Scotia.....	114
New Brunswick.....	104
Prince Edward Island.....	43
British Columbia.....	687
Manitoba.....	1,500
North-west Territories.....	2,295
Total.....	7,575

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

JOHN MCGIRR,
Clerk of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1892.

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.
<i>Ontario.</i>		\$ cts.			
Alnwick.....	John Laurence....	250 00	Alnwick, Co. Northumberland. Paid by band and Methodist Missionary Society.....	39	19
Back Settlement.....	Elsie Cobban.....	200 00	Caradoc, Co. Middlesex. Paid by band.....	22	12
Bear Creek.....	Lucy Fisher.....	200 00	do do.....	8	4
Buzwah's Village.....	Charles Maiangowi	200 00	Manitowaning Bay. Paid by Ojibbs and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island	13	5
Cape Croker.....	John H. Soady....	300 00	Nawash, Co. Bruce. Paid by band.	25	14
Caradoc.....	Joseph Fisher....	200 00	Caradoc, Co. Middlesex. Paid by band	19	13
Christian Island.....	Alfred McCue....	275 00	Christian Island, in Georgian Bay. Paid by band and Methodist Missionary Society.....	25	14
Fort William, boys.....	Zoe Castilloux....	300 00	Fort William, Lake Superior. I. S. Appropriation.....	14	8
do girls.....	Sister M. Dionysia	200 00	do do.....	14	7
do orphanage..	Sist. M. Aldegonde	500 00	do do.....	14	14
French Bay.....	Helen Cameron...	300 00	Saugeen, Co. Bruce. Paid by band.	26	15
Garden River.....	Helena E. Brown..	300 00	Garden River. Paid by band.....	36	15
do.....	Rev. Thos. Ouellet.	300 00	Garden River. Batchewana band and I. S. Appropriation.....	48	23
Georgina Island.....	Robert Mayes.....	300 00	Georgina Island, in Lake Simcoe. Paid by band and Methodist Missionary Society.....	25	16
Gibson.....	Eliz'b'th Hyndman	250 00	Gibson, Muskoka District. I. S. Appropriation and Methodist Missionary Society.....	21	9
Golden Lake.....	Minnie E. Quinn..	300 00	Golden Lake, Co. Renfrew. I. S. Appropriation.....	15	10
Hiawatha.....	Alice G. Millard..	250 00	Rice Lake, Co. Northumberland. Paid by band and Methodist Missionary Society.....	26	17
Jack Fish Island.....	Mrs. Luke Boucher	250 00	At head of River Nepigon. I. S. Appropriation.....	17	8
Kettle Point.....	Henry J. Fisher...	250 00	Sarna, Co. Lambton. Paid by Chippewas of Sarnia.....	18	13
Lake Nepigon.....	Rev. R. Renison..	200 00	Lake Nepigon. I. S. Appropriation.	7	3
Lower Muncey.....	Helen M. Crane..	200 00	Muncey, Co. Middlesex. I. S. Appropriation and Church of England	20	12
Mattawa.....	Sister St. Monica..	100 00	Upper Ottawa. I. S. Appropriation	28	27
Miller (Henvey's Inlet)....	Annie E. Francis..	250 00	Henvey's Inlet, Parry Sound District. I. S. Appropriation and band.....	29	12
Mississauga (New Credit).....	Maggie Meehan...	300 00	Mississauga, Co. Brant. Paid by band.....	37	23
do.....	Annie Markle....	250 00	Mississauga River, North Shore, Lake Superior. I. S. Appropriation.....	29	12

MENT No. 2.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1892.

Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning History.	Number learning Music.	Number learning Drawing.	Denomination under whose Auspices Schools are conducted and those which are undenominational.	Remarks.
39	38	16	9	9	5	5	5	Methodist.....	One-half of salary paid by the Methodist Missionary Society and one-half from the Indian School Appropriation and the Funds of the band.
22	22	22	12	6	1	3	14	Undenominational	Dictation taught.
8	8	7	3	3				do	Literature, Object Lessons and Scriptures taught.
8	12	7						Roman Catholic.	Catechism and Prayers taught.
25	25	25	7	7			25	Undenominational	Literature, Dictation, Object Lessons and Composition taught.
17	16	12	3	3			6	do	
24	25	24	7	7	5	25	25	Methodist.....	See remarks opposite Alnwick.
13	14	13	6	6				Roman Catholic.	Catechism taught.
14	14	14	5	4		14	14	do	Sewing, Object Lessons and Catechism taught.
14	14	12	7	7		13	13	do	do do
26	26	15	5	6	3			Undenominational	
36	36	36	3	3				Ch. of England..	
30	48	48	24	5				Roman Catholic.	
25	25	21	10	5		25	16	Methodist.....	See remarks opposite Alnwick.
17	15	14	7	2				do	do do
13	15	15	7					Roman Catholic.	Composition and Dictation taught
25	25	25	22	12	10			Methodist.....	See remarks opposite Alnwick.
17	12							Roman Catholic.	Only September Return received.
18	18	14	5	3				Undenominational	Composition taught. Only three Returns received.
7	7	6	6			5	5	Ch. of England..	Scriptures taught. Only three Returns received.
19	20	20	8	2	2		20	do	Temperance, Object Lessons and Spelling taught.
28	28	28	24	24				Roman Catholic.	Catechism taught.
29	29	15	7	2			5	Undenominational	Composition and Dictation taught
37	37	37	14	6	9		34	do	do Temperance do
14	25	14	2	2				Roman Catholic.	Catechism taught.

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which paid.	Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.
ONTARIO—Continued.		\$ cts.			
Mohawk Institute and Indian Normal School.	Rev. R. Ashton, Principal.	5,460 00	At Brantford. I. S. Appropriation. See remarks.	96	92.
Moravian.	W. N. Tobias.	350 00	Moravian, Co. Kent. Paid by band	40	16
do Mission.	Dora Millar.		do Paid by Moravian Society.	17	8
Mount Elgin Industrial Institution.	Rev. W. W. Shepherd, Principal.	5,100 00	At Munceytown. See Remarks.	86	83
Nipissing.	Isabella Johnson.	250 00	Nipissing. Paid by band.	11	9
Oneida, No. 1.	M. A. Beatty.	250 00	Oneida, Co. Middlesex. I. S. Appropriation and Methodist Missionary Society.	32	19
do No. 2.	Mary J. Chambers.	200 00	Oneida, Co. Middlesex. I. S. Appropriation and Church of England.	13	7
do No. 3.	Catherine Jackson.	250 00	Oneida, Co. Middlesex. I. S. Appropriation and Methodist Missionary Society.	25	14
Port Arthur.	Sister M. Regina.	111 00	At Port Arthur. Is paid \$12 per annum (<i>per cap.</i>) from I. S. Appropriation.	9	5
Port Elgin.	David Craddock.	250 00	Nawash, Co. Bruce. Paid by band	17	9
Rama.	J. Egan.	250 00	Rama, Co. Ontario. Paid by band and Methodist Missionary Society	33	16
Red Rock.	Elizabeth Labaye.	250 00	Red Rock or Helen Island, about 70 miles from Port Arthur. I. S. Appropriation.	11	8
Ryerson.	Clara Martin.	250 00	Parry Island, Parry Sound District. Paid by Band.	22	10
Sagamook.	H. Atchitawense.	250 00	Spanish River. I. S. Appropriation.	23	11
Saugeen.	H. E. Curry.	300 00	Saugeen, Co. Bruce. Paid by band, and Methodist Missionary Society	20	10
Scotch Settlement.	John Burr.	300 00	Saugeen, Co. Bruce. Paid by Chipewas of Saugeen.	21	15
Serpent River.	Mary Cada.	250 00	Serpent River, North Shore, Lake Huron. I. S. Appropriation.	18	9
Shawanaga.	Cassie Harrison.	250 00	Shawanaga, Parry Sound District. I. S. Appropriation and band.	26	16
Sheguiandah.	James Keatley.	300 00	Sheguiandah, Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.	23	11
Sheshegwaning.	J. A. Wakegijig.	200 00	Sheshegwaning, Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.	23	8

MENT No. 2—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1892.

Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning History.	Number learning Music.	Number learning Drawing.	Denomination under whose auspices Schools are conducted, and those which are undenominational.	Remarks.
92	88	88	52	51	47			Undenominational	An Industrial and Boarding School. \$60 per annum allowed from I. S. Appropriation for each of 91 pupils. Boys taught trades and farming; girls, sewing, housework, &c.
40	40	12	12	4			40	Undenominational	Object Lessons, Temperance and Composition taught.
16 85	17 84	15 82	11 12	2 12	10			Moravian Society Methodist	An Industrial and Boarding School. \$60 per annum allowed from Indian Funds and I. S. Appropriation for each of 85 pupils. Boys taught trades and farming, girls, sewing, housework, &c.
11	11	11	6	6		8		11 Undenominational	Object Lessons and Dictation taught.
27	27	21	10	3		21		19 Methodist	See remarks opposite Alnwick.
12	12	11	4					12 Ch. of England	Composition taught.
24	23	13	4	3				Methodist	See remarks opposite Alnwick.
9 17	9 17	9 17	7 13	6 3	4 2	8		6 Roman Catholic 13 Undenominational	Hygiene taught. Literature, Dictation and Object Lessons taught.
33	33	29	15	13				21 Methodist	See remarks opposite Alnwick.
8	11	7	4	4				Roman Catholic	Only three returns received.
22 16	22 23	22 9	7 3	3 1	1			6 Undenominational 4 Roman Catholic	Composition taught. Catechism taught.
18	18	15	7	2				Methodist	See remarks opposite Alnwick.
21	21	21	15	2				Undenominational	
17	18	7	2	3		18		Roman Catholic	Catechism, English Translation, Sewing and Knitting taught.
22	26	19	12					21 Undenominational	Language Lessons, Dictation, Composition and Object Lessons taught.
18	23	14	14					16 Ch. of England	
15	23	8	1	1				Roman Catholic	Catechism 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.
<i>ONTARIO—Continued.</i>		\$ cts.			
Shingwauk Home	Rev. E. F. Wilson, Principal.	4,020 00	Garden River, District of Algoma. <i>See Remarks.</i>	50	46
Sidney Bay	Alex. R. McIver. . .	250 00	Nawash, Co. Bruce. Paid by band	17	11
Six Nations, No. 1.	Benj. Carpenter. . .		} Six Nation, Co. Brant. <i>See Re-</i> marks.	25	15
do No. 2.	C. Maracle.			39	21
do No. 3.	Lizzie Weatherell. . .			23	15
do No. 5.	Elam Bearfoot.			38	25
do No. 6.	Reuben E. Tobias. . .			21	13
do No. 7.	Sarah C. Russell. . .			37	22
do No. 8.	Maggie Davis.			24	16
do No. 9.	Mary J. Scott.			23	16
do No. 10.	Sarah Davis.			41	20
do No. 11.	Francis Davis.			34	18
Skene.	Mary Pace.	200 00		Parry Island, Parry Sound District. Paid by band	8	5
South Bay.	M. Atchitawis.	200 00	South Bay, Manitoulin Island. Paid by Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island	19	7
Spanish River.	Carrie Morley . . .	200 00	Spanish River. I. S. Appropriation	15	9
Stony Point.	Annie Vance.	200 00	Sarnia, Co. Lambton. do ..	10	6
St. Clair.	F. E. Welsh.	300 00	Sarnia, Co. Lambton. Paid by band and Methodist Missionary Society	49	26
Sucker Creek.	Alice Keatley.	200 00	Sucker Creek, Manitoulin Island. I. S. Appropriation	13	8
Thessalon.	Victoria Wakegijig	300 00	Thessalon, North Shore of Lake Huron. I. S. Appropriation. . .	13	9
Thomas.	John Miller.	362 50	Six Nation, Co. Brant. Paid by band	42	24
Tyendinaga, No. 1.	Nancy Harvey.	150 00	Tyendinaga, Co. Hastings. Mohaws of the Bay of Quinte.	35	21
do No. 2.	Maud Wilson.	250 00	do do	27	35
do No. 3.	Lulu Simkins.	150 00	do do	32	14
do (Mission) No. 4.	Mag. McCullough. . .		do Paid by N. E. Company	28	11
Walpole Island No. 1.	Albert Z. Sahguj. . .	300 00	Walpole Island, in River St. Clair. Band and Church of England . . .	40	16
do No. 2.	Nancy Osahgee.	250 00	Walpole Island, in River St. Clair. I. S. Appropriation and Methodist Missionary Society	31	17
do No. 3.	William Peters.	300 00	Walpole Island, in River St. Clair. Paid by band	37	20
Wawanosh Home.	Rev. E. F. Wilson Principal.	600 00	Garden River, District of Algoma. Paid by I. S. Fund and I. S. Ap- propriation	25	22

MENT No. 2—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1892.

Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning History.	Number learning Music.	Number learning Drawing.	Denomination under whose auspices Schools are conducted and those which are undenominational.	Remarks.
50	50	50	35	35	2	50		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.
17	17	17	13				10	Undenominational..	Dictation and Literature taught. The salaries of the teachers of these 10 school sare 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.
23	23	23	5	17					
39	39	34	5	5	1	29	38		
28	28	22	11	11	1	17	5		
37	38	33	8	14		21	10		
19	21	19	12	12		5			
37	37	37	10	9			35	Undenominational.	
24	24	24	6	6	1		24		
24	29	23	12	16	14	16			
40	40	40	15	15		40			
30	34	31	17	17		8			
8	8	7	4	3		7	7	Undenominational..	Composition and Dictation taught
11	19	8	3	1		5	11	Roman Catholic.	Catechism taught.
13	14	13	9				9	Ch. of England..	do and English taught.
9	9	9	4	2	2		5	Undenominational..	
49	49	36	19	9	8		42	Methodist . . .	See remarks opposite Alnwick.
11	13	9	6	1			9	Ch. of England..	
13	13	6	6					Roman Catholic.	Catechism taught.
35	42	42	22	22	22		42	Undenominational..	Object Lessons taught.
35	35	30	10	5	3		20	do	Language Lessons taught
27	27	26	7	3	3		27	do	Language and Composition, Temperance and Hygiene taught.
32	32	29	7	3	2		31	do	Temperance and Hygiene, Book-keeping, Algebra, Botany and Agriculture taught.
28	26	28	7	7	3			Ch. of England..	Composition taught. Only June return received.
40	40	40	10	1	1		18	do	Letter Writing taught.
31	31	31	5	5				Methodist	See remarks opposite Alnwick.
37	37	37	13	3	3			Undenominational..	
25	25	23	14	14	1			Ch. of England..	

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— <i>Concluded.</i>		\$ cts.			
West Bay	Emma Donohue...	200 00	West Bay, Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island	20	12
Whitefish Lake	Celina Lemoine...	200 00	Whitefish Lake, North Shore Lake Huron. I. S. Appropriation. . .	19	14
do	Jabez Agar.	200 00	Whitefish Lake, North Shore Lake Huron. I. S. Appropriation and Methodist Missionary Society . .	13	7
Whitefish River	Lewis French.....	200 00	Whitefish River. I. S. Appropriation	25	15
Wikwemikong, boys.	J. M. Tiburtius... .	300 00	At Wikwemikong, Manitoulin Island. I. S. Appropriation	57	44
do girls.....	Margaret Kelecher	300 00	do do	80	61
do do, Incl.	E. Miller.....	600 00	do do	47	44
Wikwemikongsing.....	Elizabeth Proulx..	200 60	Wikwemikongsing do	20	11
Wikwemikong Industrial Institution	Rev. D. du Ronquet	1,800 00	At Wikwemikong. I. S. Appropriation. See Remarks.....	45	40
Total, Ontario.....		33,338 50		2,273	1,437
Total, Ontario 1891.....		27,712 50		2,210	1,324
QUEBEC.					
Bécancour	Ledas Genest.	80 00	Bécancour, Co. Nicolet. I. S. Appropriation and Indian School Fund ..	14	11
Caughnawaga.....	Ovide Roy.....	450 00	Caughnawaga, on the St. Lawrence River, opposite Lachine. I. S. Appropriation.....	50	28
do girls.....	Josephine Parent..	400 00	do do	78	54
do Prot. Mission.	J. T. Spicer.....	300 00	Caughnawaga, on St. Lawrence Riv. I. S. Appropriation and Methodist Missionary Society.....	28	13
Chenail.....	Sarah G. Friday..	200 00	St. Regis, Co. Huntingdon, on St. Lawrence River. Paid by band..	21	9
Cornwall Island.....	Louis Benedict.	200 00	St. Regis, Co. Huntingdon. Paid by band and Methodist Missionary Society.....	16	9
do	Annie Back.	200 00	St. Regis, Co. Huntingdon. Paid by band	19	12
Lake St. John.....	Eugene Roy.....	150 00	Lake St. John, Co. Chicoutimi. I. S. Appropriation	35	22
Lorette.....	Joseph Dubeau..	200 00	Lorette, Co. Quebec. I. S. Appropriation	49	40
Maniwaki.....	James McAuley... .	300 00	River Desert, Co. Ottawa. Paid by band	20	15
Maria	Josephine Audet..	150 00	Maria, Co. Bonaventure. I. S. Appropriation	27	14
Oka Country.....	F. E. Saunders....	200 00	Oka, Co. Two Mountains. I. S. Appropriation and Methodist Missionary Society.....	28	14
Oka Village.....	Ellen Hodgson....	250 00	do do	23	12

MENT No. 2.—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1892.

Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning History.	Number learning Music.	Number learning Drawing.	Denomination under whose auspices Schools are conducted and those which are undenominational.	Remarks.
16	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	Roman Catholic.	
16	16	6	...	...	...	15	...	do	
13	13	12	8	...	...	...	...	Methodist	See remarks opposite Alnwick.
23	21	6	4	...	...	...	...	Ch. of England..	
57	57	57	24	28	...	9	...	Roman Catholic.	Catechism taught.
61	80	53	13	12	19	75	...	do	do
43	43	39	12	12	12	...	...	do	do
10	10	8	...	...	13	...	...	do	
44	44	44	22	27	4	...	...	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.
2,103	2,207	1,862	792	558	214	437	694		
1,942	2,044	1,709	702	489	178	388	714		
11	14	7	3	6	6	...	...	Roman Catholic.	Catechism and Letter Writing taught.
50	50	36	13	13	30	...	18	do	Catechism, Composition, Declamation and Translation taught.
78	61	31	55	54	53	...	52	do	Vocabulary and Translation taught
28	26	14	8	...	...	...	...	Methodist	See remarks opposite Alnwick.
13	19	16	3	1	1	...	7	Roman Catholic.	Mental Arithmetic and Dictation taught.
13	16	12	4	...	...	...	...	Methodist	See remarks opposite Alnwick.
17	19	7	5	...	...	10	...	Roman Catholic.	Dictation taught.
16	35	33	3	6	8	...	...	do	Catechism and English taught.
42	49	30	16	19	16	...	...	do	English taught.
20	16	4	1	1	...	...	...	do	
27	27	27	4	...	5	...	...	do	Catechism taught.
27	28	28	12	12	...	28	28	Methodist	See remarks opposite Alnwick.
22	23	14	5	4	1	4	23	do	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.
<i>QUEBEC—Concluded.</i>		\$ cts.			
Restigouche.....	Katie Murray.....	200 00	Restigouche, Co. Bonaventure. I. S. Appropriation.....	44	25
St. Francis.....	Edwin Benedict....	250 00	St. François du Lac, Co. Yamaska. I. S. Appropriation.....	12	7
do.....	Sister St. Lawrence	290 00	do do.....	30	28
St. Regis.....	Mary Jane Powell..	200 00	St. Regis, Co. Huntingdon, on Riv. St. Lawrence. Paid by band....	29	17
do Island.....	Marg. McKillop ..	200 00	do do.....	12	6
Temiscamingue	John King.....	250 00	Temiscamingue, Lake Temiscamingue. I. S. Appropriation.....	20	13
do Mission....	Sist. St. Alcantara	100 00	do do.....	4	3
Total, Quebec.....		4,570 00		559	352
Total, Quebec, 1891.....		3,970 00		562	361
<i>NOVA SCOTIA.</i>					
Bear River.....	John L. De Vany..	300 00	Bear River, Co. Digby. I. S. Appropriation.....	22	10
Eskasoni.....	R. McMillan.....	200 00	Eskasoni, Co. Cape Breton. I. S. Appropriation.....	17	9
Middle River.....	M. A. McEeachen	200 00	Middle River, Co. Victoria. I. S. Appropriation.....	14	6
New Germany.....	Minnie A. Shea....	300 00	New Germany, Co. Lunenburg. I. S. Appropriation.....	12	6
Salmon River.....	John Johnson.....	200 00	Salmon River, Co. Richmond. I. S. Appropriation.....	27	7
Whycocomagh.....	John McEeachen...	200 00	Whycocomagh, Co. Inverness. I. S. Appropriation.....	22	7
Total, Nova Scotia.....		1,400 00		114	45
Total, Nova Scotia, 1891.....		1,364 00		121	53
<i>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.</i>					
Lennox Island.....	Casimir Poirier....	292 00	Lennox Island.....	43	24
Total P. E. I., 1891....		200 00		21	12
<i>NEW BRUNSWICK.</i>					
Burnt Church.....	Annie M. Borden...	200 00	Burnt Church, Co. Northumberland. I. S. Appropriation.....	15	10
Eel Ground.....	Michael Flinne ...	250 00	Eel Ground, Co. Northumberland. I. S. Appropriation.....	13	4

MENT No. 2.—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1892.

Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning History.	Number learning Music.	Number learning Drawing.	Denomination under whose auspices Schools are conducted and those which are undenominational.	Remarks.
44	44	44	11	.....	7	.....	.....	Roman Catholic.	Catechism taught.
10	12	8	5	4	4	9	8	Ch. of England.	French & Indian language taught.
30	30	21	8	15	14	..	17	Roman Catholic.	English Trans. & Catechism do Dictation & Mental Arith. do
25	29	17	11	.....	.....	6	3	do ..	do ..
12	12	8	3	2	.....	6	12	do ..	Catechism, Dictation and Mental Arithmetic taught.
20	20	18	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	do ..	English language taught.
4	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	do ..	do ..
509	534	376	180	137	145	63	168		
502	541	357	192	146	154	62	119		
22	22	22	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	Roman Catholic.	
16	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	do ..	
11	13	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	do ..	
12	12	12	9	8	6	.....	.....	do ..	Book-keeping and Botany taught.
27	23	18	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	do ..	
18	20	8	5	1	.....	.....	.....	do ..	
106	93	68	33	9	6	.....	.....
107	106	65	28	19	6	.....	6		
43	27	23	5	5	1	.....	.....	Roman Catholic.	Dictation, Composition and Ca- techism taught.
16	14	9	8	2	.....	.....	.....
15	15	15	4	4	5	.....	15	Roman Catholic.	Only three returns received.
13	12	10	4	4	.....	.....	12	do ..	Dictation taught.

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which paid.	Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.
NEW BRUNSWICK— <i>Con.</i>		\$ cts.			
Kingsclear	Brid. L. Crowley..	250 00	Kingsclear, Co. York. I. S. Appropriation	24	18
St. Mary's.....	M. H. Martin.....	250 00	St. Mary's do do	23	13
Tobique.....	Mrs. J. Killeen....	240 00	Tobique, at mouth of Tobique River. I. S. Appropriation and band	29	16
Total, New Brunswick		1,190 00		104	61
Total, New Brunswick, 1891		1,190 00		99	56
BRITISH COLUMBIA.					
Alberni	M. McDonald.....	\$12 per capita up to \$300 per annum except in the case of Songhees which has a special grant of \$300 per annum and Port Simpson \$400 per annum.	Near the Tseshaht Reserve' West Coast Agency.....	25	12
Alert Bay.....	Rev. A. J. Hall.....		Kwawkewlth Agency	19	8
Bella Bella.....	Kate H. Ross.....		North W. Coast do	32	15
Coqua Leetza Home at Chilliwack	Lavinia Clarke.....		<i>See remarks.</i> Fraser River do	25	22
Gwayasdumo (Zawadinuck)	A. W. Corker.....		Kwawkewlth do	36	27
Hartley Bay.....	George Edgar.....		do	17	11
Hazelton.....	Rev. J. Field.....		Babine do	28	5
Kamloops Industrial Institution.....	M. Hagan, Prin... ..		<i>See remarks.</i> Kamloops and Okanagan Agency.....	22	17
Kincolith	Rev. W. H. Collison		North W. Coast do	30	16
Kitlope Mission.....	Rev. A. D. Price.....		do do	21	8
Kootenay Indl. School	Rev. N. Coecola, Principal.....		Kootenay do	30	25
Kuper Isld. Indl. Institution	Rev. G. Donckele, Principal.....		do Cowichan do	36	33
Masset.	John H. Keen.....		West Coast do	65	27
Metlakahtla Industrial Ins.	J. R. Scott, Prin... ..		do do	23	20
Nanaimo (St. Augustine)	Henry C. Evans.....		Cowichan do	32	14
Port Essington	Kate Tranter.....		North W. Coast do	35	11
Port Simpson	S. W. Lazier.....		do do do	106	41
Songhees (Victoria).....	John E. Raynes.....	Cowichan do	26	13	
St. Mary's R. C. Mission	Rev. P. M. O. Cornellier	do Lower Fraser do	37	33	
William's Lake Indl. Inst.	Rev. J. M. J. Lejacq	do William's Lake do	20	19	
Yale (All Hallows)	Sister Alice.....	do Lower Fraser do	21	20	
Total, British Columbia.....			687	397	
Total, Brit. Columbia, 1891			685	371	

MENT No. 2.—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1892.

Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning History.	Number learning Music.	Number learning Drawing.	Denomination under whose auspices Schools are conducted and those which are undenominational.	Remarks.
24	24	24	10	6	.....	.....	14	Roman Catholic.	Catechism, Composition, Sewing and useful knowledge taught.
16	23	23	4	.....	.....	23	23	do ..	Catechism and Printing taught.
28	27	11	4	.....	.....	.....	21	do ..	The Dept. pays \$150 and band \$90 per annum.
96	101	83	26	14	5	23	85		
87	99	96	31	49	4	40	72		
25	25	25	.....	.....	.....	55	25	Presbyterian....	Only June return received.
6	19	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ch. of England..	
22	32	32	10	8	1	32	8	Methodist	Only three returns received.
25	25	23	15	13	.....	25	.....	do ..	Receives a grant of \$130 per annum for each of 10 pupils.
12	36	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Episcopal....	
16	17	17	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	Methodist	
16	25	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ch. of England ..	\$12 per capita per annum up to 25 pupils.
22	20	21	4	4	.....	.....	.....	Roman Catholic.	All expenses are paid by the Govt.
30	30	13	9	15	.....	17	.....	Ch. of England..	
21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do ..	Only June return received.
27	23	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Roman Catholic.	All expenses paid by the Govt.
36	34	23	6	4	.....	.....	.....	do ..	Receives a grant of \$130 per annum for each of 25 pupils.
25	65	23	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ch. of England..	
23	23	23	20	17	.....	.....	.....	Undenominational.	All expenses paid by the Govt.
31	32	20	6	6	.....	13	7	Ch. of England..	Only three returns received.
22	35	18	4	.....	.....	26	.....	Methodist	
95	39	86	28	12	.....	.....	20	do ..	
18	21	16	7	2	.....	24	.....	Ch. of England..	Sewing taught.
37	37	30	12	4	.....	20	.....	Roman Catholic.	Receives a special grant of \$1,000 per annum.
20	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do ..	Receives a grant of \$130 per annum for each of 25 pupils.
21	21	19	9	8	4	19	.....	Ch. of England..	Receives a grant of \$60 per annum for each of 25 pupils.
550	650	458	142	93	5	218	60		
555	664	486	140	61	6	252	63		

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.					
Assabaska.....	R. B. Grant.....	A minimum salary of \$300 per annum is paid to the teacher of each Day School and \$42 per annum for each pupil over the number of 25, and up to the number of 42; the maximum salary not to exceed \$504 per annum. It is understood that the salaries above mentioned are supplemented by the different religious bodies under whose auspices the Schools are conducted.	Assabaska, Treaty No. 3.....	22	9
Beren's River.....	Sadie E. Batty.....		Beren's River do 5.....	59	30
Big Eddy.....	C. J. Pritchard.....		Pas do 5.....	32	27
Black River.....	Douglas Allan.....		Black River do 5.....	16	12
Broken Head River.....	A. K. Black.....		Broken Head River, Treaty No. 1.....	17	6
Chemawawin.....	Robert Bear.....		Chemawawin do 5.....	27	19
Coutcheeching.....	J. O. Fitzpatrick.....		Coutcheeching(Rainy R.)do 3.....	28	16
Crane River.....	John E. Bruce.....		Crane River do 2.....	19	12
Cross Lake.....	C. J. Bouchette.....		Cross Lake do 5.....	26	16
Ebb and Flow Lake.....	John Favel.....		Ebb and Flow Lake do 2.....	12	7
do.....	Joseph Magnon.....		do do 2.....	12	8
Fairford, Upper.....	Rev. George Bruce.....		Fairford do 2.....	25	15
do Lower.....	William Anderson.....		do do 2.....	26	13
Fisher River.....	H. S. Heise.....		Fisher River do 5.....	55	27
Fort Alexander.....	A. W. Kincaid.....		Fort Alexander do 1.....	29	8
do Upper.....	Donald Flett.....		do do 1.....	31	14
do.....	Leo Schanus.....		do do 1.....	28	11
Frenchman's Head.....	John Hill.....		Lac Seul do 3.....	26	5
Grand Rapids.....	James Settee, jun.....		Grand Rapids do 3.....	40	26
Grassy Narrows.....	Christian Dahm.....		Grassy Narrows do 3.....	43	7
Hollow Water River.....	William Wood.....		Hollow Water River do 5.....	27	7
Hungry Hall.....	W. J. Smith.....		Hungry Hall do 3.....	8	3
Islington.....	D. E. Spence.....		Islington do 3.....	27	11
Jack Head.....	J. Johnson.....		Jack Head do 5.....	24	11
Lac Seul.....	Rv. T.H. Pritchard.....		Lac Seul do 3.....	30	8
Lake Manitoba.....	William Coulu.....		Lake Manitoba do 2.....	15	4
Lake St. Martin.....	John Moar.....		Lake St. Martin do 2.....	20	9
Little Forks.....	William Wood.....		Little Folks (Rainy R.) do 3.....	22	15
Little Saskatchewan.....	Thomas Sinclair.....		Little Saskatchewan do 2.....	24	11
Long Sault.....	W. J. Southam.....		Long Sault (Rainy R.) do 3.....	21	6
Manitou Rapids.....	W. C. R. Garrioch.....		Manitou Rapids do 3.....	22	4
Moose Lake.....	M. Leffer.....		Moose Lake do 5.....	30	18
Muckle's Creek.....	K. McKenzie.....		St. Peter's do 1.....	16	8
Netley Creek.....	J. M. Gow.....		do do 1.....	9	4
Norway House.....	E. A. Disbrowe.....		Norway House do 5.....	24	14
Pas.....	William R. Taylor.....		Pas do 5.....	41	26
Pine Creek.....	Rev. J. A. Dupont.....		Pine Creek (Agent Martineau's Agency), Treaty No. 4.....	18	13
Poplar River.....	F. A. Disbrowe.....		Poplar River, Treaty No. 5.....	45	4
Portage la Prairie.....	Annie Fraser.....		At Portage la Prairie, Treaty No. 1.....	17	8
do (Boarding)Sioux.....	do.....		do do 1.....	12	10
Rosseau River.....	Mrs. J.B. Gauthier.....		Rosseau River do 1.....	11	3
Rossville (Norway House).....	R. Swayze.....		Norway House do 5.....	69	28
St. Boniface Indl. School.....	Rev. Sister D'Eschambault.....		At St. Boniface.--See Remarks.....	80	68
St. Paul's do.....	Rev. Wm. A. Burman, Principal.....		At St. Paul's do.....	66	60
St. Peter's, North.....	George L. Haskard.....		St. Peter's, Treaty No. 1.....	12	6
do South.....	Rev. F. McDougall.....	do do 1.....	42	27	
do East.....	B. McKenzie.....	do do 1.....	18	9	
do do.....	R. Chevrefils.....	do do 1.....	23	9	

MENT No. 2—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1892.

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 under whose auspices Schools are conducted and those which are undenominational.	Remarks.
19	3				521½	Episcopal	
					351½	Methodist	{ Re'dg. Wrt'g. Arith. Geo. Gram. 36 35 32 14 17
20	7	4	1		895½	Episcopal	Only three returns received.
7	4	3	1	1	314½	do	
13	2	1	1		358½	do	
10	11	6			760	do	
13	11	1	3		685½	Roman Catholic	
12	5	2			726½	Episcopalian	
15	7	3	1		838½	Methodist	
4	2	2	4		385	Episcopalian	
4	4	4			281½	Roman Catholic	Only three returns received.
	8	5	5	7	872½	Episcopal	
	5	5	5	4	631½	do	
						Methodist	{ Read'g. Wrt'g. Arith. Geo. Gram. 55 55 55 5 6
16	5	5	3		458	Episcopal	
25	4		2		638½	do	
21	5	2			646½	Roman Catholic	
11	9	3	1	2	304	Episcopal	
21	5	1			1,022½	do	13 pupils in A B C.
31	10	2			125½	Roman Catholic	Only two returns received.
15	3	9			202½	Episcopal	
4	3	1			129½	do	Only three returns received.
9	11	5	1	1	1,322	do	
18	4	2			302	do	
16	9	4	1		541½	do	
6	1				240½	Roman Catholic	8 pupils in A B C.
14	3	2		1	347	do	
6	5	3	4	4	815	do	
10	7	2	4	1	455½	Episcopal	
13	5	3			315½	do	
18	4				167½	do	Only three returns received.
30					274½	do	Only one return received.
6	5	3	2		432½	do	
4	5				244	Roman Catholic	
11	9	4			1,026½	Methodist	
19	9	8	5		1,288½	Episcopal	
11	7				550	Roman Catholic	
25	8	8	4		65½	Methodist	
13	1	1	2			Presbyterian	
3	3	2	3	1		do	Receives a grant at the rate of \$50 per capita per annum for each pupil up to the number of 20.
7			2	2	70½	Roman Catholic	
33	9	15	9	2	1,125½	Methodist	
44	21	9	5	1		Roman Catholic	Receives a grant at the rate of \$100 per annum for each pupil up to the number of 60.
13	11	15	18	9		Church of England	Receives a grant at the rate of \$100 per annum for each pupil up to the number of 80.
6	2	4			360½	Undenominational	
31	8	3			1,200	Episcopal	
7	7	4			469½	do	
16	5	2			514½	Roman Catholic	

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.
<i>MANITOBA—Concluded.</i>					
The Dalles (Winnipeg Riv.)	John Kippling....	See Preceding page 298.	Rat Portage, Treaty No. 3.....	17	7
Wabigoon	Henry I. Johns....		Wabigoon do 3.....	27	5
Wabuskang	D. W. Wood		Wabuskang do 3.....	24	8
Washakada Home Ind. Sch.	A. E. Wilson, Supt.		At Elkhorn.—See Remarks.	30	23
Water Hen River.....	I. H. Adam.		Water Hen River, Treaty No. 2.....	28	26
do (Boarding)....	do Princ..		do do 2.....	7	6
Whitefish Bay.....	Henry Kelly		Whitefish Bay do 3.....	21	9
Total, Manitoba.....				1,500	776
Total, Manitoba, 1891.				1,519	786
<i>NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.</i>					
Alexander	Rev. E. H. Blanchet	See Following page 302.	Alexander, Edmonton District, Treaty No. 6.	24	9
Alexis.....	Peter Sutherland..		Alexis, Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6.	22	11
Armada Mission.....	D. H. McVicar....		Mistawasis, Carlton Dist. do 6.	22	13
Battleford Industrial Inst.	Rev. T. Clarke, Principal..		At Battleford do 6.	109	101
Battle River	Annie Whitelaw..		Sampson's, Peace Hills Ag'ty. do 6.	37	12
Bear's Hill.....	C. E. Somerset....		Muddy Bull do do 6.	18	4
do	Josephine Callihoo		Erminkin's do do 6.	45	8
Beardy and Okemasis....	F. Ladret.....		Beardy and Okemasis, Duck Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6.....	19	10
Beaver River	Thos. W. Harris..		Cold Lake, Onion Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6.....	42	29
Birtle Industrial School...	Rev. G. G. McLaren, Principal.		At Birtle, Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4.	27	17
Blackfoot (Old Sun's Camp)	Hugh F. Baker....		Blackfoot, Treaty No. 7.....	66	17
do (Eagle Rib's Camp)	John Forbes		do do 7.....	58	27
do (Crossing).....	Vital Robbe		do do 7.....	43	10
do (Boarding).....	Rev. J. W. Tims, Principal..		do do 7.....	21	14
Blood (Bulls Shields)....	E. F. Hillier.....		Blood do 7.....	44	15
do (Bulls Horn).....	J. Hinchliffe.....		do do 7.....	30	7
Blood (Red Crow).....	B. H. Robertson..		Blood, Treaty No. 7.....	69	11
do Indian Girls' Home.	A. E. Busby.....		do do 7.....	10	6
do	Rev. Em. Legal...		do do 7.....	37	12
Blue Quills.....	William Todd.....		Blue Quills, Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6.....	17	10
Crow Stand (Boarding)....	Rev. C. W. Whyte, Principal.....	Near Pelly (S. end Côté's Reserve) Fort Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4.....	47	29	
Day Star.....	James Slater.....	Day Star, Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4.....	16	10	
Eagle Hills	Mary Price.....	Near Red Pheasant's Reserve, Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6.....	20	14	

MENT No. 2—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1892.

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 under whose auspices Schools are conducted and those which are undenominational.	Remarks.
					Lbs.		
15	2				205 $\frac{1}{4}$	Episcopal	
20	4	3			288 $\frac{1}{4}$	do	
12	7	5			469	do	
4	3	10	6	7		do	Receives a grant at the rate of \$100 per annum for each pupil up to the number of 80.
11	11	3	2	1	1,050 $\frac{1}{4}$	Roman Catholic	
	4		2	1		do	Receives a grant of \$60 <i>per capita</i> per annum
19	2				474 $\frac{1}{4}$	Episcopal	
829	395	266	116	68	25,764 $\frac{3}{4}$		
779	383	219	121	52	26,832 $\frac{1}{8}$		
11	8	5			234 $\frac{9}{16}$	Roman Catholic	
22					255 $\frac{3}{8}$	do	
15	3	3	1		865 $\frac{3}{8}$	Presbyterian	
29	31	21	17	11		Episcopal	All expenses paid by Government.
24	16	16	5	4	337 $\frac{1}{2}$	Methodist	
13	5				286	do	
37	4	4			427 $\frac{1}{2}$	Roman Catholic	
7	3	4	5		572 $\frac{5}{8}$	do	
27	15				1,217 $\frac{1}{4}$	do	
14	2	6	5			Presbyterian	Receives a grant at the rate of \$72 per annum for each pupil up to the number of 20.
54	7	4	1		795 $\frac{3}{8}$	Episcopal	
52	6				939 $\frac{3}{4}$	do	
26	9	8			500	Roman Catholic	
6	6	3	1			Episcopal	This school is allowed food and clothing instead of a money grant.
38	6				795 $\frac{1}{3}$	do	
24	6				387 $\frac{1}{4}$	do	
60	9				194	Episcopal	
8	2					do	This school is allowed food and clothing instead of a money grant.
25	10	2			552	Roman Catholic	
12	5				515 $\frac{3}{8}$	do	
13	12	10	11	1		Presbyterian	Receives a grant at the rate of \$72 per annum for each pupil up to the number of 50.
7	3	3	3		593	Episcopal	
4	6	4	6		879	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—Continued.		\$ cts.			
Emmanuel College.....	Rev. J. A. Mackay, Principal.....		At Prince Albert, Treaty No. 6	21	19
File Hills (Boarding).....	Alexander Skene, Principal.....		Little Black Bear's, File Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4.....	12	10
Good Fish Lake.....	Peter Erasmus.....		James Seenun's, Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	41	18
Gordon (Boarding).....	Rev. Owen Owens, Principal.....		George Gordon's, Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4.....	16	12
Isle à la Crosse.....	Sister Langelier.....		Outside Treaty limits	13	11
Jack Fish Creek.....	E. R. Applegarth.....		Moosomin's, Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6	15	10
James Smith.....	J. F. D. Parker.....		James Smith's, Duck Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	16	6
John Smith.....	M. Willson.....		John Smith's, Duck Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	21	13
Key.....	Rev. T. W. Cunliffe.....		Key's, Fort Pelly Agency Treaty No. 4	14	10
Kee-see-Kouse.....	Frank Jordens.....		Kee-see-Kouse do do 4	9	4
Lac la Biche.....	Sister Briault.....		Lac la Biche, Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	11	9
Lac la Ronge.....	Joseph Hunt.....		Lac la Ronge, Carlton Agency Treaty No. 6.....	12	8
Lakes End (Boarding).....	Rev. W. S. Moore, Principal.....		Near Muscowpetung Reserve, Muscowpetung Agency, Treaty No. 4...	9	6
Little Pines.....	C. A. Lindsay.....		Little Pines, Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6.....	17	13
Many Shot at's.....	H. F. Baker.....		North Blackfoot, Blackfoot Agency, Treaty No. 7.....	18	5
Meadow Lake.....	Baptiste Morin.....		Ko-pa-ha-wa-ke-num, Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6	16	10
Montreal Lake.....	Thomas Badger.....		Montreal Lake, Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6	23	12
Morley Mission, No. 1.....	A. G. McKittrick.....		Stony Sarcee Agency, Treaty No. 7..	40	7
do 2.....	E. R. Steinhauer.....		do do (south side of Bow River) Treaty No. 7.....	27	14
Muscowequan's (Semi-Boarding).....	F. W. Dennehy, Principal.....		Muscowequan's, Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	14	12
Muskeg Lake.....	Rv. J. P. Paquette.....		Petequakey, Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6.....	10	8
do (Boarding).....	do Principal.....		do do	3	3
McDougall Orphanage and Training Institution.....	J. W. Butler, Prin.		Stony, Sarcee Agency, Treaty No. 7..	32	30
Oak River (Sioux).....	C. H. Hartland.....		Oak River, Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4	19	6

All teachers of Day Schools within Treaty Limits receive a minimum salary of \$300 per annum from the Government and an addition of \$12 per capita per annum for all pupils over the number of 25 up to the number of 42, making a maximum salary of \$504 where they have the full average attendance of pupils namely 42. It is understood that the salaries above mentioned are supplemented by the different religious bodies under whose auspices the schools are conducted.

MENT No. 2—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1892.

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 Biscuits issued during the Year.	Denomination under whose auspices Schools are conducted and those which are undenominational.	Remarks.
					Lbs.		
5	3	5	4	4		Episcopal	Receives a grant at the rate of \$100 per annum for each pupil up to the number of 20.
6	3	2	1			Presbyterian	Receives a grant at the rate of \$72 per annum for each pupil up to the number of 10
26	7	8			951½	Methodist	
5	1		7	3		Episcopal	Receives a grant at the rate of \$72 per annum for each pupil up to the number of 20.
4	7	2			500	Roman Catholic	
7	1	4	2	1	585¼	Episcopal	
7	8	1			337	do	
6	5	5	4	1	720½	do	
4	4	3	3		551¾	do	
1	2	2			180¼	Roman Catholic	
8	3					do	
10	2					Episcopal	
6	3					Presbyterian	Receives a grant at the rate of \$72 per annum for each pupil up to the number of 20
15	2				720¼	Episcopal	
11	7				201⅔	do	
10	6				50	Roman Catholic	
15	5				294½	Episcopal	
33	5	2			301	Methodist	
13	6	5	3		298	do	
6	3	3	2			Roman Catholic	Receives a grant at the rate of \$72 per annum for each pupil up to the number of 15.
3	4	3			431¼	do	
						do	{ Receives a grant at the rate of \$60 per annum per pupil. Re'dg. Writ. Arith. Geo. Gram. 1 2 1 1
13	6	10	3			Methodist	
14	5				329⅝	Episcopal	Receives a grant at the rate of \$72 per annum for each pupil up to the number of 34.

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.
One Arrow	Mrs. P. L. Lafond.		One Arrow, Duck Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6.	13	8
Onion Lake	Isaac J. Taylor....		Oo-nee-pow-hayo's, Onion Lake or Fort Pitt Agency, Treaty No. 6....	10	5
do	Sister St. Patrick..		Puskee-ah-kee-he-win's, Onion Lake or Fort Pitt Agency, Treaty No. 6....	49	27
Piegan	Rev. H. T. Bourne.		Piegan, Piegan Agency, do 7....	47	14
do (Boarding).....	do Principal..		do do 7....	10	5
do	Rev. D. Foisy		do do 7....	35	13
Poundmaker.....	O. Morin.....		Poundmaker's, Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6.	18	10
Qu'Appelle Industrial Inst.	Rev. J. Hugonard, Principal.....		At Fort Qu'Appelle Agency, Treaty No. 4.	186	167
Regina Industrial Schools..	Rev. A. J. McLeod, Principal.....		Near Regina	65	58
Riding Mountain.....	M. S. Cameron....		Kee-see-ko-wenin, Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4.	19	11
Round Lake Indust. Ins. ...	Rev. H. McKay, Principal.....		At Round Lake, Crooked Lakes Agency, Treaty No. 4.	23	16
Saddle Lake	O. German.		Saddle Lake, Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6.	21	5
Sandy do	Alex. Seymour....		Atakakoop, Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6.	15	9
Sarcee, No. 1.	Rev. H. W. G. Stocken.....		Sarcee, Sarcee Agency, Treaty No. 7. do do 7.	18	4
do 2	Percy M. Muller..		do do 7.	24	6
Shoal River.....	E. H. Bassing		Key's, Fort Pelly Agency do 4.	29	17
Sioux Mission.....	Lucy M. Baker....		Near Prince Albert do 6.	21	7
Standing Buffalo (Sioux)...	Norman Leslie....		Standing Buffalo, Muscowpetung Agency, Treaty No. 4.	12	5
do (Boarding)..	do Princ.		do do 4.	10	9
Stony Lake	Louis Ahenakew		Kenematayee, Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6.	9	6
Stony Plains.....	Geo. J. Welbourn.		Enoch-la-potac, Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6.	10	4
do (Boarding)....	do Principal.....		do do No. 6.	10	7
do	Ada Latulippe ..		do do No. 6.	27	8
Sturgeon Lake.....	Thomas Bear.....		Twatt's, Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6 do do 6.	11	3
Sweet Grass	John Pritchard....		Sweet Grass, Battleford Ag. do 6 do do 6.	19	14
do	William J. Hope..		do do 6.	7	4
St. Albert Indust. School..	Rev. J. J. M. Les-tanc, Principal..		Orphans, Edmonton Agency do 6.	56	55
St. Joseph Indust. School..	Père Naessens, Pr.		At High River (near Calgary) do 7.	72	69
Thunder Child's.....	C. F. Desmarais ..		Thunder Child, Battleford do 6.	12	8
do	J. Dandelin.....		do do 6.	21	13
White Cap (Sioux).....	Mrs. W. R. Tucker.		White Cap (near Saskatoon do 6.	17	15
White Fish Lake.....	Wilbert MacIntyre		James Seenum's, Saddle Lake do 6.	23	14

See Preceding page 302.

MENT No. 2—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1892.

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 under whose auspices Schools are conducted and those which are undenominational.	Remarks.
					Lbs.		
9	4				296½	Roman Catholic...	
6	2	1	1		276½	Episcopal	
28	7	9	4		921¼	Roman Catholic...	
24	7	1			566	Episcopal	
4	5	1				do	
23	5	7			668½	Roman Catholic...	
8	2	3	2	3	535¼	do	
32	57	51	25	21		do	All expenses are paid by the Government.
23	14	16	12			Presbyterian	do do do
7	4	6	2		576½	do	
8	8	5	2			do	Receives a grant at the rate of \$72 per annum for each pupil up to the number of 20.
10	6	5			256	Methodist	
8	4	3			467	Episcopal	
13	4	1			405¼	do	
22	2				441	do	
19	9	1			829¼	do	
16	4	1			265	Presbyterian	
6	3	3			112½	Roman Catholic..	
	1	5	3	1		do	Receives a grant at the rate of \$50 per annum for each pupil up to the number of 10.
6	2	1			369½	Episcopal	
6	3	1			110¼	Presbyterian..	
6	3	1				do	Receives a grant at the rate of \$50 per annum for each pupil up to the number of 20.
20	7				296½	Roman Catholic...	
2	8	1			108½	Episcopal	
6	5	6	2		694½	Roman Catholic...	
4	2	1				Episcopal	
7	9	7	12	18		Roman Catholic...	Receives a grant at the rate of \$72 per annum for each pupil up to the number of 50.
33	17	7	8	7		do	All expenses are paid by the Government.
7	5				405¼	Episcopal	
5	7	6	3		637½	Roman Catholic...	
4	3	2			845	Methodist	
3	8	7	5		612½	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 —Concluded.		S cts.			
Gordon.....	Rev. Owen Owens.....	.....	George Gordon's, Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4.....	17	9
Touchwood Hills	F. W. Dennehy.....	.....	Muscowequan's, Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4.....	20	11
Fort Chippewayan.....	A. J. Warwick.....	.....	Athabasca District, outside Treaty limits.....	14	10
Fort Resolution (Boarding)	L. G. Laurence.....	.....	Mackenzie River District do	11	9
Lesser Slave Lake.....	Rev. A. Desmarais.....	.....	Athabasca District do	12	12
do.....	Rev. G. Holmes.....	.....	do do	16	9
Vermilion, Irene Training Institution.....	Francis Giles.....	.....	do do	14	8
Total, N.W. Territories....	.....	.....	.....	2295	1336
Total, N.W. do 1891.....	.....	.....	.....	2337	1231

MENT No. 2—*Concluded.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1892.

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 under whose auspices Schools are conducted and those which are undenominational.	Remarks.
					Lbs.		
5	1	4	5	2	625½	Episcopal	This is a Boarding School where they take in some day scholars and the teacher is paid for instructing them at the rate of \$12 <i>per capita</i> per annum.
9	3	4	1	3	913¼	Roman Catholic	do do
1	1	2	2	..	.....	Episcopal	Receives a special grant of \$200 per annum.
3	4	3	1	.....	.....	do	Receives no grant as yet.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Roman Catholic	{ Receives a special grant of \$200 per annum. Re'dg. Writ. Arith. Geo. Gram. 7 6 3 3 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Episcopal	{ Receives a special grant of \$200 per annum. Re'dg. Writ. Arith. Geo. Gram. 16 16 16 2 3
8	.....	3	.....	3	.....	do	Receives a special grant of \$200 per annum.
1,181	532	344	188	91	29,035¾		
1,300	554	351	197	148	31,134¼		

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 Golden Lake.....	87		87		1 Roman Catholic.
do Renfrew north.....	286	*			
Chippewas of the Thames.....	442	442			Protestant.
do Walpole Island.....	649	633	10	6	do
do Sarnia.....	479	472	7		do
do Snake Island.....	124	124			do
do Rama.....	226	213	13		do
do Saugeen.....	379	358	21		do
do Nawash.....	396	272	124		do
do Beausoleil.....	357	215	142		do
Iroquois and Algonquins of Gibson, Muskoka District.....	142	142			do
Moravians of the Thames.....	304	304			do
Mississaugas of Mud Lake.....	161	161			Undenominational.
do Rice Lake.....	84	84			Protestant.
do Scugog.....	38	37		1	
do Alnwick.....	243	243			do
do New Credit.....	253	253			do
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.....	1,120	1,120			do
Munsees of the Thames.....	135	135			do
Oneidas of the Thames.....	726	726			do
Pottawattamies of Walpole Island.....	203	203			do
do Aux Sauble.....	34	34			
Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin and Cock- burn Islands, at—					
Cockburn Island.....	37		37		
Sheshegwaning.....	169		169		Roman Catholic.
West Bay.....	250		250		do
Sucker Creek.....	110	94	16		Protestant.
Sheguiandah.....	153	153			do
Sucker Lake.....	21		21		
South Bay.....	74		74		Roman Catholic.
Wikwemikong.....	875		875		do
Wikwemikonging.....	204		204		do
Obidgewong.....	22			22	
Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, at—					
Fort William.....	371		371		do
Red Rock or Helen Island.....	201		201		do
Pays Plat.....	52		52		do
Lake Nepigon.....	520		347	173	Protestant.
Pic River.....	260		260		Roman Catholic.
Long Lake.....	328		328		
Michipicoton and Big Heads.....	319	53	266		
Ojibbewas of Lake Huron, at—					
Thessalon River.....	172		172		Roman Catholic.
Maganettawan.....	169		169		do
Spanish River.....	566	70	463	33	Protestant and R. C.
White Fish Lake.....	143	32	91	20	do
Mississagua River.....	153		125	28	Roman Catholic.
Onewaigoes.....	50		50		
Serpent River.....	100		91	9	do
French River.....	94	79	15		Protestant.
Tahgaiewenene.....	149		149		
White Fish River.....	79	62	17		do
Parry Island.....	82	33	27	22	do
Shawanaga.....	119	71	48		do
Henry's Inlet.....	187	54	133		do
Lake Nipissing.....	163		163		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.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
Ojibbewas of Lake Huron, at—					
Temogamingue.....	87		87		
Dokis.....	61		61		
Garden River.....	441	163	278		Prot. & R. Catholic.
Batchewana Bay.....	368	19	349		Roman Catholic.
Six Nations on the Grand River.....	‡ 3,474	2,659		783	11 Protestants.
Wyandotts of Anderdon.....	* 98				
Total.....	17,589	9,713	6,363	1,097	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Abenakis of St. Francis.....	378	69	309		1 Prot., 1 R. C.
do Bécancour.....	62		62		1 Roman Catholic.
Algonquins of—					
Desert.....	455	3	452		Roman Catholic.
Témiscamingue.....	136		136		do
Pontiac, unorganized.....	230	*			
County of Ottawa.....	1,063				
Champlain, St. Maurice Territory.....	261	*			
St. Maurice.....	125	*			
Amalecites of Viger.....	121		121		
Hurons of Lorette.....	301	5	296		1 Roman Catholic.
Iroquois of Caughnawaga.....	1,798	28	1,770		2 R. C., 1 Prot.
do St. Régis.....	1,218	90	1,128		1 Prot., 4 R. C.
do and Algonquins of the Lake of Two Mountains.....	375	225	150		2 do
Miacmas of Maria.....	94		94		1 Roman Catholic.
do Restigouche.....	471		471		1 do
Montagnais of—					
Betsiamits.....	393		393		
Escoumaius.....	54		54		
Godbout.....	40		40		
Grand Romaine.....	304		304		
Lake St. John.....	399	71	328		1 do
Mingan.....	158		158		
Maskapees of the Lower St. Lawrence.....	2,860	*			
Seven Islands.....	353		353		
Total.....	11,649	491	6,619		

* Religion unknown.

‡ 24 Non-denominational and 8 Universalists.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Mimacs of—					
Annapolis, G. Wells, Agt., Dist. No. 1a.....	69		69		
Digby, F. McDormand do No. 1b.....	159		159		1 Roman Catholic.
King's County, C. E. Beckwith, Agt., Dist. No. 2.....	70		70		
Queen's, Rev. T. J. Butler, Agt., Dist. No. 3.....	103		103		
Lunenburg do do No. 4.....	59		59		1 do
Halifax, Rev. D. O. Sullivan, Agt., Dist. No. 5.....	121		121		1 do
Hants, James Gass, Agt., Dist. No. 6a.....	187		187		
Colchester, D. H. Muir do No. 6b.....	100		100		
Cumberland, F. A. Rand, Agt., Dist. No. 7.....	94		94		
Pictou, Rev. R. McDonald do No. 8.....	186		186		
Antigonish and Guysboro', W. C. Chisholm, Agt. Dist. No. 9.....	168		168		

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Pro- testant.	Roman Catholic.	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
Micmacs of—					
Richmond, Rev. J. C. Chisholm, Agt., Dist. No. 10	176		176		1 Roman Catholic.
Inverness, Rev. D. McIsaac, Agt., Dist. No. 11	141		141		1 do
Victoria, Rev. R. Grant, Agt., Dist. No. 12. Cape Breton, Rev. A. Cameron, Agt., Dist. No. 13	140		140		1 do
Yarmouth, G. R. Smith, Agt., Dist. No. 14. Shelburne, E. T. Ferguson do No. 15.	235		235		1 do
	87		87		
	56		56		
Total	2,151		2,151		

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Micmacs of—					
Restigouche	30		30		
Gloucester	27		27		
Northumberland	387		387		2 Roman Catholic.
Kent	307		307		
Westmoreland	72		72		
Amalecites of—					
Madawaska	39		39		
Victoria	193		193		1 do
Carleton	78		78		
Charlotte	30		30		
St. John	17		17		
York, Sunbury, King's and Queen's County.	331		331		2 do
Total	1,511		1,511		

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Micmacs	312		312		1 Roman Catholic.
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PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

WEST COAST AGENCY.					
Ahhousaht	266		46	220	
Clao-qu-aht	250		46	204	
Chaic-cles-aht	130		30	100	
Ehatt-is-aht	132		31	101	
Emlh-wilh-laht	170		28	142	
Hosh-que-aht	217		153	64	
Howchuk-lis-aht	41		4	37	
Kel-seem-aht	89		20	69	
Ky-wk-aht	463		75	388	
Match-itl-aht	67			67	
Mooach-aht	215		81	134	
Nitten-aht	192			192	
Nooch-ah-laht	124		20	104	
Oi-aht	194		49	145	
Opitches-aht	65		15	50	
Pacheen-aht	80			80	
Too-qu-aht	22			22	
Tsesh-aht	155		39	116	1 Protestant.
Total	2,872		637	2,233	

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

Indians.	Census Return.	Pro- testant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
FRASER RIVER AGENCY.					
Assylitch	24	29			
Burrard Inlet, Reserve No. 3.	32		32		
Capitano Creek.	64		52	12	
Cheam	127		127		
Chehales	110		110		
Co-qua-piet	29		29		
Coquet-lane	45		45		
Cla-hoose	105		105		
Douglas.	115		115		
Ewa-hoos	105		105		
Em-Alcom	73		73		
False-Creek	69		69		
Haisting's Saw Mills	100	100			
Hope	118		118		
Katsey	73		73		
Langley	90		90		
Matsqui	63		63		
Mission—Burrard Inlet	250		250		
Misqueam	134		134		
New Westminster	73		73		
Nicoamen	43		43		
Ohamille	85	42	43		
Pemberton Meadows.	169		169		
Popkum	21	21			
Semiahmoo.	62		62		
Schurye	28		28		
Sechelt	223		223		
Skokale	49	49			
Skowall	87		87		
Skukum Chuck	120		120		
Skulteen	122		122		
Seymour Creek	39	39			
Squah	107		107		
Squattets	80	4	76		
Squamish—Howe Sound.	240	100	140		
Sliammon	290		290		
Slumagh	69		69		
Squeam	47		47		
Sumas, No. 1.	33		33		
do No. 2.	60		60		
do No. 3.	60	60			
Syuay	52	24	28		
Texes Lake	50		50		
To-ylee	51	51			
Tsonassan	66		66		
Wadington Harbour.	30		30		
Whonock	62		62		
Yak-y-you	59		59		
Yale	75	33	42		1 Church of England.
Total	4,278	547	3,719	12	

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

Indians.	Census Return.	Pro- testant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.	
KAMLOOPS AGENCY.						
Spuzzum	125	105	60	2	1 R. C.	
Kekalus	22					
Skuhuak	10					
Chataway	10					
Skuzzy	62	97	125	4		
Tkuayaum	122					
Kapatsitsan	33					
Mpaktam	9					
Chomok	9	194		8		
Speyam	25					
Kamus	53					
Snuk	18					
Nkatsam	97	116		11		
Skappa	20					
Hlakklaktan	70					
Siska	30					
Halaha	7	347	44	20		
Kittsawat	15					
Nkya	44					
Tkamcheen	143					
Spapiam	23	103		5		
Nhumeen	20					
Nkuaiquin	47					
Stryne	49					
Nkaih	2	138		4		
Yeot	11					
Nklpalm	13					
Skaap	12					
Nesykep	32	20		10		
Nikaomin	22					
Shhahanih	86					
Nkamcheen	78					
Piminos & Pakeist	44	55				
Spaptsin	20					
Nepa	19					
Paska	11					
Stlahl	55	129	129			
Tluhtaus	129					
Skichistan	67					
Kamloops	222					
Chukchukuak	117	55	535			
Total	590					
Halaut	125				320	4
Haltkam	138					
Kuaut	61					
RECAPITULATION BY GROUPS.						
Spuzzum Group	167	105	60	2	1 R. C.	
Boston Bar "	226	97	125	4		
Boothroyd "	202	194		8		
Skappa "	127	116		11		
Lytton "	411	347	44	20		
Nikaomin "	108	103		5		
Spence Bridge "	142	138		4		
Oregon Jack Creek Group	30	20		10		
Kamloops Group	590	55	535			
Sushwap Lake "	324		320	4		
Grand Total Kamloops Agency.	2,327	1,175	1,084	68		1 R. C.

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.
OKANAGAN AGENCY.					
Chuchwayha.	60	}	155	4	
Keremeos	60				
Shemoskuankin.	39				
Nkamip	28	}	402	60	
Nkamaplix	158				
Penticton	130				
Spahamin	146				
Kuisaatin.	22				
Kuinskanabt.	25	}	117	6	
Naaik	97				
Nziskat	14				
Zoht	11				
Spellamcheen—Sushwap Tribe.	62		62		
Total.	852	46	736	70	
RECAPITULATION BY GROUPS.					
Similkameen Group.	159		155	4	
Okanagan "	462		402	60	
Nicola "	169	46	117	6	
Spellamcheen—Sushwap Tribe.	62		62		
Grand Total Okanagan Agency.	852	46	736	70	
COWICHAN AGENCY.					
Che-erno	72	}			
Comea-kin.	75				
Clem-clemalats	141				
Comox	46				
Cowichan Lake	12				
Discovery Island.	29				
Esquimalt	24				
Galiano Island	20				
Hel-lal.	35				
Kil-pan-hus	15				
Kee-nip-saim	65				
Kok-si-lah	29				
Kul-leets.	78				
Ll-mal-ches	15				
Lych-sun	56				
Mal-a-hut	22				
Mayne Island.	18				
Nanaimo	178				
Newcastle Townsite	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-wus.	11				
Somenos	100				
Songhees	136				
Sooke.	30				
Tsar-out	83				
Tsart-ilp.	49				
Tse-kun	31				
Tsussie.	45				
Total.	2,044				2 Protestants. 1 R. C. Industrial. 1 Protestant.

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.
KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.					
Ah-know-ah-mish	109	109			1 Protestant.
Kose-kemoe	145			145	
Klah-wit-sis	71			71	
Kwawt-se-no	23			23	
Kwaw-she-la	51			51	
Kwaw-kewlth	33			33	
Kwe-ah-kah	51	51			
Mateelpi	64	64			
Mah-ma-lil-le-kullah	158	158			
Na-knock-to	130	130			
Nim-keesh	155	155			1 do
Noo-we-tee	86	86			
Ta-nock-teuch	141	141			
Tsah-waw-ti-neuch	150	150			1 do
Waw-lit-sum, Saich-kioie-tachs	71	71			
We-wai-ai-kum do	113	113			
We-wai-ai-kai do	127	127			
Total	1,678	1,355		323	
WILLIAM'S LAKE AGENCY.					
Alexandria	53		53		
Alkali Lake	147		147		
Anahim	195		195		
Anderson Lake, No. 1..	60		60		
Bridge River	84		84		
Canoe Creek	136		136		
Cayoosh, Nos. 1 and 2..	74	39	35		
Clinton	36		36		
Dog Creek	10		10		
Fountain	200		200		
High Bar	40		40		
Kaninim Lake	67		67		
Lillooet, Nos. 1 and 2..	101	9	92		
Pavillion	58		58		
Quesnelle	59		59		
Seton Lake, Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 6..	139		139		
Soda Creek	64		64		
Stone	100		100		
Toosey's Tribe	55		55		
William's Lake	135		135		1 R. C. Industrial.
Total	1,813	48	1,765		
KOOTENAY AGENCY.					
Columbia Lake	79				
Flatbow	153				
Kinbaskets (Shuswap Tribe)	41		638		
st. Mary	264				
Tobacco Plains	83				
Total	638		638		
NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY.					
Aiyansh	66	66			
Bella Bella	254	254			1 Protestant.
Bella Coola	213	47		166	1 do
China Hat	99	99			
Clew	84	84			
Fort Simpson	645	645			2 do
Kincolith	230	230			1 do

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.
NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY— <i>Concluded.</i>					
Kittak	77			77	
Kitangataa	51			51	
Kitwint-shieth	101			101	
Kitlach-damak	204			204	
Kithkatla	235	235			1 Protestant.
Kitha-ata	77	77			
Kitchem-kalem	50	22		28	
Kitsalass	84	24		60	
Kitamatt	292	292			1 do
Kitt-lope	99	99			1 do
Kinisquitt	108			108	
Lack-al-sap (Greenville)	71	71			1 do
Metlakahtla	152	152			1 M do
Masset	401	401			1 do
O-wee-kay-no	158	9		149	1 do
Quish-eilla	47			47	
Skidegette and Gold Harbour	197	197			1 do
Tallium	54			54	
Total	4,049	3,004		1,045	
BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA RIVER AGENCY.					
Babine	163		163		
Carriers	54		54		
Fraser's Lake	48		48		
Fatchee	48		48		
Gal Doe	35			35	
Git-an-max (Hazelton)	232	18		214	1 do
Grand Rapids	34		34		
Ha-anees (Stuart's Lake)	59		59		
do (Bear's Lake)	91		91		
Kit-wan-ragh	138	30		108	1 do
Kit-wan Cool	86			86	
Kitse-gukla	120	13		107	
Kits-pioux	252	14		238	1 do
Kiss-ge-gaas	250			250	
Lach-al-sap	150		150		
Lake Connelly Carriers	24		24		1 Roman Catholic.
Laketown	65		65		
McGood's Lake	89		89		
Pond du Lac	78		78		
Port Babine	151		151		
Pas-clah-tah	67		67		
Port George	137		137		
Siccances (Stuart's Lake)	103		103		
do (Bear's Lake)	50		50		
Stony Creek	88		88		
Total	2,612	75	1,499	1,038	
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				

RECAPITULATION, B.C.

Population, 34,959; Protestants, 6,250; Roman Catholics, 10,078; Pagans, 4,791. There are 13,840 of which the department has no returns as to religion.

**TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.**

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Indians.	Census Return.	Protes- tant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
CHIPPEWAS AND CREES OF TREATY NO. 1 AT					
Rosseau River, including Rapids	252	2	81	169	
Long Plain	125	11		114	
Swan Lake, Indian Gardens	130			130	
St. Peter's	1,134	954	132	48	4 Prot. ; 2 R.C.
Broken Head	221	105	44	72	1 do
Fort Alexander	528	255	242	31	2 do 1 do
Sandy Bay	215	12	183	20	1 do
Total, Treaty No. 1.	2,605	1,339	682	584	7 Prot. ; 4 R.C.
CHIPPEWAS AND CREES OF TREATY NO. 2 AT					
Lake Manitoba	107	6	52	49	1 R.C.
Ebb and Flow Lake	68	12	42	14	1 Prot. ; 1 do
Fairford	171	171			2 do
Little Saskatchewan	103	97		6	1 do
Lake St. Martin	81	58		23	1 do
Crane River	60	7		53	1 do
Water Hen River	104		104		1 R.C.
Total, Treaty No. 2.	694	351	198	145	6 Prot. ; 3 R.C.
CHIPPEWAS AND SAULTREUX OF TREATY NO. 3 AT					
Hungry Hall, No. 1	35			35	1 Prot.
do No. 2	23			23	
Long Sault, No. 1	46	1		45	1 do
do No. 2	57	1		56	
Manitou Rapids, No. 1	92			92	1 do
do No. 2	33			33	
Little Forks	66	5		61	1 do
Coutcheeching	135	4	104	27	1 R.C.
Stangecoming	39			39	
Niacatchewenin	55			55	
Nickickonesemenecaning	60			60	
Rivière la Seine	142			142	
Lac la Croix	99		7	92	
Lac des Mille Lacs	74	4		70	
Kawaiagamot	32			32	
Eagle Lake	47			47	
Wabigoon	86	1		85	1 Govt.
Lac Seul	500	346	123	31	2 Prot.
Wabuskang	72	25	1	46	1 do
Grassy Narrows	89	12	51	26	1 R.C.
Islington	184	149		35	1 Prot.
Rat Portage	158	22	10	126	1 do
Shoal Lake, No. 39	70			70	
do No. 40	53			53	
North-west Angle, No. 37	119			119	
do No. 33	47			47	
do No. 34	26			26	
Buffalo Bay	50			50	
Big Island	126			126	
Assabasca	185			185	1 do
White Fish Bay	71			71	1 do
Total, Treaty No. 3.	2,871	570	296	2,005	10 Prot. ; 2 R.C. and 2 Govt.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA—Continued.

Indians.	Census Return.	Protes- tant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
CHIPPÉWAS, SAULTEUX AND CREES OF TREATY No. 5, AT:—					
Black River	63	63			1 Protestant.
Hallow Water	101	3	14	84	1 do
Loon Straits	17	12		5	
Blood Vein	100		5	95	
Fisher River	323	323			1 do
Jack Head	82	15	1	66	1 do
Berens River	226	189	37		1 do
Poplar River	162	32		130	1 Govt.
Norway House	583	583			1 do 1 do 1 do
Cross Lake	245	236		9	
Grand Rapids	163	108		55	
Pekangikum	64			64	
Grand Rapids (Crees and Saulteux)	103	102	1		1 do
Chemawawin (Crees)	127	119		8	1 do
Moose Lake (Crees and Saulteux)	121	103		18	1 do
The Pas (Crees and Saulteux)	381	376	5		2 do
Pas Mountain (Crees)	158	97		61	
Cumberland (Crees)	151	149	2		
Birch River (Crees)					Res. unoccupied.
Total, Treaty No. 5	3,170	2,510	65	595	11 Prot. 3 Govt.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

<i>Treaty No. 4</i>					
BIRTLE AGENCY.					
Kee-see-koo-weenin's	143	107	4	32	1 Protestant.
Way-way-see-cappo	159	21	29	109	
Gambler's	102	10	52	40	
Rolling River	114	6	15	93	
SIOUX.					
Bird Tail Sioux	110	50		60	
Oak River do	241	85	7	149	1 do
Oak Lake do	49			49	
Turtle Mountain Sioux	30	5		25	
Total	948	284	107	557	2 Prot.
FORT PELLY AGENCY.					
Côté	272	157	11	104	1 Prot.
Key	226	110	25	91	2 do
Kisickouse	152	26	48	78	1 R. C.
Total	650	293	84	273	3 Prot. 1 R. C.
MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.					
Pheasant Rump	51		9	42	
Striped Blanket	61	3	1	57	
White Bear	102		2	100	
Total	214	3	12	199	

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Protes- tant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.					
Ochapowace	123	* 4	11	108	
Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw	132	10	1	121	
Cowesess	150	28	90	32	
Sakimay	207	9	3	195	
Total	612	51	105	456	
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.					
Carry the Kettles	190	18	8	164	
FILE HILLS AGENCY.					
Little Black Bear	79		26	53	
Star Blanket	47		2	45	
Pee-pee-keesis	84		27	57	
Okanees	73		10	63	
Total	283		65	218	
TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.					
Day Star's	89	89			1 Prot.
Poor Man's	106	106			1 do
George Gordon's	163	163			1 do
Muscowequan's	159		159		1 R. C.
Yellow Quills	349			349	
Total	866	358	159	349	3 Prot. 1 R. C.
MUSCOWPETUNG'S AGENCY.					
Pasquah	178	65	100	13	
Muscowpetung	130	64	7	59	
Piapot	231	26	27	178	
Standing Buffalo (Sioux)	176		108	68	1 R. C.
Total	715	155	242	318	1 R. C.
PINE CREEK (Agent Martineau).					
	48		47	1	1 R. C.
Total in Treaty No. 4	4,526	1,162	829	2,535	8 Prot. 4 R. C.
<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>					
DUCK LAKE AGENCY.					
One Arrow	101	5	28	68	1 R. C.
Okemasis	26	1	23	2	1 do
Beardy's	134	2	37	95	
John Smith	140	136	4		1 Prot.
James Smith	138	94		44	1 do
Band 100 A (Cumberland)	83	68		15	
Total	622	306	92	224	2 Prot. ; 2 R. C.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—Continued.

Indians.	Census Return.	Protes- tant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
<i>Treaty No. 6—Continued.</i>					
CARLTON AGENCY.					
William Twatt (Sturgeon Lake).....	139			139	1 Prot.
Petaquakey (Muskeg Lake).....	66		66		1 R.C.
Mistawasis (Snake Plain).....	154	121	33		1 do
Ahtahkakoop (Sandy Lake).....	198	181	9	8	1 do
Kapahawekenum (Meadow Lake).....	60		27	33	1 do
Kenemotayee (Stony Lake).....	97	58		39	1 do
Pelican Lake Indians.....	35			35	
James Roberts (Lac la Ronge).....	385*				1 do
Wm. Charles (Montreal Lake).....	100*				1 do
Total.....	1,234	360	135	254	6 Prot. ; 2 R.C.
BATTLEFORD AGENCY.					
Grizzly Bear.....	88			88	
Mosquito.....					
Lean Man.....					
Red Pheasant's.....	118	100	18		1 Prot.
Sweet Grass.....	146	7	109	30	1 R.C.
Poundmaker.....	121	4	109	30	1 do
Little Pine and Lucky Man.....	126	63	25	38	1 do
Moosomin.....	112	23	56	33	1 do
Thunderchild.....	177	56	97	24	1 do
Nipahase.....					
Young Chipewyan.....					
Total.....	888	253	383	252	4 Prot. ; 3 R.C.
PEACE HILLS AGENCY.					
Erminskin.....	138	14	121	3	1 R.C.
Sampson.....	276	187	81	8	1 Prot.
Muddy Bull.....	66	60	6		1 do
Sharphead (Chee-poolslequan).....	51	47		4	
*Total.....	531	308	208	15	2 Prot. ; 1 R.C.
ONION LAKE AGENCY.					
Seekaskootch.....	153	67	350	44	1 Prot. ; 1 R.C.
Paymootayahsoos.....	4				
Sweet Grass.....	16				
Thunder-Companions.....	4				
Weemisticoosueawasis.....	90				
Ooneepowhayo.....	61				
Puskeeahkuhewin.....	28				
Keehewin.....	105				
Kinoosayo (Chippewayans).....	151	151			1 R.C.
Total.....	612	67	501	44	1 Prot. ; 2 R.C.
EDMONTON AGENCY.					
Enoch.....	173	25	147	1	1 Prot. ; 1 R.C.
Alexander.....	219	26	193		1 do
Joseph (Alexis).....	140		140		1 do
Paul.....	69	43	26		
Orphans at St. Albert.....	12		12		1 do
Michel.....	69		69		
Total.....	682	94	587	1	1 Prot. ; 4 R.C.

*Religious belief not given.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians ;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—Continued.

Indians.	Census Return.	Protes- tant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
<i>Treaty No. 6—Concluded.</i>					
SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.					
Thomas Hunter.....	97	84	13	.....	1 Prot.
Wahsatanow	27	23	4	.....	.....
Blue Quill.....	63	4	59	.....	1 R.C.
James Seenum	317	289	28	.....	2 do
Lac la Biche (Pee-aysis).....	15	.....	15	.....	do
Chippewayan (Antoine).....	72	.....	72	.....	.....
Beaver Lake (Kaquanum).....	118	.....	118	.....	.....
Total.....	709	400	309	.....	3 Prot. ; 2 R.C.
Total in Treaty No. 6.....	5,278	1,788	2,215	790	19 Prot. ; 16 R.C.
<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>					
SARCEE AGENCY.					
Bull's Head (Sarcee).....	230	.....	.....	230	3 Prot.
Boar's Paw.....	424	424	.....	.....	3 do
Chiniquy.....					
Jacob.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	654	424	.....	230	6 Prot.
BLACKFOOT AGENCY.					
Three Bulls.....	608	*	.....	608	1 Prot.
Old Sun	864	*	.....	864	1 do 1 R.C.
Total.....	1,472	.....	.....	1,472	2 Prot. ; 1 R.C.
BLOOD AGENCY.					
Red Crow.....	1,701	.....	.....	1,701	3 Prot. ; 1 R.C.
Day Chief.....					
PEIGAN AGENCY.					
Crow Eagle.....	881	.....	.....	881	1 Prot. ; 1 R.C.
Total in Treaty No. 7.....	4,708	424	.....	4,284	12 Prot. ; 1 R. C.

* Though claimed by different denominations the Indians are still all Pagan.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians ;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

RECAPITULATION.

Indians.	Census Return.	Protes- tant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
Treaty No. 1.....	2,605	1,339	682	584	7 Prot. ; 4 R.C.
do No. 2.....	694	351	198	145	6 do 3 do
do No. 3.....	2,871	570	296	2,005	10 do 2 do 2 Govt.
do No. 5.....	3,170	2,510	65	595	11 Prot. ; 3 Govt.
Grand Total.....	9,340	4,770	1,241	3,329	34 Prot. ; 9 R.C. ; 5 Govt.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Indians.	Census Return.	Protes- tant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
Treaty No. 4.....	4,526	1,162	829	2,535	8 Prot. ; 4 R.C.
do No. 6.....	* 5,278	1,788	2,215	790	19 do 16 do
do No. 7.....	4,708	424	.....	4,284	12 do 1 do
Grand Total.....	14,512	3,374	3,044	7,609	39 Prot. ; 21 R.C.

* 485 religious belief not given.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Indians.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Pagan.
ATHABASCA AND M'KENZIE RIVER DISTRICTS.			
Rampart Post.....			
Green Lake.....		14	
Peel River.....		255	
Isle à la Crosse.....		500	
Fort Good Hope.....		570	
Portage la Loche.....		220	
Fort Norman.....		244	
Water Hen Lake.....		4	
Fort Wrigley.....		190	
Fort Simpson.....		99	
Fort Liard.....		205	
Fort Nelson.....		172	
Providence.....		482	
Fort Rae.....		800	
Fort Resolution.....		503	
Fort Smith.....		280	
Fort Chippewyan.....		641	
Fond du Lac.....		260	
Fort McMurray.....		150	
Total.....		5,589	
PEACE RIVER DISTRICT.			
Fort Dunvegan.....		98	
Smoky River.....		135	
Grand Prairie.....		72	
Fort St. John, &c.....		125	
Fort Vermilion.....		145	
Hay River.....		122	
Red River.....		64	
Lesser Slave Lake.....		558	
Sturgeon Lake.....		152	
Whitefish Lake.....		42	
Trout and Manitou Lake.....		38	
Wabaskaw.....		174	
Total.....		1,725	
NELSON AND CHURCHILL RIVERS DISTRICT.			
Pelican Narrows.....		211	
Nelson River.....		115	
Churchill.....		0	
Lac Carribou.....		525	
Esquimaux.....		1	
Total.....		852	
Eastern Rupert's Land.....		4016 *	
Labrador, Canadian Interior.....		1000 *	
Arctic Coast.....		4000 *	

* Religion Unknown.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario	17,589	
Quebec	11,649	
Nova Scotia	2,151	
New Brunswick	1,511	
Prince Edward Island	312	
British Columbia	34,959	
Manitoba	9,340	
North-west Territories	14,512	
Athabasca and McKenzie River Districts	} Full Returns not yet received. {	
Peace River District		5,589
Nelson & Churchill Rivers Districts		1,725
Eastern Rupert's Land		852
Labrador, Canadian Interior	4,016	
Arctic Coast	1,000	
	4,000	
Total	109,205	

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

JOHN MCGIRR, Clerk of Statistics,
Department of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA, 30th June, 1892.

NOTE.—The large decrease in the population over last year is accounted for by the fact that the department has only obtained partially correct census returns from the Church Authorities in the Peace River, Athabasca, Mackenzie, Nelson and Churchill River Districts, and that the census of the Nomadic Indians in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec has been amended as far as possible in accordance with the Dominion Census of 1891.

FARMING AGENCIES AND INDIAN RESERVATIONS

APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND

PELLY

Reserve No.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	GRAIN AND					
			Total Acres broken this year.	Acres under crop this year.	Acres under crop last year.	Acres fenced.	Hay cut.	Wheat.
							Tons.	Acres.
64	None.....	Pelly Agency.....		41 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{5}{8}$	95	750	.....
65	do.....	do.....		28 $\frac{3}{4}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	350	2
66	do.....	do.....		41 $\frac{1}{4}$	48	50	450	.....

MUSCOWPETUNG

75	R. McKinnon.....	Qu'Appelle Valley.....		$\frac{1}{3}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	20	.....
	Piapot.....	do.....	25	226	157	380	550	200
	John Nicol.....	do.....	13	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	12	.....
80	Muscowpetung.....	do.....	147	96	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	151	277	87
	S. Hockley.....	Qu'Appelle Lakes.....	8	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{8}$	16	20	.....
79	Pasquah.....	do.....	53	185 $\frac{3}{4}$	109	230	300	165
78	Standing Buffalo.....	do.....	29	96	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	130	125	65

FILE

81	J. P. Wright.....	File Hills.....	10	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	118	130	380	83
82	do.....	do.....	40	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	100	400	57
83	do.....	do.....	9	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	35	200	20
84	do.....	do.....	40	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	68 $\frac{1}{4}$	75	388	53

BIRD TAIL

57	Indian Agent.....	Bird Tail Sioux.....	20	590	368	120	150	465
58	R. W. Scott.....	Oak River Sioux.....	100	1,076 $\frac{1}{2}$	559 $\frac{1}{2}$	600	350	958 $\frac{1}{2}$
59	Indian Agent.....	Oak Lake Sioux.....	30	157	67	30	50	138
60	do.....	Turtle Mountain Sioux.....		26	8	10	20	8
61	do.....	Kee-see-koo-wewin's.....		49	64	90	175	9
62	do.....	Way-way-see-cappo's.....		121	93	500	300	96
63	do.....	Gambler's.....		100	74	100	60	51
67	do.....	Rolling River.....		16	13	40	35	14

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st OCTOBER, 1892.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

AGENCY.

ROOTS SOWN.							GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.							
Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Rye.	Peas.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Rye.	Peas.	Garden Seeds.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
2	19	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	228	720	100	55	..	25
2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	25	..	130	465	50	..	..	12
..	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	245	525	40	45	..	30

AGENCY.

				Carrots.	Corn.						Carrots.	Corn.	
13	..	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	..	..	..	56	34	..	35	..	..	..
9	..	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	..	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	727	73	..	42	600	..	..
7	..	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	50	10	..
14	..	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	..	..	1	2,102	200	..	398	230	11	..
18	..	8	1	..	3	1	749	360	..	30	25	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	305	300	..	250
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,478	200	100	200

HILLS.

				Carrots.									
15	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	..	..	300	..	..	..
..	..	5	3	2	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	1,112	..	..	250	..	..	..
..	..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	..	..	224	..	..	200	..	..	..
4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	..	..	748	..	100	350	..	..	..

SIOUX.

				Corn.									
113	..	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4,463	1,025	..	578	..	107	5
93 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	15 $\frac{3}{8}$	..	..	9,405	910	..	885	..	305	..
17	..	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	..	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	..	..	1,165	170	..	71	..	33	..
15	..	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	..	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	..	..	60	150	..	195	..	6	..
32	3	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	..	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	..	..	90	160	45	349	..	..	..
22	..	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	..	..	..	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	537	125	..	160	..	..	163
47	..	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	..	..	..	..	400	450	..	155	..	..	..
..	..	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	150	..	..	..

FARMING AGENCIES AND INDIAN RESERVATIONS

APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND

PELLY

Reserve No.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed including Instructor.	HORSES AND CATTLE POWER.			
					Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.	
					Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.
64	None.....	Pelly Agency.....	240			37	40	2
65	do.....	do.....	64			9	27	3
66	do.....	do.....	135			15	28	3

MUSCOWPETUNG

....	R. McKinnon.....	Qu'Appelle Valley.....		1	1			
75	Piapot.....	do.....	193			56	116	
....	John Nicol.....	do.....		1	4			
80	Muscowpetung.....	do.....	85			26	32	
....	S. Hockley.....	Qu'Appelle Lakes.....		1	2			
79	Pasquah.....	do.....	124			58	100	
78	Standing Buffalo.....	do.....	100			26	75	

FILE

81	J. P. Wright.....	File Hills.....				20	24	
82	do.....	do.....			2	16	29	
83	do.....	do.....				9	9	
84	do.....	do.....				18	43	

BIRD TAIL

57	Indian Agent.....	Bird Tail Sioux.....	90			36	10	
58	R. W. Scott.....	Oak River Sioux.....	200	1	1	62	4	2
59	Indian Agent.....	Oak Lake Sioux.....	50			9	14	
60	do.....	Turtle Mountain Sioux.....	25			6	4	
61	do.....	Kee-see-koo-wewin's.....	60			11	10	
62	do.....	Way-way-see-cappo's.....	120			27	6	1
63	do.....	Gambler's.....	25			8	8	1
67	do.....	Rolling River.....	90			5	2	

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st OCTOBER, 1892.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

AGENCY.

BUILDINGS ERECTED.							Remarks.
Houses.	Stables.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Pig Styes.			
29	31	3					Grain crops after four years trial have not proved a success ; we have to depend on stock (cattle) and root crops. Garden produce was eaten during summer and fall and what is shown was the balance harvested.
25	18						
14	10						

AGENCY.

1	2	2					
25	24						
1	1	1	1				
20	18						
1	1	3					
39	32						
39	18						

HILLS.

12	13	3	1				
14	17			8			
8	7						
14	15						

SIOUX.

20	20	4				Fall Plou'd	Turnips, carrots, onions, &c., are included in gardens, all of which are mostly consumed as they mature. Widow Oge-magh of Way-way-see-cappo's had a fairly good crops of turnips. Stored for winter use.
20	22					100	
6	6					150	
5	4					40	
11	8	2					
12	12		1				
7	6	2				25	
5	6						

**FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
MOOSE**

Reserve No.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	GRAIN AND					
			Total Acres broken this year.	Acres under crop this year.	Acres under crop last year.	Acres fenced.	Hay cut.	Wheat.
							Tons.	Acres.
68	C. Lawford.....	Moose Mountain.....		89	69½	600	119	67½
69	do	do		73	71½		120	56½
70	.....	do	20	16	8½	16	160	.....

TOUCHWOOD

88	J. H. Gooderham.....	Pocr Man's Reserve.....		116¾	156½	170	275	92
87	do	Day Star's do		19	24	65	350	.....
86	Thos. E. Baker.....	George Gordon's do ..	5	136	145	270	600	105
85	L. Couture.....	Muscowequan's do ..	15	66	78½	117½	290	35
89	} None.....	Yellow Quill's do ..		8	8	10	75
90								

INDIAN

76	J. C. Halford	Indian Head.....	9	213	201	371	340	141
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CROOKED

71	Isaac Pollock.....	Crooked Lake.....		5	5½	6	12
	Ochapowace			153	145½	350	150	127
72	James Pollock.....	do		5	5	5	10	.....
	Kah-kewis-tahaw.....	do		165½	120½	380	220	150½
73	J. A. Sutherland.....	do	2	5	6	20	12	.....
	Cowessess	do	20	297	251	800	450	248½
74	Malcolm Calder.....	do		5	8½	15	12	.....
	Sakimay	do		130½	121½	607	138	120

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, &c.—Continued.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

MOUNTAIN.

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.
15	3	2	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	70	100	.....	229	75	5	10	.....
10	...	3	2	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	260	50	.....	138	245	12	10	.....
.....	6	4	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	655	1,085	28	30	.....

HILLS AGENCY.

10	5	3	2	1	3	$\frac{3}{2}$	350	30	95	200	200	50	.....	40
..	11	4	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	600	1,000	200	.....	25
9	6	$3\frac{1}{2}$	*	.....	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	586	60	166	368	170	78	15	42
6	12	4	5	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	90	35	40	400	450	30	15
.....	6	2	350	175

* 8 acres of rye.

HEAD.

15	5	20	20	3	20	7	1,794	300	110	1,782	2,739	328	49
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LAKE.

5	$\frac{1}{2}$	80	8
12	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	1,258	192	294
5	100
5	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2,176	55	597	143	20	29
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	2	12	3	.....	.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4,699	829	30	953	160	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	$3\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	940	160	.....	294	.....	.....	.....	.....

FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
MOOSE

Reserve No.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructor.	HORSES AND CATTLE POWER.			
					Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.	
					Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.
68	C. Lawford.....	Moose Mountain.....	49	1	17	7	.....	.....
69	do	do	35	.....	11	6	.....	.....
70	.....	do	98	.....	17	14	.....	.....

TOUCHWOOD

88	J. H. Gooderham.....	Poor Man's Reserve.	88	1	24	30	.....	.....
87	do	Day Star's do ..	78	1	21	26	.....	.....
86	Thos. E. Baker.....	George Gordon's do ..	147	1	26	72	2	.....
85	L. Couture.....	Muscowequan's do ..	140	1	15	15	2	.....
89	} None.	Yellow Quill's do ..	322	4	30
90								

INDIAN

76	J. C. Halford.....	Indian Head.....	190	2	1	36	56
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CROOKED

71	Isaac Pollock.....	Crooked Lake.....	1	2
71	Ochapowace.....	do	124	27	28	2
71	James Pollock.....	do	1	6
72	Kah-kewis-tahaw.....	do	125	.....	30	30	.....	.....
72	J. A. Sutherland.....	do .....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....
73	Cowesess.....	do	147	.....	32	65	1	.....
73	Malcolm Calder.....	do .....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
74	Sakimay	do	178	.....	23	64	.....	.....

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, &c.—Continued.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

MOUNTAIN.

BUILDINGS ERECTED.							Remark.
Houses.	Stables.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Pig Styes.	—	—	
22	12			NOTE.—Indians consumed a quantity of green garden vegetables. The oxen, which are the property of Indians subject to department's control, having been acquired from the department, are shown as on loan. Horses shown are Indian ponies.
18	14	...	.....	.....
16	17	.....	.....	.....

HILLS AGENCY.

18	13	2			The grain not being yet threshed on Poor Man's Reserve, the amounts are shown approximately.
15	13	2	.....	.....	
38	19			Many old buildings have been taken down and replaced by new ones of a much better class.
19	16	.....	.....	.....
6	2	.....	.....	.....

HEAD.

84	38	3	15	5	Sheep Pens. 3	Hen House 2	Total number acres under crop this year includes 2 acres of onions. Grain not being threshed is only given approximately.
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LAKE.

2	1	1			Nearly all garden produce was consumed during the summer as well as many turnips whilst growing.
28	15	.....	.....	.....
2	1	1	1	.....		
31	19	.....	.....	.....
1	1	3	2	.....		
34	34	.....	32	.....		
1	1	1	.....	.....	
30	20	.....	.....	.....

FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN
BATTLEFORD

Reserve No.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	GRAIN AND					
			Total Acres broken this year.	Acres under crop this year.	Acres under crop last year.	Acres fenced.	Hay cut.	Wheat.
						Tons.	Acres.	
109	O. F. Orr	Eagle Hills		25	25	810	225	
108	J. H. Price	do	60	151 $\frac{5}{8}$	126	400	633	106
113	W. Dumbar	Battle River	65	182 $\frac{1}{2}$	138	200	325	129
114	Peter Tomkins	do	81	130 $\frac{3}{4}$	75	500	225	105
116	do	do	30	90 $\frac{3}{4}$	96	700	225	78
112	G. E. Applegarth	Jack Fish Creek	10	129	149	600	300	102
115	R. McConnell	Saskatchewan	125	224	225	525	350	190

SADDLE

125	None	Saddle Lake	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	610	360	25
126	do	Wahsatonow		8	19	50	5	
127	do	Saddle Lake	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	68	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	290	20
128	James E. Ingram	Whitefish Lake	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	198 $\frac{3}{4}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,000	653	74
130	None	Heart Lake		2	3		100	
131	do	Beaver Lake		2	4	4	75	

CARLTON

101	Wm. Twatt	Sturgeon Lake	29	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	323	26 $\frac{3}{4}$
102	Petaquaquey—Geo. Chaffee	Muskeg Lake	24	74	85	160	144	45
103	Mistawasis	Snake Plain	10	227 $\frac{1}{2}$	246 $\frac{1}{2}$	330	401	148
104	Ahtahkakoop	Sandy Lake	10	256	207	300	271 $\frac{1}{2}$	163
	Kenematayee	Stony Lake. (No Res.)	2	2		3	40	

DUCK

95	One Arrow's—Louis Marion	5 miles from Batoche	35	112 $\frac{3}{8}$	91	112	210	75
96	Okemasis—Lawrence Lovell	Near Duck Lake	6	65 $\frac{7}{8}$	60 $\frac{1}{16}$	230	180	45
97	Beardy's do	At Duck Lake	20	271 $\frac{1}{8}$	171	365	370	180
99	John Smith—Justus Willson	South Branch Saskat'n	40	215 $\frac{3}{4}$	229 $\frac{1}{2}$	328	275	126
100	James Smith—No Instructor	Fort à la Corne		22	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	60	186	8
100a	Big Head's do	do		4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	110	
100a	Cumberland do	do		16	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	18	105	5

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, &c.—Continued.

AND ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

AGENCY.

ROOTS SOWN.							GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.							
Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Pease.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Pease.	Gardens.
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
5	20	7	4	1	...	13	1,200	100	200	1,260	735	33	...	124
29	...	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	...	8	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	684	334	...	700	150	60	...	120
12	...	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	5	941	296	...	400	100	...	9	27
...	...	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	5	440	...	...	340	403	...	...	...
17	...	4	2	...	...	3	1,288	146	...	410	310	...	...	...
10	...	7	...	...	...	17	1,000	50	15	180	100	10	...	...

LAKE.

8	42	5	3	2	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	170	...	440	470	...	...	...	...
...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	80	...	...	...	...
10	30	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	135	60	220	268	...	...	...	...
10 $\frac{3}{4}$	95	15	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	671	319	1,611	1,663	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...

AGENCY.

...	28	8	...	...	...	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	478	...	535	650	...	...	...	...
9	10	4	3	...	1	2	176	200	80	382	110	...	...	45
21	43	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	2	1,555	480	579	696	...	...	...	...
22	51	15	...	...	2	3	2,287	646	738	652	135	...	2	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...

LAKE.

...	25	5	2	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	551	...	225	300	200	20	16	25
...	15	3	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	226	...	53	325	509	25	...	20
24	44	10	6	1	4	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	853	51	153	560	900	50	8	80
62	12	9	1	1	...	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,958	1,054	112	720	200	45	...	45
...	4	8	2	...	...	...	130	...	35	380	220	...	...	...
...	4	4	2 $\frac{1}{3}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	80	...	...	...
...	5	4	2	...	...	...	73	...	35	240	120	...	...	...

FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN
BATTLEFORD

Reserve No.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed including Instructor.	HORSES AND CATTLE POWER.			
					Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.	
					Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.
109	O. F. Orr.....	Eagle Hills.....	77	1	33	11	.....	.....
108	J. H. Price	do	119	1	7	43	20	.....
113	W. Dunbar	Battle River	144	1	.....	33	57	.....
114	Peter Tomkins.....	do	117	} 2 {	.....	30	32	.....
116	do	do	118		.....	30	30	.....
112	G. E. Applegarth	Jack Fish Creek	112		1	20	30
115	R. McConnell.....	Saskatchewan.....	171	1	.....	55	15	.....

SADDLE

125	None	Saddle Lake	122	*	.....	18	32	3
126	do	Wahsatanow .....	*	*	.....	3	8	.....
127	do	Saddle Lake	80	.....	.....	15	20	.....
128	James E. Ingram.....	Whitefish Lake.....	302	2	.....	33	130	1
130	None	Heart Lake	75	.....	.....	3	4	3
131	do	Beaver Lake	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CARLTON

101	Wm. Twatt.....	Sturgeon Lake.....	139	30	.....	8	30	6
102	Petaquaquey—Geo. Chaffee.....	Muskeg Lake.....	61	12	.....	14	10	2
103	Mistawasis.....	Snake Plain	140	22	1	44	21	2
104	Ahtahkakoop	Sandy Lake	181	32	1	62	36	2
	Kenemotayee	Stony Lake. (No Res.) .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....

DUCK

95	One Arrow's—Louis Marion	5 miles from Batoche..	80	1	.....	21	32	.....
96	Okemasis—Lawrence Lovell.....	Near Duck Lake	23	.....	.....	13	8	.....
97	Beardy's	At Duck Lake	98	1	.....	28	19	.....
99	John Smith—Justus Willson	South Branch Saskat'n	83	1	.....	23	28	7
100	James Smith—No Instructor.....	Fort à la Corne	60	.....	.....	19	15	.....
100a	Big Head's	do	35	.....	.....	8	18	.....
100a	Cumberland	do	31	.....	.....	9	10	.....

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, &c.—Continued.

AND ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

AGENCY.

BUILDINGS ERECTED.							Remarks.
Houses.	Stables.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Pig Styes.	—	—	
22	29	3	2				No grain grown on account of summer frosts. One-eighth acre of onions. 27 bushels produce of 5½ gardens. Garden produce consumed during summer. do do do One-half acre of onions; turnips, carrots and onions sown were eaten off by flies and grubs; other produce raised from gardens was consumed during summer. Barley harvested was a "Volunteer" crop. 100 bushels turnips, 10 carrots and 10 onions pro- duce of 17 gardens.
27	25	1					
25	20	1	1				
28	23	1					
27	18	1	1				
19	16	2	2				
46	23	5	3				

LAKE.

26	22	...	2				* Included in No. 125 Band. (27 persons).
8	8	1					
12	10	2					
66	47		5				
12	5		1				
13	4						

AGENCY.

6	...						
15	17		4				
...	...						
...	...						

AGENCY.

17	10	1					
4	6	2					
20	20	2					
22	25	12					
12	14	5					
6	6	1					
11	11	3					

FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN
EDMONTON

Reserve No.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	GRAIN AND					
			Total Acres broken this year.	Acres under crop this year.	Acres under crop last year.	Acres fenced.	Hay cut.	
							Tons.	Acres.
132		Sturgeon River	12	127	133	310	200	60
133		Lac Ste. Anne	15	25	27	100	150	2
133a		White Whale Lake	20	38	29	100	175	4
134	W. J. O'Donnell	Rivière qui barre	30	201½	200	610	400	75
135		Stony Plain	30	224½	198	250	250	80

ONION

119	Seekaskootch—Geo. G. Mann, Agt	Onion Lake, Sask.		565	581	581	900	57
124	Kinoosayo—Chippewayan	do		13	13	13	600	

SARCEE

145		Sarcee Reserve		74	40	112	50	90	
142	P. L. Grasse	Stony Reserve		26	90	78	525		
143									
144									

PIEGAN

147	W. B. Pocklington (agent)	Piegan Reserve (Porcupine Hills)		13	11	25	30	
	Crow Eagle	do	28	195	108½	259	40	

BLACKFOOT

146	G. H. Wheatley—Farm 20a	South Reserve	28	185½	167½	276	72	8
146	W. M. Baker—Farm 20b	North do	30	126	71	202	158	5

BLOOD

148	James Wilson	Belly River near Fort Macleod		20	21	36	70	
	Red Crow, H. C.			72½	250	155½	436	9
	Day Chief, H. C.							

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—Continued.

AND ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

RIVER.

ROOTS SOWN.							GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.							
Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Buckwheat.	Flax.	Peas.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Buckwheat.	Flax.	Peas.	Garden Seeds.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
25	30	3	2	....	2	5	300	250	450	300	10	....	8	*
17	17	4	....	....	....	2	68	....	235	770	....	....	....	130
1	27	4	....	....	....	2	55	10	290	570	....	....	....	109
12	100	5	2½	....	2½	4	900	215	1,430	1,590	4	....	4	200
75	43	8	5	....	3	8	400	750	650	600	50	4	12	*
113	219	24	9¼	1¼	7½	21	1,723	1,225	3,055	3,830	64	4	24	439

LAKE AGENCY.

.....	474	20	Tur-nips.	Rye.	.....	4	150	.....	2,500	2,500	Tur-nips.	Rye.	.....	*
.....	5	6	10	.....	.....	1½	.....	.....	20	900	1,000	200	.....	*
.....	479	26	10¾	.....	.....	5¼	150	.....	2,520	3,400	1,200	.....	.....	.....

AGENCY.

51·80	.....	14·50	Tur-nips.	Car-rots.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Tur-nips.	Car-rots.	.....	.....
.....	.....	8·10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	295	.....	965	.....	.....	.....
15·75	.....	9·75	.....	.....	.....	1·75	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,370	.....	.....	142
67·55	.....	24·25	8·10	.....	.....	1·75	.....	.....	295	.....	2,335	.....	.....	142

AGENCY.

13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
149	.....	36	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	387	.....	.....	.....

AGENCY.

94	10	61	7	1½	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,112	.....	.....	.....
46	19	34	.....	.....	.....	22	8	65	10	1,549	.....	.....	.....	.....

AGENCY.

16	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
173½	.....	46½	.....	21	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	* 500	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	673	.....	.....	1,441	.....	.....	.....	.....

FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATED RETURN OF GRAIN
STURGEON

Reserve No.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed including Instructor.	HORSES AND CATTLE POWER.			
					Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.	
					Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.
132	.....	Sturgeon River	37	.....	2	5	16	.....
133	.....	Lac Ste. Anne	95	.....	.....	6	25	.....
133a	.....	White Whale Lake	102	.....	.....	8	20	.....
134	W. J. O'Donnell	Rivière qui Barre	216	2	1	16	45	.....
135	.....	Stony Plain	145	.....	.....	24	60	.....
			595	2	3	59	166	.....
ONION								
119	Seekaskootih—Geo. G. Mann, Agt.	Onion Lake, Sask.	395	2	.....	39	50	50
124	Kinoosayo—Chippewayan	do	163	.....	.....	13	50	15
			558	2	.....	52	100	65
SARCEE								
145	.....	Sarcee Reserve	235	2	.....	12	150	.....
142	} P. L. Grasse.	Stony Reserve	570	2	.....	3	300	.....
143								
144								
			805	4	.....	15	450	.....
PEIGAN								
147	W. B. Pocklington (agent)	Peigan Reserve (Porcupine Hills)	831	3	.....	8	14	.....
.....	Crow Eagle	do						
SOUTH								
146	G. H. Wheatley—Farm 20a	South Reserve	663	2	.....	.....	956	.....
146	W. M. Baker—Farm 20b	North do	641	1	.....	.....	645	.....
BLOOD								
148	James Wilson	Belly River, near Fort Macleod	1,665	5	.....	9	13	1,681
.....	Red Crow, H. C.	}						
.....	Day Cheit, H. C.							

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—Continued.

AND ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

RIVER.

BUILDINGS ERECTED.								Remarks.
Houses.	Stables.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Pig Styes.	—	Schools.	Dwelling House.	
19	22	7	*Gardens include turnips, carrots, onions, beans, cabbage, beets and sunflowers.
14	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
68	56	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
141	113	28	

LAKE AGENCY.

.....	40	10	2	60	The 50 oxen shown as private property are the offspring of cattle loaned. *Consumed.
.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	36
.....	76	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	96

AGENCY.

26	1	Home Farm (Stony) no acres broken. Home Farm crop sown on Indian land that had been broken and abandoned.
132	47	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
158	48	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....

AGENCY.

4	2	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
93	26	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....

AGENCY.

97	2	4		Potato crop good. 5 old houses destroyed, 3 built, and a number repaired and made more comfortable. Potato crop good. Any vegetables that could be made use of, were consumed by the Indians during the summer on both reserves. Hay shown in loads, not having been measured; approximate weight, 125 tons.
75	2	7		

AGENCY.

9	3	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	* Estimated.
216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	+ Failure. The horses and work oxen are loaned to Indians during the spring, summer, fall and other work, but at other times are under charge of instructor.

RETURN Showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Fort Pelly Agency, Season of 1892.

COTÉ RESERVE, No. 64.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.						BUSHELS HARVESTED.						Remarks.	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Turnips.		Gardens.	Hay, tons.
30	Mrs. Favel			2	11	1	1		24	18	100	10			
21	Mrs. Pelly								9		10				
126	B. Fiddler		1	2	1				33	10		15			
11	Chief Côté														
46	Hy. Waymestigoosh			1					12	10	36	5			
5	J. Severight		1	2					24		54	10			
3	Old Singuish					1					76	10			
15	Bald Head					1			9		72				
12	Alex. Côté										20				
2	White Hawk			2	1	1	1		24	12	90	20			
13	Cheatane								3		20				
23	Wm. Horner			1					18	5	35				
115	Ka-kay-wiass			1					12		60				
6	Moose										18				
43	Nanape-may-tung			1			4		12		38	10			
32	Iron Quill			1					12						
4	C. Kesick														
7	J. Singuish										30	10			
110	Thos. Singuish										35				
13	A. Caldwell			3					36		36				
	Totals		2	19	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	228	55	720	100	25	750	

KEYS RESERVE, No. 65.

34	J. Redlake			2		1	1		18		20				
28	W. Brass, jun		2						20		20				
8	Thos. Brass			2					20		20				
3	G. Brass, sen.			2					20		35	25			
1	Key			1					18						
12	Ka-ka-quonepe														
38	Song-way-kesee			1					10						

13	Squasis...				4															
4	W. Brass, sen	2		2					25	24		40								
	Shoal River...					5	1					330	25							
	Totals	2	2	10		7	4	1	25	130		465	50	12	350					

KISICKOUSE RESERVE, No. 66.

2	Cake-cake-way			1		1					12		50							
3	Kitchemonia			6	1	1					72	12	50	10						
5	Que-wez-ance			4	3	1					48	25	60	10						
69	J. Stevenson					1							35	8						
28	Nee Capps					1														
10	Keshane			3		1					36		62							
27	Thos. Kennedy			2		1					6		18							
11	Mrs. Contois			1	1	1					12	8	35							
72	Wm. Waymestigoosh			2		1					24		75	12						
37	Me-may-qua			1		1					17		35							
23	Straight Nose			1		1					18		60							
19	Mrs. McLeod					1							30							
7	Nay-ta-wash					1							15							
	Totals			20	5	8	3	3			245	45	525	40	30	450				

W. E. JONES,
Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Crooked Lake Agency, Season of 1892.
OCHAPOWACE'S RESERVE, No. 71.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHEL HARVESTED.							Remarks.	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.		
11	Kee-kwa-hao-wasis	7			1				84			10					
18	Oo-kat																
19	Ka-na-na-tayo-wayo	5							60			20					
24	Koo-sah-pah-me-coot	3							36			12					
27	Kese-cow-pee-a-soo											8					
42	Kanawas-qua-hun	7	2						84	35		9					
43	Maquah	3							40			10					
55	Na-pa-ta-pee-a-soo																
61	Kesecowawasis	10	1						100	16		10					
62	Old Englishman	12							135			10					
69	Pierre Belanger	10	3						110	39		79					
84	Wah-chis-toon	5							60								
85	O-sow-as-tim	6							72			10					
100	Little Assiniboine	18	2						180	35		60					
101	Nah-wah-kee-ka-pow				1							7					
106	Nah-na-okemow	10	1		1					17		9					
107	Neh-ma-he-we-new	10							33			10					
115	Kee-say-manitou-a-wasis	4			1				50			9					
115	Walter	3							45								
110	Black Horse	6							70								
	Jacob Bear	3	2						39	34		12					
	Now-way-ka-kappo	5	1		1				60	16		9					
5	Kah-te-kin-a-coos				1												
	Totals	127	12		4½	5½	2½		1,258	192		294					

ISAAC POLLOCK,
Farmer.

KAH-KE-WIS-TA-HAW'S RESERVE, No. 72.

1	Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw	5			1				70			40						
2	Wah-sa-case	12							180			40			5	6		
4	Say-say-sen	13							25			15						
6	Wenapan	21							35			12						
11	Me-quah-quay	2							25									
13	Sakanow											16						

Where no harvest is shown, in most cases it is because the crop has been consumed during the summer.

15	Atec	15	2½						200	25		55	16		
22	Kah-say-way-se-mat	8							120			25	20		3
28	Louison	20							300			15			4
29	Me-quah-ke-sick-awasis	6							75			18			
30	Manitou-was-to-tin	12							180			35	50	6	8
42	Isaac	7¾							115			20			
64	Francis	10							120			80			
70	Pee-coo-chees	3							35			12			
73	Jimmie	6	1½						90	18		20	12	4	
75	Nekick	3							35			14			
80	Me-sah-camma-penes	5							75			53			
85	Kah-pa-ma-wa-co-chin	4¾							75			15	20		
86	Kah-ka-no-we-na-pen	6							125			30			
95	Tay-pah-se-kay	4½							60			12			
96	I-ah-coo-wayo	5							75			55	25	5	8
97	Ah-che-coose	3							36			15			
28	Joseph Louison	4							60						
22	Tay-poo-tat	4¼	1						65	12					
Totals		150½	5		4½	2¼	1½	1½	2,176	55		597	143	20	29

JAS. POLLOCK,
Farmer.

COWESESS' RESERVE, No. 73.

2	Nepahpeness	23	5		1				450	200		75			
4	L. O'Soup	24	5		1½				400	175		112			
10	Esquequanape	18	2	1					415	19	15	40	60		
13	Aisaican	23	2			1			450	45		38	50		
17	Baptiste Henri	16							250			38			
26	Zac Le Rat	8							140			40			
31	A. Gaddie	34	8	1	1½	1			823	228	15	112	50		
38	Wapamoose	4							120			10			
46	H. Peltier	5							120			10			
56	Joseph Le Rat	8			1							115			
58	A Delorme	22			1							75			
108	E. Peltier	12							630			38			
110	M. La Vallie	4							300			70			
122	A. Le Rat	2							25			38			
114	A. Peltier	2										9			
126	P. Peltier	3							80			10			
127	Gilbert Gaddie	6	3							100		9			
130	Francis Delorme	14							190			38			
135	Mrs. Ne-ka-ne-qua-nape	1							17			38			
137	N. Delorme	6½										40			
138	J. B. Sparvier	6	1						170	20		10			
139	Wah-pe-kane-waup	2	2						20	42		10			
140	A. O'Soup	5							144			38			
Totals		248½	28		12	3		3½	4,699	829	30	953	160		

All garden produce was con-
sumed during the summer.

Wheat threshed with his fa-
ther's, No. 31.

J. A. SUTHERLAND,
Farmer.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Crooked Lake Agency, Season of 1892—*Concluded.*

SAKIMAY'S RESERVE, No. 74.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHELS HARVESTED.							Remarks.	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.		
7	Kah-ka-kee-a-nung											9				The whole of this wheat is very dirty and smutty, and the net yield will be very small.	
9	Billy											10					
16	Panepkeesie											10					
17	Acoose	25	7					250	160			38					
18	Kay-payoo-saton	10						50				20					
22	Ne-pa-twa-oo-qua-nape	4						25				9					
23	Kesickanecumicoot	10										20					
24	Kitchee O'Soup											9					
28	Nowekeseswape	15						165				23					
29	Ah-ka-ah-ta-wan-sa	5						20				9					
33	Saugwais	8						50				22					
47	Muskaykoo	10						110				21					
48	Pierre	7						50				26					
51	Ka-qua-ta-sa-wincis	10						75				22					
52	Oo-kay-pay-kese-coo-wenin	6						25				10					
68	I-inte-cum-i-petung	10						120				25					
79	Che-che-skine-cue											9					
	Totals	120	7		3½			940	160			294					M. CALDER, Farmer.

RECAPITULATION OF CROPS HARVESTED.

	Farm.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Remarks.
71	Ochapowace's Reserve	3c.							1,258	192		294				Nearly all garden produce was consumed during the summer, as well as many turnips, whilst growing.
72	Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw's Res.	3b.							2,176	55		597	143	20	29	
73	Cowesess' Reserve	3a.							4,699	829	30	953	160			
74	Sakimay's Reserve	3d.							940	160		294				
									9,073	1,236	30	2,138	303	20	29	A. McDONALD, Agent.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Assiniboine Agency, Season of 1892.

CARRY KETTLE'S RESERVE, No. 76.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHELS HARVESTED.							Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Onions.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.		Onions.
1	Gee-gus	8							95			46	67	12	3	
2	Bend-wood											19	41			
3	Kosh-kosh-ne											21	70			
4	Dry Walker	5							75			40	39	14	3	
5	Carry Kettle	3							31			42	68	16	4	
7	Little Wolf	10							120			18	71			
8	Stands-on-Stone											22	74			
11	Black Foot											20	41			
12	Hi-way-he	6							71			39	37	15	2	
14	Big Darkness	15							195			46	62	13	3	
15	Artist											48	34	9	2	
17	Dragon Fly											50	42	19		
18	Wes-e-can	11							156			51	69	12	3	
20	Broken Eye											18	45			
22	Runs-with-Another											41	73	13	4	
23	Walks by River											22	37			
24	Pretty Shield	6							73			43	64	14		
27	Pretty Bear	13							112			40	68			2
30	E-chas-ho-pah	12							175			46	76	16		
31	Ho-po-ki-e											26	77	12		
32	Rabbit Skin	12							132			41	41	15	3	
33	White Walker											18	38			
35	White Face											28	75	12		
36	Red Eagle	10		5					141		110	52	32	13	4	
37	A-cha-za											18	30			
64	Charlie Rider	7	15						100	300		47	71	15	3	
67	Little Mountain											40				
69	Crooked Arm											53	36	17	2	
70	Winter Bird											17	38			
73	Dog Skin												71			
76	White Cap											39	39			
77	E-ah-sicha											21	42			
79	Moon Face	6							78			49	64	11	3	
81	Two Bears											17	41			

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Assiniboine Agency, Season of 1892.—*Concluded.*

CARRY KETTLE'S RESERVE, No. 76.—*Concluded.*

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHELS HARVESTED.							Remarks.	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Onions.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.		Onions.
83	Crooked Legs	7								89			51	38	12	4	Garden produce consumed during fall.
85	E-ash-abbe											19	42				
87	Oak-sheppie											21	32	13			
91	Frank											17	36	17	4		
92	Shield											19	39				
93	Stands-in-Water											41	41				
96	Eagle Man	4								60		46	37	16		Grain not being threshed is only given approximately.	
97	Cut Nose	6							91			47	63	10			
109	We-ook-shin												74				
110	An-e-unk											21	34				
111	O-too-mony											52	31	12			
117	Runner											43	58			JAS. C. HALFORD, Farmer.	
	Old widows				3	3		1				307	401				
	Totals	141	15	5	20	21	3	7	2	1,794	300	110	1,782	2,739	328	49	W. S. GRANT, Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians on Touchwood Hills Agency, Season of 1889.

POOR MAN'S RESERVE, No. 88.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHEL HARVESTED.								Remarks.	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.		Onions.	Gardens.
37	Wm. Favell	10	4	3								75		25					
21	Foxes	10								50									
16	Worms	10								100				30					
29	Ewenin	3								25									
1	Chief for Band	16	6	2	3		2	1		30	20			30	200	50	15	25	
13	Tobacco	9								60									
15	Say-say-mateskin	8												30					
9	My-ah-key-way-pew													20					
20	Muchiqueness	5								25				35					
	Old Women and others of Band													30					
25	Mucheckuck	8								60									
11 &																			
14	Martin and Kungnon	5								30									
	Widow Mary's Son	8																	
	Totals	92	10	5	3	3	2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	350	30	95	200	200	50	15	25	

All grain in bushels shown approximately.
 Turnips and gardens at Day Star's.
 This man has his potatoes.
 Turnips and gardens at Day Star's.
 These men have their potatoes.

J. H. GOODERHAM, Farmer.

DAY STAR'S RESERVE, No. 87.

11	For Band			11		4	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$			100		600	1000	200	25		
14	Kenequan																		
14	Mootie																		
25	Mucheckuck																		
34	Mehingan																		
17	Joe																		
20	Kewatin																		
33	do son																		
7	Playing Buffalo																		
6	Moosomay																		
6	Nah-pay-caness																		
5	Moosetoose																		
4	Crow Buffalo																		

Sown and planted all in one field, but when taken up each head of family gets his division according to the seed he put in, and the number of drills attended to by him during the summer.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians on Touchwood Hills Agency, Season of 1892—Concluded.

DAY STAR'S RESERVE, No. 87—Concluded.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHEL HARVESTED.								Remarks.		
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.		Onions.	Gardens.
19	Horn	J. H. GOODERHAN, Farmer.
18	Wechewat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Naphasis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	It-tit-tah-cuss	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	.....	.....	11	.....	4	2	1½	½	.....	.....	100	.....	600	1000	200	.....	25	.....

GEORGE GORDON'S RESERVE.

33	Volho	3	1	2	22	20	10	5	1	2	Turnips, carrots and onions shown as gardens in crop, now shown in bushels.
45	Nah Pasis.	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Ben Gordon	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	15	8	4	.....	.....
17	White Bear.	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	10	.....	.....	25	.....	5	3	.....
16	Bitten Nose.	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	8	.....	.....	20	18	6	1	.....
21	Fisher	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	8	.....	.....	18	30	7	2	.....
15	Day Bird	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Hy. Bird.	7	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	.....	.....	15	4	2	.....	.....
28	Asson	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
	Anderson Famley	14	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	6	5	.....	.....
5	Jos. Pratt	13	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	.....	10	.....	25	18	5	5	.....
14	Tom McNab	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	18	8	4	.....	.....
4	John Cockrane	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158	.....	.....	.....	20	6	8	1	.....
6	C. H. Pratt	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	20	20	9	2	.....
44	John Seer	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Francis Seer	.....	.....	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Alex. McNab	10	.....	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	30	.....	40	12	8	1	.....
	Band	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	15	50	25	10	6	.....	.....
	Total	105	9	6	3	3½	2	586	60	166	15	368	170	78	22	2	Thos. E. BEKER, Farmer.

MUSCOWEQUAN'S RESERVE, No. 85.

10	Moise	5	2	2	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	15	10	25	30	Garden stuff eaten during fall and summer. Onions included in gardens.
5	Windigoquiwaysee	3	.....	2	.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	20	10	.....	20	110	10	.....	.....	.....
34	Makinganess	5	2	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	.....	.....	.....	35	20	20	15	60	120	12	.....	.....
43	H. Bear .....	.....	.....	1	.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	100	5	.....	.....	.....
2	Pinenci	2	.....	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	P. Desjarlais	6	2	4	.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	70	3	.....	.....	.....
68	Joseph	$1\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	A-pi-tan-si-moon	$2\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Soos-coo-payow	2	.....	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	A-pi-cha-chakoosco	3	.....	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
69	M. Desjarlais	5	.....	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	35	6	12	$1\frac{1}{2}$	4	5	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	90	35	40	15	400	450	30	LOUIS COUTURE, Farmer.

YELLOW QUILL'S RESERVE, Nos. 89 AND 90.

1	Yellow Quill	6	2	350	175	This Band does not do any farming. They depend on the hunt for a living. LOUIS COUTURE, Farmer. H. KEITH, Agent.
		

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians on Moose Mountain Agency, Season of 1892.

PHEASANT RUMP'S RESERVE, No. 68.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHELS HARVESTED.						Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangold Wurzel.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.		Carrots.	Onions.
2	Red Thunder	8	15	1						100	10	60	20	2	
3	Inahsandutah	8										21	5		
5	Eahnchach	4							50			25	10	1	
6	Etonappi	7										30	10		
63	Ishanakootah	10										21			
12	Bad Hand	14										6			
15	Little Soldier widow											20	20		
20	Etonshan	4										21		2	
112	Esante	6							20			15	10		
—	Ewack											10			
120	Rupert	6													
	Totals.	67½	15	½	3	2		1	70	100	10	229	75	5	

STRIPED BLANKET RESERVE, No. 69.

	Names of Indians.	Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangold Wurzel.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.
3	Camanie hay	12		1						120		10	30	40	4	
8	Totocup	8											30	50	4	
35	E-etta sege												25			
41	One Arms widow												5			
105	Seaspo												5			
114	White Man	10	10							100	50		12	40	4	
119	Washtay Oakshid	10								40			25	100		
127	Nashota	5											6	15		
—	Papv	5														
—	Shah Oakshid	6½														
	Totals.	56½	10	½	3	2			1½	260	50	10	138	245	12	

WHITE BEARS RESERVE, No. 70.

2	Ka-ka-way & Co			1	4	1		4		2	125	150	4	
4	Kah-pee-ma-pen											25		
221	Jack			4	1	1		4			70	40	10	6
15	I-she-was-e-koos			4	1	1		4		2	25	30		2
205	William			4	1	1		4			75	75	6	4
210	Shah-wash-e-koos			2	1	1		4		2	125	100		4
211	Nah-pay-sis										40	240		
219	Egg			1	3	3		4		4	40	50		
224	Ka-gatch-e-quahn										25	25		
231	Lone Child			1	1	1		4		20	80	100	8	6
232	Housté				1	1		4			50	250		
Totals				3	6	4		3		30	655	1085	28	22

J. J. CAMPBELL,
Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Birtle Agency, Season of 1892.

BIRD TAIL (SIOUX) RESERVE, No. 57.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHEL HARVESTED.							Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Gardens.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Gardens.	Corn.	
		16	Bohpa	13	6			1	1	260	60			50			5	Sheep eat oats.
26	Awican-han	14	7				1	208	70			100		20		
28	Maka-ica-hota	6	1					78	10			25		5		
1	Mah-puya-duta	4	4					40	59			25		5		
32	Old Bun											50		5		
34	Isaac Bun	20	5					214	50			25		5		
25	Moses Bun	60	20					519	211			25		5		
19	Isaac Thunder	25	6					238	60			50		10		
24	Bohinda	15	6					140	60			25		5		
22	Jason Ben	30	12					240	100			13		5		
21	Alex. Ben	30	10					240	80			13		3		
20	John Thunder	25	5					200	40							
14	Sunka Ho Hahon	60	8					630						5		
13	Wahukeza	18	2					200	20					3		
11	Tate-koyaga-nazin	13	2					130	20			50		5		
3	Big Hunter	10	2					100	20			13		5		
2	Jack Cank'aga	30	8					130	75			75		10		
15	Hen-sica	5						50						3		
29	Charlie Hauska	40	5					416	50							
31	Daniel Ta-ho-c'oka	20						160				13		1		
35	Silas Boh'pa	12	4					130	40			13		1		
17	Henry Enoch	15						140				13		1		

OAK RIVER (SIOUX) RESERVE, 58.

55	Topahdi Nazin	7	12 $\frac{1}{2}$			1	1	70				25		5	There were some onions and other garden stuff grown. Consumed as matured.
28	Mah'piva Ska	80						640	125					10	
32	Antoine Hoke	17						140				30		10	
33	Waste Antoine	16	8					160							
34	Sunka Maza	40						400	80						
36	Wacanta	20				1	1	200				50		10	
37	John Sioux	6				1	1	60				100			
38	Hin-yazice-duta	13						130				50			
39	Zitka-to-koyaga-mani	2 $\frac{1}{2}$						25				50		10	

41	Eli Aicage	40			$\frac{1}{2}$			402				50		
45	Cekpa-wakan-sin	23	2					200	20					10
46	He Waste	25			1			200				80		20
67	Kinyan Wakan	50						400						10
26	Akisha	8						80						
30	Tiyomhena	50	10					500	100					
1	Maza-ica-sur-win	4						40						
5	Pampana	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	1		1			180	10			100		10
7	Mato-skan-dan	24	2		$\frac{1}{2}$			240	20			50		20
8	John Noél	21	4					200	40					
9	Ta-canhu Waite	6	5					60	50					
11	Sicado	15	5					150	50					10
13	Tom-maze-kag'a	24	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$			240	15			50		
14	Tasina Wakanhdi	21	5					200	50					10
15	Ho'Ka	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2		$\frac{1}{2}$			60	10			50		
17	Skeka Mihuaka	25						250						20
16	Harry Hobanina	30			$\frac{1}{2}$			300				50		10
12	Pah'doka Sui	80	12		$\frac{1}{2}$			700	120			50		10
50	Hosidan Ska	12	2					120	10					
87	Sanson Acca	15						150						10
48	Mes Wamdeska	25	5					250	50					
44	Ta Wakanhdi Win	15						150						20
51	Frank	20						200						
53	Fauin-pahdi-nazin	11	2		$\frac{1}{2}$			110	20			50		10
54	Facuh-puyuh-nazin	33	3 $\frac{1}{2}$					300	30					10
74	Ste-ya-hota	14 $\frac{1}{2}$						140						10
72	Okepa													
52	Wan Duta	17						170						20
73	Charlie Dowan	50	5					500	50					20
75	Candeska Sapa	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	1					130	10					10
77	Wambdi-na	16						160						
71	Caske Hauska	28	5					280	50					10
86	Hepan Hauska	9						90				50		10
88	Chaska Jackson	7						70						

OAK LAKE RESERVE, No. 59

1	Sunka Waste													
2	Ampetu Wambdi	30			$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$		240				26		5
3	Oye Moksa	13						105						
4	Sunkaitua					$\frac{1}{8}$								5
5	Waoke	40	10		$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$		360	100			13		5
7	Sina Wicaki	12	4			$\frac{1}{8}$		100	40					5
9	Mato-Cuwin Yuksa	26	3		$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$		210	30			25		5
10	Ka-iyu Waza				$\frac{1}{8}$							7		3
21	Hepan Chestina	11						100						5
20	Chaska	6						50						

A few turnips, onions &c., grown in gardens, mostly eaten as matured.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Birtle Agency, 1892.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVE, No. 60.

No. of Pay Ticket.		ACRES SOWN.							BUSHEL HARVESTED.							Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Gardens.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Gardens.	Corn.	
1	Hda Mani	8	4						60	40			50		2	Some had fairly good gardens in which were grown onions, carrots, &c. Vegetables consumed as matured.
4	Old Mary		8						30			120		2		
8	Daniel Paul		8						30			25		2		
.....	John Thunder															

KEE-SEE-KOO-WEWIN RESERVE No. 61.

5	George Bone		20			1	$\frac{1}{8}$						50			
3	Blackbird					1	$\frac{1}{8}$						50			
44	Wm. Blackbird												13			
1	Baptiste Bone												13			
43	William Bone		5						50				13			
4	John Bone		4	1			$\frac{1}{8}$			60	15		40			
6	Alex. Bone												20			
9	George Flett		4	8	2				40	100	30		50			
27	David Burns												40			
2	Antoine Bone												30			
20	Joseph Boyer												30			

WAY-WAY-SEE-CAPPO'S RESERVE, No. 62.

43	As-ta-keesic	4	2						32				15	15	Garden includes turnips, carrots, onions, &c.
91	J. Andrew	3				$\frac{1}{8}$			80				15		
156	John Long-Claws	7							40						
54	Old Long-Claws												8		
144	Billy Long-Claws	9	6						50	50			8		
135	Ne-sho-tah												40		
42	Singoose	8											8		
116	Manito-wig-wam	6							40						

118.	George Bird	30	4			1/4	1/8	150	30		25	8	
41	Es-can-a-gas-agin	3				1/4	1/8	15			15	8	
1	Way-way-see-cappo					1/4	1/8					8	
133	Jim Es-can-a-gas-agin	4	2					20					
56	Brandon	3	1			1/4	1/8	20	10		20		
130	Sha-mamto-wig-wam	10	5			1/4	1/8	50			20		
6	Mrs. Oge-magh	4	2			1/4	1/8	40	20		25	100	Mostly eaten as matured.

GAMBLER'S RESERVE, No. 63.

131	Otter Skin	9	2			1/4	1/8				25		Garden stuff consumed as matured.
125	Alex. Tanner		15			1/4	1/8	150			25		
	John Tanner	30	20			1/4	1/8	300	200		25		
	Tom Tanner	12	10			1/4	1/8	100	100		40		
	Ah-ba-tis					1/4	1/8				40		

ROLLING RIVER RESERVE, No. 67.

.9	Ka-ka-ko-Penace	6				1/4	1/8	60			25		
36	Otta Skin	8				1/4	1/8	80			25		
31	Francis Desjarlais					1/4	1/8				25		
37	Baptiste Desjarlais					1/4	1/8				25		
26	Wa-pa-penace					1/4	1/8				25		
11	Mechikiskishecowenin					1/4	1/8				25		

RECAPITULATION.

	Bird Tail Sioux	465	113			5 1/2	1 1/4	5 5/8	4463	1025		578	107
	Oak River Sioux	958 1/2	93 1/2			9 1/4	1 1/4	15 1/4	9405	910		885	305
	Oak Lake Sioux	138	17			1 1/8	1/4	1 3/8	1165	170		71	33
	Turtle Mountain Sioux	8	15			2 1/2	1 1/2	3 1/8	60	150		195	6
	Kee-see-koo-wenin's	9	32	3		4 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	90	160	45	349	
	Way-way-see-cappo's	96	22			1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	537	125		160	163
	Gambler's	51	47			1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	400	450		155	
	Rolling River	14				1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	140			150	

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Muscowpetung's Agency, Season of 1892.

PIAPOT'S RESERVE, No. 75.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.						BUSHELS HARVESTED.							Remarks.			
		Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Onions.	Gardens.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.		Gardens.	Corn.	Beets.	Hay.
1	Piapot, Chief	10		1						22	600							
	Piapot, Son	4																
164	Kanouse	4																
2	Rock Chief	11						4										
4	Young H. Maw	16		1														
8	Thunder Rock																	
146	Archie Rock	11	3															
48	George Gopher	8																
51	Coming-Sight-of-Hill	11																
54	Big Sky	16						18		20								
59	Lame Fox	10	5					14	34									
39	C. Fox	10						20										
62	Two Horns	10		1														
132	I-Hear-Him-Calling	6																
76	The Bear	8																
95	The Carrier	10	5															
131	Sitting Back	6																
133	Iah-sa-wa-tum	5																
137	Pey-ay-sew	9																
143	Muskeg	7																
148	Big Sky's Son	5																
169	Wa-ta-tch																	
90	White Sky	7																
165	Spy Glass	8																
16	Muligan	2																
147	Wa-pa-han	6																
	Total	200	13	8	5			56	34	42	600							*550
	Home Farm			1/2						35								20

*Total tons for Band.

J. H. GOODERHAM,
Farmer.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Muscowpetung's Agency, season of 1892—Continued.

PASQUAH'S RESERVE, No. 79.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHEL HARVESTED.							Remarks.			
		Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Onions.	Gardens.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.		Corn.	Beets.	Hay.
83	Tom Stevenson	19	3					250	75	20									Garden produce eaten by Indians during the summer.
92	Sam Cyere	11	1					150	25	20									
37	Francis Matoney	5						60		15									
13	Josiah Matoney and sons	3						40		25									
42	Gchawas Comequapow	3						76		25									
45	Albert Asham	5						36											
48	John Asham	5						44		15									
22	Masance	5						64											
77,106	Geo. Thorn and Wm. Dubois	12	8					156	100	25									
8	George Asham	15						148											
21	Assinna-cappo	6						92		20									
2& 97	Ka-ka-kusic and Pa-cha-pace	8						120		20									
5	Charley Asham and family	3						96		40									
23	Netowsquitawa	3						48		15									
11	Peter Dubois	6						48											
47	Antoine Cyr	10						150		25									
75	Gotoess	10	2					200	30	20									
79&89	Wachen and James Lamack	10						210											
105 &	103 Peter Asham and Ustuchagan	5						50											
64, 76	Tom Lamac and Checoose	6						64		20									
	By the Band				2		1				300			250				300	
	Total	165	14	3½	2		1	2102	230	305	300			250				300	Oats not thrashed yet.
	S. Hockley		7	¼	¼		¼	200	30	25				20				20	Garden produce eaten during summer. S. HOCKLEY, Farmer.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in File Hills Agency, Season of 1892.
PEEPKEEKEESIS RESERVE, No. 81.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHELS HARVESTED.								Remarks.		
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.		Onions.	Gardens.
	Kewist.....	12												25						The turnips, carrots and onions were eaten during the summer and fall, also a large quantity of potatoes.
	Tom Fisher.....	13												25						
	Paschamin.....	12												25						
	Nokesese.....	13												50						
	Crooked Nose.....	8												25						
	Red Bird.....	7												27						
	Buffalo Bow.....	6												48						
	Mequanis.....	6												26						
	Shave Tail.....	6																		
	Keewaydin.....		6	2	1 1/2															
	Moostooskope.....		6	3 1/2																
	Slave Child.....		3																	
	Nokatoose.....													49						
	Total.....	83	15	5 1/2	1 1/2	3	1 1/2	4	1					300						

OKANEES RESERVE, No. 82.

	Keewaydin.....	5																		The pease on this reserve were fed to pigs. Before threshing.
	Ka-ka-asince.....	5												75						
	Day Walker.....	5																		
	Moostooskope.....	7				1								136						
	Stone Child.....	6												75						
	The Flag.....	7												20						
	Tuck-way-waw.....	5												100						
	Squatapew.....	5												100						
	Crow Bear.....	5												100						
	Yellow Bird.....	4												76						
	Sakawaskewat.....	3												57						
	The Band.....				2 3/4															
	Total.....	57			2 3/4	5	3	2	1 1/2					1112						

STAR BLANKET RESERVE, No. 83.

Band in common	20				2½	1½	¾	¼	...	224					200				
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LITTLE BLACK BEAR'S RESERVE, No. 84.

Bellegarde	14				1	1	1	1	...	112					55					
Peekutch	6				1	1	1	1	...	98					60					
Seekoose	5				1	1	1	1	...	80					25					
Big Sky	6				1	1	1	1	...	98					56					
Chamakais	5				1	1	1	1	...	81					36					
Wah-wak-apew	6				1	1	1	1	...	98					30					
Okeymow	6				1	1	1	1	...	98					25					
Smoking Old Man	5				1	1	1	1	...	83					63					
Band in common		4	4½						...						100					
Total	53	4	4½		3	2½	1	¼	...	748					100					350

The root crops were very light.
JNO. P. WRIGHT,
Acting Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Onion Lake Agency, Season of 1892.

SEEKASKOOTCH RESERVE, No. 119.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.					BUSHELS HARVESTED.					Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	
119-2	Mee-o-way-sis.	6	24				5	29	62	25		Gardens used during summer. Potatoes were good in almost every case.
3	Wah-kis-e-koot.		16					58	62	10		
17	Jonas Vivier.		7 $\frac{1}{2}$					72	31			
18	Antoine Muskago.		14					61	62	10		
19	Wm. Secoos.		7					50	31	10		
27-39	Nick-a-was-sis whitstone.		15					38	62	15		
30	Augustin Vivier.	16	5				40	70	31	10		
31	Ke-say-new.	5	14					64	31	10		
45	Isadore Vivier.		20					70	62	10		
42	Gut.		1						31	10		
49	Chocan.		12					58	62	10		
59	Me-no-gutch-ewaise.		15					25	16	10		
119-61	Was-ka-hat.		3					48	31			
66	Louis Mungrah.		5						31			
67	Ke-say-new and Opesinow.	6	21					71	31	15		
68	Tah-tah-a-chewan.		3					28	62	15		
72	Pat-a-gau.		5					24	31	10		
75	Antoine Jubleux.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5				31	46	62	20		
78	Mec-see-hayo.		16					51	31	10		
79	Ah-ke-now.		3					17	31	5		
Atthd 4	Manitoonikeek and son.		13					26	62	10		
10	John Dressyman.		7					39	31	5		
120-1	Young Chief.	4	13 $\frac{1}{2}$				8	55	31	20		
2	Isidore Moyah.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5					12	31	7		
4	Nastoos.		3						31	8		
15	Sahwayo.		6					8	31	5		
20	Alexie and Son.		10					116	31	20		
33	John Collingbull.		9					11	31			
35	Moo-che-wanes.		12					80	31	15		
38	Baptiste.	5	7					19	31	10		
39	Mattuce.	4	7						31	20		
121-7	Aye-yah-peek-oh-kow.		15					30	31	15		
26	Lame mau and Opesinow.		3 $\frac{1}{2}$						31	20		
121-33	Francis Monsoon.		7					32	62	20		

36	Mis-ta-tie and boy		9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1			36	31	30	
122-3	Yellow Bear and son		7	1				31	20	
23	Sowe-how and Ka-ta-mis-ka-wat		9	1			5	31	15	
123-8	Ke-say-en		5	1			30	31		
19	Was-kay-witch	1	4			18	11	31		
31	Gustave and Thunder	3	21	1		28	115	124	90	
52	Amahoos	4	6	1			30	62	20	
64	Badger	4	6	1		20		62	20	
67	Touissant Collingbull		5	1			30	31		
119-71	Little Wolf		5	1			30	31		
120-42	Otis-kway-oo's Son		5	1			30	31		
122-6	Shamagnish		5				30			
120-37	Whiteface Brother		5	1			30	31	10	
	Old people		52	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		915	624	415	
	Total Band, 119.	57	474	20	10	150	2500	2500	1000	

KINOOSAYOS CHIPEWAYAN RESERVE, No. 124.

Chippewayan		5	6	$\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	20	900	200		Gardens used during summer. This Band do not farm. They live principally by the chase.
										GEO. G. MANN, Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Battleford Agency, Season of 1892—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

No. of Band.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.									BUSHELS HARVESTED.							Remarks.	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Onions.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.		Gardens.	Onions.
109	Stony	7	4	1	13	...	1200	100	200	...	1260	735	83	124	...
108	Red Pheasant's	106	5	20	...	7	1	1	13	...	...	...	...	700	150	60	120	10
113	Sweet Grass	129	29	...	8	6 1/2	5	5 1/2	...	684	334	...	9	400	100	...	27	...	
114	Poundmaker's	105	12	...	...	7	1 1/2	...	5	941	296	...	...	340	403	...	...	...
116	Little Pine's	78	...	...	...	6	1 1/2	...	5	440	...	...	...	410	310	...	...	...
112	Moosomin's	102	17	...	...	4	2	...	3	1288	146	...	...	259	...	...	...	...
115	Thunderchild's	190	10	...	...	7	...	...	17	1000	50	15	...	180	100	10	...	10
	Total	710	73	20	8	44 1/2	15	2	60 1/2	5553	926	215	9	3549	1798	153	271	20	

LITTLE PINES RESERVE, No. 116.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Name	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Onions.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Onions.	Remarks.
	Muskwa	5	1	18	50	Garden stuff eaten during summer.
	Kooucheinew	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	30	10	...	...	...
	Kahnaopuseko	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	75	50	...	...	...
	Keopah tow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	10	...	...	...
	Kuskechayways	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	15	70	...	...	...
	Tatahpootch	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	50	...	...	...
	Meahchain	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...
	Boamise	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sahpoostayegon	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	30	10	...	...	...
	Bull	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	20	15	...	...	...
	Peemee	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	15	10	...	...	...
145	Keskotahgum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
141	Ahtimwabyoo	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
150	Namaychay	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	30	22	...	...	...
147	Kesquatipiskuate	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	30	18	...	...	...
159	Winnie	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	20	25	...	...	...
118	Okitchowin	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	15	20	...	...	...
	Total	78	...	...	...	6	1 1/2	...	5	440	...	...	...	410	310	...	...	...	...

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Battleford Agency, Season of 1892—Continued.

THUNDER CHILD'S RESERVE, No. 115—FARM 13B.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHELS HARVESTED.								Remarks.	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Onions.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.		Gardens.	Onions.
	Band		10								50			180	100	10	17	10	Gardens, 17, the produce of which has been already consumed, except potatoes, some of which the Indians are holding over for seed. The barley was a volunteer crop. The wheat crop was light, and contained smut and foul seeds.
1	Thunder Child	11								60									
102	Chippeweyan	16								120									
96	Sarwustuguan	10								50									
106	Albert	16								120	15								
86	Alexander	7								35									
88	Wekus	10								35									
70	Jimmy	7								35									
107	Osow Eemeque	5								25									
103	Nipahaze	10								70									
121	Mywaypeyace	10								50									
97	Spirit	8								35									
74	Josey	10								50									
76	Willie	6								25									
43	Pachetoo	7								26									
100	Mistatim	3								14									
95	Michell	7								35									
92	Tipis-Cow-Musqua	4								20									
35	Conpowasue	10								45									
59	Kasentak	2								20									
69	Palmehow	7								35									
94	Paddy	10								35									
90	Angus	9								35									
60	Wappa Wistuguar	5								25									
	Total	190	10							1000	50	15		180	100	10	17	10	R. McCONNELL, Jr., Farmer.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Carl on Agency, season of 1892.

WM. TWATT'S RESERVE, No. 101.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHELS HARVESTED.							Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Onions.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.		Hay, tons.
1	Wm. Twatt.	2 1/4		1		3 1/2		1 1/4		40		15	25			25
20	Kees-key-new-a-sew.	1				1 1/4				18						15
13	Nit-is-te-katch.	2 1/2		1		1 1/4		1 1/4		65		35	15			15
39	Nay-toweh-kappo.	1 1/4		1								30				8
24	Kay-na-oas-kay-inew.	3								40						
4	Neshoo-egah-nahgoos.	2		1 1/4		1 1/2		3 1/2		30		20	30			15
36	Quays-kis-kummik.	1 1/2		1		1 1/2		3 1/2		40		15	30			14
32	Pa-pa-tay-wee-kon-ay-pew.	3		1 1/2		5		2		40		30	25			15
9	Kai-sik-won-ayo.			5		3		1 1/2				20				55
5	Ah-yat-ah-wayo.			3 1/2		3		1 1/2				75	35			45
44	Kay-kay-quah-peu.	3 1/2								85		30	30			45
27	Nay-tau-wau-hou.	5				1 1/2		1 1/2		75		20	160			8
26	Kah-yay-kee-mat.			5		1		1 1/2				100	85			
25	Na-na-tay-wau-peu.			3 1/2		1 1/2		1 1/2				60	175			20
43	Sham-pah-sew.							1 1/2								10
	Widows.							1 1/2								
22	Po-chah-wik-wo.									15		15				
50	May-o-nee-tow-a-kew and The Sioux	1 1/2		4 1/4		1 1/4		1 1/4		30		115	25			33
	Total	26 3/4		28		8		4 1/4		478		535	650			323

The garden stuff did not do well and was all consumed during summer.

Sowed with No. 27.

PETAQUAKEYS RESERVE, No. 102.

96	Lalonde.	11	7	4		1 1/4	1	1 1/4		76	200	40	40	40	10	34
105	Pas-ko-ko-pau-weein.	9			1	1 1/4		1 1/4								20
13	Long-neck.	9		4 1/2		1 1/4	1	1 1/4		66		40	92	30	12	20
98	Antoine Wolf.	4				1 1/4		1 1/4		14			40		3	10
103	Sam. Wolf.	4				1 1/4		1 1/4		12			40		2	12
104	Ah-cheetum.	4				1 1/4		1 1/4		8			22			13
78	Lecog.	4	2	1 1/2		1 1/4		1 1/4					16			20
21	Kah-kee-kay-ass.					1 1/4		1 1/4					20			10
4	Isidore Wolf.					1 1/4	1	1 1/4					90	40	12	5
	Total	45	9	10	1	4	3	2		176	200	80	382	110	45	144

G. CHAFFEE, Farmer.

14-24

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Carlton Agency, season of 1892—Continued.

MISTAWASIS' RESERVE, No. 103.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHELS HARVESTED.						Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Onions.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.		Gardens.	Hay, tons.
126	Jack Ellice	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	56	6	6	12	..	..	25
30	Wan-key-koot	11	..	2½	..	..	..	..	100	..	60	40	..	..	70
127	Louis Dubois	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	..	..	20	..	..	15
97	Geo. Dreever	10	4	14½	..	..	..	..	104	104	261	40	..	..	25
134	W. Badger, jun.	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	..	..	10	..	..	10
22	John Duncan	6	1	3	..	..	..	..	90	48	95	15	..	..	16
38	Head	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	..	..	10	..	..	8
63	Sand	10½	1	..	..	..	..	..	160	40	..	24	..	..	12
95 & 131	A. Wolf and P. Badger	7½	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	..	..	15	..	..	13
86	Thos. Muchahoo	8	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
110	Baptiste	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11

MISTAWASIS RESERVE, No. 103.

124	Peter Muchahoo	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	65	20	..	..	26
14	Sakemou	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
111	H. Massan	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	54	52	..	20	..	..	10
89	Lagraisse	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	10
29	Ayataskayo	6	..	1½	..	..	..	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	25
12	John Black	11	3	2½	..	..	..	..	105	64	..	25	..	..	20
99	As-kah-class	3	..	1½	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	35	..	..	10
65	Wop-ah-soos	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	48	..	36	50	..	..	10
136	W. Badger, sen.	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	40	50	..	..	..	..	15
66	Okee-mah-sis	4	..	1½	..	..	..	..	44	..	..	10	..	..	20
24	Jos. Ledoux	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	200	..	16	80	..	..	12
21	Ah-chah-mak-in-is . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	5
88	Assineekappo . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..
32	Wm. Duquette	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	30	..	..	10
11	D. H. McVicar	5	5	5	..	..	..	..	56	116	40	80	..	..	..
11	Jacob . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	10
1	Mistawasis . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
	Total	148	21	43	..	13½	..	2	1,555	480	579	696	..	..	401

100 bush. wheat over from last year.

AHTAHKAKOOP RESERVE, No. 104.

14-24½

3	Pay-kee-koot	2½		1½						34			40			10
106	John Jummuk	6	1½	3						40	20	72	22			9
1	Ahtahkakoop															
7	Wm. Mah-sis-kay-pew	7		1½						60		40				13
139	Jacob Mah-sis-kay-pew	4		3						30			8			20
89	Sooneeawayo	8	4	3						186	100	54	51			27
102	Wos-ket-oo-ey	4		2						90			16			8½
22	Nay-nee-kah-sine	1½		1						28		16	12			8
135	Kah-nah-oso-au-tum	1½		1												
39-126	Pee-wee-en-ces and Albert	8		2						132		16	20			12½
101	Mokomanowayo	4								42		11	12	20		10½
100	Chicken	4								60			6			5
23	Kah-kah-soo	9		3						162		90	34			15
112	John Iman	10		2						86		26	100	100		10
24	Kamayooostatin	16	6	5½	2					240	120	75	30			13½
98	Michel	8	3	4						122	208	82	10			4
113	Grey-eyes	6½	3	4						90	48	60				
5	Wau-say-he-koot	8	1½	3½						140	84					
96	Baptiste	7	2	3½						146	66	40	60			10
4	Meenah-weh-chak-wayo	11	1	2½						142			46			13½
136	Mistahpayo	2		2						17		52	47			7½
	Way-tego-hoo	1½		2						18		15	18			3
104	Simon	2½		2						54		25				10
131	Kah-tays-che-pi-ahew	2		1½						26		13	22			9
95	Mack	2½								32		13	16			11
115-117	Waytokay and Pakoostik	4½								108						5
116	A. Sasakanoos	7		2						66			12			9½
125	W. Cardinal	8		2						54		38	40	15		10
127	Mac Pierre	2								28			26			2½
119-97	Andrew and Thos. Bighead	5								54			4			14½
	Total	163	22	51	2	15		3		2,287	646	738	652	135		271½

These two men stacked their grain together.

Barley of 1891, 38 bushels.

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Edmonton Agency, season of 1892.

MICHEL'S RESERVE, No. 132.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHELS HARVESTED.							Remarks.	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Gardens.	Buck-wheat.	Flax.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Gardens.		Buck-wheat.	Flax.
1	M. Callihoo.....	10	5	6			1	1		60	50	100	2	60		4	
5	Gladu.....	12	7	6			1	1		60	75	100	1	50		6	
22	B. Callihoo.....	10	4	5						60	35	80	1	50			
25	Loen's Callihoo.....	10	4	5						50	45	80	2	60			
27	Pierre Valade.....	10	2	4						40	15	50		40			
67	Albert.....	8	3	4						30	30	40		40			
	Total.....	60	25	30	2	3	5	2		300	250	450	8	300		10	

Gardens include turnips, carrots, onions, beets, cabbage, sunflowers and beans.

PAUL'S RESERVE, No. 133a

1	Iron Head's widow.....	1		2						4		15		40	10		
2	Paul.....	1	1	2						10	10	25		50	10		
3	François.....			2						13		25		40	5		
4	James' widow.....													40	15		
5	Thomas.....			2						5		25		40	10		
6	Susann.....			1						5		10		40	5		
7	Alexis.....			1						5		10		30	5		
9	Pierre.....			4						10		40		40	10		
10	Peter.....			2								25		40	5		
14	Nancy.....			1								10		40	5		
15	John.....			2								20		40	5		
18	John Sharp Head.....			1						3		10		15	5		
2	Simon, H. M.....			1								10		25	10		
4	David, H. M.....											5		15	4		
23	Simon Yellow Head.....			1								15		15	5		
45	John Bull.....			1								15		20			
51	Isaac.....			1								15		20			
56	William.....			1								15		20			
	Total.....	4	1	27		4	2			55	10	290		570	109		

JOSEPH'S RESERVE, No. 133.

1	Alexis.....			1	1					5		35	20		
4	Spotted Stone.....	2		3	1					40		100	15		
13	Paul White Head.....				1				30			40	10		
19	Mary.....	4		1	1				8			60	10		
20	Maxim.....				1							60	5		
21	Baptist.....				1							20	5		
24	William.....			2	1					20		20	5		
26	Michel.....			2	1					20		25	10		
27	Narcisse.....	1		1	1				20			25	10		
30	Soosy Paul.....			1	1					15		30	10		
38	Michel.....			1	1					15		25			
41	Rosalie.....			1	1					10		50	10		
46	Joseph.....			1	1					10		40			
47	François.....	3		3	1				10			40	10		
50	Alexis.....			1	1					10		40	10		
56	Benjamin.....											40			
58	Peter.....											40			
58	Alexis.....											40			
28	Nancy.....											40			
	Total.....	2		17	4	2			68		235	770	130		

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Edmonton Agency, season of 1892.

ALEXANDER'S RESERVE, No. 134.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHELS HARVESTED.							Remarks.	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Gardens.	Buck-wheat.	Flax.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Gardens.		Buck-wheat.	Flax.
1	Alexander		1	2					80	20	40		160	10			
2	John	3		5					25		100		50	5			
3	Peter	1		1					10		15		30	5			
4	Ah-che-koos-is	8		1					75		15		20	5			
5	John										10		35	5			
6	Che-cas-ka-mick.												50	5			
7	Big Crow												40	5			
8	Isaac	1		4					10		30		25	5			
11	Moise	4		3					80		75		75	5			
11	Mis-en-es-quas-kum			5							50		40	5			
13	John, P. S.	1		4					10		40		60	5			
15	We-yeb-an-no-ta-o	2		4					30		60		10	5			
19	William	2		5					25		50		40	10			
30	John	1		3					10		40		50	5			
21	Antoine								5		10		30	5			
23	Louis			1					1		10		10	10			
38	Paul			3							40		25	5			
44	Dydimas	1		1					10		20		20	5			
48	Luke	2	4	4					30	40	50		40	5			
49	Micheles	4		4					40		50		25	10			
51	Thomoses	2		2					30		20		25	5			
56	Baptist	2		5					20		100		30	10			
62	Nancy			1							20		25	10			
64	Harry	2		4					20		80		30	10			
68	Julien	4		2					50		40		25	5			
72	New Born	4		1					15		10		20	5			
75	Joseph	5		4					50		60		100	15			
76	Thomas	4		4					40		60	1	100	10	2		
79	Beaver Foot	8	6	15				1	140	140	200	3	60	5	2		
80	Man-a-tow-ais	2		4					25		40		40				
81	Joseph	1	1	1					10	15	10		5				
83	Abraham			4							25		20				
86	Jacob	1		1					10		10		15				
87	Pierre			1							30		150				

W. J. O'DONNELL,
Farmer.

89	Edward	$\frac{1}{2}$				$\frac{1}{2}$				25							50
	Pis-chas-koos	$\frac{1}{2}$								25							20
	Soosy																20
	Total	75	12	100	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	4	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	900	215	1,430	4	1,590	200	4	...

CHAS. DE CAZES,
Indian Agent.

ENOCH'S RESERVE, No. 135.

25	Shittan	13	15	5	$\frac{1}{2}$		1	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	70	150	90	$1\frac{1}{2}$	60		15	1
77	Tam Saulteau	2	2	2						12	25	40		20			
26	Alexander	8	10	3	$\frac{1}{2}$			$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	40	100	50	$1\frac{1}{2}$	30			$\frac{1}{2}$
41	Charlo	2	4	3						10	40	60		30			
85	Napolis	4	3	2						20	25	30		30			
40	Mr. Jim	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1						15	30	20	1	25			$\frac{1}{2}$
68	Daniel	13	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$			$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	70	100	80	$1\frac{1}{2}$	35		25	1
11	Lazarus	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$					25	50	20		30			
4	Wm. Ward	13	12	6	$\frac{1}{2}$			$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	61	130	80	$1\frac{1}{2}$	35		10	$\frac{1}{2}$
7	Mrs. Ward	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$					20	50	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	30			$\frac{1}{2}$
134	LaLouise's Boy	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$					10	25	10		10			
129	Tom Stonie	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1						10	25	10		10			
3	Mrs. Enoch	2		1	$\frac{1}{2}$					10		10	$\frac{1}{2}$	20			
61	B. Shortlegs	4		1	$\frac{1}{2}$					17		10	1	20			
114	Jas. Stoney	2		3						10		40		20			
16	A. Bighead			2	$\frac{1}{2}$							30	$1\frac{1}{2}$	20			
101	Susanne				$\frac{1}{2}$		1						$\frac{1}{2}$	30			
10	Ocheecoumis			2								20		20			
23	Pierre Papin			2								20		10			
123	Chas. Papin			1								10		10			
63	Ya-yak-a-koot			1								10		15			
6	Four Souls													15			
30	Grasshopper													15			
62	Oh-tay-no													10			
89	Antoine													10			
91	LaLouise												$\frac{1}{2}$	15			
8	Ka-kee-nous													25			
	Total	80	75	45	3	8	8	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	400	750	650	12	600		50	4

Gardens include turnips,
carrots, onions, beets, sun-
flowers, beans and cabbage.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Duck Lake Agency, season of 1892.

ONE ARROW'S RESERVE, No. 95.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHELS HARVESTED.								Remarks.	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Onions.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.		Onions.
12	John or Sinn's Kesic.....	13	...	3	95	...	27	...	30	13	2 1/2	31 1/2	Garden produce shown with roots.	
34	Kah-quay-too-way-oo.....	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	25	...	18	...	15	12	2 1/2	3 1/2	...
35	Susie.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	15	13	2 1/2	3 1/2	...
38	Kah-koo-tay-emit.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	13	2 1/2	3 1/2	...
40	Pee-pah-kee-chew.....	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	38	...	36	...	30	12	2 1/2	3 1/2	...
47	Kak-mee-au-pee-hit.....	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	67	...	13	...	15	13	2 1/2	3 1/2	...
48	Pee-tse-tuce.....	10	...	3	...	...	...	...	70	...	27	...	15	12	2 1/2	3 1/2	...
50	Pee-asoo-pah-tow.....	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	30	...	18	...	15	13	2 1/2	3 1/2	...
52	Wah-was-kah-soo.....	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	15	12	2 1/2	3 1/2	...
56	Vidal Dumond.....	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	13	2 1/2	3 1/2	...
58	Francis Dumond.....	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	58	...	18	...	30	12	2 1/2	3 1/2	...
59	Kah-kee-too-moo-tay-gun.....	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	68	...	18	...	15	12	2 1/2	3 1/2	...
60	Ah-see-nee coo-see-son.....	12	...	3	3	...	...	...	85	...	27	10	30	37	2 1/2	3 1/2	...
61	Larocque.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	15	13	2 1/2	3 1/2	...
	Total.....	75	...	25	5	5	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	4	551	...	225	16	300	200	20	25	LOUIS MORION, Farmer.

OKEMASSIS' RESERVE, No. 96.

2	Okemassis.....	8	1	1	1	1	35	65	50	8	6	Garden produce shown with root crop.
11	Pah-way-was-cum.....	13	...	6	...	...	...	...	101	...	21	...	90	100	6	6	...
12	Okee-moo-kay-kake.....	12	...	6	...	...	...	...	47	...	22	...	80	50	5	4	...
95	Baptiste.....	12	...	3	...	1	1	1	43	...	10	...	90	300	6	4	...	
	Total.....	45	...	15	...	3	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	226	...	53	...	325	500	25	20	LAWRENCE LOVELL, Farmer.

BEARDY'S RESERVE, No. 97.

16	See-see-gua-sis.....	21	10	6	...	1	1	1	1	135	35	35	...	60	50	5	5	Garden produce shown with roots.
18	Ookee-may-sim.....	20	6	4	...	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	100	...	6	...	60	5	8	30	...	
67	Jya-ya-soo.....	13	...	5	...	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	108	...	13	...	50	100	6	5	...	

76	Wah-pis-tee-quan	16	4		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$			$\frac{1}{16}$	99	26	15	4	3	
21	Nah-tow-we-kee-new	20	8		1	1			$\frac{1}{16}$	104	10	18	50	285	
42	Kee-tee-may-kee-in	20	5						$\frac{1}{16}$	116		18	60	6	
57	Yah-yah-ku-koot	16	5		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$			$\frac{1}{16}$	85		24	2	105	
8	Oo-me-na-ka-yoo	14	4		$3\frac{1}{2}$	1			$\frac{1}{16}$	60		5	6	30	
35	Kee-nee-qua-nee-pee-ness	20	3						$\frac{1}{16}$	16		0		50	
36	Wah-pah-hoo	20	4						$\frac{1}{16}$	30		4		20	
75	See-pee-qaese-cum								$\frac{1}{16}$					30	
75	Kah-nee-yoc-coo-payo								$\frac{1}{16}$					30	
	Total	180	24	44	4	10	6	1	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	853	51	153	8	560
														900	
														50	
														80	

R. S. MCKENZIE,
Indian Agent.
LAWRENCE LOVELL, P.W.S.
Farmer.

JOHN SMITHS, RESERVE, No. 99.

61	Richard Charles	8	6						$\frac{1}{16}$	128	68		60	13	3	3	
9	Peter Badger	15	4						$\frac{1}{16}$	225	101		40	12	3	2	
46	Henry Crane	10	$3\frac{1}{2}$						$\frac{1}{16}$	155	59		40	13	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	
25	Francis Drerer	10	4						$\frac{1}{16}$	155	68		60	12	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
10	Charles Crane	9	3						$\frac{1}{16}$	135	51		40	13	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
79	John Constant	4							$\frac{1}{16}$	62			40	12	3	3	
3	Benjamin Joyful	7	$3\frac{1}{2}$	2					$\frac{1}{16}$	115	59	18	40	6	2	3	
51	John Peter Bat	6	6						$\frac{1}{16}$	98	104		40	7	2		
75	Edward Smith	6	6						$\frac{1}{16}$	98	103						
56	Robert Bear	7							$\frac{1}{16}$	115			60	14	3	4	
14	T. Bear	4							$\frac{1}{16}$	62			40	11	2	$3\frac{1}{2}$	
70	Edward Bear	10	14	4					$\frac{1}{16}$	155	238	37	40	12	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
7	Philip Bear	7	$4\frac{1}{2}$	3					$\frac{1}{16}$	115	76	29	60	13	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	
27	Joseph Badger, jun	3	4						$\frac{1}{16}$	47	68		20	11	3	3	
6	Joseph Badger, sen	6							$\frac{1}{16}$	93			20	14	2	2	
26	Mr. Beardy								$\frac{1}{16}$				40	10	2	3	
4	John Badger								$\frac{1}{16}$				20	15	3	3	
1	John Smith	14	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3					$\frac{1}{16}$	200	59	28	60	12	3	3	
	Band							4									
	Total	126	62	12		9	1	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1958	1054	112	720	200	45	45

17 gardens equal 4 acres, produce included, with root crop.

JUSTUS WILSON, P.W.S.
Farmer.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Duck Lake Agency, season of 1892—Continued.

JAMES SMITH'S RESERVE, No. 100.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHELS HARVESTED.								Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Onions.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.		Onions.
2	Bernard Constant	3		2						50		15		24	27			
153	Malcolm R. Constant	1		1						20		10		23	30			
154	R. Burns									10				13				
4	Chu-koo-soo-oo	3		1						40		10		13				
1	James Smith, Chief									10				25	28			
5	Jacob McLean													11				
6	Noah Walker													25	29			
11	Samuel Smith													23				
13	Albert McLeod													25	26			
26	Kee-way-yas-coo-nee-ka-we-in													12				
28	James Walker													22	27			
43	Oo-pah-hoo-sis													13				
112	Sah-coo-che-hee-way-sis													22				
118	Lazarus													23	28			
150	Ah-pee-chee-chew													25				
155	Ah-sin-nee-wee-kah-pow													12				
156	Mnsen-ow-kee-mow													23				
159	Nah-nah-ah-peas-tah													12				
160	May-you-puck-kiss-cum													11				
161	Antoine Anderson													23	25			
	Total	8		4		8	2			130		35		380	220			

BIG HEAD'S RESERVE, No. 100a.

88	Nee-soo-pah-taw-wene					1	1							50	40		
90	Kah-ta-pis-co-wat													25	40		
92	Oo-poo-nee-chaw													25			
95	John Sanderson													25			
97	George Sanderson													25			

105	Nana-qua-num.																				25				
100	James																				25				
	Total.....							4													200	80			

CUMBERLAND RESERVE, No. 100a.

2	Samuel Brittain			2																	13		32			
66	Michael Ookeekeep.	24		13																	35	12	31	27		
1	William Head, jun.	13		13																	20	5	12	33		
87	James Head.	13		8																	18	5	31	13		
3	Patrick Brittain.																						29			
5	Edward Brittain.																						25	17		
17	Peter Chapman																						17			
19	Moses Cameron																						14			
89	Frederick Ookeekeep.																						16	14		
98	Joseph Head.																						17	16		
103	Joe Brittain.																						16			
	Total.....	5		5				4													73	35	240	120		

R. S. McKENZIE,
Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Saddle Lake Agency, season of 1892.

JAMES SEENUM'S RESERVE, No. 128.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHELS HARVESTED.								Remarks.		
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.		Onions.	Gardens.	Hay, tons.
1	James Seenum	4		1						40	24	20		30						30
2	Jacob Jackson			1						10		15		10						20
3	Thos. Sinclair	1		5							40			13						20
9	David Seenum	2		1						12		20		13						20
11	Big Snake	2		2						8		70		35						10
12	Peter Apow	2		1						35				60						15
13	Enock Wood	4		4						25		80		75						25
15	Saml. Sauteaux	1		2						10		40		60						15
16	Paul Bernard			1								22		35						15
17	Keometawayo											3								
18	John Half, jun.	4		8						55		60		30						15
20	Widow Nenekutawap	1																		
21	John, Hunter, H.M.	1 1/8		2 1/2						25		50		30						9
22	John Hunter, jun.			1 1/2								30		20						15
24	Moiese Jackson	2		1						7	8	25		45						20
25	Widow Stanley			2								20		22						15
32	Arthur Steinhauer	9 1/2	2 1/2	10						15	80	250		150						60
35	John White			1						2		50		15						10
38	Jonas Houle									15		10								
38	do wife of									20				60						10
39	Nathaniel Leg.	3 1/2	1/2	4 1/2						28		10		60						15
40	John Sinclair	1 1/2		1 1/2								15		17						10
42	Jacob Hairline			1 1/2										15						16
46	Edward Rose	6								55	10	14		114						14
47	Peter Shirt, H.M.	3 3/8		1						40	20	32		30						20
48	Thos. Jackson	2 3/8		3						34		35		10						20
61 & 50	John Half, sen., and Enock Komowin	2 1/2		5 1/2						19		30		30						15
51	Atchip Half	4 1/2		1 1/2						14		20		45						12
52	Peter Blood	1 1/4		2 1/2						20	22	45		50						15
55	Widow Wm. Baldhead			1								40		20						5
56	Eli Seenum		2 1/2							15	60	12		30						
57	Richard Hardisty													35						6
58	Wm. Stamp									40		25		60						10

With No. 65.

RETURN showing Crops harvested by individual Indians in Saddle Lake Agency, season of 1892.

THOMAS HUNTER'S RESERVE, No. 125.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHEL HARVESTED.								Remarks.			
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Onions.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.		Gardens.	Onions.	Hay, tons.
20	Thomas Hunter, H.M.	2	1	3		1						20		150					40	Grain approximated.	
41	Sam. Steinhauer, H.M.	1	1	3		1								14					60		
28	Job Lipotack	3		3		1				50		20		110					30		
8	Andrew Hunter.	2		3						10		40		21					20		
55	Augustine Steinhauer.	3	4	3										30					60		
52	Oseemeemas	1		2						10		10		33					15		
4	Louis	4	2	4						30		20		16					20		
9	Cetelia													5					6		
11	Mr. John.	3		4						40		100		16					27		
16	Crane	3		5						10		20		60					50		
3	John Makookis.			2								10							17		
37	Angelle					1								15							
56	Thos. Makookis.	3		5						20		100									
35	Moses			5								100							15		
	Band																				
	Totals	25	8	42		5	3	2		170		440		470					360		

BLUE QUILL'S RESERVE, No. 127.

1	Blue Quill, H.M.	2		2		1						15		9					14	Grain approximated.
6	Alexis	2		1		1				10		10		21					12	
32	Horse Thief	1		2		1						20		16					15	
29	Peepeeksie.	3	3	2		1				20	20	20		13					40	
3	Wappeineuw & Sons.	3	3	5		1				30	30	30		53					30	
41	Peter Brighteyes.			2								10							6	
44	Oskineek			1		1						10		5					5	
35	Mooswah	2	1	2							10	20		39					28	
33	Red Crow	1	1	3						30		20		58					40	
42	Angelique Breland.			3								20		10					15	
39	Wappawaise			1								5		20					8	
28	Kahkeesim.	2	2	2		1				15		10		5					27	

36	J. B. Doghead.....	1		1½	¼						30		10		10				24
34	Puskwack.....	3													6				26
31	Nancy.....			2			2	1		½					3				
	<i>Band</i>																		
	Totals.....	20	10	30	4½	2	1		½	135	60	220		268					290

JOHN ROSS,
Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in South Blackfoot Reserve, season of 1892.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHELS HARVESTED.							Remarks.	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Beets.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.		Onions.	Beets.
<i>Band A.</i>																	
47	Iron Shield		2		1							31					
31	Not Good		1		1							31					
14	Iron Horn		1		1							16					
49	Big Body		1		1							16					
71	Running Weazel		1		1							31					
34	Many-shot-at		2		1							31					
33	White Buffalo Mane		1		1							31					
28	High Eagle		1		1							31					
29	Medicine Shoe		1		1							15					
78	Weazel Tail		1		1							15					
102	Hind Bull		2	1	1							31					
107	Eagle Child		1		1							31					
113	Black Eagle		1		1							23					
128	Many Chiefs		1		1							15					
155	Gun Cover Woman		1		1							15					
87	Crow Collar, No. 2		1		1							23					
44	Coming Over the Hill		2		1							31					
30	Yellow Belly		1		1							16					
32	Little Gift		1		1							23					
52	Little Old Man		1		1							24					
58	Little Chief		1		1							16					
	Total		25	4	16	2	1	1	1			496					
<i>Band C.</i>																	
1	Weazel Calf		1		1			1	1			29					
2	Running Wolf		1		1			1	1			20					
35	Peacemaker		1		1			1	1			20					
27	Elk-getting-up		1		1			1	1			10					
51	Owl Child		1		1			1	1			20					
53	The Crow		1		1			1	1			18					

30	Yellow Horse																		9
29	Little Person																		18
47	The Moon																		20
46	Crane Bear																		9
	Total	8		4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$											173
<i>Band D.</i>																			
1	Running Rabbit	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2															125
43	Calf Bull	1	8	1															36
33	Old-woman-at-war			1															47
2	Spotted Calf		1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$															54
25	Bear Hat																		39
11	Many Bears	1	5	1															55
41	Chief Duck																		39
42	Bear Robe																		40
64	Running Rabbit's son																		40
35	Wolf Chief																		40
	Total	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	10	1	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{8}$											515
<i>Band F.</i>																			
1	White Calf Robe		1	1															46
39	The Louse																		30
21	White Wolf		1																30
38	Bull-going-down																		30
19	Weazle Bear		1																30
14	He-will-be-back																		22
40	Many Fingers																		22
	Total	5		5	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$											210
<i>Band G.</i>																			
1	Eagle Rib	1	2	1															24
6	Spotted Calf		1																24
14	Scabby Bull		1																17
16	Running Calf		1																17
39	Bobtail Horse		1																17
40	White Dog		1																17
46	Bear Shield	1	1																24
2	Bad Old Man	1	1																24
35	Bad-dried-Meat		1																24
56	Crow Chief		1																24
4	Cowskin Moccasin		1																16
	Total	3	12	1	7	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$										228

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians on South Blackfoot Reserve, season of 1892—Continued.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHELS HARVESTED.							Remarks.	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Beets.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.		Onions.	Beets.
<i>Band H.</i>																	
1	Medicine Shield		1	1/2	1	1/2	1/8	1/8				21					
3	Little Bear							1/8	1/8			12					
7	Night Chief		1									12					
4	Poor Eagle		1									21					
23	Wolf Leg											9					
36	Brave Bull's widow											9					
6	Scraping High		1									9					
21	Black Fever											9					
	Total		5	1 1/2	2 1/2	1/2	1/8	1/8				102					
<i>Band J.</i>																	
1	Rabbit Carrier		1	1/2	1			1/8				23					
20	Wolf Collar		4	1/2	1			1/8				48					
9	Calling Close											21					
21	Sitting Eagle's widow											21					
22	Sleeping Wolf											21					
30	Many Wound's son											17					
10	Spotted Bear's son											17					
	Total	1/4	7	1	5	1/2	1/8	1/8				168					
<i>Band P.</i>																	
1	White Eagle	1/2	1/2	1/2	1		1/8	1/8				10					
9	Bull's Horn											10					
14	Chief Sitting											10					
43	Running Owl											5					
8	Iron Head											10					
2	Not Useful											10					

55	The Writer.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$																10				
56	Little Face.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$																5				
41	Yellow Door.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$																10				
	Total.....	$\frac{3}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$										80				
	<i>Band Q.</i>																							
11	Three Eagles.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	1		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{1}{8}$											10				
21	Yellow Old Woman.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{1}{8}$											10				
25	Little Good Man.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{1}{8}$											10				
44	Wolf Tail.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{1}{8}$											5				
1	Buck Running Rabbit's son.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{1}{8}$											5				
36	Bad Boy No. 1.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{1}{8}$											5				
38	The Breaker.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{1}{8}$											5				
28	Standing-at-the-door No. 2.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{1}{8}$											10				
	Total.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$		3	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$										60				
	<i>Band Y.</i>																							
1	Bad Boy No. 2.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$									10				
15	Brass Plate Man.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$									10				
8	Many-turning-ropes-over.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$									10				
27	Bull Child.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$									5				
7	Fighting-in-the-middle.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$									5				
4	Tail-with-the-hair-off.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$									10				
22	Good Young Man.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$									10				
9	Little Skunk.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$									10				
23	A True Horse.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$									10				
10	Big Eye.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$									5				
13	Only Eagle.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$									5				
	Total.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	6	1	4	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$									80				

G. H. WHEATLEY,
Farmer.
MAGNUS BRGG,
Agent.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Blackfoot Agency, season of 1892.

NORTH BLACKFOOT RESERVE, No. 146.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHELS HARVESTED.								Remarks.		
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Onions.	Beets.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.		Onions.	Beets.
		<i>Band E.</i>																		
1	Old Sun		2		1		1						10						Turnips, carrots, beets and onions were sown in gardens, and were consumed by Indians during the summer months.	
4	Old Brass				1								5							
14	Calf Flying				1								5							
20	The Fox				1								15							
	Totals		2		2		1						35							
<i>Band I.</i>																				
1	Bear Child		1	4	1		1						10				24			
49	Pheasant				1		1										31			
58	Big Old Man				1		1										56			
	Totals		3	4	5		4						10				146			
<i>Band K.</i>																				
6	Crooked-meatstring		3		1		1						8				26			
10	Wolf-ear			5	1												50			
15	Crow Collar				1		1										34			
17	Red Blanket				1		1										29			
18	Chiefs Leggings				1		1										37			
40	Little Calf		4		1		2										32			
44	James Appikokie	1/2	3	2	1		1			2	17		51							
	Totals	1/2	13	11	11		12			2	35		405							
<i>Band L.</i>																				
1	White Pup		6		1		1				15		41							
6	Boss-rib-medicine				1		1						23							
7	Bull Shoe				1								37							

34	Nose-cutter.....				1			1													
38	Spotted-one.....	2	6	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			1			2	15	10	47							
39	Tried-to-fly-but-could'nt.....				$\frac{1}{2}$			1						12							
42	Meat-face.....				$\frac{1}{4}$			1						7							
44	Big-road.....				$\frac{1}{4}$									15							
	Totals.....	2$\frac{1}{2}$	25	13	17			18			4	65	10	638							
	<i>Band M.</i>																				
3	Calf Child.....		2		$\frac{1}{2}$									30							
26	Red old man.....	2	3	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$					4				55							
29	Many good.....		3	2	$\frac{1}{2}$									24							
48	Only owl.....				$\frac{1}{2}$									34							
	Totals.....	4$\frac{1}{2}$	33	16	20			18			8	65	10	781							
	<i>Band N.</i>																				
47	Running Marten.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	3		1									25							
22	Wolf tail.....				1			1						69							
35	Many-times-going-in.....				1			1						56							
49	Bears-direction.....				1									61							
	Totals.....	4$\frac{3}{4}$	36	16	24			20			8	65	10	992							
	<i>Band O.</i>																				
1	Big Plume.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	3	1	1			1						73							
3	Many Heads.....				1									69							
10	Eagle Robe.....				1									51							
11	Skunk and tallow.....				$\frac{1}{2}$									30							
24	Hearing Bull.....				$\frac{1}{4}$									16							
79	Striped dog.....				$\frac{1}{4}$									49							
85	Crow Shoe.....		4	2	2			1						91							
99	Wolf Child.....				1 $\frac{1}{2}$									83							
	Totals.....	5	43	19	32			22			8	65	10	1454							
	<i>Band R.</i>																				
1	Weazle child.....				$\frac{1}{2}$									31							
12	Red old man.....				$\frac{1}{4}$									5							
19	Many Shots.....		3		1									49							
43	White Elks son.....				$\frac{1}{4}$									10							
	Grand totals.....	5	46	19	34			22			8	65	10	1549							

W. M. BAKER,
Farmer.
MAGNUS BEGG,
Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Piegan Agency, season of 1892.

PIEGAN RESERVE No. 147.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHELS HARVESTED.						Remarks.			
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Onions.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.		Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Onions.
A 4	Dog Child.					$\frac{1}{2}$								5					
13	Sits-in-the-middle.		8			$\frac{2}{2}$								9					
19	Otter Above.		9			3								11					
20	Gopher.		$\frac{1}{2}$			$\frac{1}{2}$								8					
21	One Owl.					1								6					
45	Crow Shoe.		12			1								3					
60	Shining Double.		2																
B 7	Travelling.		1			1								9					
8	Sore Legs.					1								15					
12	Bird Boy.		$\frac{1}{2}$			$\frac{1}{2}$								6					
15	War Bonnet.		1																
26	Little Girl.					1								6					
29	Crow Round.		1			1								3					
32	Bull Plume.		2			1								4					
C 1	Big Swan.		12			2								30					
7	Little Plume.		3																
8	Many Chiefs.		3			2								20					
12	Towipee.		12			2								20					
15	Eagle Flies.		3			$\frac{1}{2}$													
19	Big Bull.		$\frac{1}{2}$			$\frac{1}{2}$								10					
20	Little Leaf.		5			1								19					
35	Commodore.		3			0													
46	Takes-gun-in-middle.		3			0													
47	Wh wh.		$\frac{3}{2}$			$\frac{1}{2}$													
D 1	Running Wolf.		7			1								45					
4	Takes-gun-last.		16			2								45					
9	Plain Eagle.		3			1								7					
15	Rides Ahead.		3			1								4					
30	Plenty Robes.		$\frac{2}{2}$			$\frac{1}{2}$								6					
E 1	Crow Eagle.		4																

2	Bad Boy	3	21	1	22
15	Understands It	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	
17	Grassy Water	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	15	
18	Lost	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	
19	Crooked Tail	3			
21	Black Eyes	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	
26	Dog-takes-the-gun		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	
45	Wolf Robe	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	
53	Hair-on-his-face	2	1	9	
	Total	149	36	10	387

W. POCKLINGTON,
Agent.

RECAPITULATION of Crops sown and harvested by Indians in Piegan Agency, season of 1892.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.									BUSHELS HARVESTED.						Remarks.		
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Onions.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.		Carrots.	Gardens.	Onions.
A			32			8			2					42					
E			5			5			1					43					
C			49			8			5					99					
C			31			5			1					107					
E			30			8			1					96					
	Total		149			36			10					387					

W. POCKLINGTON,
Agent.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Sarcee Agency, season of 1892—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.			BUSHELS HARVESTED.			Remarks.
		Oats.	Potatoes.	Gardens.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Gardens.	
A Band, Total.....		7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	419	81		
B do		2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$		737			
C do		6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		214	61		
Grand Total.....		15 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,370	142		

STONEY RESERVE.

C 1	Chiniquay, H. C.....	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	15	10	
6	Jonas Two-young-men	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	15	
15	Jacob Two-young-men	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	8	
19	Noah Hunter	4			15		
2	George Two-young-men		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	4	
3	George Crawler		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	5	
5	Geo. Hunter		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	8	
9	Simeon Big Woman.....		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	8		
10	Joseph Chiniquay		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	8		
13	Isaac Chiniquay		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	8		
14	Isaac Rolling Mud		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	10		
18	George Cecil		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	8		
20	Wm. Hunter		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	12		
21	Hector Growler.....		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	8		
24	Susannah		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	10		
25	Ann Chiniquay		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	15	5	
28	Mary Cecil		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	6	
31	Lucy Powder Face.....		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	12		
42	Joshua Hunter		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	12		
52	John Two-young-men.....		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	15		
	Total C Band.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	214	61	

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Sarcee Agency, season of 1892—*Con.*

STONEY RESERVE.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.			BUSHELS HARVESTED.			Remarks.
		Oats.	Potatoes.	Gardens.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Gardens.	
	Jacob's Band.							
B 13	Job Beaver.....	1	1	1	5			
64	Peter Wesley.....	14	1	1	40			
6	Hector Nimrod.....		1	1	20			
7	Amos Poncelette.....		1	1	18			
9	Ben Red Fox.....		1	1	15			
12	Wm. Soldier.....		1	1	40			
16	David Poncelette.....		1	1	12			
17	John Abraham.....		1	1	12			
20	James Jacob.....		1	1	6			
22	George Poncelette.....		1	1	6			
28	Hector Swampy.....		1	1	10			
31	Ann Abraham.....		1	1	12			
35	James Nimrod.....		1	1	8			
36	Paul Beaver.....		1	1	35			
39	Emma House.....		1	1	15			
41	Little Mary.....		1	1	15			
43	Wm. Hand.....		1	1	8			
47	David.....		1	1	10			
50	Jonas Good Stoney.....		1	1	80			
51	Joseph Hunter.....		1	1	15			
54	Wm. Soldier.....		1	1	10			
58	James Jacob.....		1	1	5			
59	Jimmy John.....		1	1	30			
60	Moses House.....		1	1	25			
61	Amos Big Stoney.....		1	1	100			
63	John Wesley.....		1	1	15			
66	Joseph Snow.....		1	1	15			
69	Paul Jonas.....		1	1				
70	Peter Hunter.....		1	1	12			
71	Joseph Dixon.....		1	1	25			
72	James Swampy.....		1	1	15			
73	John Poncelette.....		1	1	25			
74	Mark Wesley.....		1	1	20			

75	Geo. Two Young Men.....		1	1	8	
77	Mary Jane.....		1	1		
78	Joseph Big Stoney.....		1	1	5	
80	Jacob Burnt Leg.....		1	1	5	
82	Moses Cree.....		1	1		
83	John Beaver.....		1	1	12	
85	Silas Abraham.....		1	1	20	
86	David Ninrod.....		1	1	8	
	Total "B" band.....	24	6	3	737	

STONEY RESERVE, No.

A 1	Bear's Paw.....	2	1	1	25	10
2	James Ryder.....	1	1	1	15	14
28	Paul Ryder.....	14	1	1	50	12
17	John Rocky Mountain.....	1	1	1	120	15
44	Amos Jonas.....	2	1	1	12	
3	James Dixon.....		1	1	15	5
5	John Bear's Paw.....		1	1	15	
13	Susie Dixon.....		1	1	10	
4	Moses Bear's Paw.....		1	1	20	
26	Jean Baptiste.....		1	1	12	4
32	Simeon.....		1	1	15	
35	Thomas Dixon.....		1	1	10	
38	Wm. Rocky Mountain.....		1	1	20	3
46	Ebenezer.....		1	1	10	
45	Thos. Two Young Men.....		1	1	10	8
52	Nancy Bear's Paw.....		1	1	8	
55	Emma.....		1	1	8	
70	Joseph Dixon.....		1	1	12	
75	Wm. Dixon.....		1	1	14	
88	Noah Hunter.....		1	1	8	
74	Mary Hunter.....		1	1	10	
65	Hannah Jonas.....		1	1	5	
89	John Mark.....		1	1	12	
100	Rabbit.....		1	1		
97	Ben Kaquito.....		1	1		
96	David Bear's Paw.....		1	1	14	
92	Ezra Left Hand.....		1	1	10	
91	Mary Ryder.....		1	1	8	
92	Agnes Hunter.....		1	1	6	
14	John Dixon.....		1	1	12	
	Total A Band.....	74	24	1	486	81

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Blood Agency, season of 1892.

BLOOD RESERVE, No. 148.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.				BUSHELS HARVESTED.						Remarks.	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangled Wurzel.		Gardens.	Onions.
1	Running Crane.....		1½				*	11	Failure.				*Cut for hay.
	Black Eagle.....							8					
	White Bead.....							8					
	Iron Head.....							10					
2	Wolf Child.....		2					13					
	Bad Named Jack.....							9					
	Wolf Child No. 2.....							8					
	Wolf Bull.....							8					
3	Wolf Bull.....		1½					12					
	Little Bear.....							8					
	Long Hair.....							6					
	Big Calf.....							6					
4	Sitting Bull.....							7					
5	To-morrow.....		3					8					
	Three Bears.....							6					
	Bull Plume.....							7					
	Chief All Time.....							5					Part of oat crop cut for hay.
6	Bull Horn.....		6					43					
7	do.....							16					
	Iron Shirt.....							8					
	White Man Sleeps.....							7					
8	Nice Old Man.....		1½					6					
	Heavy Runner.....							6					
	Many Dust.....		3					7					
	Single Rider.....							6					Oats cut for hay.
	Crazy Bull.....							6					
10	Pulling up Grass.....		2					8					
	Hind Man.....							5					
	Buried in Water.....							6					
11	Owl Moccassin.....		1					9					
	Roach Mane.....							4					
	Scraping White.....							5					
	Sleeps on Top.....		2					7					
12	Many Fancy Women.....							4					
	Black Plume.....		1½					5					

	White Wolf					4					
	Eagle Child					8					
13	Going Slow					9					
	White Wolf					10					
14	Left Hand		2			8					
	Barebackbone					5					
	Gambler		1			6					
	Goose Chief					4					
	Charcoal					4					
15	White Buffalo Chief		4			57					
	Black Forehead										
	Iron Shirt										
16	Old Moon		2			29					
	Iron	1½	1½			17					
	Wolf Shirt										
17	Beardown River		6½			49					Part of oat crop cut for hay
	Man Talks										
	Bull Horn										
	Striped Wolf										
	Short Man										
18	Bull Young Man		2								Oats cut for hay.
	Low Man										
19	Coming Singing		2			18					
	Charging Alone										
	Many Mules										
20	Many White Horses		3			7					Part of oat crop cut for hay.
	Spotted Bull										
	Bears Teat										
21	Red Crow		2			7	33				
	Chief Moon		1				14				
	Crop Ear Wolf		1½				19				
	Running Seed										
	No Chief										
	Grasshopper										
22	Big Old Man		3½								Oats cut for hay.
	Three Persons										
	Rainy Chief						22				
23	Three Bulls		2								
	Low Horn						16				
24	Eagle Ribs		1½								
	One Spot										
	Tail Feathers										
25	Eagle Child		1½				7				do
26	Big Wolf		2								Oats nearly all cut for hay.
	One Person Alone										
27	Bob Tail		1								Oats cut for hay.
	Big Throat										
28	Eagle Rib	2	4			16	43				
	Wolf Gut										
	Little Running Rabbit										

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Blood Agency, season of 1892—Continued.

BLOOD RESERVE No. 184.—Continued.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.				BUSHEES HARVESTED.							Remarks.		
		Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangold Wurzel.	Gardens.		Onions.	
29	Running Wolf		6½				27								Large portion of oat crop cut for hay.
30	do	2				10		12							
31	Eagle Plume		1				9	10							Best of oat crop cut for seed and rest cut for hay.
	Packs Tail on Back							6							
	Many Chiefs							6							
32	Good Young Man							4							
	Big Snake							5							
	The Dog		2					11							
33	Weazel Eagle		1				12								
34	do		2					13							
	Crow Runs							5							
35	Dead Sarcee		1					9							
36	Heavy Shield		4					10							
	Red Beads							6							
	Only Chief							9							
	Strangling Shield							11							
	Bull Strong							5							
37	Wolf Sitting Down		1					13							
	Hair Face							8							
	Eagle Spots		1½					8							
38	Lizard Hips							17							
	Medicine Calf							10							
	Spitta							6							
39	Weazel Moccasin		6½					4							
	Owms-a-Knife							10							
	Hair on Face							6							
	Fisher Woman							7							
	Low Ribs							5							
40	Day Chief	1	10					4							
	Black Tail's Widow							9							
	Yellow Bull							4							
	Spotted Eagle							10							
	Iron Head							6							
	Owl Following							4							

Failure.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Blood Agency, season of 1892—*Concluded.*

BLOOD RESERVE, No. 148—*Concluded.*

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.				BUSHEL HARVESTED.						Remarks.								
		Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangold Wurzel.		Gardens.	Onions.						
	Small Ears																			
	Good Striker							10												
	Prairie Hen							7												
	Stolen Person							8												
	Heavy Old Man							10												
53	White Rider	1	6					10												
	Scabby Bull							11												
	Going to the Bear							5												
	Bad Bush							3												
	One Chief							5												
54	White Calf Chief							5												
	Gets-Wood-in-Night							4												
	Blue Beads							4												
	Iron Pipe							4												
	Bears backbone							3												
55	Blackfoot Old Woman							3												
	Wolf Tail							10												
	Bears Arm							6												
	Spears with Knife							6												
	Tail Feathers							4												
	Owl Holloring							5												
56	Calf Shirt							4												
	Fisher							8												
	Running Funny							9												
	Young Man Chief							7												
57	Owl Child							8												
	Good Rider							8												
	Coming Singing							3												
	Black Plume							3												
58	Small Leggings							3												
59	Mike (2nd field)		2					6												
60	Totals	9	173½	46½	21	50	673	1,441												

Failure.

Potatoes on land broken in spring.

Potatoes on lands newly broken in spring.

JAS. WILSON,
Farmer.

WINNIPEG, MAN., December, 1892.

The Honourable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.

SIR,—With reference to the general health and sanitary condition of the various Indian bands who have come under my supervision during the current year, I have the honour to report, that in addition to my duties as a salaried official of the Department of Indian Affairs, in medical attendance upon the Indians of St. Peters, Brokenhead and Fort Alexander, I made a visit of inspection to all the reserves in Beren's River Agency, to Norway House and Cross Lake, on the Nelson River, and to the Indians on the Rosseau River Reserves. Dr. Grain, of Selkirk, visited on my behalf the reserves in the agency of Mr. Martineau, and part of the agency of Mr. Reader. In addition to the above, I attended to the sick at the St. Paul's Industrial School and made several visits to the St. Boniface Industrial School, when requested by Mr. Inspector McColl, and frequently attended at the Indian office when required to be consulted by Mr. McColl in reference to Indians from other points of his superintendency who require medical advice. Notably, I may mention the case of the chief of Crooked Lake, who was brought to the hospital at St. Boniface in an almost totally blind condition, and apparently a hopeless wreck, whom I attended for a length of time, asking Dr. Good to see him twice with me as an eye specialist. He left a little before I desired, but with his sight restored, and in good health, a marked contrast to his sad condition when brought in.

With regard to the health and sanitary condition of all who have come under my supervision, I may say generally there is a somewhat improved condition. Consumption, and other scrofulous affections of the glandular and osseous structures, as well as allied skin diseases, though still widely prevalent are certainly less marked, and fewer of the deplorable cases resulting from total sanitary neglect were seen by me, as compared with visits in former years, and this improvement doubtless resulting from the aid I have received from those in charge of schools and medical chests, as well as the valuable influence of missionaries in carrying out the sanitary instructions I have always endeavoured to inculcate. There is, however, a vast deal to be done by systematic and united effort, to impress cleanliness and sanitary laws upon the Indian people, by which not only can their physical condition be improved but their mental and moral character be elevated. As cleanliness, which includes all improved sanitary rules and laws is allied to godliness, so will the capacity for a more cultured and rational life be increased and greater advance be made in the more provident and economical character of the Indian race, and hasten the day when they will become a self-supporting and self-respecting portion of our increasing civilization, and the problem solved, "What are we to do with our Indians," in the humane manner our enlightened Canadian civilization would dictate.

I have to report that vaccination has been carried out as effectively as could be done on the various reserves, except among the Indians at Rosseau River Rapids, who refused point blank to be vaccinated, and upon whom I made a special report. I would advise, however, that vaccination be attended to systematically every year, so as to guard effectively against that loathsome and virulent disease, small-pox.

The only epidemics which have prevailed this year have been a wide-spread one of whooping-cough, in St. Peters, especially, where some having complications of pneumonia, or bronchitis, died; also scarlet fever, measles and erysipelas, but these were soon checked from spreading extensively.

An epidemic of typhoid fever is now prevailing at Brokenhead, upon which I promptly reported, and the most efficient means have been taken to stamp it out. I had careful sanitary directions with general treatment, type-written, and given to

Edward Thomas, a lay reader of the Church of England, at that reserve, and all necessary disinfectants were sent out. Two deaths only have occurred from the disease, and those were scrofulous and delicate young people.

Industrial Schools.

There has been no epidemic in these institutions so far as I have seen. Several consumptives have died, and scrofula exists among many. One case of mild diphtheria at St. Paul's was seen by me, and as she was at once isolated soon recovered without any spread of the disease. In the hospital ward thorough disinfectants were used; a Coulter's vaporizer being presented by me to the institution to diffuse carbolic acid, iodine and eucalyptus oil through the dormitories and in school room, as well as in the hospital ward. There should be one of these instruments for each dormitory and school room and used once a day to destroy germs from scrofulous subjects. I would advise that the same simple rules as laid down by me for preservation of health and to prevent disease, be taught the children, and carried out, in these institutions as well as in the ordinary schools.

I have the honour to be, sir,

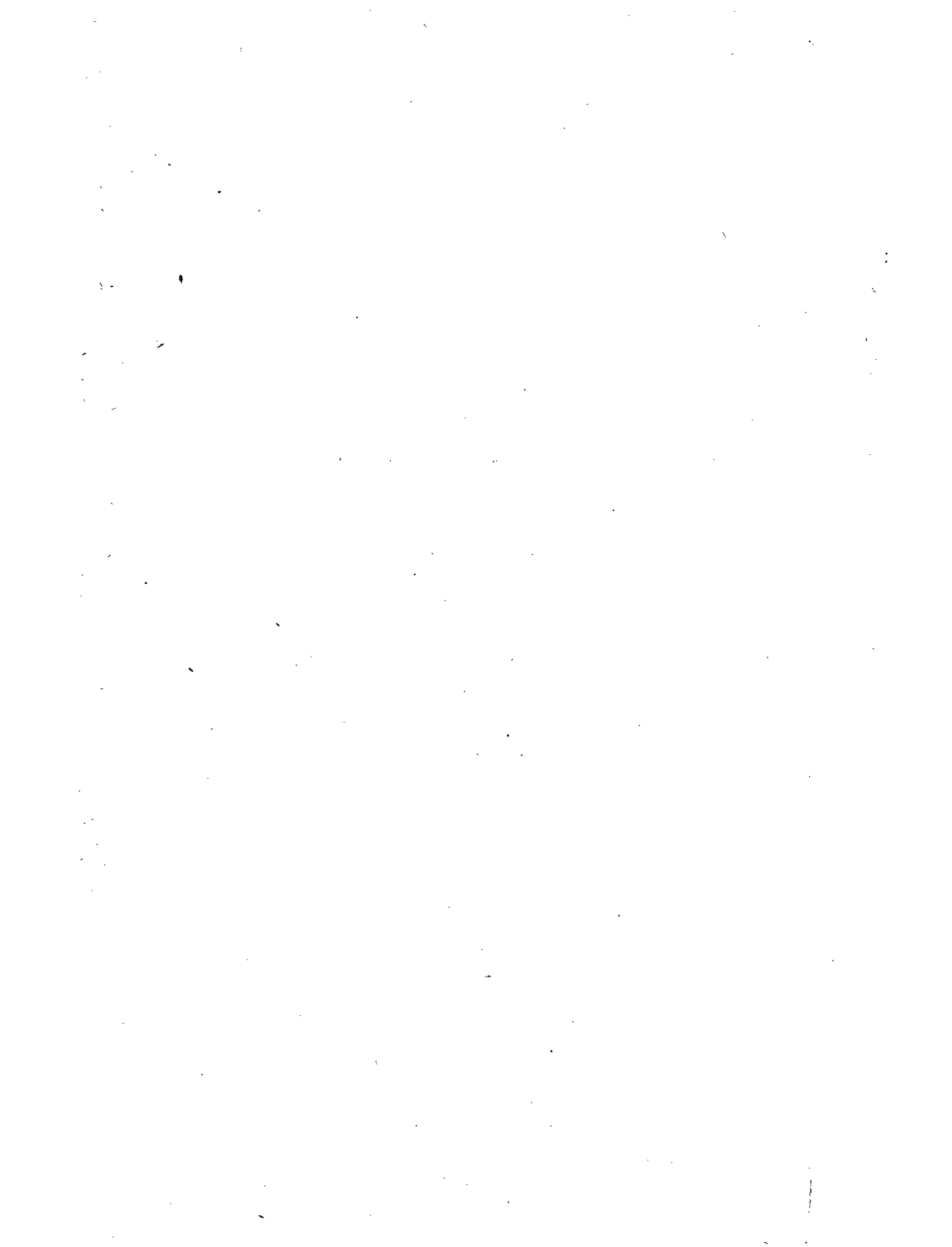
Your obedient servant,

GEO. T. ORTON.

ERRATA.

Pages 81—240.

Page 100,	line,	46,	for	"band"	read	<i>hand.</i>
" 118,	" 48,	"	"	"Alexandria"	"	<i>Alexander.</i>
" 144,	" 27,	"	"	"Dr. Crain"	"	<i>Dr. Grain.</i>
" 163,	" 54,	"	"	"eat"	"	<i>earn.</i>
" 175,	" 2,	"	"	"by up"	"	<i>up by.</i>
" 214,	" 2,	"	"	"Brandon,	"	<i>Dunbow.</i>
" 239,	" 13,	"	"	"empolyment"	"	<i>employment.</i>



PART II.



RETURN A (1).

Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1892.

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..	\$		Holds this office combined with that of the Minister of the Interior.	
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 Accountant's Branch.....	1,500	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.....	1,150	June 5, 1890	do	do —, 1882
H. J. Brook.....	3rd do.....	1,000	April 3, 1882	do	do 1, 1871
H. McKay.....	3rd do.....	1,000	Feb. 15, 1884	do	July 9, 1880
J. W. Shore.....	3rd do.....	900	Mar. 24, 1884	do	Mar. 24, 1884
D. W. Osahgee.....	3rd do.....	600	Feb. 11, 1889	do	Feb. 11, 1889
Miss F. K. Maracle.....	3rd do.....	500	Jan. 31, 1891	do	Jan. 31, 1891
J. D. McLean.....	Clerk in charge of Lands and Timber Branch.....	1,700	Oct. 25, 1876	do	Oct. 25, 1876
W. A. Orr.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1,300	Nov. 24, 1883	do	Nov. 24, 1883
H. G. Maingy.....	3rd do.....	1,000	July 1, 1879	do	July 1, 1879
A. E. Kemp.....	3rd do.....	1,000	Feb. 1, 1884	do	Feb. 1, 1884
L. A. Dorval.....	3rd do.....	850	July 1, 1886	do	July 1, 1886
Miss E. H. Lyon.....	3rd do.....	500	May 31, 1890	do	May 31, 1890
Miss H. G. Ogilvy.....	3rd do.....	500	June 30, 1890	do	June 30, 1890
A. N. McNeil.....	Clerk in charge of Correspondence Branch.....	1,700	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.....	900	Nov. 24, 1883	do	Nov. 24, 1883
Miss L. D. McMeekin.....	3rd do.....	750	Dec. 31, 1887	do	Dec. 31, 1887
Miss M. Maxwell.....	3rd do.....	450	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.....	700	Jan. 29, 1887	do	Jan. 29, 1887
G. M. Matheson.....	3rd do.....	550	July 1, 1888	do	July 1, 1888
Jas. Guthrie.....	3rd do.....	400	do 21, 1891	do	do 21, 1891
Miss F. Yielding.....	3rd do.....	900	April 3, 1882	do	April 3, 1882
Miss L. E. Dale.....	3rd do.....	450	July 21, 1891	do	July 21, 1891
W. A. Austin.....	Clerk in charge of Technical Branch.....	1,800	June 1, 1883	do	June 1, 1883
Samuel Bray.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1,300	do 14, 1884	do	do 14, 1884
T. D. Green.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	950	Sept. 21, 1891	do	Sept. 21, 1891
J. A. J. McKenna.....	Stenographer.....	1,250	Nov. 23, 1887	do	July 1, 1887
J. Delisle.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	1,000	June 23, 1880	do	June 23, 1880
R. B. E. Moffatt.....	3rd do.....	500	Feb. 7, 1891	do	Feb. 7, 1891
John McGirr.....	Clerk in charge of School, Statistics and Supply Branch.....	1,400	Aug. 1, 1877	do	Aug. 1, 1877
T. P. Moffatt.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	400	Oct. 14, 1891	do	Oct. 14, 1891
A. Dingman.....	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.....	1,800	July 22, 1882	do	July 22, 1882
Wm. McGirr.....	Private Secretary.....	600	July 1, 1891	do	do 1, 1891
J. V. de Boucherville.....	French Translator.....	1,400	Dec. —, 1868	do	May —, 1865
Miss A. C. Taylor.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	450	June 10, 1890	do	June 10, 1890
F. R. Byshe.....	Packer.....	500	Mar. 26, 1891	do	Mar. 26, 1891
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 Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1892.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ONTARIO.				
Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	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 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 Abbot....	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.
Samuel Hagan.....	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	Gore Bay.....	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	Castile.....	
J. W. Jernyn.....	do.....	500 00	Cape Croker...	With free house.
James Allen.....	do.....	500 00	Chippewa Hill...	do
John G. Wallace		25 00	Ivy Lea.....	
A. Root.....		25 00	Rockport.....	} Guardians of Islands in St. Lawrence.
J. L. Thompson...		25 00	Brockville.....	
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.....	With \$160 a year for rent and horse hire.
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.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs,
for the Year ended 30th June, 1892—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

QUEBEC.				
Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	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.
Rev. J. Gagné.....	do.....	50 00	Marie.....	
V. J. A. Venner, M.D.	do.....	200 00	Campbellton, N.B.	
P. E. Robillard.....	do.....	200 00	Pierreville.....	
F. H. O'Brien.....	Prosecutor.....	100 00	Tadousac.....	
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.
H. Desilets.....	do.....	100 00	Bécancourt.....	
A. McBride.....	do.....	50 00	N. Témiscamingue	

MISSIONARIES receiving remuneration from the Department of Indian Affairs
for services performed among Indians to the 30th June, 1892.

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	Church of England	do do
Rev. M. Mainville..	St. Régis.....	303 32	Roman Catholic..	Iroquois of St. Régis. \$100 of this amount and an additional \$25 for fuel is paid by Iroquois of St. Régis.
Rev. A. G. Smith...	Munceytown.....	400 00	Church of England	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	Deseronto.....	400 00	Church of England	Paid by the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.
Rev. N. V. Burtin..	Caughnawaga.....	225 96	Roman Catholic..	Iroquois of Caughnawaga.

RETURN A (2)—MEDICAL MEN employed by the Department of Indian Affairs,
to the 30th June, 1892, 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 Alnwick	200 00	do
P. E. Jones	do Credit	250 00	do
G. A. Whiteman	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte	250 00	do
J. Newton	do do	250 00	do
J. A. Langrill	Six Nations	2,000 00	do
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.
H. Wigle	Chippewas of Nawash	350 00	Paid by the band.
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
C. N. Smellie	Macmacs of Gaspé	80 00	Paid from Prov. 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
Geo. Mitchell	Walpole Island Indians	375 00	Paid by bands.
W. H. Howie	Whitefish Lake Indians	300 00	do
Jas. A. McEwan	Oneidas of Thames	300 00	Paid from Management Fund.
W. F. Langrill, asst.	Six Nations	850 00	Paid by band.
Geo. Bowman	Chippewas of Beausoleil	150 00	do

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs,
for the Year ended 30th June, 1892—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Name.	Office.	Annual Allowance	Address.	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	Alberni	
R. H. Piccock	do	1,200 00	Fort Rupert	
P. McTiernan	do	1,200 00	New Westminster	
J. W. Mackay	do	1,200 00	Kamloops	
do	do acting	600 00	do	
M. Phillips	do	1,200 00	Kootenay	
C. Todd	do	1,800 00	Metlakahtla	
W. L. Meason	do	1,200 00	Williams' Lake	
R. E. Loring	do	1,100 00	Hazleton	
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	Clerk	700 00	do	
W. Bryce	Messenger	600 00	do	
L. P. Lewis	Constable	480 00	do	
Tom	do	240 00	Cowichan	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs,
for the Year ended 30th June, 1892—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Concluded.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.		
J. Langley.....	Engineer on steamer "Vigilant".....	900 00	Metlakahtla.....	
J. McDaniel.....	Pilot do.....	540 00	do.....	
METLAKAHTLA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.				
J. R. Scott.....	Principal.....	800 00	Metlakahtla.....	
W. H. Robertson...	Trades Instructor...	1,360 00	do.....	Salary, \$1,000; board allow- ance, \$360.
Ah Toon.....	Cook.....	360 00	do.....	
KAMLOOPS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.				
M. Hagan.....	Principal.....	800 00	Kamloops.....	
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....	
W. Thompson.....	Trades Instructor...	420 00	do.....	
Sister Mary Joachim	Matron.....	300 00	do.....	
Sister Mary Celestine	Teacher.....	300 00	do.....	
Sister Mary Victor...	Cook.....	250 00	do.....	
Catherine Williams.	Assistant Matron...	200 00	do.....	

NOVA SCOTIA.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	District—
G. Wells.....	Agent.....	50 00	Annapolis.....	No. 1 "a," for County Annapolis
F. McDormand.....	do.....	50 00	Bear River.....	1 "b," for Digby.
C. E. Beckwith.....	do.....	50 00	Steam Mills.....	2, for King's County.
Rev. Thos. J. Butler	do.....	75 00	Caledonia.....	3, for Queen's County.
Rev. D. O'Sullivan..	do.....	50 00	Sheet Harbour...	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	Heatherton.....	8, do Pictou.
Rev. John Chisholm.	do.....	100 00	St. Peter's, C.B..	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.....	Countries of Victoria and Mada- waska.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs,
for the Year ended 30th June, 1892—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NEW BRUNSWICK—Concluded.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.		
Rev. S. J. Crumley..	Missionary	100 00	Red Bank..	
Rev. W. Morrissey..	do	100 00	Oak Point.....	
Rev. E. J. Bannon..	do	100 00	Big Cove.....	
Rev. L. C. D'Amour	do	40 00	Edmundston.....	
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
R. A. Olliqui, M.D..	do	100 00	Big Cove and In- dian Island.....	do do
T. Barnaby.....	Constable.....	20 00	Eel Ground. . .	do do
P. Pennais.....	do	24 00	do	

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

John O. Arsenault..	Agent.....	300 00	Egmont Bay	Salary as Agent, \$200; allowance for travelling expenses, \$100.
Jérome LeClercq ..	Teacher	200 00	do	

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

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	900 00	do	
Estelle Skead.....	do	480 00	do	
E. C. Stewart.....	do	720 00	do	
L. E. Herchmer....	do	480 00	do	
J. R. Marshallsay..	do	600 00	do	
C. J. Johnson.....	do	720 00	do	
T. J. Fleetham.....	do	540 00	do	
G. S. Collier.....	Caretaker.....	420 00	do	
N. Campbell.....	Clerk	420 00	do	
A. H. Locke.....	do	360 00	do	
P. Howrie.....	Interpreter.....	900 00	do	
W. McNab.....	Teamster.....	480 00	do	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs,
for the Year ended 30th June, 1892—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN—*Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
	SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, WINNIPEG.	\$ cts.		
E. McColl	Inspector of Indian Agencies, in charge of Manitoba Superintendency	2,400 00	Winnipeg	
L. J. A. Lévéque	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 Brokenhead 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	Fort William	Also instructs in farming.
Thos. Hanson, M.D.	Medical officer	1,000 00	Rat Portage	
	<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	
W. Nabbis	Interpreter	420 00	do	
	FORT PELLY AGENCY.			
W. E. Jones	Agent	1,000 00	Côté	
F. Fisher	Clerk and Interpreter	540 00	do	
	MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.			
John J. Campbell	Agent	1,200 00	Cannington Manor	
W. Graham	Clerk	600 00	do	
J. S. Buchanan	Interpreter	360 00	do	
C. Lawford	Farmer	600 00	do	
M. A. Lawford	Instructress	120 00	do	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs,
for the Year ended 30th June, 1892—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN—Continued.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
CROOKED LAKES AGENCY.				
		\$ cts.		
A. McDonald.....	Agent	1,400 00	Broadview.....	
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	
Isaac Pollock.....	do	420 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	Qu'Appelle.....	
W. Welsh.....	Interpreter.....	420 00	do	
R. McConnell, jr.....	Farmer.....	420 00	do	
MUSCOWPETUNG'S RESERVE.				
J. B. Lash.....	Agent.....	1,200 00	Regina.....	
H. R. Halpin.....	Clerk.....	720 00	do	
R. McKinnon.....	Farmer.....	720 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	Kutawa.....	
H. A. Carruthers.....	Clerk.....	800 00	do	
J. H. Gooderham.....	Farmer.....	600 00	do	
Maggie Gooderham.....	Instructress.....	120 00	do	
T. E. Baker.....	Farmer.....	480 00	do	
Catherine Slater.....	Instructress.....	120 00	do	
L. Couture.....	Farmer.....	600 00	do	
C. Favel.....	Labourer.....	360 00	do	
R. Pratt.....	Interpreter.....	480 00	do	
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY				
W. S. Grant.....	Agent.....	1,200 30	Indian Head.....	
J. C. Halford.....	Farmer.....	480 00	do	
QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.				
Rev. J. Hugonnard.....	Principal.....	1,200 00	Qu'Appelle.....	
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 Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs,
for the Year ended 30th June, 1892—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN—*Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
	QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL— <i>Con.</i>	\$ cts.		
G. Goffic.....	Baker and Gardener.	420 00	Qu'Appelle..	
A. Goyer.....	Shoemaker.....	480 00	do	
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	
St. 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	
Lily McLeod.....	Matron.....	300 00	do	
James McGregor.....	Farmer.....	420 00	do	
W. McGuire.....	Carpenter.....	480 00	do	
M. Law.....	Cook.....	240 00	do	
Isabella McGregor.....	Laundress.....	144 00	do	
M. Clancy.....	Seamstress.....	144 00	do	
	RED DEER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.			
S. Lougheed.....	Farmer.....	600 00	Red Deer.....	
	<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>			
	DUCK LAKE AGENCY.			
R. S. McKenzie.....	Agent.....	1,000 00	Stobart.....	
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. Sibbald.....	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. W. Scott.....	Farmer, Oak River..	480 00	Griswold.....	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1892.—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEWATIN— <i>Continued.</i>				
Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
BATTLEFORD AGENCY		\$ cts.		
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	
G. Sayer	Teamster	480 00	do	
H. H. Nash	Farmer	600 00	do	
O. F. Orr	Farmer	600 00	do	
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	Union Lake	
J. J. McFeeters	Clerk	360 00	do	
P. Boudreau	Interpreter	420 00	do	
J. Blair	Miller and farmer	800 00	do	
SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.				
J. Ross	Acting Agent	1,000 00	Saddle Lake	
G. H. Harper	Clerk	240 00	do	
J. E. Ingram	Farmer	600 00	do	
J. Favel	Interpreter	420 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	Holbroke	
C. W. H. Sanders	Clerk	900 00	do	
A. Whitford	Interpreter	300 00	do	
BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.				
Rev. T. Clarke	Principal	1,200 00	Battleford	
J. Raymond	Matron	350 00	do	
J. B. Ashby	Assistant Principal	600 00	do	
Edith Ashby	Governess	350 00	do	
J. Gatley	Carpenter	600 00	do	
W. McNair	Farmer	360 00	do	
J. J. Matthews	Blacksmith	540 00	do	
Susan Baptiste	Servant	240 00	do	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs,
for the Year ended 30th June, 1892—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
	<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>	\$ cts.		
	SARCEE AGENCY.			
S. B. Lucas.....	Agent.....	1,200 00	Calgary.....	
A. Kemys-Tynte.....	Clerk.....	720 00	do.....	
G. Hodgson.....	Interpreter.....	420 00	do.....	
P. L. Grasse.....	Farmer.....	600 00	do.....	
	BLACKFOOT AGENCY.			
M. Begg.....	Agent.....	1,200 00	Gleichen.....	
J. Lawrence.....	Clerk.....	900 00	do.....	
G. Pablo.....	Interpreter.....	420 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.			
A. G. Irvine.....	Agent.....	1,200 00	Fort McLeod.....	
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. Pembrum.....	Interpreter.....	300 00	do.....	
	PRIGAN AGENCY.			
W. Pocklington.....	Agent.....	1,200 00	Fort Macleod.....	
J. W. Smith.....	Foreman.....	540 00	do.....	
Geo. F. Maxfield.....	Clerk and Issuer.....	480 00	do.....	
W. H. Cox.....	Cook and Assistant Issuer.....	420 00	do.....	
C. Choquette.....	Interpreter.....	420 00	do.....	
	HIGH RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.			
Rev. A. Naessens.....	Principal.....	1,000 00	Dunbow.....	
Chas. Denny.....	Assistant Principal.....	600 00	do.....	
W. Scollen.....	Teacher.....	360 00	do.....	
Edward Pidgeon.....	Farmer.....	420 00	do.....	
W. Fern.....	Carpenter.....	540 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. Champain.....	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, 1892.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B 1—INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

SERVICE.	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant Exceeded.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Grant under 54 Vic., c. 2	5,970 00		
Expenditure—			
Salaries		1,042 35	
Relief to destitute		1,801 60	
Seed grain and implements		789 57	
Medical attendance and medicines		1,882 55	
Burial expenses		67 57	
Miscellaneous		515 43	
	5,970 00	6,099 07	129 07

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1892.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B 2—INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

SERVICE.	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Grant under 54 Vic., c. 2	6,200 00		
Expenditure—			
Salaries		1,647 50	
Relief to destitute		1,574 43	
Seed grain and implements		982 81	
Medical attendance and medicines		1,594 16	
Burial expenses		55 50	
Miscellaneous		206 03	
	6,200 00	6,060 43	139 57

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1892.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B 3.—INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

SERVICE.	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Grant under 54 Vic., c. 2	2,000 00		
Expenditure—			
Salaries		502 00	
Relief of destitute		878 88	
Seed grain and implements		150 00	
Medical attendance and medicines		239 60	
Burial expenses		5 63	
Miscellaneous		181 47	
	2,000 00	1,957 58	42 42

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1892.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Indians of British Columbia, under 54 Vic., c. 2	81,997 00	72,103 89	9,893 11
Indian Reserve Surveys, under 54 Vic., c. 2	9,672 00	9,473 06	198 94
cc Commission, under 54 Vic., c. 2	9,500 00	8,444 84	1,055 16
	101,169 00	90,021 79	11,147 21

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1892.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B 5.

INDIANS of Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

	Grant.		Expenditure		Grant not used.		Grant Exceeded.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Annuities, under 54 Vic., c. 2.....	130,080	00	124,948	00	5,132	00		
Agricultural implements, under 54 Vic., c. 2.....	15,200	00	10,774	34	4,425	66		
Seed, under 54 Vic., c. 2.....	3,000	00	2,186	57	813	43		
Cattle and pigs, under 54 Vic., c. 2.....	6,905	00	5,851	25	1,053	75		
Supplies for destitute Indians and provisions and supplies given at Treaty payments, under 54 Vic., c. 2.....	231,000	00	231,302	02			302	02
Clothing, under 54 Vic., c. 2.....	4,490	00	4,459	05	30	95		
Day, boarding and industrial schools, under 54 Vic., c. 2.....	206,200	00	154,174	12	52,025	88		
Surveys, under 54 Vic., c. 2.....	5,000	00	5,958	17			958	17
Farmers' wages, under 54 Vic., c. 2.....	29,070	00	25,639	04	3,430	96		
Farm maintenance, under 54 Vic., c. 2.....	14,925	00	10,258	69	4,666	31		
Sjoux, under 54 Vic., c. 2.....	5,669	00	5,049	26	619	74		
General expenses, under 54 Vic., c. 2.....	135,480	00	148,423	76			12,943	76
Buildings, under 54 Vic., c. 2.....	13,769	00	10,024	84	3,744	16		
Grist and saw-mills, under 54 Vic., c. 2.....	1,100	00	1,023	81	76	19		
	801,888	00	740,072	92	76,019	03	14,203	95

L. VANKOUGHNET,

*Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.*DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1892.ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

STATEMENT showing the condition of the various Accounts comprising the Fund, on the 30th June, 1892.

Account No.	Name of Tribe or Band.	Expenditure	Revenue.	Balances on 30th June, 1892.			
				Capital.	Cr. or Dr.	Interest.	Cr. or Dr.
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	Batchewana Indians.	1,020 75	1,992 51	4,085 87	Cr.	298 20	Cr.
2	Chippewas of Beausoliel.	2,935 03	3,647 58	58,558 83	"	598 10	"
3	Chippewas of Nawash	18,981 28	26,013 25	383,353 75	"	3,422 66	"
4	Chippewas of Rama	3,370 08	7,710 71	56,706 58	"	525 30	"
5	Chippewas of Sarnia.	13,119 28	13,305 98	211,550 72	"	1,742 83	"
6	Chippewas of Saugeen.	21,876 30	20,313 66	291,270 02	"	2,974 45	"
7	Chippewas of Snake Island.	2,016 33	2,000 06	24,900 57	"	124 48	"
8	Chippewas of the Thames.	7,426 36	7,803 26	66,267 70	"	1,505 05	"
9	Chippewas of Walpole Island.	4,014 06	4,137 23	69,753 69	"	818 82	"
10	Fort William Band.	.453 74	1,470 22	14,746 44	"	372 67	"
11	French River Indians	20 68	234 70	5,079 23	"	231 70	"
12	Garden River Indians	3,587 93	11,760 28	62,883 25	"	470 06	"
13	Henvey Inlet Indians.	303 05	291 52	7,240 50	"	30 77	"
14	Lake Nipissing.	2,006 30	2,967 56	35,797 88	"	591 84	"
15	Manitoulin Island (unceded)	820 74	5,344 01	20,069 27	"	396 92	Dr.
16	Magnattawan Indians.		24 16	510 32	"	117 40	Cr.
17	Mississaguas of Alnwick.	7,028 50	8,054 10	74,208 55	"	646 51	"
18	Mississaguas of the Credit.	10,795 25	10,083 58	182,345 15	"	1,847 75	"
19	Mississaguas of Rice Lake	2,215 05	2,179 40	22,314 31	"	119 24	"
20	Mississaguas of Mud Lake.	1,836 88	1,898 52	37,326 05	"	400 55	"
21	Mississaguas of Scougog.	1,022 76	1,257 08	10,391 06	"	582 90	"
22	Mohawks of Bay of Quinté.	10,193 69	13,272 86	104,852 09	"	1,491 48	"
23	Moravians of the Thames.	6,747 37	6,869 91	158,168 12	"	1,387 16	"
24	Munceys of the Thames.	576 55	486 28	2,632 74	"	8 23	"
25	Ojibeways and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.	17,198 87	20,611 43	116,350 01	"	986 20	"
26	Ojibeways of Lake Huron.	12,616 71	12,423 96	48,000 00	"	231 51	"
27	Ojibeways of Lake Superior.	8,847 31	8,867 40	40,000 00	"	1,695 05	"
28	Ojibeways of Mississauga River.	291 83	901 08	5,709 52	"	28 38	"
29	Oneidas of the Thames.	852 01	810 36	591 10	"	199 58	Dr.
30	Perry Island.	2,140 33	2,991 69	48,908 44	"	373 47	Cr.
31	Pottawatamies of Walpole Island.	546 91	535 70	6,207 52	"	111 21	"
32	Serpent River Indians.	275 48	429 58	3,504 23	"	128 40	"
33	Six Nations of Grand River.	57,169 34	71,877 72	889,233 99	"	15,523 96	"
34	Shawanaga Indians	508 56	875 77	11,116 13	"	62 96	"
35	Spanish River Indians.	323 37	549 12	5,462 09	"	32 94	Dr.
36	Thessalon River Indians.	758 84	2,319 90	15,672 36	"	111 69	Cr.
37	Tootomenai's Band.	42 83	55 84	900 00	"	59 16	"
38	Whitefish River Indians.	683 75	2,495 15	8,862 15	"	187 21	"
39	Wyandottes of Anderdon.	22,228 76	8,705 28	19,741 22	"	2,450 79	"
40	Abenakis of St. Francis	127 89	387 03	4,028 18	"	39 20	"
41	Abenakis of Becancour.		30 72	906 60	Cr.	107 53	Dr.
42	Amalacites of Isle Verte and Viger.	444 89	337 50	6,526 48	"	56 40	Cr.
43	Golden Lake Indians	0 50	31 56	63 28	"	7 20	"
44	Hurons of Lorette.	149 50	185 08	4,849 05	"	313 23	"
45	Iroquois of Caughnawaga	945 95	3,080 59	11,752 24	"	10,037 46	Dr.
46	Iroquois of St. Regis	2,896 87	2,893 84	54,521 25	"	399 31	Cr.
46a	Iroquois of St. Regis Land Fund.	18,560 18	1,083 48	4,610 72	"		
47	Lake St. John Indians	65 25	98 44	1,650 22	"	655 76	Dr.
48	Lake of Two Mountains Indians.	112 76	72 68	1,564 29	"	148 32	Cr.
49	Temiscamingue Indians	59 91	157 80	2,345 96	"	1,696 68	"
50	River Desert Indians	1,952 84	2,751 06	35,228 58	"	232 91	"
51	Songhees Indians, B.C.	411 39	695 14	9,573 01	"	1,101 86	"
52	Cowichan Indians, B.C.	0 06	3 80	60 02	"	13 24	"
53	Musquean Indians, B.C.	6 75	69 86	113 11	"	8 84	"
54	Squamish Indians, B.C.		3 88	86 46	"	14 68	"
55	Harrison's River Band	16 66	168 04	181 56	"	5 40	"
56	Chemichan Band, B.C.		0 52	11 16	"	1 92	"
57	Chemaines Band, B.C.		13 24	368 89	"	24 65	Dr.
58	Chillihertzias Band, B.C.		0 12	2 14	"	0 48	Cr.

INDIAN TRUST FUND.—Statement showing the condition of the various Accounts comprising the Fund on the 30th June, 1892—Continued.

Account No.	Name of Tribe or Band.	Expenditure	Revenue.	Balances on 30th June, 1892.			
				Capital.	Cr. or Dr.	Interest.	Cr. or Dr.
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
59	St. Peter's Band	100 50	585 00	399 07	Dr.	39 91	Dr.
60	Broken Head River Band		4 24	47 71	Cr.	63 20	Cr.
61	Portage La Prairie Indians		22 64	457 01	"	131 47	"
62	Rosseau River Indians	89 57	1,512 84	2,182 62	"	352 50	Dr.
63	Fort Alexander Band	1 10		70 69	Dr.	42 10	Cr.
64	Indians of Tabusintac		9 00	225 00	Cr.	9 00	"
65	Lake of the Woods	27 89	725 30				
66	Indians of Nova Scotia	167 93	6 24	5 38	Dr.		
67	Indians of New Brunswick	71 53	236 60			6,080 25	Cr.
68	Tobique Indians	499 77	1,452 22	9,163 34	Cr.	9 79	"
69	Indians of Prince Edward Island		1 64			42 98	"
70	J. B. Clench		64 96	725 06	Cr.	964 42	"
71	Nancy Maiville	2,897 39	151 44				
72	James Menass	300 00	60 60	1,200 00	Cr.	75 75	Cr.
73	William Wahbuck	100 00	92 00	2,000 00	"	291 56	"
74	Province of Quebec Fund	3,447 50	781 32	49,766 30	"	37,240 29	Dr.
75	Indian Land Management Fund	27,355 32	30,239 99	156,680 61	"	83,891 73	Cr.
76	Suspense Account	9,072 29	5,269 21	5,422 63	"	164 82	Dr.
77	Indian School Fund	7,405 71	4,468 51	141,222 83	"	43,905 52	Dr.
79	Superannuation Account	2,018 41	262 89			11,257 00	"
80	Point Gronain Indians	407 44	623 33	6,805 58	Cr.	109 23	Cr.
81	Whitefish Bay Indians	327 15	140 52	2,389 49	"	936 62	"
82	Whitefish Lake Indians	826 31	2,039 56	9,189 67	"	387 52	"
83	Government of British Columbia		0 02			0 56	"
84	Hope Indians, B.C.	351 50	1,011 05	3,621 51	Cr.	188 30	"
85	Pegonakezhik's Band	104 19	38 80	766 78	"	137 97	"
90	Eagle Lake Indians	259 77	115 20	2,597 05	"	133 44	"
91	Ebb and Flow Lake Indians		6 44	148 50	"	18 56	"
92	Restigouche Indians	3 57	2 92	68 00	"	4 91	"
93	St. Mary's Indians		1 92	45 94	"	3 76	"
95	Wabigon Indians		1 28	31 21	"	2 52	"
96	Ann Konwahentaken		3 28			85 60	"
97	Chehalis Band, B.C.		116 24	3,022 64	Cr.		
98	Indians of Cumberland Co., N.S.		6 44	155 16	"	12 64	Cr.
99	Heirs of late Chief Piknawatick	340 13	297 62			97 38	"
100	One Arrow's Band		0 92			23 64	"
101	Indians of Port Medway, N.S.		5 76			149 92	"
102	Indians of Reserve 38a, Treaty 3	168 16	86 48	1,863 97	Cr.	216 28	"
103	Indians of Eel Ground, N.B.		3 24			83 79	"
104	Heirs of John Williams and Am Ketsetsaronkwas		13 76			357 52	"
105	Big Island Indians	181 33	100 04	2,419 56	Cr.		
106	Swan Lake Indians	140 20	159 57			252 26	Cr.
107	Spallumcheen, B.C.		5 68			147 24	"
108	Riding Mountain Indians		1 08			28 12	"
109	Rat Portage Indians		1 04			27 04	"
110	Squah Indians, B.C.		5 08			132 16	"
112	Sumas Lake Indians	7 50	5 00			122 50	Cr.
113	Lake Manitoba Band		1 04			27 04	"
115	Indians of Red Bank, N.B.		29 84			776 21	"
116	Indians of Burnt Church		15 16			393 97	"
117	Indians of Wallabuck, N.S.		7 20			187 35	"
120	Pass-pass-chases' Band	273 70	1,523 72	1,475 99	Cr.	164 11	Dr.
121	White Bear's Band	0 63	5 00			1 19	Cr.
122	Indians of Whycoomagh	0 60	10 44			20 24	"
123	Gibson Indians	145 83	196 54	60 75	Cr.	265 94	"
124	Texas Lake Indians, B.C.		44 20	1,149 28	"		
125	Yale Indians	70 05	705 62	764 14	"		
126	Nicoamen Indians	314 10	453 82	447 78	"		
127	Long Plain Indians	41 31	419 22	520 16	"		
129	Matsqui-Sahsahcom Indians	12 00	120 00	108 00	"		
130	Coutcheeching Band		99 59			99 59	Cr.
131	Hungry Hall Band (No. 1)		50 60			50 00	"

INDIAN TRUST FUND.—Statement showing the condition of the various Accounts comprising the Fund on the 30th June, 1892—*Concluded.*

Account No.	Name of Tribe or Band.	Expenditure	Revenue.	Balances on 30th June, 1892.			
				Capital.	Cr. or Dr.	Interest.	Cr. or Dr.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	
132	Waywayseecappo Band.....	0 30	5 00			4 70	Cr.
133	Tscoo-a-hoi Band, B.C.....	14 07	234 50			220 43	"
134	Langly Indians, B.C.....	79 57	420 78			341 21	"
135	Assiniboine Reserve Indians.....	45 00	45 00				"
137	Betsiamits Indians.....	417 79	479 50			61 71	Cr.
138	Blackfoot Indians.....	0 61	10 20			9 59	"
140	Little Bones Band.....	2 64	30 10			27 46	"
141	Hellett Indians, B.C.....	14 04	140 46			126 42	"
142	Cotes Band (No. 64, Treaty 4).....		5 00			5 00	"
143	The-man-who-took-the-coat Band.....	33 90	40 00			6 10	"
147	Boothroyd, B. C. Indians.....	10 75	107 50	96 75	Cr.		
148	Siska Flat, B. C. Indians.....	8 96	89 60	80 64	"		
149	Kanaka, B. C. Indians.....	11 00	110 00	99 00	"		
150	Skuppa, B. C. Indians.....	7 70	77 00	69 30	"		
151	Lytton, B. C. Indians.....	1 70	17 00	15 30	"		
152	Cooks Ferry, B. C. Indians.....	25 58	325 80	297 22	"		
153	Salmon Arm Reserve, B.C.....	0 77	7 75	6 98	"		
154	Ochapewaces Band.....	1 24	20 80			19 56	Cr.
155	Sampson's Band.....	1 14	19 00			17 86	"
156	Red Pheasants Band.....		25 00			25 00	"
157	Ohamil.....	21 29	212 95	191 66	Cr.		
158	Skawalook.....	19 29	192 92	173 63	"		
159	Union Bar Band, B.C.....	44 90	449 09	404 19	"		
160	Spuzzum Band, B.C.....	18 23	182 36	164 13	"		
161	Boston Bar Band, B.C.....	27 24	272 41	245 17	"		
162	Popkum Band, B.C.....	9 32	93 25	83 93	"		
163	Skawtits Band, B.C.....	9 32	93 25	83 93	"		
164	Little South West Reserve, N.B.....	9 40	94 00	84 60	"		
165	Big Hole Reserve, N.B.....	8 25	82 55	74 30	"		

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1892.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant,

INDIAN TRUST FUND.—Statement of transactions in connection with the Fund during
the Year ended 30th June, 1892.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance at credit of the fund on 30th June, 1891		3,515,233 67
Collection on account of land sales, timber and stone dues, rents, fines and fees		131,227 48
Interest accrued during the year on funds in the hands of the Dominion Government		168,839 25
Outstanding cheques		58 60
		3,815,359 00
Expenditure during the year		273,053 43
Balance on 30th June, 1892		3,542,305 57
NOTE.—Balance on 30th June, 1892	\$ 3,542,305 57	
Balance on 30th June, 1892, as shown by Audi- tor-General	3,448,110 44	
A difference of	\$ 94,195 13	
Which is made up as follows :—		
Amount in dispute on 30th June, 1891		90,572 23
Interest for 1 year at 4 per cent. See Auditor-General's report for 1891, page D—148.		3,622 90
		94,195 13

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1892.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS—Indian Fund.

(Under authority 54 Vic., c. 2.)

Account No.		Grant.	Expenditure	Grant Exceeded.	Grant Unexpended
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
78	Survey account	1,639 02	1,082 36		556 66
86	Ontario relief account	300 00	285 05		14 95
87	Ontario and Quebec blanket account	1,600 00	1,489 33		110 67
88	Oka removal account	4,865 83	28 90		4,836 93
89	L. F. Boucher, travelling expenses	600 00	481 33		118 67
111	Quebec seed grain and relief account	4,200 00	4,428 66	228 66	
128	Indian schools	26,132 50	24,489 37		1,643 13
136	Salaries of chiefs	100 00	100 00		
139	Agricultural societies	150 00	150 00		
144	Robinson Treaty annuities	16,806 00	16,806 00		
145	Repairs to buildings	550 00	550 00		
146	Montagnais Indians of Escoumaius	162 75	162 75		
		57,106 10	50,053 75	288 66	7,281 01

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

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1892.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.