

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE

1893

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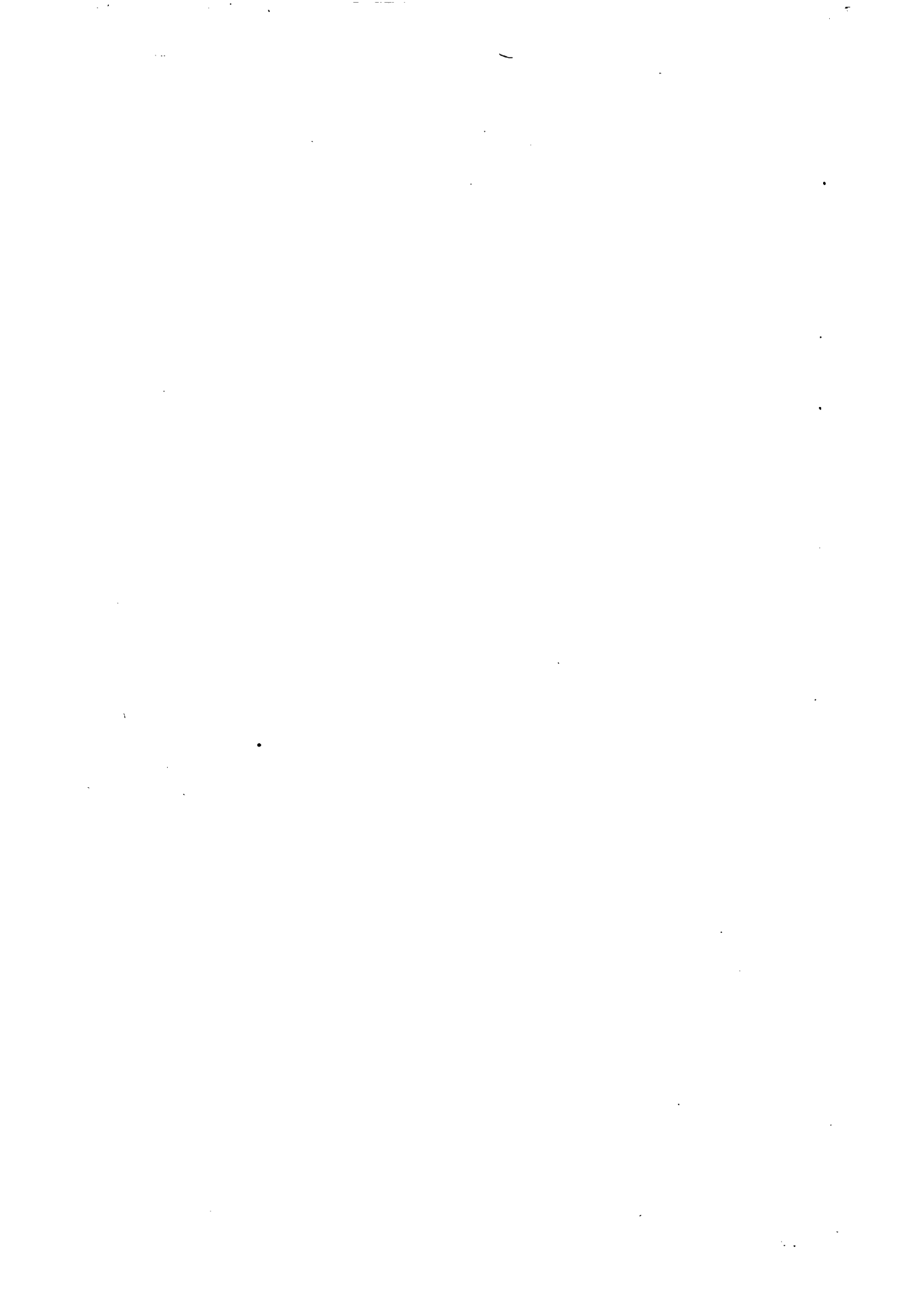


OTTAWA

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EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1894

No. 14.—1894.] *Price 25 Cents.*



*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Earl of
Aberdeen, &c., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1893.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

T. MAYNE DALY,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA, 31st January, 1894.



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REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1893.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th December, 1893.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of this department for the year ended the 30th June, 1893. It chronicles, I am happy to say, another year of peace and contentment among the Indians of the Dominion. Although the winter of 1892-93 was of unusual severity, no great suffering ensued; there were of course isolated cases of distress, but they occurred in remote regions among Indians who were away hunting. Those Indians who remained on their reserves lived through the winter in comparative comfort.

The health of the Indians generally during the past year has been good. During the summer of 1892, the small-pox broke out at Victoria, B.C., and at other points along the Pacific coast, but the strictest quarantine measures were adopted and happily resulted in restricting the disease to the places where it first appeared. "La grippe" was prevalent throughout the winter, and some deaths resulted, as this disease is particularly fatal among Indians, who are from congenital causes subject to pulmonary complaints.

The exhaustive reports from Superintendents, Inspectors, Principals of Industrial Schools and Agents, make it unnecessary that the events of the year should be set forth here with minuteness. To them I would refer as giving an interesting account of the work done throughout the year for the advancement of the Indians. I may, however, make a few remarks upon points of general interest.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

The condition of the Indians of these provinces remains the same. They are law-abiding and for the most part sober, but they do not show any disposition to advance from the state in which they were born to any higher position in the community.

This is to be regretted as it might have been expected that so long a contact with civilization would have produced a better result. It will be the care of the department to foster a more independent spirit among these Indians, to teach them to depend more upon their own exertions and to be provident and thrifty.

QUEBEC.

The Indians of this province are, in some districts, still following the customs of their forefathers, hunting and trapping for a livelihood, and in others enjoying the benefits of civilized life and living in orderly and settled village communities. The cost of schools and the outlay for relief of the poor and indigent are the two chief items for which the department has to provide.

ONTARIO.

In this province live the most advanced of our Indians and throughout the older counties they are found engaging in the ordinary avocations of white men. In the newer districts along the shores of Lakes Huron and Superior they are still unsettled and remain for the most part as the dominant race found them. But even there many individuals show a greater desire to cultivate their reserves and adopt agriculture as a means of subsistence.

MANITOBA.

The Indians of Manitoba are making slow advances in civilized methods of life, but they are in a great measure self-supporting. Upon some of the reserves commendable efforts at farming have been made. The Indians of the Clandeboye Agency are the most advanced in the province and their agent reports that they are becoming more independent every year. At Fort Alexander the younger members of the band wish the reserve to be surveyed and location tickets issued. In this they are opposed by the older Indians and the chief. The desire is a proof of the effect of education and example and, although it may not be possible to carry out the subdivision of the reserve and the location of the Indians at once, the next generation will doubtless see it accomplished.

A great portion of the Indians prefer hunting, fishing and digging snake-root to farming, and when they do give any attention to agriculture they only cultivate small gardens in which they raise potatoes, corn and roots. They are becoming more careful in preserving seed, and in consequence the department is not so often called upon for supplies of this nature in the spring.

Day schools are in operation on nearly all the reserves and the industrial schools at St. Boniface, Elkhorn and Middle Church have proved most valuable institutions. They are full of promising pupils, and the staff of teachers and instructors is efficient.

During the year a new industrial school near Brandon has been commenced. It will be conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Church.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

The year just closed has been, upon the whole, a successful one. The long and severe winter of 1892-93 might have been expected to cause much suffering among uncivilized Indians, but I am happy to say such was not the case. The length of the winter, however, caused the supply of hay upon many of the reserves to run short and in some instances the cattle suffered. The Indians have learned a lesson in prudence and in the future they will cut and stack sufficient hay to feed their cattle through the severest of winters.

The problem which confronts the department in the territories is a most difficult one: to redeem from a state of partial savagery a horde of Indians dominated by tribal law and aboriginal customs and to transform them into competent agriculturists, ranchers, or mechanics. But already the efforts which have been put forth to compass this end are being rewarded by a great measure of success, and, if the progress continues as steady in the future, it will not be long before the Indians of the North-west Territories will be able to provide themselves with the necessaries of life. In some districts this is to a great extent already accomplished. The policy of the department tends to strengthen the individuality of each member of a band, to bring out whatever power of imitation or invention he may possess, and the result of this policy will be to develop in the speediest manner possible the self-reliance of the whole band. Many articles in common use upon a farm which a few years ago had to be furnished to Indians by the department are now made by them. Baskets straw hats and mats, pole straps, ox harness, axe and fork handles, wooden ox collars, willow baskets, ox yokes, bob-sleighs, knitted mitts, socks, and comforters, they manufacture for their own use or for sale.

In the building of houses there has been a decided improvement and the standard of comfort has been perceptibly raised. The introduction of thorough-bred cattle has given herding such an impetus that it bids fair to become in many districts the most successful industry which can be followed by Indians. In Alberta the distribution of cattle to individual Indians on the Blackfoot, Blood and Peigan reserves has been commenced and before many years it is hoped that the natural increase of animals now issued will furnish beef for the Indians of those districts and do away with the expensive but necessary supply of this staple.

As an evidence of progress the increase in the earnings of individual Indians may be cited. Last year the earnings amounted to \$56,725; this year they aggregate \$83,570.97, an increase of \$26,845.97.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Indian affairs in this province are in a settled state. The Indians are self-sustaining and only in special cases of poverty or sickness is relief demanded. A perusal of the interesting report of Superintendent Vowell will reward the reader with a knowledge of the condition of the Indians under his charge. The opinion of Agent Guillod as to the effects of the new sealing regulations upon the industry as practised by the Indians is worthy of comment. It will be found upon page 119.

EDUCATION.

This branch of the work of the Department is each year growing in importance. Three hundred and eight schools are in operation throughout the Dominion, divided as follows:—

	Day Schools.	Boarding and Industrial Schools.
Ontario.....	81	6
Quebec	20	...
Nova Scotia.....	7	...
New Brunswick.....	5	...
P. E. Island.....	1	...
Manitoba	54	8
North-west Territories.....	80	18
British Columbia.....	21	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	269	39
	<hr/>	<hr/>

In Manitoba and the North-west, where education plays such an important part in the advancement of the Indians, the eighty day schools and the eighteen boarding and industrial schools are doing an excellent work. Experience has proved that the industrial and boarding schools are productive of the best results in Indian education. At the ordinary day school the children are under the influence of their teacher for only a short time each day and after school hours they merge again with the life of the reserve. It can readily be seen that, no matter how earnest a teacher may be, his control over his pupils must be very limited under such conditions. But in the boarding or industrial schools the pupils are removed for a long period from the leadings of this uncivilized life and receive constant care and attention. It is therefore in the interest of the Indians that these institutions should be kept in an efficient state as it is in their success that the solution of the Indian problem lies. The year just passed was certainly a successful one in the history of these schools and it gives me pleasure to acknowledge the zeal and industry with which the officers connected with them have aided the department in their management.

WORLD'S FAIR.

The occasion of the World's Fair and Columbian Exposition at Chicago gave this department an opportunity of demonstrating to the public the results of the policy of education which has been pursued among the Indians of the Dominion. Side by side with an interesting collection of native dresses, specimens of ornamentation in bead, quill and silk work, domestic utensils, canoes, saddles, sledges, skins and many other articles, were to be seen specimens of penmanship and original composition produced at Indian schools, and samples of grain, roots and fruits grown on Indian farms. But the most attractive feature of the Indian exhibition was the section devoted to the industrial schools. The most important trades and employments taught at the institutions were carried on by Indian boys and girls who had been for some time inmates of the schools. These children were born in tepees amid savage surroundings, and during the continuance of the Fair, day after day, they could be seen printing, making shoes, sewing, knitting, weaving and spinning.

The court of the Liberal Arts building in which the exhibit was situated was thronged with interested spectators; and from the guide books to the Fair as well as from written accounts of the most interesting sights, it is clear that the Indian exhibit was a most attractive feature. It was in charge of Mr. Chas. DeCazes, the Indian Agent from Edmonton.

The authorities of the exposition awarded medals to the following exhibits:—

Indian School, Onedia, Ontario, specimens of pupils' work, and photographs of buildings. (This exhibit was included in the educational exhibit of the Ontario Government.)

Kuper Island Indian Industrial School, Kuper Island, B.C., pupils' work.

St. Joseph's Indian Industrial School, High River, N.W.T., school work.

St. Albert's Indian Industrial School, St. Albert, school work.

St. Boniface Indian Industrial School, St. Boniface, Man., school work.

Shingwauk Indian Industrial School, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., school work.

Elkhorn Indian Industrial School, Winnipeg, Man., school work.

Ruperts Land Indian Industrial School, Middle Church, Man., school work.

Battleford Indian Industrial School, Battleford, school work.

Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, "work of Indian children."

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

HAYTER REED,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

PART I.

OF THE

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN OFFICE,
BRANTFORD, ONT., 30th August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report in duplicate, and tabular statement, on the Six Nations Reserve of the Grand River, for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

The crops for the past year were generally good; oats, barley and hay being an unusually heavy crop.

Many and large contracts for building bridge and opening roads on the reserve have been completed during the past year. The contractors were members of the reserve, and did their work in a satisfactory manner.

There have been several fires during the past year; the Nation paying one-third of the loss sustained, which enables the unfortunate victim to begin rebuilding. Chief A. G. Smith sustained a heavy loss by fire; his house and contents, together with his large collection of Indian relics which he has exhibited at provincial and other fairs, was destroyed.

He has since then about completed a large two-story brick dwelling, which will be a credit to the reserve. Whenever Indians are compelled to build, they erect larger and better ventilated buildings, which will greatly improve their health.

Chief J. S. Johnson also completed a large two-story brick dwelling and store at the village of Ohsweken on the reserve.

A daily mail has been granted the village of Ohsweken, by connecting with the Grand Trunk Railway at Onondaga station, which is evidence of the increased business on the reserve.

The agricultural society of the reserve held its annual fair in October last, which occupied three days and was largely attended on each day. In every respect it was a success. Two Indian bands were in attendance.

During the summer several hundreds leave the reserve and obtain employment in berry picking, pulling pease for canning purposes, pulling flax and picking hops. Those remaining on the reserve look after the harvest.

Nine threshing machines owned on the reserve are kept busy during the season.

The schools are under two managements: ten under the school board and one under the chiefs, all giving satisfactory results, the average attendance having increased.

Churches and Sunday schools under various denominations are held every Sunday and are well attended. Services are also held during the week. Funds for improving church property are raised principally by picnics and garden parties. The Indians generally are good contributors.

A good exhibit of cereals, roots, fruits, manufactured articles, needle and bead work, which worthily represent the progress of the Indians of the Six Nations on the Grand River, were sent to the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago.

A complete set of by-laws has been adopted on the reserve and is now in full force, giving general satisfaction.

The health of the reserve has been generally good. During the warm weather dysentery and malaria prevailed greatly, due largely to drinking creek and surface water. During the winter months there was comparatively little sickness, while during the spring there was an unusual amount, due to the extreme prevalence of inflammation of the lungs; a great number of cases occurring among the aged and feeble, caused from the severity of the winter and living in small, overheated and badly ventilated rooms. There was an unusual number of surgical operations, all of which were perfectly successful, followed by the best possible results, without any outlay for outside surgeons or hospital attendance. Dr. J. A. Langrill, senior physician on the reserve, together with his assistant, performed all the operations.

The population of the reserve increased fifty-seven during the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. D. CAMERON,
Superintendent.

WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,

WALLACEBURG, ONT., 7th September, 1893.

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, 1893.

As mentioned in my report for 1892, and as will be seen in the accompanying tabular statement for 1893, the crops were far below the usual quantity, owing to the wet weather which prevailed in the spring, and which delayed the sowing and planting.

However, nearly every one raised something off the land. And with some extra exertion in the way of making baskets, axe handles and other things for sale, and with a very little help from the funds of the different bands, they all got along very well, and no one suffered for the actual necessaries.

I am sorry to have to report quite a large decrease in the numbers as compared with 1892, a great many old people having died during the fall of 1892, and winter and spring of 1893.

There has been no epidemic among them, they have been very healthy, and are all in good health now.

I have just finished taking the census for this year, have visited nearly every house on the reserve during the last month, and have found very few sick people; in fact, I may say, I have not found any person confined to the house with sickness.

The crops harvested, and yet to harvest, all promise well, and there will be a much better crop this year than last; the corn is looking very well, the potatoes and other root crops will be better than last year, and taken all together the prospect of something to eat through the winter is pretty good.

The Indians are cutting and putting up large quantities of hay this year, the hay on the plains being of unusually good quality, and the weather being all in their favour.

When taking the census I had to traverse the hay fields to find the Indians, and such quantities of beautiful hay I never saw before. I am sure they had one thousand tons cut and stacked in great stacks when I was there; and the weather for making hay still holds.

The Indians are many of them at work ploughing just now for fall wheat, and several of them have their wheat sown, they having found that early sown wheat is the best.

Always hoping for the best,

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. MCKELVEY,
Indian Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—1ST DIVISION.

SARNIA, ONT., 1st September, 1893.

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, 1893.

The Indians under my agency have been doing fairly well in their farming operations, notwithstanding that the two last seasons have been rather hard on all farmers in this district. The spring of 1892 was wet and seed could not be well sown, and this season the crops looked well till June, when the dry weather damaged them. Fall wheat and hay are very good.

The two brick houses that I made mention of in my last report as being in course of erection, are completed and are an ornament to the Sarnia Reserve. One belongs to Chief Wilson Jacobs, the other to James Manass, sen.

The three schools have been regularly kept during the year. All are now taught by female white teachers. The one on the Sarnia reserve taught by Miss Welsh is doing very well indeed, and has a good attendance. The schools on Kettle Point and Stony Point have not so good an attendance. It seems difficult to get the parents of the children to take an interest in sending them.

The general health of the Indians has been good, no contagious diseases have troubled them. Consumption carries away some of them.

I am pleased to be able to report that their habits are more temperate than they were. We have not nearly so much drinking among them, some of the worst drunkards having giving it up completely.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. ENGLISH,
Indian Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—2ND DIVISION,

STRATHROY, ONT., 9th September, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report in duplicate and tabular statement showing the condition of the Indian bands within my agency for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

The crops for the past year were up to the average, and the general health of the Indians good; very few deaths took place within the year, and these from natural causes. The bands were completely free from any contagious disease.

The Indians compete favourably with their white neighbours at the fairs held within the adjacent townships.

The census shows an increase of twenty-four within the year.

Among the Oneidas of the Thames, an increase of nine; among the Chippewas of the Thames, an increase of fourteen, and of the Muncseys of the Thames, an increase of one.

All the schools within the agency have been kept open during the whole school year, and have been fairly well attended.

Eleven church services are held every Sabbath, and fairly well attended.

With the exception of five or six Pottawattamies, who do not belong to either of the regular bands within the agency, all are members or adherents of the Church of England or the Methodist Church.

The usual number of blankets have been distributed to the poor and aged Indians.

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, ONTARIO, 29th August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and tabular statement showing the condition and progress made by the Moravians of the Thames, for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

The population of the band is three hundred and two, a decrease of two since last report.

The crops have all been good with the exception of peas; they were injured by the bug. The largest quantity of hay ever raised on the reserve was harvested this year.

The Indians raise from four to six hundred bushels of white beans every year, they are a profitable crop and bring a better price per bushel in the market than wheat.

Forty acres of new land were brought under cultivation during the year; more new land would be broken if fencing material were more plentiful on the reserve.

Several log stables have been erected since my last report, and Chief Albert Tobias has put up a fine new frame barn, it is a credit to himself and the reserve.

Owing to the action of the Indian Council in passing new rules and regulations to compel parents and guardians to send their children to school, the attendance at our two schools is now satisfactory.

The churches (three in number) are doing good work, and I am informed that a new Methodist church is to be built this fall.

The agricultural society held another successful fair last October. It was the best yet held by the society; the exhibits were large, the prizes good and the gate receipts over one thousand dollars, after paying all expenses and prizes. The society has over four hundred dollars in the treasury.

The health of the Indians is good at this time, although whooping cough was very severe among the children in the months of April, May and June.

The roads and bridges are in good condition.

A large drain is now in course of construction through a portion of the reserve. It will make a great improvement to some of the land through which it passes.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN BEATTIE,

Indian Agent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY, ONTARIO—1st DIVISION.
INDIAN OFFICE, MANITOWANING, 31st August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report and tabular statement, with statistics of the Indians under my charge for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

The Ojibways of Lake Huron.

There is not much change to note amongst these Indians, who are fairly prosperous and contented; their crops have been satisfactory and the returns from the fishing industry good. The increasing scarcity of game and fur has been felt by the hunting Indians, some of whom have foregone their usual hunt and found some other ways of earning a living. The Indians begin to realize that a change in their mode of life is impending, and that in the future it will be necessary to pay more attention to the cultivation of the land. One band recently inquired whether they could not be supplied with a teacher who, in addition to instructing the children could accompany them to their gardens and show them how to cultivate the land;—the matter is still under discussion by the council of the band.

It is gratifying to be able to report that the general health of the Indians has been good, and that there have been no epidemics; there were, however, a number of deaths last winter amongst old people, owing probably to the severity of the winter, which was the coldest known for many years, and I regret to report that there have been several boat accidents this spring, causing a sad loss of life to the Indian fishermen.

The Thessalon River Band number one hundred and seventy-three, an increase of one. They are for the most part fishermen, their farming is on a small scale at present, but they say it is their intention to increase their clearings and pay more attention to land cultivation than they have hitherto done. Those Indians who follow fishing are perhaps the most prosperous, several of them being hired at thirty dollars per month and their board.

The Maganettawan Band numbers one hundred and seventy-five, an increase of six. They mostly live at West Bay, Manitoulin Island, where they have good farms. They prefer, however, working at loading vessels and in saw-mills to steady labour on their farms, their earnings at such work being more than if they worked at their gardens, and they live a little better, but are no better off in the end than if they devoted themselves steadily to agriculture.

The Spanish River Band numbers five hundred and eighty-two, an increase of sixteen. There is no change to note in their condition since last year.

The first division of the band lives at Sugamook on the Spanish River Indian reserve, the second division lives on the reserve on the left bank of the Spanish River and at Pogumasing and Biscotasing; the third division lives on the Manitoulin Island; they are in a prosperous condition.

The Whitefish Lake Band numbers one hundred and thirty-eight, a decrease of five. There is little change to note in their condition. They complain somewhat of the scarcity of furs and game, and that their hunting is not so profitable as formerly. Many find employment as guides to explorers, and some work for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

The Ojibways of Mississauga River number one hundred and fifty-one, a decrease of two. Their condition is similar to last year. They feel the scarcity of game and fur, their agricultural operations are on a small scale.

The Point Grondine Band numbers forty-five, a decrease of five, principally by emigration. They are well-to-do, many work in the lumber camps during the winter. Their earnings by fishing and berry-picking are very considerable.

The French River Band numbers eighty-six. Their condition is similar to last year. They live for the most part at Sheguiandah, Manitoulin Island, where they have gardens. They are fairly well-to-do.

The Whitefish River Band numbers eighty-two, an increase of three. They were employed last winter in getting out saw-logs on their reserve; the quantity cut and hauled out amounted to nearly three million feet. The band is prosperous, they have a church and school-house, and plenty of productive land.

The Serpent River Band numbers one hundred and six, an increase of six. The Indians find plenty of employment at a saw-mill near the reserve, and consequently do not feel the scarcity of game so much; they are prosperous and contented. They intend to pay more attention to farming in future.

The Tahgaiwinini Band numbers one hundred and forty-five, a decrease of four. They farm and fish, and are a prosperous band. The earnings of those who follow fishing are very considerable; they devote much attention to agriculture.

The Manitoulin Island Indians Unceded.

This band numbers one thousand and sixty-seven, a decrease of twenty-five. There were fifty-two births and fifty-seven deaths, nine emigrants to the United States and eleven to other parts. They are industrious and hard working Indians, and are prosperous and contented. They are good farmers and fishermen, and during the winter get out timber on their reserve.

It is almost unnecessary to say that they are prosperous.

The Ojibways and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.

The Cockburn Island Band numbers forty, an increase of three. They are self-sustaining and prosperous.

The Shesheguanning Band numbers one hundred and sixty-seven, a decrease of two. They are industrious and successful farmers and fishermen. They have a prettily situated village with some very creditable dwellings and seem to be very comfortable.

The West Bay Indians number two hundred and fifty-four, an increase of four. They are successful farmers and are well-to-do. They have a fine church under the auspices of the Catholic missionaries at Wikwemikong.

The Sucker Creek Band numbers one hundred and fourteen, an increase of four. They are successful farmers; they have a church under the auspices of the Church of England.

The South Bay Band numbers seventy-three, a decrease of one. Their church and school are under the auspices of the Catholic missionaries at Wikwemikong. They fish and farm successfully.

The Sheguiandah Band numbers one hundred and fifty-three, the same as last year. Their church and school are under the auspices of the Church of England, they are self supporting, prosperous and contented.

The Sucker Lake Band are the same number as last year. They are prosperous.

The Obidgewong Band numbers twenty-three, an increase of one. They farm successfully, and in winter occasionally hunt bears, in which they are generally successful.

Sixteen schools have been in operation and have been fairly attended, there is still plenty of room for improvement in this respect.

All have reason to be thankful for abundant crops, the potatoes suffered somewhat from too much rain and showed a tendency to decay, and during the winter a great quantity became spoiled, making seed rather scarce this spring. At this date the prospect of abundant crops is good.

Nothing has occurred to mar the general prosperity the Indians have enjoyed during the year.

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

JAS. C. PHIPPS,
Superintendent.

PARRY SOUND, ONT., 28th August, 1893.

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 various Indian bands within my superintendency for the year ended the 30th June last.

Parry Island Band.

I am glad to have to report that this band is in as flourishing a condition as could reasonably be expected. Crops have been fully up to the needs of the people, except perhaps hay, and labour at large and adjacent saw-mills has been abundant and remunerative. These circumstances combined with a healthy season and good present harvest prospects render the condition of this band very good indeed. With the exercise of more persevering industry and energy they might command a position superior to that of most labouring communities.

The school attendance has not unfortunately been all that could be desired. Several parents and guardians were, on last annuity pay day, fined in sums from three to nine dollars each for the absenteeism of their children. It is hoped that this action will have a salutary effect, and that better attendance and increased progress will be the result.

Shawanaga Band.

This band is in somewhat the same condition as at the time of my last report. The sickness of the past few years has, for the time, ceased, but I fear not as the result of any extensive use of preventive means. A few have erected larger and more commodious houses, which, with the strict observance of quarantine regulations in a diphtheria case last winter, thereby confining to and stamping out the disease in one family, shows some improvement in hygienic matters; but there is still very much to learn and more to practise.

The deep lake fishing, by means of nets and boats adapted to the purpose, referred to in my report of last year, has been considerably developed and promises to become a regular occupation. The tabular statement of last year showed that the Indians of this band caught one hundred and twenty-four barrels of fish, the one now inclosed shows three hundred barrels, which I submit is a very satisfactory increase.

The attendance at school and the progress of the pupils has, on the whole, been satisfactory.

Henvey Inlet Band.

The even tenor of the way of this band has, during the year, been pursued without any occurrence specially worthy of note. There has been a satisfactory absence of sickness and want. Crops have been abundant, employment in the fishing skiffs of the neighbourhood has been remunerative, and I did not hear any complaint of any kind.

An election to the offices of chief and second chief was held during my visit and I believe that the best and most energetic man in the band was placed in the position of chief, while the careful, steady old second chief was reinstated. As in the case of their neighbours on the Shawanaga Reserve, this band is paying some attention to deep lake fishing with nets and sail boats, but their progress or success so far has not been so marked. Last year the catch was reported at twenty barrels; this year it has increased to twenty-three barrels.

The school is not in as good or prosperous condition as could be desired. The holidays taken by the parents for their children are too numerous and the attendance too irregular for satisfactory progress to be made.

Nipissing Band.

This band is in every sense of the term in a prosperous condition. The crops of last season were much better than those of the year before, while those of the present season promise a still more abundant yield, so that, though the catch of fur was about ten per cent less last year than the one before, this band has, as already mentioned, been and promises to continue in a prosperous condition.

During the past winter two cases of infraction of the Indian Act, in the matter of supplying liquor to Indians, were tried. A conviction was secured in one case and a fine of one hundred dollars and costs inflicted.

The school is reported by the inspector to be in a fairly flourishing condition, though a larger attendance would, I submit, be a more encouraging and much to be desired feature.

Dokis Band.

This band, once thought to be one of the most intelligent in this or any other superintendency, has strangely developed an amount of wayward foolishness that would surprise any one not acquainted with the eccentricities of Indian character. The principal men of the band, till the advent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, had always been traders, but since that period that occupation has to a great extent slipped through their hands, and latterly most of them have turned their attention to lumbering and agriculture. It would consequently have been thought that they would have had a keen appreciation of the value of dollars and cents, but, strange to say, they almost unanimously refused to surrender the pine timber on their reserve, which could, it is thought, be sold at a price that would yield to each man, woman and child in the band a yearly income of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars. Such action on the part of such a band demonstrates, in my opinion, the utter incapacity of Indians to manage their own affairs. In other respects this band is in a perfectly satisfactory condition.

Temogamingue Band.

This rugged, robust band met me with their usual show of cheerfulness and good nature. Every one seemed to be well nourished, clean and comfortably clad. With the exception of one case of pneumonia, there was no sickness in the band.

When I informed the council that the question of their reserve had not been finally disposed of to their disadvantage, but that it would form one of the questions to be considered by the Board of Arbitrators on the claims of the Dominion against the old province of Canada, they were much pleased, and expressed the hope that, as settlement by white people was creeping towards even their remote position, they would soon own a reserve of their own, and be in this respect in the same position as other bands of Indians.

Nothing noteworthy had transpired during the past year except the erection of several new houses by the Indians, and several other improvements in connection with them.

Gibson Band of Oka Indians.

I met the usual monthly meeting of the council of this band on the 7th inst., and found that everything was in a most satisfactory condition, so far as prosperity in material affairs is concerned. During my stay I was the unexpected and unprepared for guest at the houses of two of the members of the band, and I feel certain I could not have been better entertained at the houses of any of the settlers within a radius of fifty miles. Any one going through this reserve will find abundance on the tables, cleanliness in the houses, good clothing on children and adults, in fact will find everything right.

The school-house has been substantially wainscotted and plastered. A little additional furniture and painting would make it one of the best school-houses in the

neighbourhood. The average attendance of pupils for last June quarter was 10.4 per diem. As my visit took place during vacation, I had not a chance to examine the pupils, but several of the parents expressed themselves satisfied and gratified at the progress their children were making.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. S. WALTON,

Indian Superintendent.

INDIAN LANDS AGENCY—4TH NORTHERN DIVISION,

SAULT STE. MARIE, 6th September, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report and tabular statement on Indian affairs in my agency, for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

Garden River Band.

In this band during the past year there have been eleven deaths and eighteen births. There have been no symptoms of any contagious diseases, but there has been a good deal of sickness among children, which has caused the doctor to make several extra visits. The houses on the reserve with few exceptions have been all whitewashed both inside and out this spring. The crops have been about as usual; no wheat is grown here, the land not being adapted to it.

The Indians have been well employed during the past winter at the lumber camps and cutting pulp wood on their own reserve; in this last occupation they must have earned in the neighbourhood of five thousand dollars.

The school under the Church of England, I regret to say, has been very poorly attended, and only by the very youngest children; those who have been regular, show an improvement in reading, writing and spelling. The absence of the families in the bush and the severity of the winter in a great measure account for the poor attendance. The Catholic school was much better attended, excepting the winter months, when the children were absent from the same cause.

I regret to say that liquor drinking among Indians still goes on to a great extent, and, owing to the close proximity of the American border, it is hard to put a stop to it; several summonses have been served during the past year, but with two exceptions the Indians failed to put in an appearance, and left for the American side. There are several warrants out against them at present, but so soon as they hear of my appearance or the constable they move across the river.

Very little land belonging to this band has been sold during the past year. A new council chamber hall is to be built during the coming fall, much to the satisfaction of the band, as heretofore they had no place to meet or hold councils in. The present chief's name is Pequetchenene; his time expires in March next, when a new election takes place.

This band are composed of Church of England and Roman Catholic, they have two churches and two school-houses on the reserve, there is also a Methodist Church but no minister.

Batchewana Band.

Chief Nubinagooching of this band resides on the Garden River Reserve with a great many of his people; he is a very old man, and I regret to say that during the past year he has been in very bad health. This band do not participate in any of the work or profit of this reserve, they have a small reserve of their own at St. Mary's Rapids occupied by a few families. The members are all scattered, some living at Goulais Bay where they have farms of their own, others at Batchewana, Agawa River, Lizard Island, Lake Superior. These mostly earn their living by fishing in the

summer, hunting and lumbering in the winter. The hunting last year was very poor. The families on Garden River Reserve all have plots of land on which they plant potatoes, a few oats and pease. They work in the lumber camps and explore and go with fishing parties in the summer. During my trip up the lake paying Robinson Treaty, I fed several families, and gave blankets and tobacco as usual. This band are mostly Roman Catholic with a few Methodists.

Michipicoten Band.

This band is more scattered than usual; they have a small reserve on the Michipicoten River with about seventeen houses, all frame, and gardens in which they plant potatoes and a few other vegetables. They have a Roman Catholic church and a school-house; this latter is not used. On my last visit, there were only five families there. The houses are all clean and tidy. The rest of this band are scattered between Chapleau, Misanabie, Dog River, Pilot Harbour, White River and Batchewana Bay. Those of the band whom I do not see, have their money left with the officer of the Hudson Bay Company's post at Michipicoten, who furnishes me with census received from the other posts. Their principal mode of living is fishing, hunting and cutting wood for the use of the fishing tugs in Lake Superior. The deaths last year were eleven and births twelve. The members of this band are Roman Catholic and Methodist. I, as usual, on my visit gave food, blankets and tobacco. The names of the chiefs are Sanson Lugard and Gros Jambette.

Shingwauk and Wahwahnosh Home.

The Shingwauk and Wahwahnosh Home for Indian boys and girls, also in my agency, has been for the past season under the management of the Rev. James Irvine, who has already introduced some very great reforms. The lower interior of the building has been quite remodelled. Two nice dining halls have been partitioned off, one for the boys, one for the girls. In place of the old wooden dining tables, they now have tables covered with white marble oil cloth, and in lieu of tin plates and cups, they have white stone china; every thing in the dining rooms has a very clean and neat appearance. In the dormitories the hammocks have been done away with and bedsteads have taken their places. A large tank capable of holding thirty-five barrels of water is on this flat. It is supplied from St. Mary's River through iron pipes; beside using the water for working and washing purposes, it is also used for fire protection. The grounds in the rear of the building have been cleaned up and levelled and show a far neater appearance than before.

The boys have all come out in new uniforms and make a very creditable appearance. They have a brass band and are commencing to perform very well.

They are taught besides their ordinary school lessons, farming, tailoring, shoe-making, carpentering, and on my last visit were making very satisfactory progress.

The Indian girls are now in the same institution as the boys, but have a part set by themselves. They are all very neat and tidy. Besides their ordinary school lessons, they are taught housekeeping, needle work, plain and fancy, tailoring and do the mending for the Home. They make excellent bread and assist in the cooking; this is done in turn week about. This fall the principal expects to have the full complement of one hundred scholars; many of the children who left a year ago are applying to come back.

Great praise is due to the Rev. James Irvine, the principal, for the very great improvement he has already made in the Home, and if he is spared to preside over it, I think far greater improvements will be made and greater success secured than ever before. The children all appear happy and contented, and visitors to the place express their satisfaction at what is being done.

One boy belonging to the Home has gone into holy orders at Winnipeg.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your most obedient,

WM. VAN ABBOTT,
Indian Lands Agent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—4TH DIVISION,
PORT ARTHUR, ONT., 31st August, 1893.

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, 1893.

Fort William Band.

I am again able to report a continued improvement in the prosperity of this band numbering three hundred and sixty-eight. The Indians give great attention to their farms, and their crops promise a greater yield than last year: they also give attention to stock-raising, and now have four horses, eight milch cows, thirty young cattle and fifteen working oxen. Some have this year extended their farms back; they drained Whisky Jack Lake last summer and the back of their farms now are dry. They cut this year about one hundred and twenty tons of hay, well cured and taken care of, and have about three thousand bushels of potatoes for their own use and some to sell. Last spring their wharf and two large bridges were carried away by flood; the latter they rebuilt very quickly and much to their credit. This year they have for the first time a good blacksmith shop, with forge, bellows, anvil, dies and all necessary tools, and do their own iron work. They have also bought fishing licenses and make money selling fish. They also sold about a ton of raspberries and huckleberries: their sales assist them to clothe themselves, and I may say they all dress well, especially on Sunday. Their temperance habits are improving yearly, and for the last four years none have been imprisoned for any kind of dishonesty. They pay very little attention to hunting, as the fur animals are becoming less every year, and they now find farming and other work more profitable. Only a few of the lazier Indians live by the chase, but make a poor livelihood. Their schools are kept in good order and well attended. St. Joseph Convent Orphanage has sixty-three orphans, taught by the Sisters. The Indian girls' village school is a separate building from the Orphanage, and the teacher is also one of the Sisters of St. Joseph. The Indian boys' school is in the centre of the settlement and is taught by a lady teacher, Miss Donahue, a very competent instructor. The school-houses are kept in good order, have a wood shed attached filled with stove wood for winter use, and other comfortable necessary outbuildings. The teachers are paid their salaries very promptly every quarter by the department, and the pupils are well supplied with all kinds of books, stationery, &c., necessary for their advancement. The girls of the Orphanage are taught needle work and fancy work and music in addition to the usual subjects. The population of this band continues about the same; a decrease of one this year from last. I may further add that the ploughs, wagon, bob-sleighs, &c., furnished this band some years ago by the department they still have; they are kept in good order and repair and always fit for use.

Red Rock Band.

This band numbers two hundred, and the Indians are steadily improving their reserve as their time and means will permit. They have this year built a new school-house at their own expense, and soon will have it in readiness to commence a school, the department having been good enough to allow them a teacher, who is to be a young Indian of their own band, who is qualified to teach. Their chief and a few others will have this year from two hundred to two hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes; this, together with the fish they put away every fall for their winter's use, with their fur catch and the money they make by going up the Nipigon River with fly-fishing tourists, gives them a good living. But this has not been a good year for fly-fishing, as the water was too high, being about five feet higher than ever known before. They are also beginning to know that their land well cultivated is more profitable

than living by the chase, particularly as the fur-bearing animals are gradually becoming less every year, more particularly the beaver, and that it will be a matter of a short time when they will be extinct like the buffalo of the north. This will be caused principally by the white trappers who wipe out whole families, while the Indian leaves a few at their beaver houses for breeding purposes. A portion of this band settled some years ago at Lake Helen, Roman Catholic Mission, where they have good houses and garden grounds, a church and school with a young lady teacher. They have no room for any large farms, *i. e.*, twenty acres or so, as they are hemmed in by rock, but their ground is good and prolific. They are four miles away from their reserve across Lake Helen and there is quite a rivalry between them and the reserve Indians in the way of improvement, which has a good tendency.

Pays Plat Band.

This band numbers fifty-two persons, the same as last year. The houses and farms of the Indians front on the Pays Plat River, emptying into Lake Superior. The Canadian Pacific Railway runs through their settlement and crosses this river by a fine bridge. The road has not been fenced off through this reserve, and trains occasionally kill their cattle, for which the company always act fairly in paying value for them. The mouth of this river is the great centre for the finest fresh water salmon on Lake Superior. The flesh is pink, like the salt water salmon, with a black silvery back, and they bring the highest price in the market. The Indians are well-to-do, industrious and live comfortably. Their chief, Joe Fisher, will have about three hundred bushels of potatoes, and others a less amount. They have a good ploughing bull, cows and some few head of young stock and plenty of hay to keep them over winter. The chief is a man of steady habits and sets his band a good example in every way. They have this year for the first time a good half-breed teacher and a school well attended.

Pic Band.

This band numbers two hundred and forty-seven, a decrease of thirteen since last year caused by an influenza epidemic, which carried off principally old people. The Pic Reserve fronts on the Pic River and their farms also. The Indians of the reserve are industrious and live comfortably from the produce of their farms and their fish catch in the fall. Their oxen are well kept and housed warmly in winter, and do the spring ploughing; also draw fuel in winter season for their houses and school. The latter is taught by a half-breed; the children attend regularly and learn quickly; some aspire to be qualified for teachers. The chief, Thos. Desmoulin, sets his band a good example in every way and uses his influence to compel the children to attend school regularly. The river is well timbered with spruce and tamarack and navigable for seventeen miles for small steamers. A great quantity of ties are being made for the Canadian Pacific Railway, which helps these Indians by giving them work. Last year they had employment getting out pulp wood, for which this river is noted for about one hundred miles. The Hudson Bay Company every summer take their inland supplies up this river in five-ton boats for the Long Lake House and country. These boats have to be portaged over forty portages on the round trip, from a quarter to two miles across and in places some sand hills sixty to two hundred feet high.

Long Lake Band.

This band numbers three hundred and thirty-seven, an increase of six over last year. As I mentioned in my last year's report, this is a hunting band. The Indians have for several years tried to raise potatoes and turnips, but failed, as their land is cold and summer frosts too frequent; but their fur hunts are more profitable than the other bands under my agency, as the animals are more plentiful, especially the dark otter, and no white trappers have yet reached them. These white trappers destroy even the young, and there should be a law against whites trapping,

as it is not their natural vocation and as they have many other ways of living, while the Indians have no other means of support but fur-trading and fishing. The heads of families are employed about two months every summer by the Hudson Bay Company, getting in store supplies, mentioned in my report on the Pic Band, with boats of five tons capacity up the Pic River. I may say their hunting grounds are still well preserved from fire, by their watchfulness in always putting out their camp fires with water before leaving them. They are a Christian body and no Pagans among them. Each man has only one wife. Some of the best hunters make from six to eight hundred dollars in a year, and to add to their prosperity never get any of this world's curse in the shape of liquor. They have thirty more women than men, that is heads of families, widows who are expert hunters. The fatalities among the male members of this band have been surprising, and there is no reason or cause why they should be more numerous than in other bands living in the same way.

Nipigon Band.

This band numbers five hundred and thirty-four, an increase of fourteen over last year. This is somewhat strange, as last winter was the hardest ever experienced; not only cold, but too much snow to make good hunts and too deep to catch rabbits or fish; the little lakes were covered so deep that they could not cut holes in the ice to fish. As a result, this spring the Indians were all thin and poor in flesh, but there were no deaths by starvation. I was informed by the chiefs of this band, of a woman and her little son who were travelling to Nipigon House to get something to eat as they were in a starving condition; she got so weak she could go no further; she had with her a fish hook bone found in every rabbit and used when they can get no other kind; she got a line of tough bark off the moose or leather tree, tied it to her bone hook and cut a hole in the ice of a small lake abounding with jack-fish. But she could get none without a bait. She then cut a piece out of the calf of her leg for bait and succeeded in getting a fish. This fish made bait to catch more; and she and her boy lived and got to the Nipigon Hudson Bay Company's Post. This shows what a mother would do before she would eat her child. The water in Lake Nipigon is about five feet higher than ever before from the large amount of snow of last winter. This has changed the appearance of the lake in many places, old camp grounds are covered with water. The tourists in consequence of the high water in the Nipigon River spoiling the fly-fishing have been few. The Indians have not been engaged by them as formerly, and made no money out of the business this year. Their school is well attended at Jackfish Island and Mr. J. A. Blais is a competent teacher. A few scholars promise to be learned. The Indians are generally healthy and they in common with the other bands, appreciate the value and use of the cod liver oil that I bottle and furnish them with yearly from the barrel of this oil the department kindly furnishes me with for them. For the last four years opposition traders have been working against the Hudson Bay Company, but this year they left the lake, and the Indians will do better and be better cared for, as the company always take a greater interest in them than outside traders and the Indians are always more settled in the pursuit of their business.

English Church Mission Reserve.

These Indians are a branch of the Red Rock Band settled on their reserve given them by the department five years ago on Lake Nipigon, in Grand Bay near the entrance of the Nipigon River. They have a church and school under the superintendency of the Rev. Mr. Rennison, who takes a great interest in his flock. They have comfortable houses and good garden grounds and a fair crop of potatoes. They also have a fine bull given them some years ago by the department, that they prize very highly and keep in splendid condition; he does all their ploughing and other work. The lake water comes to the front of their reserve and abounds with the finest of trout and whitefish which they can get for their use all the year round. They are contented and happy, and with their winter hunts in

addition to what they grow live comfortably. The entire number of Indians under my agency are seventeen hundred and thirty-eight, an increase of six persons over last year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. P. DONNELLY,
Indian Agent.

COUNTY OF RENFREW, GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY,
SOUTH ALGONA, ONT., 3rd October, 1893.

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, 1893. I am glad to say that the Indians under my charge are, as a rule, sober and law-abiding. The Ottawa and Parry Sound Railroad is passing through the reserve, and many of the Indians are getting employment on the road. The sanitary condition of the Indians has been good for the past year. They are contented and thankful to the Government for the favours received.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
EDMUND BENNETT,
Indian Agent.

CAPE CROKER AGENCY, ONT., 6th September, 1893.

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, 1893.

The population of this band now numbers four hundred and three, being an increase of seven over last year. The general health of this people has been very good, only seven deaths to record during the year. This, I consider, is a small percentage in a population of over four hundred. Their sanitary condition is improving each year. There is also a general improvement in their houses, many of the rooms have been enlarged and are better ventilated. The crops last year were very good, with the exception of potatoes, which were a total failure.

The quantity of fish taken last year was very small compared with that of previous years. This was an industry, at one time, by which the Indians derived a large income, besides getting a plentiful supply for home consumption. It is pleasing to note that some of the members of this band are devoting their attention to agriculture with greater interest than formerly. The acreage of grain sown this year greatly exceeds that of previous years, and gives promise of an abundant crop.

Our chief, W. B. McGregor, has purchased a new mower and also a binder this season, which aid him very materially in harvesting his hay and other grain. Many others have purchased hay rakes, ploughs, harrows and several other useful agricultural implements. They are also getting a new threshing machine, which will be a great benefit to the people on this reserve. The three schools were open all the year, and presided over by an efficient staff of teachers. The attendance of pupils has been fairly good, and their advancement in education is satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. JERMYN,
Indian Agent.

CHIPPEWA HILL, 29th August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my report and tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June, 1893.

The Chippewa Band of Saugeen now numbers three hundred and seventy-seven, there having been during the past year a total decrease of three. The decrease was four by emigration and nine by death, and the increase, six by immigration and four by birth.

I am pleased to be able to report that no contagious disease has visited the reserve in the past year.

Three schools are kept in operation, and a very efficient staff of teachers are engaged.

We have under construction a school-house in the village, with all modern improvements, which will complete all the public buildings necessary on the reserve for years to come.

Many of the Indians are taking advantage of the excellent training to be acquired at the Muncey Institute by sending their children to that school, and the results are becoming very apparent on the reserve.

Crops of all kinds have been good this season with the exception of roots and late oats, in which there will be a shrinkage owing to the continuous drought.

The only feeling of dissatisfaction evident among the Indians here at present is caused by the Department of Marine and Fisheries informing them that the privilege of seine fishing must cease with the present year.

Before closing, I desire to add that there is a perceptible improvement in the social and moral condition of the people, which I attribute in a large degree to the small quantity of strong drink used on the reserve.

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

JAS. ALLEN,
Indian Agent.

ROSENEATH AGENCY,
ROSENEATH, Ont., 8th August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I inclose herewith tabular statement in connection with the Mississaguas Indians of Alwick, Scugog, Rice Lake and Shemong Lake, for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

Mississaguas of Alwick.

This band numbered two hundred and forty-one when I took the census about the 1st day of May last, being a decrease of two compared with the previous year.

During the months of May and June last large numbers of the children were attacked with whooping-cough and inflammation of the lungs; eight or nine deaths resulted. The sanitary condition of the band is at present excellent, I do not know of a case of sickness. A large number of the members of the band are working their own lands and are doing fairly well. Many of the young men earn large amounts of money working in the lumber woods, at river-driving and other employments. There were forty-one children on the school roll last year, and the daily average was sixteen. The average was very much reduced no doubt on account of the sickness amongst the children during the months of May and June of the present year.

Mississaguas of Scugog.

This band numbered thirty-eight, being the same as last year. The members of this band do not appear to make very much progress in agriculture, though a few are working their lands and I think are doing fairly well. The sanitary condition of the band is at present very good, there being no sickness except one old man.

The children of the band do not attend school as they should; only two attended school last year, although the public school adjoins the reserve, and was kept open two hundred and eighteen days during the year; one child attended eighty-nine days and the other forty-six only. The school is taught by an efficient teacher and the Indian children have free access thereto.

Mississaguas of Rice Lake.

This band numbers seventy-nine, being a decrease of one during the previous year. Many of the members of this band are working their lands and are doing fairly well. They appear to live very agreeably together and to be contented. Many of the members earn large amounts of money working for farmers in the woods and on the rivers, etc., besides gathering wild rice, making baskets, etc. The sanitary condition of the band is at present good. The school was taught by Miss Malard during the past year, and the children made good progress under her charge, she was loved by the children and respected by their parents; owing to the absence of the teacher, I am unable to give you the number of children that attended the school, or the daily average during the past year. I know that the school was well attended however.

Mississaguas of Shemong Lake.

The health of the Indians has been good. Three deaths during the year, two children from acute bronchitis, and one woman from heart failure. The people both old and young are becoming more neat and tidy in their appearance, so I am told, which together with the tasty arrangements of many of their houses are indications of material progress. Most of the young men are industrious and find ready employment with the farmers or in the lumber woods and on the rivers. Much more attention is being paid to agriculture, almost every available spot is under crop at the present time.

There are two services held in the church each Sabbath, one by a member of their band in their own language, the other by a Methodist minister. Most of the people attend regularly. The Sabbath school is kept open all the year and is well attended and supplied with papers and lesson-helpers.

There is a marked improvement in the attendance at the day school, most of the Indians seem to realize the importance of giving their children an education. The children attend regularly and are making good progress; there are twenty-nine attending school, and the daily average is twenty-five. The band now numbers one hundred and sixty-six, being an increase of five since last year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN THACKERAY,
Indian Agent.

MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT,
HAGERSVILLE, 25th September, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report upon the condition of the Mississaguas of the Credit under my supervision for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

I inclose the tabular statement for the same period and beg to make the following remarks in regard thereto:—

At my request the five councillors each took a block of twelve hundred acres, and personally visited the farms and have provided me with the information contained in the tabular statement.

They appear to have been very careful, and I have every reason to believe that their report is fairly correct.

In the column "value of personal property, etc.," there are included eleven self-binding reapers, five pianofortes, seventeen organs, twenty-three sewing machines, and a number of reapers, mowers, seed-drills, horse-rakes, rollers, etc. There appears to be good reason why such expensive and useful agricultural implements and such costly luxuries should have a place in the tabular statement, for it shows how prosperous the Indians are in farming and how anxious they are to make their homes comfortable.

The Census.

There has been a decrease of three in the population during the year, two of which, however, were removals of women who married into other bands. There were four deaths, three of which were caused by consumption, and one an infant who died away from the reserve.

Education.

The school has continued to prosper, especially in the matter of attendance, the June quarter showing fifty-six on the roll and an average attendance of thirty-eight.

In General.

The Rev. T. S. Howard, for several years the missionary on the reserve, has been superannuated and the Rev. Chas. Stringfellow has now charge of the church.

I have little to report in the way of public works, except that several wooden culverts have been replaced by stone.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. E. JONES,

Indian Agent.

MOUNT ELGIN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION,
MUNCEY, 31st July, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you a brief report of the condition and prospects of the Mount Elgin Industrial Institution for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

One hundred and twenty-five pupils, representing seventeen reserves, have shared the advantages of this institution during the year, thirty-four of whom were enrolled for the first time, while twenty-five have withdrawn during the year, four of whom had attended less than one year, seven between one and two years, six between two and three years, four between three and four years, four between four and five years.

After refusing more than fifty applications for admission (for want of accommodation) still our average attendance was a fraction over ninety-three pupils. A new building with all modern appliances and accommodation for one hundred and fifty pupils is our great want.

The fact that our pupils come from so many reserves and some of them at a great distance, makes it difficult for us to report just what they are doing after closing their term at the institution.

Three pupils wrote on the entrance examination in June and one on third-class work, but the results have not yet been published.

We have had very satisfactory results from the industrial farm, where we employ permanently four farm instructors. We also have a foreman in the carpenter and shoe shops. Two teachers each having a second-class Normal school certificate. These with a matron and a professional cook make up our staff.

The following although incomplete will give a partial statement of how the pupils are employed who have left this institution during the last four years.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Hired on farms.....	24	...	24
Farming for self.....	12	...	12
At service.....	...	12	12
Teaching school.....	2	1	3
Readmitted.....	3	4	7
At home.....	...	6	6
Sailing.....	...	4	4
Married.....	8	12	20
Unknown.....	4	3	7
Total.....	57	38	95

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. SHEPHERD,
Principal.

WIKWEMIKONG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

WIKWEMIKONG, 1st July, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—It is with pleasure we cast a retrospective glance at the doings of our industrial school for the year just closed.

We have been blessed with what has made our school life uniform and agreeable : no sickness, no accident of any kind.

The discipline of the house was easily maintained, the children evincing throughout a real desire to improve.

In this they were admirably helped by the ability of their two teachers, both talented and anxious for their pupils' progress.

A new feature was introduced in the evening recreation, one of the masters presiding over their amusements and games; such only as were willing to carry on the conversation exclusively in English being admitted. This had a decidedly good effect for their improvement, compelling them to overcome their natural bashfulness.

A large and airy apartment was adapted for their dining room, thus permitting a considerable addition to their winter recreation room.

Many children manifest a great desire to learn farm work. Although at first sight less prepossessing or conspicuous, that branch of industry deserves encouragement.

The female branch began the year with a good spirit of obedience, union and industry and kept it till the end. The children gave good satisfaction in the different employments.

In school particular attention was given to arithmetic and English composition. Knitting, crocheting and needle work occupied their free time out of school hours.

Persons who visited the school expressed much surprise in examining the work of the children, who besides showed interest in helping in the garden and rendering little services during their free time.

The number of girls this year was fifty-five. There were many more applications, but we found that our means would not allow us to take them, the number being already more than we could support, were it not that many of the parents provided their children with clothing.

One of the greatest drawbacks with Indian parents is their almost insurmountable persistency in withdrawing their children from the school before the close of the year. As there is no coercing them, it thus happens that often the brightest lads are sacrificed to the natural inconstancy of those upon whom they depend.

With the highest regard, I remain, honourable sir,
most truly your servant,

M. DURONQUET.
Principal.

THE SHINGWAUK HOME, 6th July, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present to you my first report in connection with the working and management of the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes, for the year ended 30th June, 1893, and I beg to state that having been recently appointed to the principalship of these Homes, my report will consequently be very brief.

The Rev. E. F. Wilson left here 1st March, and I succeeded him; since then everything has gone on satisfactorily, and I am happy to state that I find from the records of the year that it has been one of steady, onward progress.

Our staff at the present time consists of the following:—House manager and accountant, schoolmaster, bootmaker, carpenter, farmer, teamster, matron, matron's assistant and laundress; these officers are, I am proud to say, faithful and painstaking in the discharge of their duties. The best of harmony and good-will pervades all the employees of the institution. We have two vacancies in the staff; during the past year the branches of tailoring and weaving have been supplied by senior boys of the institution, who have performed the duties with credit to themselves, and to their former teachers. We still continue the half day system, giving opportunity to the children to make progress in their trades as well as in school. The boys are taught all the trades mentioned above; the girls are taught laundry work, cooking, sewing, music and general house work. We have seventy-two children in residence, fifty boys and twenty-two girls, and I have on my table twenty-eight applications, which will bring our attendance to one hundred. The children are all healthy, and their disposition cheerful. The school hours remain unchanged, with the exception of the evening preparation which we have lately discontinued. I think I am quite safe in saying that there is marked progress amongst the children in school as well as at their trades.

Our chapel services are well attended, and all the children join heartily in singing and responding. We have two services each Sunday, with Sunday school between the services. We have also Wednesday and Friday evening services.

I am happy to say that we have had no sickness of any account during the year, and seldom before in the history of the institution has the health of the children been as good as at present. I regret very much to state that we have one death to record for the year, that of Joseph Soney. He died of inflammation of the lungs while attending Trinity College, Port Hope. He was a bright, intelligent boy, and gave promise of being an honour to his tribe. From a kind letter written by Principal Bethune we are informed that he died a true Christian.

And now in conclusion we acknowledge our great indebtedness to the department for its kindly and generous grant for special repairs and for fire protection.

We have just completed the work, and the many changes have added considerable improvement to the Homes. The fire protection alone is a great addition to the comforts of all concerned; instead of the old-time drawing of water in barrels, we have now pipes running all through the institution.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. IRVINE,
Principal.

REPORT OF WHEREABOUTS AND OCCUPATIONS OF EX-PUPILS OF THE SHINGWAUK AND WANANOSH HOME.

Adam Kiyoshk, Walpole Island, carpenter; doing well.
 Sophia Shabahgezhik, Garden River; doing very well.
 Susie Erskine, married Roman Catholic; keeping steady.
 Benjamin Pine, Garden River, farmer; doing remarkably well.
 William Solomon, Walpole Island, farming; doing well.
 Joseph Esquimau, Sucker Creek, teacher; doing fairly well.
 Ellen Obotossoway, Garden River, married; doing well.
 Susan Muhnedoowahsing, Sheguiandah, married; doing well.
 Mary Chaawunoo, Sault St. Marie; not doing very well.
 Jones Mudwashkung, Walpole Island, farming; steady.
 John Wigwaus, Garden River, labourer; doing very well.
 Elijah Soney, Walpole Island, married, farming; doing well.
 Thomas Wagimah, Garden River, shoemaker; doing well.
 Wells Shingwauk, Garden River, labourer; doing fairly well.
 Albert Ashkewe, Cape Croker; turned out badly.
 George Aundag, Garden River, labourer; not doing very well.
 Nancy Kadah, Sheshewahning, married; steady.
 Mary Driver, Garden River, married; doing well.
 Mary J. Clarke, Garden River; doing well.
 Annie Clarke, Garden River, married; doing well.
 Jackson Kahgang, Sarnia; reported bad.
 Charles Altman, Walpole Island, farmer; steady.
 Florence Wawanosh, Sarnia; doing well.
 Julia Kechenoodin, Sarnia, married; doing badly.
 Nancy Williams, Sarnia; doing well.
 Susanna White, Sarnia, married; doing well.
 Lucy Sheshebe, Walpole Island, married; doing well.
 Joseph Lesage, Garden River; worthless character.
 Gilbert Jones, Garden River, labourer; doing well.
 George Wankay, Cape Croker; doing well.
 Aleck Penasheens, Walpole Island, labourer; doing badly.
 Jacob Shingwauk, Garden River, married; doing very well.
 John A. Maggrah, Winnipeg, clergyman; doing well.
 Hannah Grey, Sarnia, married; doing well.
 Helen Shingwauk, Garden River; not doing very well.
 Thomas Jackson, Sarnia, fisherman; steady, doing well.
 John Pedahutig, Sarnia, working on boats; doing well.
 Abram Isaac, Sarnia, carpenter; doing well.
 Maria Beesaw, Algoma Mills; doing well.
 Helen Tegoosh, Garden River; doing well.
 Alice Thompson, Sarnia, married; doing well.
 John Negaunegghik, Sarnia, farmer; doing well.
 Sarah White, Sarnia, married; doing fairly well.

Joseph Chebena, Parry Island, labourer; doing well.
 David Menominee, Parry Island, carpenter; doing fairly well.
 Albert Esquimau, Christian Island; doing fairly well.
 Peter J. Stone, Garden River, labourer; doing fairly well.
 Francis Baker, Sailor's Encampment, labourer; not doing very well.
 Charles Naudee, Walpole Island, labourer; steady.
 Nancy Henry, Walpole Island, married; doing well.
 Mary Menas, Sarnia, married; doing well.
 James Henry, Walpole Island; turned out badly.
 Albert Sahgug, Walpole Island, married, school teacher; doing well.
 Joseph Sampson, Walpole Island, bootmaker; doing fairly well.
 Charlotte Knaggs, Walpole Island, married; doing well.
 Elijah Soney, Walpole Island, farming; doing well.
 Frank Magrah, Manitoulin Island; doing badly.
 Jacob Waukay, Cape Croker, farming; doing fairly well.
 Angus Elliot, Cape Croker, farming; doing well.
 Bella Matthews, Lake Superior; not doing very well.
 Francis Jacobs, Walpole Island; doing well.
 Gracie Jacobs, Walpole Island; doing well.
 Charles Gilbert, Wabigoon; turned out badly.
 Louis LaSeul, Lacey, doing fairly well.
 James Sharp, Lacey; doing very well.
 Charles Masuk, Walpole Island; turned out badly.
 John Solomon, Walpole Island, carpenter; doing well.
 Philomene Sampson, Shesheganing; doing well.
 Caroline Anthony, Moravian Town, servant; doing well.
 Arthur Miskokoman, Walpole Island, teacher; doing well.
 Wesley A. Compo, Sarnia, labourer; doing well.
 Emily Nawang, Sarnia; doing well.
 James Fox, Muncey Town, teacher; doing fairly well.
 Absalom Fox, Muncey Town, farmer; doing well.
 George Isaac, Sarnia, labourer; turned out badly.
 Thomas Williams, Sarnia, labourer; doing well.
 Ananias Sampson, Walpole Island, labourer; doing well.
 Louisa Williams, Walpole Island; doing well.
 John Kahpenah, Serpent River, fisherman; doing well.
 David King, Parry Island, labourer; doing well.
 Calvin Hill, Tyendinaga, labourer; doing well.
 Louisa Smart, Tyendinaga, married; doing fairly well.
 Sarah Pierce, Tyendinaga; doing well.
 Adam King, Parry Island, labourer, doing well.
 Annie Jacobs, Kaughnawaga; doing well.
 Phoebe Kujoshk, Walpole Island; doing well.
 Ziba Peters, Walpole Island, farming well.

MOHAWK INSTITUTION,

BRANTFORD, ONT., 14th September, 1893.

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, 1893.

Attendance.

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

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

Under 1 year.....	1 pupil.
1 year and under 2 years.....	4 pupils.
2 years do 3 do	5 do
3 do do 4 do	5 do
4 do do 5 do	2 do
5 do and over....	5 do

Average attendance: boys, 2 years 11½ months; girls, 3 years 6 months.

Average attendance, 1891: boys, 3 years 1 month; girls, 2 years 10 months.

Of the five pupils who remained less than two years, none were desirable students; two were dismissed for bad conduct, two were physically unfit, and one went to nurse her sick mother and was told not to return.

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

Health and Conduct.

Beyond a few slight cases of influenza in the first two months, and one case of pneumonia later, there has been no sickness among the pupils during the year.

The general conduct of the pupils has been satisfactory.

Education.

The pupils have made good progress in their studies, though the general standard of attainments is and will be lowered for a time owing to the admission of orphans and neglected children, who are generally quite ignorant on admission; but as this class is admitted for long terms the decrease of numbers in the higher classes will be only temporary.

P. A. and W. P. passed the entrance examination into the Collegiate Institute at midsummer. The former has undergone a course of training for a teacher, and in the early part of last April was appointed to School Board No. 11; the latter does not intend to pursue his studies further at present.

N. L. failed in her 2nd class non-professional examination. She will continue her studies for another year.

J. G. passed 2rd class examination, and is now attending the Model school at Brantford.

C. A. completed one year's attendance at the Collegiate Institute, was called home through a death in the family. She has completed her course of training and is in possession of a certificate as an Indian school teacher.

The "Nelles medal" for general proficiency was awarded to Peter Adams.

Carpenter's Shop.

Very little has been done in this department during the year. The carpenter resigned his position owing to ill-health at the end of March, and, as no work of a profitable character could be obtained, I did not feel justified in appointing a successor. In September he returned but did not work full time as we had really nothing to do beyond the occasional repairs, etc., necessary for the institution.

It is impossible to induce boys to remain as apprentices sufficiently long to become useful, this renders us unable to obtain work in competition with the large number of machine factories in the neighbourhood, which can turn out all classes of wood work much better and at less cost than we can do.

The difficulty of holding any Indian youths or their parents to the terms of a written contract is, under existing circumstances, practically impossible.

A large addition to the buildings is in course of erection, which will afford a play-room for girls, a large school-room, dormitories, officers' rooms, etc., and raise the accommodation from ninety to one hundred and twenty.

TABLE showing the present condition of the hundred and two pupils who left the institution during the four years ended 31st December, 1892.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Farming independently, or on shares.....			
do at hire, or for parents.....	29		29
Working at trades, as clerks, or in factories.....	7	2	9
Domestic service, Indian.....		1	1
do white.....		8	8
*Teaching school.....	2	2	4
Attending other institutions or colleges.....	2	2	4
Living with friends and attending school.....	2		2
Living with friends.....	8	15	23
Doubtful, wandering or idle.....	2		2
Not reported on, having been less than six months in the institution.....	1	2	3
Married.....		11	11
Dead.....		7	7
	53	49	102

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

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. ASHTON,
Principal.

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

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts.

1892-93. To balance brought forward.....	\$ 526 83
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>
	<u>\$3,676 83</u>

Expenditure.

1892-93. By salaries.....	\$2,696 00
Buildings and grounds.....	14 65
Fuel.....	126 00
School requisites.....	66 49
Printing and office expenses.....	17 10
Prizes.....	61 50
Sundries.....	11 72
School fees.....	7 25
Bank interest on overdraft.....	1 05
	<u>3,001 76</u>
Balance in bank.....	675 07
	<u>\$3,676 83</u>

The balance carried forward is \$675.07—very little having been expended on buildings and grounds during the year.

REPORT for the year ended 30th June, 1893.—Comparative Condition of Schools.

No. of School.	Name of Teacher.	Number on Roll.	Average Attendance.	Rate per cent of average upon the Register Number.	Number present at Examination.	Standard of Attainment.	Number presented.	Result of Examination, 1893.					Percentage of Passes on Number presented, 1893.	Percentage of Passes on Number presented, 1892.
								Reading.	Dictation.	Notation.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.		
1	Miss M. Davis.....	45	23·9	53·1	26	IV	2	2	1	2	2	1	45·0	16·6
						III	6	3	2	0	4	1		
2	Miss K. Maracle.....	51	22·2	43·5	33	II	12	2	4	3	4	10	75·0	62·2
						I	6	1	0	1	1	1		
3	Mrs. Wetherell.....	48	18·7	38·9	17	IV	1	1	1	1	1	1	44·0	55·7
						III	5	3	2	1	2	1		
5	Mr. E. Bearfoot.....	40	20·2	50·5	21	II	7	1	1	1	1	1	52·5	80·0
						IV	6	6	5	7	4	4		
6	Mr. J. Lickers.....	31	15·4	49·7	17	III	2	0	2	0	0	0	60·0	78·2
						II	6	2	4	0	1	5		
7	Miss Russell.....	60	27·3	45·5	28	I	5	2	1	2	0	1	53·3	66·6
						IV	5	4	2	5	5	3		
8	Miss F. Davis.....	23	8·9	38·7	6	III	3	3	2	2	3	1	68·0	52·7
						II	1	0	0	0	1	1		
9	Mrs. Scott.....	43	17·8	41·4	13	I	1	1	0	2	0	0	48·6	88·0
						IV	1	1	0	0	1	0		
10	Miss S. Davis.....	58	30·4	52·4	32	III	2	2	0	0	1	2	52·7	65·3
						II	2	2	0	1	1	2		
11	Mr. R. Tobias.....	42	20·3	48·3	21	I	6	3	3	5	4	3	37·1	86·6
						IV	5	3	2	0	3	2		
		441	205·1	46·5	214	...	214	78	57	71	70	85	53·6	65·2
						V	14	11	7	14	6	5		
						IV	24	19	12	20	21	15		
						III	37	22	15	16	18	15		
						II	57	21	23	21	25	50		
						I	82							

The statistical report on the schools shows a continued decrease in the number of pupils on the roll, as follows:—

1891.....	470
1892.....	459
1893	441

Whereas the average attendance during the years in the same order has been 172, 180, 205.

The rate per cent of the average has increased regularly during the three years, as follows:—36·5, 39·4, 46·5.

(The number on the roll for 1893 was 427—the average attendance 153·9—the rate per cent 36.)

School Section No. 1 heads the list for attendance, showing the rate per cent of the average attendance as 53·1. This may be accounted for, as it is a comparatively new section.

By far the poorest attendance is shown in school No. 8, which is evidence that for the present its usefulness is at an end. It should be closed at once, as the children attending it may be transferred to other schools, there being three within a distance of two and a half miles.

While it is encouraging to see increased regularity in attendance, it is to be feared that there are a large number of children not attending school at all. I therefore recommend that the teacher in each school section be required to send to the board a map of the school section (limits to be defined by the superintendent) showing the position of each house and the number and name of each child of school age, stating whether their names are or are not on the school roll, or on the roll of any other school section; and that this list shall contain the names of all children of Indian origin, whether "treaty," or "non-treaty," residing with their parents or guardians.

The examinations were held in the month of March instead of in June, as formerly. The result shows, as was expected, that though a smaller number was present at the examinations, there was an increase in the number of more advanced pupils. In forms 4 and 5, thirty-eight were examined as compared with twenty-nine of the previous year. Whereas, only eight-two children were present below standard two, whilst in June, 1892 there were 134.

The examinations show that very good work has been done in schools Nos. 1 and 2; in the latter the percentage of "passes" was 75.

The establishment of a high school upon the reserve, however desirable, is not practicable, as it would cost far less to board the few pupils qualified, in Caledonia or Brautford, than it would to maintain the requisite staff of teachers for the high school. I would, however, recommend that some effort be made to establish a second and higher department in one or two of the existing schools, during the ensuing winter. This may be done by the employment of an assistant, or monitor, to take charge of the lower forms, under the supervision of the teacher, and for the senior teacher to instruct the 3rd, 4th and 5th classes.

A revision of the time table should be made in all the schools, and I would recommend that text books for home study for the advanced classes be supplied by the Board at half cost.

It may be advisable, should the above recommendation be adopted, to add another standard (6), to embrace the subjects prescribed by the recent orders of the Educational Department for advanced pupils in the public schools.

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 BEN. CARPENTER,	}	Council of the Six Nations.
Chief NELLES MONTURE,		"
W. WILKINSON, Esq.,	"	Methodist Conference.
Rev. I. BEARFOOT, Superintendent.		

R. ASHTON,
Hon. Secretary.

St. RÉGIS, QUE., August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my report and tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June, 1893.

The crops in general on the reserve and on the different islands for the last year were not quite up to other years, that is the potatoes, peas, barley, rye and buckwheat. However, the Indians did not complain and were contented with what Providence provided. It is six years or over since I took charge of this agency, and I find that there is a great improvement among the Indians, and much of it is due to the good advice given by their pastor, the Rev. M. Mainville. The Indians are still busy manufacturing baskets, lacrosse sticks, &c.; for which they get ready sale. They turn out in gangs berry picking, and also hop picking through the different sections, by which they make good wages. They also go out among the farmers haying and harvesting. They have also had good employment with Mr. Cummings on the sand pump for the last three years, for which they were paid from eight or ten dollars per day. When the winter sets in, many of them with their families go to different parts where they can get wood plenty and work at basket-making and return home to the reserve in spring time, looking robust, and well provided with the necessaries of life.

The usual grant of blankets to those requiring them has been made.

The five schools continue in operation, but the attendance is not as satisfactory as could be desired. Many of the parents are very obstinate in respect to the education of their children, some of the parents alleging that they have not suitable clothing, others that they require their help at home.

Hunting and fishing are becoming less and less remunerative every year.

The general health of the Indians has been fairly good; no contagious disease made its appearance on the reserve this year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE LONG,
Indian Agent.

MARIA AGENCY, QUE., 12th August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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

As may be seen by my preceding reports the Indian population within my agency is decreasing from year to year.

Mostly all the children drop off in their infancy and consumption carries off the largest number of the adults, so that if this state of things continues much longer the Micmac nation is bound to completely disappear.

The Indians of my agency are working at all kinds of industries to support themselves.

They all cultivate the soil, more or less, but in general they have not much aptitude for agriculture, they much prefer to hire themselves here and there, so as to realize money the sooner.

During the summer season quite a number of men are engaged by His Excellency the Governor General and by American tourists for salmon fishing, in the Grand Cascapédic river. This is their main resource. Some others obtain employ-

ment in the shanties and with the farmers in the vicinity ; and those who remain at home manufacture baskets and other kinds of Indian wares, which they find a fair market for in the surrounding parishes.

In general the Indians could realize enough to subsist upon without misery, were they more economical at home.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. GAGNÉ, Ptre,
Agent.

RIVER DESERT AGENCY,
MANIWAKA RESERVE, OTTAWA CO., QUEBEC, 21st August, 1893.

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, 1893.

There were but four deaths among the members of the River Desert band during the year, being eleven per thousand, which is an exceptionally low rate of mortality, even in a community of white people.

There were twenty births, which, with an increase of four by marriage, leaves a net increase of twenty to the membership of the band during the year.

Dr. Mulligan is physician to the band at present, having been appointed last January.

The Indian school continues in operation, but the attendance is not very satisfactory.

The Gatineau public road through the reserve, is this summer being repaired at an expenditure of about six hundred and fifty dollars from the funds of the band. The Desert Front road is also being improved at a cost of \$300.

The labour on these roads is all performed by Indians.

The three years term of office of the chiefs having expired, a council meeting of the band to elect their successors was held on the nineteenth instant. Peter Tenesco was again chosen for head chief, with Louis Comondo and Michel Comondo for second chiefs.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES MARTIN,
Indian Agent.

PIERREVILLE, 15th August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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

The Indians of this reserve left in large numbers in the early part of the month of June for the United States to dispose of their baskets and fancy wood works ; this is the only industry followed by these Indians, but they excel in it.

Up to the present, the crops have a splendid appearance, and a good yield is expected.

It is much to be regretted that a few of our Indians allow themselves to be dragged into habits of intemperance, causing at times considerable trouble. We may thank certain white people for this sad state of things, from whom the Indians easily procure intoxicants, and by whom they are robbed of their summer earnings.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. E. ROBILLARD,

Indian Agent.

BÉCANCOUR, P. Q., 26th August, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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

Although the sanitary condition of the band is satisfactory, nevertheless the Abenaki population of Bécancour is rapidly decreasing.

These Indians do not care much for agriculture and there is very little hunting now, as every year it becomes less remunerative. The manufacture of baskets is their principal industry.

In the winter season some of these Indians hire themselves to cut logs for the lumbermen of the St. Maurice River, and in the spring they run the logs down.

Their improvidence and the bad harvest of last year caused some of them to suffer in the winter, but the assistance given to them by the department considerably lessened their misery. In general these Indians, with few exceptions, are temperate.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. DESILETS,

Indian Agent.

NORTH-EASTERN SUPERINTENDENCY,

CHATHAM HEAD, 22nd August, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended 30th June, 1893, also tabular statement of Indian affairs in connection with the Band of the North-eastern Superintendency.

Eel River, Restigouche County.

I cannot report much improvement in this band. They will not interest themselves in farming when their land is poor and sandy, being close to the beach, and as a matter of course their principal means of support is fishing, although the local regulations debar them from privileges which they had in former days.

Papineau River, 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 river and are very comfortable, they give more 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 gun and the rod; 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 North-west Rivers, both rivers being lumbered on very extensively. It is thickly settled with white people, and any of them that make an effort can be comfortable. They have a nice church on the reserve, and a resident priest; there is a saw-mill and grist-mill but a short distance from the reserve.

Eel Ground, Northumberland County.

This is a fine reserve. The land is very good, sloping nicely to the river, and well adapted for farming, yielding fine crops whenever they give attention to it. 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 a great deal among the lumber and earn good wages, but are not as comfortable or thriving as they might be. These Indians are fairly well-to-do.

Burnt Church, Northumberland County.

This band is well situated to be comfortable. They can fish pretty nearly all the year round and can sell for cash all the fish they can catch. The land is fair, and many of them raise more or less grain and potatoes.

There is a fine old church on the reserve and a school-house with a young lady teacher. The population is nearly two hundred. They are quite numerous. This also is one of the reserves where they celebrate the festival of Ste. Anne, during which term they ignore all work.

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 are successful in raising 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, and I am pleased to know that they are desirous to keep it in good order and repair. Those that have their health and are disposed to try, can make themselves very comfortable indeed.

Indian Island, Kent County.

Fishing is the chief maintenance of the band on this reserve, but most of them do a little farming. There is also a church here, and, as a rule, they are sober and steady people.

Buctouche, Kent County.

This band are not holding their own, although they have good opportunities, but in some cases when they live so near the white people they do not get on as well. Some have left, but those remaining are doing pretty well.

Shediac, Westmoreland County.

This band is very much broken up. They have moved to various places through the county, and are, as a general thing, unsettled.

A few who live away from the settlement are doing pretty well, but they have not given any attention to farming for the last year or two.

Fort Folly.

The land on this reserve is very poor, being very dry and stony and not adapted for farming, but is quite convenient for fishing. There is a quarry close by, which is a help to them, but I cannot say they are improving.

There has been a slight decrease in population. Their habits are unchanged. They have not so many opportunities to procure 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 reduces them to such perfect misery as the use of liquor, and I trust the improvement will continue.

I have the honour to be
Your obedient servant,
J. H. SARGEANT,
Acting Agent.

SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT, 1ST DIVISION,
FREDERICTON, 28th August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my annual report and tabular statement in connection with Indian affairs of this agency for the year ended the 30th June, 1893.

Woodstock Reserve.

The Indians of this district are divided into two bands. One resides in old tenements at Upper Woodstock, whilst the remainder live on a reserve situated three miles below the town of Woodstock on the St. John River. Those at the former place, particularly the aged, experience considerable hardships in consequence of the class of buildings occupied. Those on the reserve are better situated, as they are free from rent, have plenty of farming lands and a good supply of firewood within easy reach of their dwellings. Last year they received thirty dollars worth of seeds, chiefly oats, potatoes and garden seeds, which were planted and proved of considerable service to them. The principal occupation of the Indians of this district is the manufacture of Indian wares, which go to supply the wants of the Woodstock market. Last winter, owing to the severe cold and the weakened systems of those members of the band who were recovering from a bad type of measles, they were attacked with some form of disease that baffled medical treatment, as ten of their number, including the chief, died between Christmas and April last. No cause whatever could be discovered for this epidemic as both places are considered very healthy. The total number of Indians in the district are seventy-eight. The births were four and the deaths ten for past year.

St. Mary's Reserve.

This reserve situated directly opposite Fredericton, contains twenty families and a population of one hundred and fifteen. There were three births and four deaths in the band for the past year. With the exception of the erection of a new dwelling, no other improvement on the reserve is visible since last report. Last year I supplied those who have gardens with the usual garden seeds, potatoes, &c., required; these are planted on patches of land in and about their dwellings and adjoining lands of white neighbours. The produce raised is not large, but is sufficient to supply them in vegetables for fall use. The labour engaged in by these Indians and from which they derive their sole living is much the same as former years, namely: woodboat loading, stream driving, hunting, canoe making and the manufacture of all kinds of Indian wares. Fancy canoe making is quite a business of this place; for a good canoe, prices range from sixteen to twenty dollars each. There are at least fifteen of these made and sold from this reserve yearly.

The wages from loading deals of Mr. Gibson at the Nashwaak River are about \$1.50 per day. This work is usually performed by young men, whilst the older ones attend to the other occupations already mentioned. Apart from the aged and infirm, there has been no extreme want amongst the band for the past year. In fact, it is remarkable with what ease most of these Indians provide a living for themselves and families. Regarding intemperance, I have to report that with the exception of a few worthless Indians, who will go on periodical sprees, most of the Indians are not given to this practice and are ready at all times to assist the agent in suppressing this vice.

Sanitary measures are enforced amongst these Indians yearly. In the latter part of May last all refuse matter was removed from their premises. And although the reserve is insufficient in size for the number of dwellings and Indians living thereon, yet I am pleased to report that the band have been entirely free from sickness of an infectious character for the past year.

The school on this reserve for the past term has been taught by Miss M. I. Rush. The largest number on register for the year were twenty-four. Their ages range from five to seventeen years. The subjects taught are reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, &c., in which several of the children are proficient. The attendance owing to the migratory habits of some Indians is much better in winter season than during the summer months. The average attendance for the year was 12.08, but will exceed 15.00 the first two quarters of term. This school is always provided with the best of dry hardwood, kept in clean condition, and the comfort and health of the children at all times is carefully looked after.

Kingsclear Reserve.

The population of this reserve is one hundred, eight less than that in last report; five have removed to other parts of the agency; the births were five, and deaths two for fiscal year. Farming is carried on at this reserve more extensively than at all other parts of the agency combined. Last year I distributed amongst the band ninety-eight bushels of oats, eighty-two and a half bushels of potatoes, twelve bushels of buckwheat, two bushels peas, two bushels beans, garden seeds, 1,550 pounds superphosphate, and a large amount of ploughing. With most Indians these seeds were carefully planted as directed, and produced a fair average crop, the season being a favourable one for the land in question. This band also engage largely in the manufacture of tubs, churns, snowshoes, moccasins, baskets, &c., &c., which are readily sold at fair prices in the Fredericton and St. John markets. Some eight or ten of the young men of this band were employed the past spring as stream drivers, from which they received remunerative wages. As a rule, most of these Indians are fairly comfortable. The use of intoxicants is seldom known at this reserve, and the Indians one and all live in peace and friendship with their fellow farmers.

The dwellings of the band being nearly all erected on the slope of a hill leading to the St. John River, there is at all seasons of the year a natural drainage. In May last all accumulations of the winter were removed from their premises, and on being visited in the latter part of July past, their buildings and surroundings were found both neat and clean. The health of the Indians was exceptionally good for the year. There are no contagious diseases to report whatever.

The school at this reserve up to the 20th January last was under the supervision of Miss B. L. Crawley, an excellent teacher, but who was forced to resign in consequence of illness. Since then her place has been filled by Miss Frances McGinn, a teacher of several years' experience. The attendance at this school is very regular. The largest number on register for year was twenty-three, and the average for same time fifteen. The subjects taught are the same as at St. Mary's School, in which all the children are making fair progress. The school buildings both here and at St. Mary's have been thoroughly painted during vacation time; this adds not only to their appearance, but must prove healthful to the occupants.

The balance of Indians of this agency reside at Oromocto, Sunbury County; Upper Gagetown, Queen's County; St. John; Apohaqui, King's County, and St.

Andrew's, Charlotte County, N.B. Those Indians pursue the same business as all other Indians. Their wares are readily sold in the respective localities in which they reside, to farmers and traders; and where cash is not available trade in farm produce is taken. In all of the places stated there have been seven births and four deaths. Lung diseases prevail amongst them, and in fact amongst most Indians of the agency—they frequently result in death in consequence of exposure, etc.

During the year there has been committed to my care a band of Indians who reside in shanties at Hampton, King's County, N.B. Since their arrival at this place they have experienced considerable sickness, which necessitated a large outlay for medical treatment. Most of these Indians at the present time are at watering-places in the State of Maine, where they with others frequent each summer to sell their wares. It is to be hoped, should they come back in the fall, which is most likely, that they will return to their reservation, as the place referred to is deficient of the necessaries requisite for Indian life.

The total population of the agency, including those camping at Hampton, is four hundred and seventy-three. The births were nineteen; and the deaths twenty, therefore there are eighteen Amalucite Indians less in the agency than those of last year. This reduction is due to the removal of Indians to the State of Maine, but who are likely to return before another census is taken.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES FARREL,
Indian Agent.

NORTHERN DIVISION, FREDERICTON, 22nd August, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement of Indian affairs for the counties of Madawaska and Victoria, N.B., for the year ended the 30th June, 1893.

Tobique Reserve.

This reserve, situated at the junction of the Tobique and St. John Rivers, has a population of one hundred and ninety-four, being an increase of one over that of last year.

The principal industries engaged in by these Indians are lumbering, acting as guides to tourists, hunting, farming, and the manufacture of Indian wares. As lumbering is carried on extensively in this section of country, the labour of the greater part of band, who are considered good axemen and stream drivers, is always in great demand. The past winter and spring thirty-five of the band were employed at this business, at wages ranging from one and a half, to three dollars per day. A few of the band who, in consequence of their age and infirmities, take no part in this employment give their attention to the manufacture of Indian wares that are readily sold at good prices to traders and farmers of the surrounding district.

Farming, owing to the cash returns realized from the employment referred to, is not carried on as extensively as the lands and opportunities for successful farming would warrant; most of the Indians, and more especially those who follow lumbering only plant sufficient potatoes to answer their family wants. There are, however, some six or seven of the band who are giving to this pursuit more attention than formerly. These parties farm extensively, raise good crops, and, to judge from appearances, are becoming quite comfortable.

Last spring, pursuant to your instructions, this band was notified to cleanse their premises, by the removal of noxious weeds and other refuse matter, from, in and about their dwellings. This duty received every attention, and I am pleased to report that there has not been one case of sickness of a contagious nature amongst these Indians during the past year.

The school on this reserve is taught by Mrs. S. G. Killeen, an efficient teacher. The subjects taught are reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, drawing, etc., in which some children are making fair progress. The attendance of pupils, excepting at stated periods, such for instance as the planting season, was very fair. The number enrolled was twenty-eight, and the average attendance for year 15½. The school and out-buildings are in good repair, and the comfort and wants of pupils at all times amply provided for.

Edmundston Reserve.

The Indians of this reserve consist of six families, in all forty-two souls. Their lands, which are very fertile, and one of the best reserves within my supervision, are divided into six parts. Yearly this band receive their *pro rata* share of seed allowance, most of which is planted on the intervale, where it produces good crops. This, hunting, and basket making is what they derive their sole living from. Usually they enjoy good health, as very little sickness and no deaths occurred amongst them the past year. In matters of education, it is to be regretted that the parents cannot be induced to send their children to the free schools.

In conclusion, I beg to remark that, with but few exceptions, the Indians of this agency are an industrious and thrifty class of people. Regarding intemperance, it must be admitted that a few will indulge occasionally in the use of intoxicants, but, owing to the good example set by the greater number of the men, this habit is not only confined to a few, but is generally of short duration.

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

JAMES FARRELL,
Indian Agent.

LAKE ST. JOHN, QUE., 26th August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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

There is an increase in the population of this place, owing to the fact that a few Naskapis families have come to reside here and also that there were fewer deaths than in former years.

With the exception of some few cases of pneumonia, the health of the tribe is fairly good.

The Indians were successful in hunting, and good prices were obtained for their furs.

They had quite a good harvest, especially in vegetables, and the appearance of this year's crops is most promising.

Some of them till the land, while others manufacture canoes, which are in great demand at the fishing places. Some are also employed in the saw-mills of Roberval, but they generally prefer to engage as guides with the sportsmen whenever they have the chance. In general they are energetic enough.

They are decidedly progressing, several nice looking houses will soon be completed; and they are rapidly adopting the habits of the whites in their manner of living; they also look more to their own comfort and have a better idea of cleanliness.

The hospital is constantly well filled with infirm and sick patients, and proper attendance is given them.

The school is always well attended, but not quite so well as it should be. I observe that these Indians are now more sober, more anxious to work and better behaved than formerly.

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

L. E. OTIS,
Agent.

LA JEUNE LORETTE, QUE., 6th September, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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

The Huron tribe sustained a great loss in July last, in the death of Joseph Gonzague Vincent Odibonsowanin, one of its oldest and best educated members. He was for many years a teacher at Lorette and the leader of the choir in the Mission chapel of that place.

The sale of moccasins was somewhat better this year, but their snow-shoes did not sell as well.

Some few families visited the watering places in the Province of Quebec, but they could not dispose of their fancy wares at their full value.

Fifty-one members of this tribe were vaccinated in June last, and the operation was most successful.

The Indians cultivate principally potatoes, but this year's crop was far from being good for they rotted in the ground.

The attendance at school was about the same as last year and numbered on an average about fifty.

Those Indians who went hunting last winter were fairly successful, and the skins obtained for beaver and other skins paid them well.

Quite a number of our hunters were again employed by American tourists as guides to the hunting and fishing places.

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

ANTOINE O. BASTIEN,
Indian Agent.

CACOUNA, QUE., 30th August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you the following report in connection with Indian affairs in my agency.

I am happy to be able to say that the Indians here are progressing in civilization; they seem to have more self-respect, for we do not meet with so many depending on public charity for their support. They are becoming industrious and bestir themselves to find work.

This is why a great number of them leave the reserve during the winter, so as to obtain higher wages better to support their families.

The manufacturing of Indian wares is the principal occupation of these Indians. Their sanitary condition is very good.

There were only four deaths during the year: three children and one adult who died of pleurisy caused by his falling in the water while driving timber.

We have no school on this reserve, for it could not support a teacher. The Indians however send their children to the school supported by the whites.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

NARCISSE LEBEL,
Indian Agent.

CAUGHNAWAGA, QUE., 30th August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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

There was an increase of 32 in the population during the year.

The schools at Caughnawaga have given satisfaction, both as regards regular attendance and progress.

Although we had no contagious diseases on the reserve, nevertheless the tribe sustained a great loss in the death of ex-chief Thomas Jocks, one of its most enterprising members, who died on the 24th March last.

The crops have a fine appearance and the farmers are satisfied.

With few exceptions, and although we had no constable on the reserve, everything was quiet.

The general condition of the tribe is satisfactory, and I know of nothing specially worth mentioning.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BROUSSEAU,
Indian Agent.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 18th October, 1893.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report upon the condition of the Iroquois Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains, for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

It appears that little change occurred in their condition. They perhaps devoted themselves a little more to pursuits which involve less physical strain than agriculture. So it is found that some eighteen farms said to contain five hundred and forty-eight acres are worked by others than the Indian owners either under rental or upon shares. The band's principal industries are making lacrosse sticks, baskets, hoops, beadwork, and peddling these articles. The men also engage themselves as labourers, and shantymen, and a few vend medicines in the United States for a firm of Americans. The industry of hoop-making is said to be of comparatively late date.

The band maintains its character in respect to sobriety and morality. It is well provided with religious instruction by earnest missionaries and has the benefit of four schools. Two of these, under the auspices of the Methodist Church, obtained

an average enrolment of forty-eight; and an average daily attendance of twenty-five, in the aggregate. The rest of the children attend the Roman Catholic schools, and a few the public separate school.

Appended is a tabular statement showing in detail the number and status of the band.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. ANSDELL MACRAE,
Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.

DISTRICT No. 1 A,
ANNAPOLIS, 18th August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report and tabular statement of the Indians of Annapolis County for the year ended June 30th, 1893.

A large proportion of them reside at Lequille, and the rest of them are scattered all over the country. But little of importance to note in the affairs of the Indians, their pursuits are the same as former years, and no change for the better.

There was some sickness during the fall and winter, but they are enjoying good health at present. There have been two deaths and two births. The population has increased by nine from last year, the difference is caused by some of them returning home.

The potato crop was not very good last season, they did not take as good care of them as they should.

They are making fair progress in elementary branches of education; the average attendance has increased.

The Indians at Lequille have small pieces of land of their own which they live on, and have snug houses, and the surroundings are clean and neat, and they have become very sober and quiet.

The Indian at Middleton has quite a good place of his own, and puts in a good crop and takes care of it.

Upon the whole, I think, the Indians of this district do as well as can be expected of them.

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

BEAR RIVER, DIGBY Co., N.S.,
DISTRICT No. 16, 29th, August 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting to you my annual report and tabular statement of Indian affairs for the year ended June 30th, 1893.

The Indians of this agency are still employed at the varied occupations pursued in other years, making, while in health, a good living, by hunting, fishing, manufacturing Indian wares, acting as guides for white folks who go calling moose in the woods south of the reserve; while thus engaged they have, of course, to neglect their land and farms.

There have been ten births and five deaths the last year in this agency, and the population according to the census given in the tabular statement accompanying this report, is one hundred and seventy-eight, making nineteen more than last year, which is accounted for by the number of births, one family returning from the States, and some names unintentionally omitted from last census.

There has been considerable sickness on the reserve during last winter and spring, several very severe cases of pneumonia; but there have been few deaths, fewer than for several years, owing in a great measure to medical attendance supplied, and the sanitary measures introduced by the Department.

Their crop, which consists greatly of potatoes, was well up to the average; it escaped the ravages of the potato bug altogether, while the fields of their white neighbours suffered by the pest; they also raised quite a quantity of apples, which they sold, to be used for making cider, as their trees are not grafted, consequently the fruit is very indifferent.

The school on the reserve has been in operation the past year, and the pupils are making as fair progress in the elementary branches of education as could be expected from their irregular attendance, which by reason of their roaming habits appears to be unavoidable.

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

F. McDORMAND,
Indian Agent.

YARMOUTH, 8th July, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose my annual report and tabular statements for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

I have but little change to report among the Indians of this agency.

There were two births and two deaths during the year.

During the winter there was much sickness among those living outside the reserve, but the general health of the band at present is good.

About the usual amount of planting has been done and the crops at this time are looking well.

Many of the band are inclined to wander from one part of the county to another, thereby preventing them from making any progress towards bettering their condition. Those that live on the reserve and are willing to work make a comfortable living.

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

GEO. R. SMITH,
Indian Agent.

DISTRICT No. 2,
7th August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you tabular statement of this agency as far as I am able to compile it for eighteen hundred and ninety-three. The Indians as a rule are quiet and industrious and make a comfortable living with what as-

sistance they receive from the Department. Now and then a case of destitution comes to light, but, if deserving, the prompt action of the Department at once relieves it. As each spring comes around the Indians seem more desirous of planting, as they now see the benefit of it.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
CHAS. E. BECKWITH,
Indian Agent.

CALEDONIA, QUEEN'S COUNTY, N.S.,
8th September, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement, with an inventory of Government property held by Indians in my agency.

The Indians of Queen's County are in about the same condition as they were last year. The few who cultivate the reserve lands are the ones alone who are making any advance in worldly prosperity. The majority still cling to the old way of basket-making, etc., for a living. Many of the children at Milton attend the public school, and can read and write quite creditably. Many others would attend a school-house of their own.

I am glad to say drunkenness is rare amongst the Indians of Queen's. They are a moral and law abiding people.

Their sanitary condition is good.

In Lunenburg County the Indians are doing very well, especially those on the reserve at New Germany.

The hay crop this year is not as good as last year, still they have no reason to complain, as the other products of the farms are a good yield.

They take a lively interest in the education of their children. I am very well satisfied with them. The oxen in care of the widow Foster, the few ploughs sent to one or two others on the grant, and the books in my possession, are about all the Government property under my care.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS J. BUTLER,
Indian Agent.

DISTRICT No. 7,
PARRSBORO', CUMBERLAND Co., N.S.,
28th August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit for your inspection my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

I have very little change to report as regards the condition of the Indians in this county. Only a few of them are satisfied to remain on the reserve and cultivate the land for a living, the greater number preferring to live near the towns or villages.

Many of the young Indians obtain a living for themselves and their families by working in the saw-mills and lumber woods, thus leaving most of the farm work for the aged Indians and Indian women to perform.

The soil on this reserve is good, and those Indians who do cultivate it raise very good crops indeed.

This year the crops look remarkably well and promise an excellent yield.

There has been a good deal of sickness during the past year, many of the Indians suffering from some form of lung trouble. The population has increased by one during the past year, there having been four deaths and five births.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. A. RAND,
Indian Agent.

HEATHERTON, ANTIGONISH Co., N.S.,
31st August, 1893.

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, 1893.

I have to report the population of the Indians in this district as stationary, there having been during the year seven births and an equal number of deaths. The crops last year were almost a complete failure, particularly the hay and potato crops. The potato bug worked havoc, the number of Indians who stayed their ravages being comparatively few; and in consequence, there was more than usual destitution among them. The experience of last winter has taught many of them a salutary lesson, and this year they have made more liberal use of Paris green.

The potato and grain crops this year are very promising, while the hay crop is not much superior to last year.

The Indians continue to live up to their usual standard of morality and sobriety.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

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

ST. PETER'S, CAPE BRETON, 30th August, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my second annual report relative to the state of Indian affairs in my district for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

In addition to information contained in tabular statement already sent your Department, I am glad to report favourably as follows:—The Indians of this reserve are industrious and fairly prosperous, but as is natural to the poor Indian, he is improvident, and those of this district are no exception to the rule. Here they get ready sale for whatever work they do, and sell in some cases to those engaged in selling liquor and get rum in return for their work. All the criminal law imaginable will remain a dead letter until such time as provision is made to put such law in force respecting the sale of liquor to Indians.

They pay a good deal of attention to their plots of land under cultivation and get good returns for whatever they sow or plant; but the fishing is what they mainly depend on for a living, and those who are well fitted out for this industry succeed as well as others similarly employed.

The school is fairly well attended and producing good results. During the winter and spring months a skin disease prevailed in the district, reducing the daily attendance. They show a great desire to be able to read, write and calculate questions in arithmetic, and show a pardonable pride in being able to do so. Old and young are grateful to the government for maintaining the school and other grants.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN C. CHISHOLM,
Indian Agent.

RIVER INHABITANTS, N. S.—DISTRICT NO. 11,
GLENDALE, 24th August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement in connection with the Indians in District No. 11, for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

Whycocomah Reserve.

Despite the droughts and severe winter of 1892-3, which bore so heavily on all classes in eastern Nova Scotia, I have much pleasure in reporting that some progress has been made in this district. For instance, there is an increase of ten in the population; three new comfortable frame houses have been built and finished; five acres of land have been brought under cultivation, and three more cows added to the general stock. Inconsiderable in itself as this progress may seem, yet in view of the very unfavourable seasons of 1892-3, any progress whatsoever must argue thrift, energy, and labour on the part of the Indians. It must, however, be admitted that had it not been for the generous aid extended them by a bounteous and paternal government, not only would there have been no progress, but the poor creatures could not have held their own. The Colorado bug had well nigh destroyed their potatoes; the long, severe winter and spring of 1892-3 pressed heavily upon them. Nevertheless, there was no unusual mortality, nor any loss of stock. True, "la grippe" prevailed, occasioning frequent calls on the agent in his capacity as pastor. In all other respects, matters are much in the same state as when I made my last report. One excellent trait marks the Micmac here—he does not retrograde. No matter how unfavourable the seasons or straitened his circumstances may be, a semi-cheerful stoicism invests him; and he continues honest, sober and fairly thrifty, a fact which vindicates the wisdom of the law which endued him with the rights of citizenship.

Malagawatch Reserve.

It is only within the past two years that the Indians may be said to have occupied this fine reservation, situated on the peninsula, which on account of the canal recently cut across the "neck" makes the reserve really an island. Owing to the prolonged absence of the Indians from it, some unprincipled persons—fugitives from justice—took occasion to commit depredations on the reserve, notably Neil Martin and Hugh Campbell. The reserve being virtually an island, and fifteen miles from Whycocomah reserve, there is quite a difficulty in defending it. In fact, it has occasioned me in the last two years more anxiety and trouble than the Whycocomah reserve in twelve years. In spite of the closest vigilance, the timber-thieves would commit their robberies; and the worst of it was, and still is, that such is the terror with which these outlaws have inspired the neighbourhood, that I could not

get a single constable among them to act without sending for the deputy sheriff, a distance of fifty miles. The very Indians were so cowed that they would not give any assistance even in their own cause.

There are only five families on this reserve. During the year three acres of land have been brought under cultivation; and two new frame houses have been built, and one cow added to the stock.

General Remarks.

It is highly gratifying in taking a retrospective view of what has been accomplished in the civilization of our Indian population, to contemplate their future advancement under the enlightened and progressive policy adopted by the Dominion Government in their regard. As a result, there is a commendable industry manifested by them in producing, in addition to the fruits of their whilom pursuits of hunting, trapping, basket, and moccasin-making, considerable quantities of hay, oats, and other cereals, besides raising a number of horses, cows, and pigs. Nor is this all. The increased interest in the education of their children, the growing ambition to erect neat and comfortable frame houses, the general cleanliness, as well as the enlargement and improved methods of cultivating their farms are, as we look back to the past and comparing it with the present, most encouraging indications of their intellectual and physical development.

Their behaviour too in so far as respect for religion and the law of the land is concerned, leaves little to be desired, and in comparison with their white neighbours, it is clearly in their favour. I have recently been called to the bedside of a dying young Indian girl, about 17 years of age, to administer the last sacraments. I was delighted to observe the evidences of advanced civilization in the humble abode. Taste, cleanliness and piety obtained there. The bed was neat, with its snow-white sheets, pillow-cases, and fancy coverlet. If I was delighted with all this, I was, at the same time, more than edified by the simple, yet vivid faith of the young invalid, who was really a beautiful specimen of her tribe. After the most devout reception of the last holy sacraments, and as I was leaving, she beckoned me back, and then with intense feeling and streaming eyes, said: "Father, when I see God, I'll pray for you!"

Elsewhere, there were, meanwhile, great preparations going on to do me most distinguished honour. No less a personage than the daughter of the Chief was busily engaged preparing for me a dinner of the national eel. Now, be it observed that the Micmac cannot do you higher honour than to entertain you with a dinner *menu* of which must consist entirely of eels. Nay, you cannot persuade the Micmac of to-day but the Great Mother herself, Queen Victoria, takes eels at least once a day.

In conclusion, be it observed that their gratitude to the Government and loyalty to the Queen are alike unquestionable.

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

D. McISAAC,
Indian Agent.

TRURO, N.S., 6th October, 1893.

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, 1893.

No material change has occurred; but still a steady improvement in the condition of the Indians in this agency can be noted. They are getting more comfort-

able in their surroundings and dwellings. This is all due to the wise policy of the Department in having purchased the reserve for them some years ago, a short distance from Truro.

An epidemic of measles broke out in the reserve, but, I am happy to say, without serious results. With this exception, there has not been much sickness.

Having nothing else to report on,

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. H. MUIR,

Indian Agent.

SHEET HARBOUR, N.S.,

16th October, 1893.

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, 1893.

There has been only one death this year among the Indians, and very few have been sick. The children attend school very regularly. The school was opened last spring. There are sixteen pupils. The majority of the Indians have been vaccinated this year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. O'SULLIVAN,

Indian Agent.

DISTRICT No. 13,

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, CAPE BRETON, N.S., 20th October, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I inclose with this, my annual report, a tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

Since my appointment to this agency, five years ago, the Indians under my supervision have not been so prosperous and free from destitution and sickness as they have been during the past year. This was principally due to the abundant crop of potatoes raised by them last year, and to the absence of infectious or contagious diseases from amongst them. True, there were isolated cases of distress, owing chiefly to accident, old age or natural infirmity; but then the Department has promptly sent the relief necessary on such occasions.

Encouraged by the good yield of last year, they have planted a larger area with potatoes this year; and, if the rot keeps away, with proportionately better results.

Want of teams to work their farms and bring their handicraft to market is a great drawback to many of them. There are only eight horses on the reserve, a number far inadequate to their requirements; but the average Indian can ill afford the outlay of what would eventually contribute so much towards his comfort and success.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. CAMERON, P. P.,

Agent.

EGMONT BAY, P. E. I., 16th August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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

It will be seen by the statement that there was a decrease of eight in the population since my last report and that a greater number of grown up persons have died from pneumonia than usual this summer.

Measles have also prevailed amongst the children during the winter, resulting in the death of a young man sixteen years old and of a large number of young children; this epidemic lasted for several months and created great anxiety amongst our Indians.

I am very happy to be able to state that the Indians of Lennox Island have faithfully kept their promises of temperance made some fourteen years ago.

The school which has been established on this reserve, works well. The Indians are much interested in its success and it is fairly well attended.

The house which is being built for the teacher will not be completed for a few months yet, but it will be quite comfortable.

The Indians of this reserve are making some progress in agriculture, they have cleared and sown several acres of land this year. They also raised more cattle than usual. This shows a certain amount of progress, but does not come up to my expectation.

The crops of this year are good.

The Morell Reserve.

Only five families reside permanently on this reserve.

The land is good and produces good crops.

Two of the families are well-to-do Indians and maintain themselves by farming and selling such Indian wares as they are able to manufacture at home during the winter season.

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

JOHN O. ARSENAULT,
Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY, 22nd August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit for your information my annual report with tabular statement showing the state of the Indians under my charge with an inventory of all Government property and the approximate value of the same for the year ended the 30th June, 1893.

The Roseau River Bands.

Very few of the Indians of these bands remain on their reserves; consequently very little improvement in the way of farming is made by them. They prefer to do something from which they can realize immediately the fruits of their labour, such as hunting, digging snake root, &c., &c. The snake root last spring brought them a very remunerative price; they got as high as from twenty to thirty cents per pound for it when it was clean and well cured.

The wheat crop on this reserve was pretty light, the yield to the acre was in the neighbourhood of fifteen bushels. I was unable to get in my crop on this reserve this year, with the exception of about eleven acres, put in by one of the Indians. The one hundred and fourteen acre field was, from an over flow of the Red River, covered with from three to four feet of water all over the field at the time it should have been sown, and before the water subsided it was too late to sow. However, much of the land required summer fallowing to bring it into proper condition for cropping, as the weeds were making great headway.

The band of those Indians residing at the Rapids of the Roseau River were very much pleased with the two yoke of oxen purchased by the Department for them in the spring and also for being paid their annuity at the Rapids. The wheat at the Rapids showed prospects of being very late, but their potatoes were looking well.

The Long Plain Band.

These Indians have not done so well these last two years as formerly; those of them who were among the best workers on the reserve have deserted it nearly altogether, and the last year the four or five that put in the crop had a very small return for their labour and could not get it threshed, as it would cost more to get a thresher to go up there than the whole crop would come to. The quality of the grain was not good and the price that it would bring was very small. They threshed some of it with the flail and the balance got burned in the spring by one of themselves setting a fire to burn scrub. They never informed me of this until it was too late for me to procure seed for them to sow. They say that they will not farm any more wheat unless that they can get it threshed; consequently they have no wheat sown this year, with the exception of two of them, the one has about six acres and the other three, which is a very light crop. The land is a very light sandy soil and requires rest; a few years cropping entirely exhausts it, and I have been urging them to make it all ready for another year's crop.

This band is going backward instead of forward, both in farming and in caring for their stock. They formerly had good stables and took good care of their cattle, but for the past two years they have neglected them, and lost several head last spring on account of the long, tedious winter, and I presume, from a lack of care.

The Swan Lake Band.

These Indians remain about the same. The number residing at the Swan Lake are on the increase, but those residing at the Indian Gardens are doing all that they possibly can to get them to leave the reserve.

The wheat grown on this reserve was a very light crop and would not grade more than one frozen. There was not a carload of it, and I could not get a car to be left on the track. To get it to the market it would have had to be hauled to the station, which would have cost four or five cents per bushel, and it could not be hauled at all when there were buyers on the market, on account of the great depth of snow. I sold about one-half of the wheat, for seed and milling purposes, for more than I could have got for it at the station. There are twenty acres of wheat on this reserve this year, and thirty acres of barley, all looking pretty well at the time that I made the payments there. The thirty acres required summer fallowing, but, in preference to that, I sowed it with barley to clean the land, as barley leaves it in fine condition for wheat.

One of the Indians, Wakemahwawetung, who had ten acres in wheat last year, has twenty acres this year, and has ten more acres ready for next year. He is setting a good example to the other Indians. His wheat looks very well. He is very anxious that the Department would give him a cow. I could not get the Indians at the Gardens to consent to allow me to send out some of the cattle to the Swan Lake. They would sooner see them die than allow them to go there.

There is also another young Indian who broke four acres to put in crop next year on this reserve, and I trust more of them will follow the example of those two. The trouble seems to be that when one of them gets along any way well, the others are jealous of him.

The Indian Gardens at Hamilton's Crossing.

These Indians, with the exception of Chief Yellow Quill, do scarcely anything at farming. The wheat crop was pretty good, averaging about twenty bushels to the acre, but grading only three hard. The potatoes and garden stuff raised by the chief were pretty good. They are always badly off here for hay, as there is none on the section of land that they occupy, and notwithstanding this they would not allow any cattle to be taken to Swan Lake. They lost this spring three head of their cattle.

The thirty-four acres of wheat put in by the Department here this spring looked very well when I was making the payments to the Indians there. The chief's wheat crop is quite light, but his potatoes and garden stuff looked very well.

The general health of the Indians in my agency, during the past year, has been on the whole pretty good; although the deaths, which were generally from natural causes, exceeded the births by two.

Drunkness must be on the decrease, as I only saw one Indian that I could say was the worse of liquor during the whole time that I was making the payments.

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

FRANCIS OGLETREE,
Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR,
WINNIPEG, 18th October, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In submitting my sixteenth annual report on the moral, physical and intellectual condition of the Indians within this superintendency, I have the honour to inform you that their connubial relations are now generally most sacredly observed, and that prostitution or disregard of marital obligations among them is an exceptional occurrence, but there are occasional instances, especially among the heathen, of individuals living illegally together, according to the unorthodox custom of their pagan ancestors, without any recognized ceremony having been performed to legalize their assumed marriages. It therefore frequently happens that on some flimsy pretext one of the contracting parties to these unholy alliances abandons, with impunity, the other for a more congenial, or desirable companion, and the law is impotent to inflict punishment upon these transgressors for their unfaithfulness; consequently this loathsome and infectious moral leprosy is contaminating Indian communities, destroying the chastity of the virtuous and corrupting the youthful mind. It is, however, difficult under existing circumstances for Indians in remote districts to have their marriages properly solemnized, as they often have neither the necessary means nor the opportunity of obtaining licenses, and as the Missionary, who occasionally happens to visit their reserves, seldom remains long enough there to enable him to publish the banns the requisite number of times to legalize their union. Hence they have either to postpone indefinitely the regular consummation of their nuptials or live unlawfully together without having any authorized wedding ceremony performed.

The physical condition of the Indians is normally satisfactory at present, but last winter a virulent epidemic of measles accompanied with unusual fatality among children was prevalent on many of the reserves. The sanitary regulations with regard to cleanliness in and around their dwelling-houses are now more generally observed than formerly, and all garbage and other rubbish are, according to instructions, in many instances destroyed or removed some distance from their residences; but since the cookingstove has become in common use among them, the chimney or open fire place, is usually dispensed with, and consequently the ventilation of their houses is so imperfect, especially in winter, that the air inhaled is absolutely stifling, and is probably generating more pulmonary and other fatal diseases than all other agencies combined. To alleviate the sufferings of those afflicted with various diseases, the Government generously appointed medical superintendents and dispensers to prescribe the necessary treatment for them. This humane act of the Department is much appreciated by the Indians, especially by those whose recovery is attributed to the remedies given them. The skill displayed by those physicians in amputating limbs, removing internal tumours, and in performing other intricate surgical operations, is deserving of more than a passing allusion.

On account of the continued severity of the spring, their supply of hay became exhausted, and therefore a large percentage of their cattle perished from starvation; but those which survived are in excellent condition, as the pasturage of this extremely productive season is very superior. Their gardens, from appearance during my inspection of them, promised an abundant yield of potatoes and other useful horticultural commodities. The majority of the Indians are beginning to realize the advantages accruing from devoting themselves more assiduously to agriculture, and less to the wild, nomadic and precarious pursuits of the chase.

The fur-trader is naturally averse to their adopting civilized habits, which unfit them for hunting, and therefore advances them traps, clothing, provisions and ammunition to induce them to leave their reserves and go on distant journeys through pathless forests where the greatest number of the choicest furs are likely to be secured. Wherefore it is obvious to any one conversant with the unsurmountable difficulties which the Government encounters in its strenuous efforts to ameliorate the wretched condition of those roaming improvident savages, whose proverbial habit of wandering about is so thoroughly rooted for countless ages in their inflexible nature, that it is almost impossible for generations to eradicate it therefrom. Hence their aversion to domicile on their reserves and follow the civilizing occupation of an agriculturist.

The general diffusion of knowledge among them through the educational institutions established for their benefit is manifestly developing them intellectually. The baneful influence of the designing medicine-man over them through his poisonous nostrums and mysterious incantations is fast disappearing, and the darkest clouds of pagan ignorance and superstition which overshadowed for centuries their mental horizon are gradually vanishing as the glimmering rays of civilization are penetrating through them.

In some respects, the Indian is superior to the European. His perceptive faculties are wonderfully developed; nothing escapes the searching glance of his eagle eye; and his memory is so retentive that his recollection of places and events is simply marvellous; but in other respects he is inferior. His reasoning powers are not of the highest order, and it is therefore most difficult to convince him of anything by argument. He does not possess that energy and perseverance which constitute the mainspring of prosperity in any undertaking, hence he never accumulates anything beyond his immediate requirements, and consequently he is frequently on the verge of starvation. The more assistance rendered him, the more helpless and dependent he evidently becomes, but how to improve his condition and make him self-sustaining is an abstruse problem requiring the profoundest consideration for its solution.

I am happy to inform you that the different Indian agents within this superintendency are faithfully attending to the various obligations incumbent upon them, in connection with the payment of annuities, the examination of schools, the distri-

bution of provisions to the destitute, and to the general routine of their respective offices; but I regret to report that they usually have been unsuccessful in their efforts to induce the Indians to cultivate their reserves more extensively, as the farming operations thereon are generally unprogressive. They also grievously failed to have the Indians provide a sufficient quantity of hay for wintering their cattle last year, and therefore a large number of them miserably perished from starvation.

The Indians strongly object to the provision in the fishery regulations requiring them to obtain licenses before they are permitted to fish for purely domestic purposes, as it is frequently impossible for them to comply therewith without incurring considerable expense in travelling long distances to the agent or inspector of fisheries to procure them. They also loudly protest against being prevented from fishing for their own consumption during the close season, and contend that, if this restriction is enforced, the consequences will be disastrous to them, inasmuch as they depend principally upon their fall fisheries for their supply of food during the ensuing winter.

The industrial schools established by the Government at Elkhorn, St. Paul, and St. Boniface, for the theoretical and practical instruction of Indian children in the essential industries of life, are ably conducted by efficient staffs of experienced teachers, who are devoting their untiring energies to the advancement of those interesting pupils entrusted to their watchful care.

The Department is to be congratulated upon its enlightened and progressive policy in recently substituting on a number of the reserves commodious school-houses furnished with all modern conveniences, in place of the primitive structures which preceded them.

I cannot refrain from giving expression to my appreciation of the faithfulness and efficiency in which my experienced staff of officers have attended to the various duties devolving upon them in connection with their clerical positions, and I deeply regret that Miss McIntosh's personal interests were such as to necessitate her severance from this office.

For details with regard to statistics respecting schools, farming operations, furs and fisheries, I beg to refer you to the inclosed tabular statement.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. McCOLL,

Superintendent Inspector.

TREATY No. 1,

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY, 30th August, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report and tabular statement, in triplicate, for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

St. Peter's.

The St. Peter's Band are getting more independent every year; they are more inclined to look after themselves, and at present are almost if not entirely self-sustaining, with the exception of school and medical attendance, and as Dr. Orton only visits the reserve once a month, or in a very urgent case, they now in many cases call in the local practitioners, and generally pay their bills; but I must say that Dr. Grain of Selkirk kindly gives his services free time and again.

As there has been no frost this year, the crop could not be better, potatoes and corn particularly being very fine.

During last winter there was a great deal of sickness amongst the children, principally measles, which caused many deaths, and it would have been hard on the families of the working class, if they had not been allowed to sell dead wood; with the revenue from this source to help them, they passed a most successful winter.

Over forty of the men of this band who had bob-sleighs and oxen, worked all winter hauling wood for Mr. Dagg of Selkirk, by which they made from one to three dollars a day with one yoke of cattle; one Indian, Roderick Stevenson, who had three teams, often made as high as nine dollars a day.

The fishing in the Red River, Netley, Muckle's and Devil's Creeks, and in the neighbourhood of the mouth of the Red River on Lake Winnipeg, was never better. All kinds of fish were plentiful; the Indians grumbled a little in regard to the close time for sturgeon, as they say all river sturgeon have spawned by the twentieth of May; of course they caught for their own use, but they wanted to sell, and this they could not do until they got through with their hay making in September.

A number of this band wintered out at Lake Winnipeg at fishing points, and fished all winter for sale, they all did well, but brought little home with them.

Fur and big game was scarce, so most of the hunters turned their attention to fishing.

The schools on the reserve are doing good work, although not as much as one would wish, but then it must be remembered that it is not many years since the Indians gave up their wigwams; a number have told me that when they see the waxies (Arctic goose) flying north in the spring, that they cannot remain in a house, but must be off to their old tent life. Principally on this account, the attendance is not what it should be, but amongst the children of those whose parents have settled it is now an exception to find one of fourteen years of age who cannot read and write.

I must mention particularly the good work done by Mr. Roland McDougall, teacher of St. Peter's south school, and Miss McLean of North St. Peter's, (the other teachers are of course doing well), their schools compare favourably with any in the province. Discipline is high. The children are not only taught as per standard course of study, but they have concerts and recitations during the winter. All visitors have been astonished and delighted at the knowledge and brightness displayed by the children.

At Mr. McDougall's school, he encourages out door sports of all kinds, so that parents have informed me that they cannot keep their children at home, and I feel fortunate in having such a teacher in my agency.

To show that these people are progressing and thinking of to-morrow, eight of them have joined the Independent Order of Foresters, so that if anything should happen, there would be one thousand dollars to leave to their families, or in case of sickness, they would receive the usual benefit.

Broken Head.

Fishing was good at this point, game and fur of all kinds scarce, but as the Indians were allowed to sell dead timber, and as a buyer was found at one dollar and fifty cents a cord, they were very comfortable during the winter.

They also kept their cattle well. Their gardens are better cared for, and there will be a better crop than last year.

The school has not improved as far as attendance is concerned, and I do not see how it can, unless the Indians remain more at home: few are on the reserve more than four or five months in the year.

Quite a number have no home on the reserve, are only seen at the annuity payments, they live about Winnipeg and St. Boniface, and I think, live a miserable life, and will die out in a short time; however, I am pleased to say that there are a number of their children, who through the influence of His Grace Bishop Taché, are now attending the St. Boniface Industrial School, where they will be brought up and cared for, and it is hoped be very different men and women from their progenitors.

Fort Alexander.

During the winter there was a great deal of sickness at this point, amongst the children, principally measles; it is surprising how the women, not only of their band, but everywhere amongst Indians, will not listen to advice, but as soon as they hear there is sickness in a house or tent, must congregate with their children, to sympathize and offer advice, and help the parents, never thinking that they or their children are in danger of catching the disease; this is how any contagious sickness spreads so fast amongst them.

They caught about twenty-thousand whitefish last fall, and would have caught as many more if it had not been so stormy.

A large number of cariboo were killed to the north-west of the reserve. One Indian informed me that in one hunt he killed forty-two. Fur was not very plentiful, but prices were good, so that hunters did fairly. The three schools on this reserve are doing good work. Mr. Donald Flett, teacher of the Upper Protestant one, has a first class school, and as a teacher of young Indian children has done wonders.

One drawback to this reserve is that there is no employment of any kind at which the men can make money to buy clothing, etc., therefore those who are not hunters have to go to Selkirk, Whitemouth and Rat Portage, to chop cordwood and to lumber; while they are away, their places go to ruin.

Those who farm are inclined to be discouraged, as prices for farm produce have been so low that it does not pay them to ship to market, and some feel like giving it up, and becoming hunters or fishermen, or seeking employment at day's wages.

Their crops this year could hardly be better, the potatoes, corn and garden produce is splendid, their grain will give first class returns, and their cattle look well.

All the go-ahead members of this band want their reserves surveyed, so that they will be able to get location tickets, but the old chief and the pure Indians are opposed to any change being made of any kind.

General Remarks.

I notice in my agency that those treaty persons who belong to the Cree Nation, or who have white blood, are increasing, those of the Ochipway decreasing; for instance, at St. Peter's, the number of adults amongst the Protestants, who are generally Swampy Crees, amounts to three hundred and twenty-six, with five hundred and twelve children. The Roman Catholics and pagans, who are nearly all Ochipway, ninety-three adults, with seventy children; then at Broken Head River, where they are all Ochipway, there are one hundred and seven adults, with only eighty-eight children. At Fort Alexander, where the Roman Catholics are principally French half-breeds, there are ninety-seven adults, with one hundred and forty-five children, while the Protestants and pagans, who are nearly all Ochipway, have only one hundred and twenty-three adults.

These figures also show that those increase who have settled down on their reserves, and are more under the influence of the Department, and have become civilized to a great extent; but those who will not, will gradually disappear.

The Ochipway in this section of country is a confirmed wanderer.

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

A. M. MUCKLE,
Indian Agent.

TREATY No. 2—MANITOWAPAW AGENCY,
THE NARROWS, LAKE MANITOBA, 3rd July, 1893.

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, 1893.

The Indians on the several reserves in this agency are in a fairly prosperous condition, and continue to maintain themselves by fishing and hunting.

Owing to the exceptionally severe and long winter of 1892 and 1893, extra supplies of provisions had to be delivered to the old and infirm Indians, to whom some relief is always granted during the winter months.

The crops this year are good and there is any quantity of hay, notwithstanding the fact that on some reserves the hay grounds were flooded, but the bands will be able to procure enough hay for their cattle.

The winter was exceptionally long and severe, seven months duration, and the very late spring snowstorms 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; in consequence, on some reserves, some hay was bought, the Indians paying for same themselves with furs or money, at the payments of the annuities, according to their agreements among themselves.

Two new school-houses, one at Water Hen River and the other at Pine Creek, are now being completed; there are now twelve schools in operation with a good average attendance. The progress made by the pupils is encouraging with few exceptions. The boarding and day school combined at the Water Hen River Reserve continues to prosper, and the advance the pupils are making in the English and French languages is very creditable.

The cattle are still on the increase, and in good order and condition, although on some reserves great losses were experienced, owing to the exceptionally severe winter; the very deep snow preventing the cattle from feeding on the prairies as heretofore.

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, and the closer attention given by the medical officers, Messrs. Drs. Orton and Grain.

In conclusion, I am happy to report that my staff of teachers, with one exception, have proved themselves very efficient in the discharge of their duties, and that the Indians under my supervision are progressing and are in general contented and peaceable.

I have the honour to be sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. MARTINEAU,

Indian Agent.

RAT PORTAGE AGENCY, TREATY No. 3,
LAKE OF THE WOODS, 30th July, 1893.

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, 1893.

The Indians of the eleven bands under my charge are in a fairly prosperous condition, and self supporting, with the exception of a small quantity of food to old, sick and destitute. Some of the bands again lost part of their seed potatoes, by rains getting into the pits, and frost; 170 bushels potatoes was supplied to those bands

who were short of seed. I am sorry to have to report that several of the bands lost cattle during the spring, for want of hay, as the spring was twenty days later than usual; others lost some by accident. Hay was supplied to bands No. 32, 33, 37 and 38, last fall; and during the winter band No. 31 got a supply. The eleven bands have planted six hundred and fifteen bushels potatoes, and those gardens which I have seen have a good appearance; some new land has been broken, but the old gardens have been abandoned. The schools were visited, and the children are improving; but still the old complaint of irregular attendance, owing to the parents leaving the reserves during the hunting season. The teacher at Islington resigned in December quarter, and the school has been without a teacher up to date. The teacher of Fish Bay school also resigned in May.

The liquor traffic with Indians is being gradually stamped out, but still there are parties who procure liquor for Indians, which they take away from the place; and although several parties have been arrested for this offence, still the law requires one witness other than the informer, which is very difficult to procure.

We had two cases here in May, but for want of the second witness, they were dismissed.

There have been several deaths on the Islington reserve; and since the Indians have been using stoves in their houses and abandoned open fire places, there has been an increase of sickness in the bands, owing to the want of ventilation. I have insisted on them building open fire places in their houses.

I am again sorry to report that, owing to high water, the rice crop in the bays of the Lake of the Woods is again a failure, although the Indians report rice in the inland lakes, with a prospect of being able to collect a small quantity. Rabbits were very scarce last winter, but in a few places more numerous than last season.

The Indians on the several reserves are following the instructions of the Department in reference to burning up all refuse collected around their houses during the winter, as they reside in tents during the summer.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. J. N. PITHER,

Indian Agent.

COUCHEECHING AGENCY, 8th August, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

The acreage under crop this year is very nearly the same as last year, and there is every prospect of a good harvest. More land would have been planted this spring had not seed been so scarce, and consequently sold at high figures, but nevertheless about fifty bushels of potatoes were purchased at seventy-five cents and paid for by these Indians. The Long Sault Band are making an effort to improve their gardens, enlarging and keeping them in good order. Potatoes and corn are their staple crops, a few indulging in garden seeds also. The hay crop last summer was a total failure in some places, and the Department kindly came to the assistance of the Indians, but this did not prevent them from losing several animals, for the reason that the hay, cut by themselves, had grown in the water, and consequently was coarse and hard to eat. Then again, the winter was exceptionally long and severe, and followed by several spring storms.

I believe these Indians are beginning to realize that in the near future they must look to their farms for support, and I never lose an opportunity of impressing this important fact upon them.

Owing to reports reaching us in the early spring that small-pox was raging at Rat Portage, I took every opportunity of warning my Indians to follow out the instructions I frequently give them in regard to sanitary precautions, and am glad to say that they are improving in the matter of cleanliness: there has been very little sickness during the past year.

The same number of schools are being kept open as last year, though somewhat irregularly: the average attendance has not been so good, which is largely due to the life these Indians have to lead. Mr. Southam, the teacher of the Long Sault school, has lately sent in his resignation, which I regret, as he has worked hard and faithfully for the last three years in trying to educate the children, and has not met with the success which he deserved. Mr. Garrioch, of the Manitou Rapids, has also resigned, after improving matters there considerably, especially in the way of discipline.

The usual supplies were given to the destitute last winter, and as far as I could learn, the able-bodied men kept themselves comfortably.

It is with much pleasure that I am able to report a great decrease in the liquor traffic with these Indians. As the Department is aware, a few years ago, life was almost unbearable on this account. Drunken Indians could be seen in all directions, and whisky was sold to them by the gallon, and by the most unscrupulous set of ruffians imaginable. But times have changed, and the law is being obeyed. Mr. Fahey, a Dominion constable, was sent here to help us, and by hard work and determination has broken up the regular "whisky clique." It is a very hard matter, if not impossible, to stop this liquor traffic altogether, but as long as we have a constable who makes that his special business, we will be able to prevent the recurrence of the state of affairs which I have mentioned.

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

F. C. CORNISH,
Indian Agent.

SAVANNE AGENCY—TREATY No. 3.

FORT WILLIAM, 26th August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, with accompanying tabular statement and inventory of Government property in my charge on the 30th June last.

Accompanied by my assistant, Mr. McLaren, I arrived at Poplar Point, 6th July, where the annual payments were made to the Lac de Mille Lacs Band of Indians.

These Indians are desirous of having a school, and have agreed to put up a suitable building with the usual Government aid.

The seed supplied this year was planted on an island in front of the reserve, where the soil is much better than on the mainland.

This band lost three head of cattle during the winter and spring. Two oxen died through sickness, and a bull was drowned.

The Sturgeon Lake Band were paid their annuities at Pine Portage. They live comfortably by fishing and hunting, but cannot be persuaded to till the soil.

We arrived at Wabigoon Reserve on the 14th, and after inspecting and distributing supplies, paid annuities.

Visited the school under Mr. Johns' care, and found twenty-four children in attendance. They do not take kindly to reading, but writing seems to come natural

to them, some excellent specimens of penmanship being shown us. The girls are being taught sewing and knitting, which they pick up rapidly.

There was a disease among the cattle on this reserve, through which they lost a number during the winter and spring.

The Eagle Lake Band were paid their annuities on the 17th, after the supplies were inspected and distributed.

The Councillor took much pride in showing us the gardens, which were well advanced. Here the cattle were in good condition, owing to the excellent care given them during the winter by the Councillor, in whose charge they had been left.

The Indians of the Lac Seul Band, living at Frenchman's Head, were paid their annuities at that place for the first time on July 21st. This arrangement is very pleasing to the Indians here, and at Sturgeon Lake, as it will save them many hours travelling each year.

Here we met the Venerable Archdeacon Phair, Rev. Father Cahill, and the Revs. Mr. Pritchard and Mr. Graham. The church begun last year by the Church of England Mission is being proceeded with, and the Indians are anxious to see it completed.

The Indians held a long council before they could decide on a councillor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Marks last winter. When this was arrived at, the election took place, after which the payment was proceeded with.

Mr. Graham, the new school teacher, had only just arrived, therefore, had not been able to properly classify the children, however, those we heard read fairly well, and the writing in their copy-books was very creditable.

At Lac Seul, Councillor Ackiwence was elected chief, to fill the place of John Cromarty, who died last December, and Eweh Kewence, to the vacancy caused by the promotion of the former councillor.

After this business was attended to, the distribution of supplies and payment of annuities took place.

Last year these Indians were unable to procure sufficient fodder for their cattle owing to the high water, the consequence was that a number died during the winter.

Mr. Wood has replaced the Rev. Mr. Pritchard as teacher of the school here, but being pay-day, it was difficult to assemble the children, only a few could be persuaded to attend. Their writing and arithmetic was fairly good, but their reading poor.

The Indians have repaired the teacher's house, which is now very comfortable. Owing to the deep snow last winter, these Indians were able to kill a large number of deer.

We arrived at the Wabeeskang Reserve in a drenching rain storm and were escorted by the chief to his house, where he very kindly placed two rooms at our disposal. This house is far ahead of the usual dwelling of an Indian and is a great credit to the chief.

The school here is under the care of Mr. Evans, who seems to be a painstaking conscientious teacher, the older pupils read and write very well, and all seem to be anxious to learn.

This band is improving their reserve by clearing a few acres every year, they have now two acres under cultivation which has been done altogether with grub-hoes. The annuity payments passed off quietly.

We reached the Grassy Narrows Reserve after a very rough trip, being almost swamped, running a rapid, and again nearly going over a small fall; the water was so high that the canoemen had great difficulty in taking us out of danger.

A council was held for the purpose of electing a new councillor in the place of Madwiah, deposed for incompetence. The Indians were unable to decide on his successor; so they were left with only one councillor for the ensuing year. The annuities were paid and supplies distributed. Their potato crop looks promising.

The cattle here, which are of an excellent breed, are in splendid condition, being well cared for during the winter by councillor Pahpahsay.

There is no teacher at the school here, the Indians are away so much it is difficult to get even a small attendance for any length of time.

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

JOHN McINTYRE,
Indian Agent.

TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY,
INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE, 20th July, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,— I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement, with inventory of Government property remaining on hand 30th June, 1893.

Having been appointed to this agency last fall, I reached here on the 10th November, 1892, and took charge on the 14th. The winter had already set in, and continued till the 5th May, 1893, being one of the severest probably ever known in the North west, and in consequence of this severity a great many cattle died in this vicinity during the winter. The deaths were caused by pneumonia, brought on by the excessive cold in the latter part of January and most of the month of February, when the thermometer registered from forty to fifty below zero.

The unusual long continuance of the winter caused a great shortage of hay in spring, and none could be purchased anywhere. This made the cattle very weak when the snow disappeared, and they had to be closely attended to prevent them from lying down and dying.

The Indians of the different bands of this agency have been in comparatively good health, except a few of the aged and infirm and a few others suffering from hereditary diseases. They were visited twice during the winter by Dr. Hall, of Fort Qu'Appelle, who prescribed for and distributed medicine to them.

The crops of last season were a failure, and only one band, that of Poor Man, were enabled to have some wheat gristed at Fort Qu'Appelle, realizing about fifty sacks of flour. The other bands had no flour gristed, owing to the small return they had, a good part of which had to be kept for seed.

Owing to the distance of this agency from any market, when there is a failure of crop, it is nearly impossible for the Indians to do anything towards supporting themselves, and this more especially was the case last winter, when the snow was so deep and weather cold that hunting fur was out of the question. Very little was done in this line, except towards spring, when the snow disappeared. The Nut Lake Indians were successful in killing a good many bears.

The boarding schools of this agency are conducted well. Organization and discipline, very good; attendance regular; and the progress of the children satisfactory. The day school on Day Star's Reserve is composed mostly of young children, and, although the attendance is regular, their progress is slow.

The houses on the different reserves have a neat appearance. The farmers were instructed to have all refuse cleaned from around their houses, as well as to burn the carcasses of cattle that died last winter.

These instructions have been carried out, but many of the Indians, as a rule, prefer living in canvas tents during the summer months, which in my opinion, is more beneficial to their health, as after staying a week or two at one place, they usually remove to a cleaner locality, thereby getting rid of accumulated refuse and filth.

I am glad to report that the work of the office is carried out satisfactorily by my clerk, Mr. H. A. Carruthers, and I have been ably assisted by the farmers of this agency, who all take great interest in their work.

In conclusion, for further information, I beg leave to refer you to the tabular statement now forwarded.

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

J. FINLAYSON,
Indian Agent.

TREATY NO. 4, MUSCOWPETUNG'S AGENCY,
9th September, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended 30th June, 1893, also tabular statement, and inventory of all Government property within the agency.

The result of the year's work is satisfactory on the whole, and a marked improvement is noticeable in the increased self-reliance of the Indians and the manner in which they are adapting themselves to civilized ways; farming work is done more thoroughly, the fittings of the dwelling houses are more complete, and the general surroundings more comfortable.

The number of individual Indians that go out working off the reserve is increasing. This does away with looking to the Department for the supplies which the working Indians procure from the proceeds of their labour.

The health of the Indians has been very good; no epidemic of any kind occurred during the year.

Stock of all kinds suffered more or less during the long winter and extremely severe weather, the snow was very deep, so that all animals required steady feeding and constant care; this kept the Indians busy, in addition to the usual work of hauling wood, hay, &c.

All the beef required is supplied from the stock herd, also oxen for labour.

The annuity payments passed off quietly. Piapot's annual speech was short and contained very good advice to his people.

The number of children attending the Industrial Schools at Fort Qu'Appelle and Regina has been increased, and outside of Piapot's Reserve, there are very few of school age at home.

The returns from last season's crop (with the exception of Piapot's Reserve, where the grain was destroyed by a hail storm) were fairly good, and supplied the Indians with sufficient flour during the winter and summer.

The excessive heat and drought this summer have injured the grain to a large extent, so that the returns will be very small.

Small game during the season has been more plentiful than usual, and the catch of fish in the lakes good throughout the year.

The sale of hay and wood, (our great industries) is increasing each year. Regina takes the bulk of the hay, and Fort Qu'Appelle and the adjoining settlement the wood, in both cases the demand is not large enough, and when our contracts are filled, a few loads glut the market.

Pasquah's Band, the most advanced of the Treaty Indians in the agency, have received very little assistance during the year, as they were in a position to support themselves. Their crops were good and their opportunities of working and earning money greatly increased. The land to the south and east of the reserve is settling up very fast, which enables them to dispose of a large quantity of wood, which they cut and pile, and which the settlers take over on the reserve, doing their own team-

ing. Of course the old and destitute, of whom there are very few in the band, require to be looked after, and receive rations. This band should soon be entirely self-supporting.

The Sioux (Standing Buffalo's Band) on the north side of the lake, who were placed on their own resources over a year ago, have done remarkably well, are more careful of their food supplies, and do not squander their earnings as formerly, and live altogether in a more civilized manner.

The combined boarding and day school on this reserve was not making the progress it should, on account of the irregular attendance of the pupils, so a number of the boarders were drafted to the Qu'Appelle Industrial School, and the school continued as a day school only. The former teacher resigned, and the one temporarily in charge will shortly be relieved, when I hope a competent man will place the school on a good footing.

I have, &c.,

J. B. LASH,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,

BIRTLE, MANITOBA, 8th August, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended the 30th June last, together with a tabular statement and inventory of Government property.

I regret that I cannot report that last season's farming operations were encouraging to the Indians.

On the Bird Tail, No. 57, Oak River, No. 58, Oak Lake, No. 59, Sioux Reserve, which are the best grain growing reserves in this agency, the grain yielded poorly, owing to an insufficiency of rain, and the best grades of wheat only realized about fifty cents per bushel, at which price there is very little, if any profit, in grain growing with a good yield. In addition to this discouraging result of the summer's work, the winter set in early in November, and continued with more or less severity until the middle of April, and in consequence, the cattle required feeding and housing for nearly six months, and the feed supply with both whites and Indians became exhausted towards spring, and nearly all the animals were in poor condition when spring opened up, but I am glad to report that they are now looking well.

On the whole, there is not as large a crop sown this year as last, and the present prospects as to yield and value, I fear, are no better than last year; but I am glad to report that the hay crop is much more abundant and a better quality than heretofore.

The general health of all bands, I am glad to report, has been very good.

Schools.

The Birtle boarding school under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church is doing a good work. The buildings so far used have only been leased, and, as they were not erected for the purpose, they were in many respects not suitable, but I am glad to report that a splendid stone structure is now almost ready for occupation that will be suitable. The site is a beautiful one on a hill overlooking the town. As an illustration of what has been done at this school, which has not yet been in operation five years, an Indian boy from the Way-way-see-cappo's Band, who was given the name of Hugh McKay, was one of the first pupils. On entering this school he could not speak one word of English. He now devotes part of each day working

in the local printing office, for which he receives a small salary, and the proprietors express themselves as well pleased with his work, so much so that they are willing at any time to give him constant employment and remunerate him sufficiently to meet his living expenses.

The day school on the Kee-see-koo-wenin's reserve, No. 61, known as "Okanase," is progressing favourably; but very little progress has been made by the pupils who attend the Oak River Sioux school.

Although a suitable new building was erected during the year on a central part of the reserve, the attendance has been small and irregular. A few children attend the industrial school at Regina, Qu'Appelle and Elkhorn from this agency, and from reports I am persuaded that all are doing a good work towards the advancement of the Indian youths.

A number of convictions have been made during the year for supplying intoxicants to Indians. It seems impossible to stop this traffic with Indians at points where liquor is legally sold, and the greatest diligence is required to check it.

The Indians, I am glad to report, are gradually exhibiting more disposition to depend upon their own exertions and less on the Government for assistance.

The food issue during the year was less than eight thousand six hundred pounds of flour and six hundred pounds of bacon, the greater part of which was given to widows and the aged, which is evidence that the greater part of the nine hundred Indians within this agency rely upon their own efforts.

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

J. A. MARKLE,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,
FILE HILLS, 25th July, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my third annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended 30th June last, also a tabular statement and inventory of Government property under my charge on that date.

I am pleased to be able to report that these Indians are still advancing towards being self-supporting, as the following statement of the total expenditure for the past four years will show, viz.:—

1889-90—Total expenditure.....	\$14,588 80
1890-91 do	10,708 85
1891-92 do	8,424 24
1892-93 do	5,800 00

From the above will be seen at a glance the saving that has been effected during the past three years, being nearly eight thousand eight hundred dollars less in 1892-3, than in 1889-90.

The limit of economy possible for some time to come has been nearly, if not quite, reached. The expenditure for the last year on annuities, schools, triennial clothing and general expenses, amounted to four thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars, leaving less than fifteen hundred dollars for implements, tools, provisions, clothing, ammunition and twine. There being a large number of old and infirm Indians on the reserves who will always require more or less assistance, it will be almost impossible to reduce the present expenditure to a lower figure. The total amount of money earned by these Indians during the year was two thousand seven hundred and fifteen dollars, being an increase of eight hundred and twenty-eight

dollars over the previous year. These earnings were principally from the sale of wood and beef. Of the latter, they sold over fifteen thousand pounds to the Assiniboine Agency, Qu'Appelle Industrial School and the boarding school here.

The crops, as a whole, for the year were very favourable, and the sample of grain much better than in previous years. But I regret to say that we had the misfortune to lose all our grain crop grown on Peepeekeesis' Reserve by prairie fire, after it was all in stacks. There were eighty-three acres of wheat, fifteen of oats, one and a half of pease, and five and a half of barley, making a total of one hundred and five acres: a very serious loss to the Indians, and which has discouraged a number in putting in a crop this year.

The Indians have not put in as large a crop this year as last, the reason being that they claim they cannot farm as extensively as they have been doing and properly look after their stock; and having an almost unlimited supply of dry wood on their reserves, for which they have a ready market at the hands of white settlers in the district and at Fort Qu'Appelle, they prefer to buy their flour by the sale of wood.

The following is a statement of the crop under cultivation this season, viz.:—

	Acres.
Wheat.....	107
Oats.....	25
Barley.....	20
Root crops ..	14

At present the root crops are looking well, and although we did very little seeding until the 9th day of May last, they are as far advanced as the crops this time a year ago.

The hay crop will be good, and every effort will be made to put up as much as possible.

The past winter was very hard on stock, owing to the severe cold and the length of time the snow remained on the ground. We were obliged to feed fully two months longer than in former years, and although we had put up thirteen hundred and sixty-eight loads of hay, we ran short before the spring opened up. During the scarcity of feed in this district, the Indians had to haul straw purchased from the white settlers, from ten to fourteen miles distant, and even then we could not get enough. Our losses in cattle were heavy, being about twenty per cent, and nearly all were lost during the month of April. Although our losses were heavy, many of the settlers in the vicinity lost from forty to seventy-five per cent of their cattle from the same causes, viz.: extreme cold and scarcity of feed. The following is a classification and enumeration of the cattle on the reserves on the 30th of June last, viz.: Fifty-nine oxen, seven bulls, one hundred and ninety-one cows, forty-five heifers, one hundred and twenty-seven steers, twenty-five bull calves, and thirty-three heifer calves; making a total of four hundred and eighty-seven; besides there being a large number of cows that have not yet calved.

The general health of the Indians has been very good. There have been six deaths and ten births during the year. The attendance at the Presbyterian boarding school has been very regular. At the beginning of the year there were twelve names on the school register, and during the year not one of them has been absent for a day, excepting one boy, who was allowed to work for two weeks during the holidays, for a settler, herding sheep. Two of the pupils died, one on the 25th April last, and the other on the 8th of May last. The progress made by the pupils is most satisfactory. Star Blanket's Band still refuse to allow their children to go to school.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. P. WRIGHT,
Acting Indian Agent.

ASSINIBOINE RESERVE,

INDIAN HEAD, 10th August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the progress, health and general condition of these Indians for the year ended 30th June, 1893, with the accompanying tabular statement and inventory of all Government property under my charge, and the approximate value of same.

I have much pleasure in being able to state that these Indians are making rapid improvement in all their farm work. They are doing all in their power to help to support themselves and families. A marked improvement may be noticed in their houses: they have a neater appearance, and are much higher and larger than those built a few years ago.

They have built fences, enclosing twenty-five acres of new land, and repaired old fences, enclosing about seventy-five acres of wheat, and have plowed about seventy acres of summer fallow during the past month.

They are now busy making hay for their stock, and seem to take much interest in their work.

These Indians harvested, last fall, the following grain and root crops:—

Wheat; one thousand five hundred and forty-six bushels.

Potatoes; one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five bushels.

Turnips; two thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight bushels.

Carrots; three hundred and thirty-eight bushels.

Oats; one hundred and seventy-five bushels.

Barley; sixty-seven bushels; which was fed to pigs during winter.

Onions; forty-eight bushels and a large quantity of other garden produce which was consumed during the summer and fall.

Hay put up for stock; three hundred and forty tons.

The above crops will show the progress these Indians are making towards helping to support themselves. The vegetables raised by them have a beneficial effect upon their health.

These Indians have supplied during the past year, four hundred and twenty-six sacks of flour, being the produce of their grain crops, and from other industries, such as selling hay and wood, tanning hides, etc. This has enabled me to keep down expenses.

I beg to state that it was not necessary to issue flour to any of my Indians during the past year, except to old men and women, widows and orphans, and a few sick people. I may add that the total issue of flour for the year ended 30th June from the agency store-house will only average seventy-four pounds per soul for all my Indians. This is a good showing and most encouraging to the Indians and also to myself.

A few of my most industrious Indians had flour to do them for the whole year and have a little wheat yet of last year's crop; but a large number of families will have to be assisted from now until their crops are harvested, as they are too busy at haying to market any wood.

Meat we will have to purchase for some time yet, but these Indians are doing well in cattle; the number of calves this spring was most satisfactory. A few families are able to kill a steer or two each winter and keep up their stock to seven or eight head. No Indian can get permission to kill a steer until he has seven head of his own raising. This encourages the Indian to take good care of all his calves and try to bring his little herd up to the seven head, or killing standard.

I have found this plan the most satisfactory on this agency, as it causes them to compete with each other in cattle raising.

These Indians put in the following crops last spring and all the work has been properly done:—

Wheat, sown, one hundred and forty-nine acres.

Oats, sown, twelve acres—this is for Government horses.

Barley sown, five acres—this for pig feed.

Potatoes, planted by the band, fifteen acres.

Carrots; onions; sown, two acres each.

Other garden seeds, sown and planted, about seven acres, all put in at the proper season.

The individual earnings of these Indians during the past year was \$900.44; this money was spent in clothing, tea and tobacco. Some purchased stoves and boards to floor their houses. All these little things help to make the Indians more comfortable during winter. The various employments from which they derive their revenue keep them busy and help to keep down expenses in a general way, as the more an Indian earns and purchases in the way of food and clothing, the less rations he requires and the more independent he becomes. I may here add that some years ago the Indian was in the habit of coming to his agent for all his little wants; but all that is now changed, and many Indians earn enough to purchase tea and other comforts for their families.

A marked improvement may be noticed in the women of this agency; many have become good cooks, clean and industrious.

The general behaviour of these Indians has been very good during the year; they seem happy and contented.

There are fourteen children from this agency at the Regina Industrial School and three at Qu'Appelle Industrial School; all of them are doing well and often write letters to their fathers and mothers here. This is encouraging; as we expect those children at school to make better men and women, and also to earn their own living after a time.

The general health of these Indians has been fairly good during the past year.

The cattle, sheep and horses on this agency are in good condition, and are being well cared for. The increase during last spring of both calves and lambs was most satisfactory.

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

W. S. GRANT,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,
COTÉ, ASSINIBOIA, TREATY NO. 4, 30th August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, also tabular statement and inventory of all Government property under my charge on the 30th June, 1893.

This agency has six hundred and fifty Indians, divided up among three chiefs, and four reserves; three of these reserves, viz.: Côté, Key's and Keesickouse are on the Assiniboine River, abutting Duck Mountain, and are not the most favourably adapted for the raising of grain, but are particularly good for pasturage and hay; roots also do well.

A sub-division of Key's Band, about one hundred and fifty souls, have a small reserve on the Shoal River, Lake Winnipegosis; these Indians live chiefly on fish, and by the proceeds of their hunting expeditions.

The general health has been very fair among all of the Indians in this agency. All sanitary affairs are most carefully attended to. Dwellings are whitewashed inside and out twice a year. In the spring, all refuse is raked up and burnt. They keep their houses fairly clean. Many of them make soap, which they use. Other industries consist of knitting, the making of yeast, bread, butter, rush mats, willow baskets, raising fowls and turkeys, &c.

Schools.

Coté's Reserve has a large boarding school under the direction of the Presbyterian Church. This band has been taught to appreciate the advantage gained by their children learning to speak English, and becoming familiar with domestic pursuits, which will be useful in their future lives on the reserves. This band has thirty children at the Regina Industrial School, and at the boarding school on their reserve they have thirty-four on the school roll with an average attendance of twenty.

Key's Reserve has an Indian day school which is doing fairly well, but the results from day schools do not compare with that of boarding and industrial schools. The number on the roll is seventeen, the average attendance nine. The remainder of Key's Band live at Shoal River, Lake Winnipegosis, and have a day school there with forty-two on the roll and an average attendance of fifteen. These Indians have to move about a good deal, hunting for their living, so their children cannot attend school as regularly they would desire. In a short time some of these children will go off to the industrial schools, where they will be away from all tribal influences, and the small local ideas they have will be enlarged by their new view of life. Both of these day schools are under the direction of the Church of England.

Keesickouse Reserve had a school under the direction of the Roman Catholic Church, but unfortunately it has been closed for the last year, for the reason that it is difficult to get a teacher for the salary granted. The Rev. Father Decorby is exerting himself to secure one.

Stock is now the only resource (since grain is most uncertain) that Indians here can depend on; this they have fully learned, yet it seems to them very long to wait to get a sufficient number of cattle to make it a lasting resource, but with some help from the Department, this will be done. Still they want strict supervision to see that they provide and care for their cattle properly. The number has largely increased in the last three years.

The earnings of the Indians during the last fiscal year by the sale of their cattle and freighting has been \$2,821.00 against \$1,683.00 for the previous year; this is an advance of \$1,138.00.

I have, &c.,

W. E. JONES,
Indian Agent.

DISTRICT OF ASSINIBOIA, N.W.T.,
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY, TREATY No. 4, 31st July, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you my sixteenth annual report with tabular statement and inventory of Government property under my charge up to the 30th June, 1893.

The crops raised by my Indians last year were rather less in quantity than was the case the previous year, which was due to the season and not to inferior farming, as I am pleased to report that a steady advance is observable in the methods adopted in agricultural operations on nearly all the Indian farms.

Unfortunately too, the prices ruled considerably lower, and these two facts reduced the individual earnings exactly one thousand one hundred and ten dollars compared with those of the year before, which, however, is a good record, as the earnings last year were higher than was ever reached before by those Indians by quite a large amount.

Bearing this in mind, the fact of the cost of food, implements and clothing issued to the four bands in this agency, amounting to only one hundred and six dollars over the expenditure incurred last year, and this overplus occasioned by the fact of my having to issue one thousand pounds of beef and a little more flour and

bacon than I should have done, as I had to keep my Indians strictly on their reserves for nearly a month owing to the report of small-pox being imminent, it may be argued that anything but a retrograde movement has taken place since last June on the part of my Indians.

The amount of individual earnings from the 30th June, 1892, to the 30th June, 1893, is four thousand eight hundred and thirty-five dollars and eighty-one cents, and I append herewith a small statement showing how this was obtained.

Seventeen cattle sold.....	\$ 699 83
Seven ponies.....	210 00
Two hundred and thirty-six bushels lime.....	82 60
Five thousand four hundred and ninety-nine bushels wheat.....	2,321 53
Two hundred and thirty-eight loads firewood.....	397 90
One hundred loads hay.....	344 50
Cash for work from settlers.....	354 00
One hundred and eighty-six bushels of potatoes... ..	47 70
Senega root.....	360 00
Prizes at Exhibition.....	17 75
	<hr/>
	\$ 4,835 81

The manner in which they expended this money was as follows:—

Two bob-sleighs	\$ 54 00
Five farm wagons.....	325 00
One ox.....	48 70
One stove.....	28 00
Part payments on mowers and rakes.....	150 00
Part payments on binders.....	214 00
Binder twine.....	209 00
Repairs to engine.....	42 00
Provisions and clothing.....	3,765 11
	<hr/>
	\$ 4,835 81

I have purposely allowed the Indians to expend all this money themselves, although I have watched every individual expenditure most narrowly, for the purpose of interfering, should I find any abuse of the privilege, and I am happy to say I found no need to exercise absolute restraint, although a little caution was necessary from time to time.

I have done this, as I consider it to be the most desirable and liberal part of the education an Indian certainly requires, and which he must gain by actual experience, and this appears to me the most practical way for him to acquire it.

I have arrived at a system by which no Indian can sell anything of any consequence without I am first made aware of the transaction. This gives me a large amount of work, but I am repaid by having an almost perfect grasp of what each Indian is doing, and I am able to advise and, where necessary, control without any friction with the Indians, as I am provided beforehand, as it were, with the knowledge of what the Indian desires to do.

Most of these Indians are gaining in knowledge of the value of money every year, which they prove by the way they expend their earnings.

The Indians have worked very well during the year just passed. They have made all they require in the way of bob-sleighs, (except the two purchased) wooden harrows, hay racks, yokes and in some cases Red River carts, showing evidence of improvement all through.

They now exchange work with the blacksmith for all work done in the blacksmith's shop, bringing him firewood, rails for fencing and so forth, which I consider a valuable education, as it teaches them not to expect things to be done for them for nothing, and the plan works well.

They also do what freighting is required, in consideration for the assistance they receive in food and clothing.

They are more open to conviction as to the proper method of summer fallowing, fall plowing and preparing their land for sowing, but they were most conservative and often stubborn in their belief that only spring plowing was any good, but the practical demonstration of the good results obtained by those who have followed the instructions of the farmers, is rapidly convincing them, and the land sown this spring is in far better order than in any previous year, and I expect improvement every year, although there is little fault to find with the farming of some Indians now, and a greater acreage is being prepared this summer than ever before.

Work is now more steadily prosecuted than in the past, it being recognized more and more that only continuous effort is any use. It has been a long labour to bring this about, but I am encouraged by the present promise for the future.

I must here mention that some of my Indians continue to afford a most beneficial example of steadiness and thrift to the others.

The practice of visiting other reserves (which was most baneful) is steadily decreasing. Some Indians who have suffered from losses in their families went away, intending as usual to stay away a year or so, but came back in time to put in crops, which is decidedly a great step in the right direction.

There are a number of Indians (principally from Sakimay's Reserve, No. 74.) who have been away from their reserves for more than a year; but as I learn they are satisfactorily earning their living, I cannot but think it is well, as at least they must gain some experience from contact with the settlers for whom they work, which will be beneficial should they return and settle down on their reserve, as it is the intention of some of them to do, their idea being they can better earn in this way sufficient to purchase a team of horses for farm work, and they are led to do this by a very proper spirit of emulation of others who have been more fortunate in this respect than themselves.

I cannot report much progress in basket making. I have tried to foster this industry by every means in my power, but I cannot secure a sufficient local market for more than what a few Indians can produce, which leaves the manufacture just where it had been for some years. Two or three Indians do very well at it, but there is no demand to encourage more to engage in it.

Probably if they could do finer work, it would pay to ship the baskets to a market, but as it is, those now made are rough, although strongly made, and I fear would not compare favourably with eastern make.

The burning of lime has been successful, and with the added experience, better lime has been produced, which was indeed necessary on account of increased competition, which, however, need not now be feared, as the Indians can burn lime as well as any one.

The digging of senega root is an important source of income, and is likely to be a steady one, at any rate for some years.

I am regulating the issue of passes more strictly than formerly, and have been working steadily in this direction for a long time, so as to retain Indians who are farming more closely to the reserve, thereby trying to make them see the necessity of not absenting themselves, unless it is absolutely necessary, to procure money for provisions, instead of being obliged arbitrarily to refuse them passes, and I can report much success in my policy.

I have been unable to encourage much outlay on their dwelling houses, but I am sure by the time of the annuity payments, both their houses and stables will be in a better state than they have ever been, and, should the good crop we expect be realized, there will be a great improvement in the buildings, which, however, cannot be done without a little outlay for lumber.

The grain threshed last fall was as follows: eight thousand five hundred bushels of wheat; twelve hundred and thirty-six bushels of oats, and thirty bushels of barley; in addition to which, five thousand one hundred and thirty-eight bushels of potatoes and about six hundred bushels of other roots were harvested.

The farmers raised five hundred and fifty-five bushels of good oats for the consumption of their own horses, and I obtained about two hundred bushels for the agency horses.

Of the wheat harvested, five thousand four hundred and ninety-nine bushels were sold, seven hundred and ninety were sown, eight hundred and fifty were gristed and chopped, and thirteen hundred and forty-one bushels were cleanings and some poor wheat, fed to stock, chiefly on Sakimay's Reserve, No. 74.

There are twenty bushels on hand, which accounts for the whole amount threshed.

The amount of cleanings and that fed to stock seems large in proportion to the amount harvested, the reason for which is the yield on Sakimay's Reserve was light, and there was a quantity of smut in it, which damages the sale, and consequently some of it was fed to the stock, which owing to the long severe winter required it.

The hay crop was an average one, the Indians stacking nine hundred and eighty-eight tons, which was about the usual quantity they were accustomed to put up, and which of late years has been sufficient to carry their stock well through the winter and give them some hay to sell in the spring.

I have been endeavouring to impress upon them that a severe long winter would come (which none should know better than themselves) but with all my efforts I could never get them to make extra provision, and consequently last winter being the most severe in my experience, and especially hard on cattle, they lost eighty head altogether.

This was not due entirely to shortage of hay stacked, as several Indians had plenty out on the prairie, but the snow became so deep and the weather so severe during February that they could not fetch it home.

This is the best-possible lesson they could receive, and out of evil will come good, as more hay will be put up and a greater quantity hauled home earlier, and I intend to take measures to enforce this being done.

The cattle that came through the winter are doing well and are in first rate order, no bad effects from the winter being apparent.

The number of stock in the hands of Indians under Government control and private property are as follows:

	Govt. Control.	Private.
Canadian horses.....	....	11
Native do .....	....	187
Oxen	95	12
Cows.....	108	54
Bulls.....	3	1
Young cattle.....	205	127
Sheep.....	26	...
	<u>437</u>	<u>392</u>

This is eleven head less than they possessed at the thirtieth of June, 1892, and the shortage is due to losses during the winter now past, but as I expect at least twenty more calves this summer, the shortage will only appear in there being a less percentage of older stock, the calves born this year being a little over the number of head lost.

Every possible exertion was made to escape further loss, and praise is due to the farmers for their untiring efforts in this direction.

The sheep are doing well, except a loss of the six loaned to O'Soup, which it is feared is due to wolves, as no trace could ever be found of them.

There has been an increase so far of ten lambs this spring.

The catch of furs is still slow and steadily on the decrease, and I do not think any fine pelts have been offered for sale, except perhaps an occasional bear or otter.

The catch of fish is the same as usual, very little, if any, being offered for sale by the Indians, as they consume their total catch themselves.

They have proved themselves amenable to the Fishery Guardian Laws enforced on them for the first time this year, and will, I think, continue to observe the close seasons without causing any trouble.

Seeding commenced very late on account of the lateness of the season. O'Soup sowed twelve bushels of wheat and harrowed it on the 25th of April, after which seeding operations continued almost without a break.

Although the season was late in opening, favourable weather followed, and I have every expectation of a very bountiful harvest at the usual time. The area under crop is as follows:—

	Acres.
Number 71, Ochapowace.....	75
do 72, Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw.....	115
do 73, Cowesess.....	262
do 74, Sakimay.....	70
	<hr/>
	522
	<hr/> <hr/>

Distributed as follows:—

	Acres.
Wheat.....	420
Oats.....	57
Barley.....	7
Potatoes.....	23
Turnips, carrots and gardens.....	15
	<hr/>
	522
	<hr/> <hr/>

Every acre of which is properly cultivated and from which consequently a full harvest should result.

I put in eight acres of oats for the feed of agency horses, and the farmers have sown twenty-two acres of oats for the use of their horses.

The whole acreage under crop on the agency looks well, and promises a splendid yield at the present time.

The hay crop promises an abundant yield and care will be taken to secure a good surplus to guard against a possible return of a severe winter such as last.

The number of children from this agency attending school on the 30th June was as follows:—Regina Industrial School, seven; Fort Qu'Appelle Industrial School, thirty-six; and Mr. McKay's Indian Boarding School at Round Lake, eighteen.

I have visited the latter school monthly during the year and can report the progress made as good. The scholars are all well clad and all wearing boots, discarding the moccasin.

The school is comfortable during both summer and winter. The girls are taught knitting, sewing, baking, laundrying and general housework in addition to their studies; and the boys attend to garden, stock and work about the establishment.

The grist-mill commenced running on the 23rd of March, and was closed down about the middle of April, as no wheat apparently remained unground, and the farmers who run the mill had to prepare for spring work.

Two hundred and sixty-five bushels of wheat were ground, producing nine thousand eight hundred and ninety-two pounds of flour with the usual amount of offal.

The mill was run as usual by Farmer Sutherland acting as miller, and Farmer Pollock as engineer.

The mill is in better running order than the previous year, and the results are most satisfactory, especially when it is remembered that they were arrived at without any expense to the Department.

The Indians recognize this mill as a great boon. On bringing their wheat they are asked whether they desire coarse flour and correspondingly less offal, or fine flour and consequently more offal, and as they decide, so it is ground for them.

The engine will require repairs this summer, amounting to over one hundred dollars, and is now being operated upon, the Indians preparing to pay for the cost of the same themselves.

The mill machinery is in first rate running order.

The threshing commenced rather earlier than the previous season and was carried through until all was finished. The separator is in good order, the extensive repairs of last year proving most effective. It is my aim to commence as early as possible in the coming season, as much time and waste of material is thereby saved, as the work would be finished before the severe weather sets in.

The payments of annuities commenced on the 5th of October and ended on the 10th.

I paid Ochapowace's Band, No. 71, first at the farmer's house on the reserve, and on the following day Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw's Band, No. 72, at a place near the farm house, and on the 6th I paid Cowessess's Band, No. 73, as usual at my office.

On Saturday the 8th, I paid Yellow Calf's party of Sakimay's Band, No. 74, on their portion of the reserve near Goose Lake, and on the following Monday the 10th, I paid She Sheep's Party on their part of the reserve.

The number of Indians paid was five hundred and seventy-four, a decrease of thirty-eight from last year, which is caused chiefly by Indians who have left the reserve for the reasons before mentioned in this report. The balance is accounted for by nine deaths, two of which were adults, and seven children.

The amount paid out was \$3,108, including arrears, \$160.

The behaviour of the Indians under my charge, as usual, leaves nothing to be desired.

The exhibits sent to the various agricultural exhibitions were not so numerous as in former years, but those which were sent were highly successful.

The health of the Indians has been good, the same as for some years past.

On the 13th of July, 1892, I received a telegram from Ottawa warning me to keep Indians on their reserves, as small-pox appeared to be imminent, and I immediately proceeded to enforce this, to which the Indians raised no objection, except placing before me the fact that they should receive some assistance in food in lieu of the money they would otherwise earn in working off the reserve.

I took special sanitary precautions, and am thankful no sign of the dreaded disease made its appearance.

I continue successfully to treat simple cases with simple remedies, calling in the doctor when I do not know the cause of any case brought to my notice.

Dr. Hutchison was himself very sick in the spring, and this summer obtained leave of absence to recruit his health for two months, and will now shortly return to take up his duties when called upon.

Dr. Allingham, of Broadview, has successfully attended cases in his absence.

Mr. Wadsworth made his usual annual inspection, the result of which has been set before you.

The only building operations on Government property was the sheeting of the outside of the agency clerk's house, which was most necessary, as the old siding outside had shrunk and warped very much with the weather.

The addition and repairs done to my house in 1892—especially the furnace—were highly successful, and proved most comfortable during the winter; and, as I expected, a very considerable saving in fuel was effected.

The farmer did the work on the clerk's house in a few days, most satisfactorily, and the house will, I think, be warm and comfortable this winter.

Material was also provided for similar additions to farm houses on Reserves 71, 72 and 74, and the work is now being prosecuted.

The clerk's house has been painted according to the standard sample sent me, and looks well.

The farmer's buildings will also be done as soon as the farm work will allow.

All implements have also been painted with the colour supplied to me.

The farmers have carried out their duties attentively and with intelligence. Farmers Sutherland and James Pollock have done all the blacksmithing and repairs.

Mr. Pierce has systematically kept all office work in good order, everything being recorded in such manner that any information required is obtainable at the shortest notice.

The number and nature of the books kept is practically the same as recorded in my last report, and they are kept posted daily.

Over six hundred letters were received, and eight hundred written during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN—TREATY No. 4,
30th June, 1893.

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 in my charge for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

The health and condition generally of the Indians of this agency have been satisfactory during the year.

There has been no epidemic, there have been fewer cases of consumption and scrofula, and there have been only seven deaths during the year, while there have been nine births. One of the deaths was that of Chief Pheasant Rump, who was said to be the oldest Indian in the Territories, and who had been a loyal, well behaved chief.

The usual sanitay precautions such as vaccination, whitewashing, cleanliness of houses, etc., have received attention as formerly.

Although the grain crop last year was a failure, the Indians came through the winter comfortably, and with an issue of provisions, ammunition and clothing, about thirty-five per cent less than last year, the lack of grain having been made up for by large crops of roots, which were the reward of well cared for gardens. The area of land sown in grain this year is larger than it was last year, and is all either new land or land which was summer fallowed last year, and there is at present promise of a large yield. The gardens also are looking well for the most part, though some have suffered from the absence of their owners at the sun dance at the season when weeding and hoeing are most important.

Last winter was very long and severe, and the time during which it was necessary to stable and feed cattle was about twice as long as during some recent winters, and it required great care and trouble to winter the cattle satisfactorily, as the long continued severe cold was very trying to them; but few losses occurred which could be suspected of having been brought about by lack of care or feed. There were, however, more than the usual number of cases of straying, of accidents from different causes, and of sickness, which brought the losses of the bands up to thirty-three head for the year.

As compared, however, with losses experienced by many settlers in the district, the Indians were fortunate.

The cattle are now looking well and the number and quality of the calves are satisfactory.

During the winter the Indians of White Bear's Band were employed in cutting and hauling wood and rails; but the competition among white men working in the woods nearer the market than the reserve, keeps prices down, so the wages earned are small. They also got out a quantity of fence rails, with which they enclosed their grain fields and gardens.

On the whole, I may say, that the Indians worked well during the year, were free from want, were more nearly self-supporting than heretofore, and show improvement in dress and appearance.

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

J. J. CAMPBELL,
Indian Agent.

OONIKUP, THE PAS AGENCY,
CUMBERLAND, N.W.T., 29th June, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions dated the 12th April last, I have the honour to forward my annual report of Indian affairs in this agency for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1893.

In looking over the vast surface of water and comparatively little land over which the thousand Indians of this agency are scattered, the thought occurs to one's mind—How can these people make satisfactory progress in the industries of civilization as long as the muskrat hunt occupies so much of their thought and time and undoubtedly exercises an influence upon their character? I maintain that this is the great hindrance to their permanent success in adopting the white man's mode of living. Still, this is essentially a rat district, and will probably continue so to be for some years to come. In a certain sense, the rat season is the Indian's harvest and is of considerable importance to him, as was the buffalo season to the plain man in days of yore. With the subject, then, of rats ever before him, an agent in these parts has to watch for opportunities of catching his Indians at home, and there directing their minds to the cultivation of the soil, which is, without doubt, the divine plan for man's chief sustenance in this life.

It is with thankfulness that I can report that these Indians are making steady progress in improving their reserves, that they have in some cases built better houses, and that in habits of cleanliness there is constant improvement. They are by no means perfect—far from it; but there is improvement. I have recently made an inspection of every settlement (save Grand Rapids) in the agency, and have been pleased to see how they have endeavoured to carry out the Department's instructions in sanitary matters. Let an Indian once be personally interested in a matter and he goes ahead. If the Indians are thoroughly convinced that much of the sickness from which they so often suffer, arises from their own neglect and injudicious habits, and that they need to be clean in order to be healthy, they will, I am persuaded, give to the flames that which in former times they usually kept in and around their dwellings and tents, and make more free use of water and snow, which God gives them in abundance. Each year the bands are having repeated to them over and over again the advantages of habits of cleanliness, and the dire effects of the opposite. No doubt Moose Lake is an exception; but the fact is, this band knowing that they are to be removed (about half had already at my visit removed) to a more healthy locality, had not carried out, as they should have done, the sanitary instructions I sent them. But this important matter was brought prominently before them, and particular directions given them to have a clean riddance made of everything obnoxious. Even the dilatory Indians of Shoal Lake have at length commenced to follow the example of their brothers of Red Earth. I have much wished to see this, and now with thankfulness report it. The bands have not, however, as yet, universally made free use of whitewash, though at the time I am writing, a good many houses have been purified by that most excellent disinfectant. Others will probably receive this attention ere I go round (D. V.) at the forthcoming annuity payments.

With the foregoing general remarks, I will now briefly review the reserves in—not geographically, (as heretofore), but moral order, according to the general progress made in civilization. In doing this, I had well nigh commenced with Red Earth, though that is situated farthest away from those auxiliaries which are within reach of most of the other bands of this agency. But after due consideration it is obvious that, as a whole, the Pas Band are in the van of civilization, and that amongst them are found a number of intelligent children, whose minds are being trained for future usefulness. Would that these Indians were more at home during seed time! Still they, as a rule, have fairly good crops of potatoes, and some last fall had a nice amount of barley and pease. Better houses are being erected, a council house is being put up, houses are whitewashed, and premises generally now present the appearance of progress. It is hoped they will advance in habits of a settled rather than of a nomadic character. But they have had to be smartly talked to with a view to health and happiness.

The chief and council of this band have made some laws regarding school teachers, school children, the building of new houses and keeping the same and premises free from filth, the conduct of general meetings, and the cutting and hauling of cordwood for church and school purposes.

At the Pas Reserve there are two schools, both of which are making fair progress under the tuition of Messrs. Taylor and Cochrane. There is usually a good attendance, and the scholars (especially at the Eddy) are fast learning to answer in English.

The usual knitting classes at the Mission have been successful, and Mrs. Hines' kind efforts in teaching the girls to make useful articles of clothing have been of great service. During the year there have been eighty-four knitters who have made one hundred and sixteen pairs of stockings, sixty pairs of gloves, eight pairs of mitts, six pairs of cuffs and one scarf, in all one hundred and ninety-one articles.

The medicines on this reserve have, as usual, evidently occupied much time on the part of the dispenser, Mrs. Hines; for this being the largest band in the agency, there are frequent calls for medical aid. The returns show the importance of the work, which I believe is executed with ability.

Next in order of progress, notwithstanding the distance off the line of traffic—about one hundred miles—will, I think, come Red Earth (Pas Mountain) Band. For thrift, perseverance and tidiness, they are held up by me as an example throughout the agency. For cleanly appearance their settlement is a model for the other reserves: hence the mortality at this place is very small, indeed. It is with thankfulness, I report, that of the provisions sent for the destitute at Red Earth there are still some remaining on hand, which, it is hoped, will not be required until winter again sets in. These Indians cultivate potatoes in abundance, and not only have sufficient for themselves, but some to spare for their less energetic neighbours at Shoal Lake. Last winter they thus assisted them, and recently gave them a number of bushels for seed. At my visit there a short time ago, they still had potatoes for food, and some will probably have all summer. At Red Earth Settlement there are a goodly number of cattle and some horses, acquired almost entirely by the Indians' own industry. They have at length expressed a desire for a school, and are, I think, many of them, willing to listen to the Word of God. The thought of one's own heart is—Would that they were all true Christians! for they are an interesting people.

I will next mention Grand Rapids, which morally ought to have been first, on account of the immense advantages the Indians there have of obtaining employment at the great fisheries during the season of navigation as well as during the winter. But alas! the bad qualities of the whites are easily and very naturally imitated by the natives. There is no extensive gardening done at this point, for by working for the fishing, steamboat and Hudson Bay Companies, most of the Indians can obtain nearly all the necessaries of life, together with their own fishing and hunting.

The school on this reserve is carried on by Mr. C. J. Pritchard, with the same energetic spirit which he has ever manifested since he came into the district. I have recently received a letter from one of his pupils, written in English, which speaks well for both teacher and scholar.

The chief and council of this band have made laws regarding compulsory education, statute labour, and the proper care of dogs.

Chemawawin, which used to be in the rear, is gradually coming to the front, though I do not think they will ever take the lead. The Indians on this reserve need not live away from home in order to hunt for food. Nearly the whole neighbourhood is a rat country, except, of course, Cedar Lake. These Indians, therefore, can garden and hunt without any serious difficulty, and these two things, especially the latter, they are fairly successful in doing.

The Chemawawin school is doing fairly well under the steady tuition of Mr. Melville Leffler, whose quiet influence upon the minds of his advancing pupils is calculated to produce as good results as his teaching.

With regard to Moose Lake Band and Reserve, little need be said at present, as they are to be removed to a more favourable spot, where, it is hoped, they will make more satisfactory progress than at the "Little Narrows." They are now, I believe, alive to the fact that sanitary laws are necessary and beneficial for their welfare, and they are adopting them. They do not garden extensively, though last fall, I saw some excellent crops of potatoes.

Moose Lake school has not, to my mind, made satisfactory progress, and according to instructions, I have closed it for the present.

Shoal Lake.—These Indians have been too fond of camping near the lake and the river, depending upon fish and game. They have therefore, as a whole, made but little progress in the cultivation of the soil. They have now decided to work more inland, where there is excellent soil and where a few have fine gardens. Piles of rubbish have been burnt, and houses and premises generally present a much better appearance than formerly. I believe the school teacher, Mr. W. C. Lundie, has done much to induce them to adopt habits of cleanliness. They have also done better since J. Head was elected councillor. The fact that he himself holds this office seems to have stimulated him to set an example to his Indians, by having tidy premises, a fair garden, and by preparing cordwood for the winter. Shoal Lake Reserve looks more promising than in times past.

Cumberland Band is in the rear. In the neighbourhood there is a fine rat swamp, and the Indians adhere to it, living comparatively but little on the reserve. Others of this band usually live far north in the more prolific hunting and fishing grounds. But the gradual decline of the fur trade is teaching some of them to turn their attention to the soil. At my recent visit there were evident signs of movement among the dry bones. Neglected premises had been cleaned, at least thirty bushels of potatoes had been planted, and the new chief and council determined to do better in the future. Since my return they have bestirred themselves to erect a school house, and much of the work has already been done. They are the only band in this agency who have received a grant of seed potatoes this season, the Indians for the most part having preserved seed for themselves.

Since my last annual report every band in the agency has been visited at least twice, and where practicable, the schools examined every month.

The dispensers of medicines have done a good work, as their returns (in some cases voluminous) will abundantly show.

Office work has increased considerably, and has occupied others' time in addition to my own. It is regretted that more has not been done on my part for the present and future welfare of the Indians, for though the band are endeavouring to support themselves, there is not that decided advance which an agent desires to see and aims at. In all work among Indians, patience and perseverance are very necessary to the successful weaning of these children of age from their inherited habits of improvidence, indolence and uncleanness, to "a more excellent way." I have much wished to bring these things more prominently before them in the form of lectures or through the press in their own language; but hitherto time has not been sufficiently at my disposal. There is a vast amount of machinery at work for their spiritual and temporal welfare, and it is hoped that, notwithstanding all opposing forces to the contrary, many of them may yet have a comfortable home of their own during their brief stay in this world, and in the world to come, through the grace of God, inherit everlasting life.

Finally, I beg to state that in my travels throughout the agency, I have been kindly received both by the venerable Church Missionary Society and the honourable Hudson Bay Company.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH READER,

Indian Agent.

BEREN'S RIVER AGENCY, 7th July, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, tabular statement, and inventory of Government property under my charge for the year 1893.

Twice during the past year I visited the different reserves and schools in this extensive agency, by boat and canoes during the summer, and dog trains in winter; four of the reserves in the vicinity of the agency are visited about monthly during the winter.

Although the winter was very long and severe, the Indians did not suffer much from want of food, excepting a few of Blood Vein Band, while trapping in the interior.

Fish were plentiful north of the agency, and the Indians having received net-thread from the Department, as well as a liberal supply from the Rev. E. R. Young of the Methodist Mission Society, who had passed many years in Christianizing these Indians, they were enabled to tide over the long winter without much difficulty. The bands south of Beren's River get very few whitefish, but are able to find work at the lumber camps and mills, and others earn a fair living.

A severe epidemic of measles swept over the Blood Vein, Fisher River, Beren's River, Norway House and Cross Lake Reserves during the months of April, May and June, and is still at this date carrying away numbers at the two latter reserves. The dispensers of medicines, the Methodist clergy, and Hudson's Bay Company have done all in their power to help the sufferers.

The supplies of provisions from the Department, and the clothing received from the Methodist Mission Society and from other friends, were of great help to the aged, destitute, and children in this agency; but for that timely aid they would have been badly off.

On account of a disease among the cattle, which appears to have spread from one end of the agency to the other, many died during the last winter and spring.

The sanitary regulations established by the Department throughout the agency have been carried out by the Indians as well as could be expected of them.

A moderate quantity of good seed potatoes were supplied to the different bands when required, which were gratefully received and planted at once.

On account of sickness among the children, and some incompetent and careless teachers, there has been little or no progress made during the year in two or three of the schools. There are, nevertheless, some very good teachers in this agency, who are deserving of great credit for their indefatigable perseverance, although the very irregular attendance of the pupils must be discouraging.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. MACKAY,

Indian Agent.

STATEMENT showing Government property on hand at Beren's River Agency, 30th June, 1893.

Articles.	\$ cts.	Remarks.
1 stationery case	10 00	In use seven years.
1 do annuity box.	6 00	do do
1 travelling canteen.....	8 00	do do
1 common table (small).....	0 50	do do
2 set handcuffs.....	2 00	do do
1 18-foot Peterborough canoe with <i>agrès</i>	25 00	do five years.
1 office desk	25 00	do four years.
2 common chairs.....	0 50	do do
1 do table.....	0 75	do do
2 camp stools.....	0 50	do do
1 medicine case.....	8 00	do do
1 York boat with <i>agrès</i>	200 00	do three seasons.
1 common camp bed.....	1 00	do do
1 do chair.....	0 25	do do
1 small sheet-iron stove.....		do do useless.
1 do axe.....		do do do
1 common lantern.....	0 25	do do do
2 sets dog-harness.....	10 00	do do two seasons.
1 pr. blankets.....	5 00	do do one winter.
2 axes, handled.....	2 00	do do do
	304 75	

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,
TREATY No. 6,
DUCK LAKE, SASKATCHEWAN,
4th August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my sixth annual report for the year ended the 30th June, 1893, together with the accompanying tabular statement and inventory of Government property under my charge.

I am pleased to be able to report that the health of the bands of this agency has on the whole been good during the past fiscal year.

A slight epidemic of measles broke out on Reserves Nos. 99, 100 and 100a, which, under the medical aid supplied by the Department, and the approach of spring, terminated with but few fatal cases. A few of the old sufferers from consumption and scrofula succumbed to their diseases, but with these exceptions there has been very little sickness to speak of.

Sanitary precautions receive careful attention, and an improvement is to be noticed in the Indians in the care they take to keep their houses and surroundings cleaner than heretofore.

The result of last year's harvest, although not as good as that of the previous year, was much better than was expected in the early part of the season, and I have much pleasure in being able to state that many of the Indians supported themselves for a considerable time during the year.

One Arrow's Band, No. 95, supplied themselves with flour for over three months from wheat received from their own growing. Okemasis and Beardy's Bands, No. 69 and 97, supplied themselves for over six months with flour from wheat of their own raising; and I may here remark that the greater portion of all this wheat was ground at the Department's mill at Carlton, and the remainder at Duck Lake mill to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

John Smith's Band, No. 99, has received neither flour nor meat rations since November last, with the exception of a little assistance given to the aged and sick.

James Smith's Band, No. 100, and Cumberland Band No. 100a, depend very little on farming beyond the cultivation of roots, of which they raise a fairly good crop, especially turnips and potatoes.

These Indians look chiefly to the proceeds of their hunt for a livelihood; but last winter, owing to the severity of the weather, their success was poor and the demand upon the Department for assistance was consequently greater than it otherwise would have been.

I am pleased to say, however, that as the success of the hunt decreases, a desire to farm appears, which with encouragement in some cases proves lasting, but in others soon dies away again.

Okemasis, Beardy's and John Smith's Bands have derived a considerable income from hay delivered to the North-west Mounted Police, and from freighting, which has enabled them to supply themselves with clothing and other necessities, thus reducing the demand that would otherwise have been made on the Department.

The prospects for next year's harvest are anything but encouraging, owing to the lateness of the spring and the extremely dry weather which followed seeding. The hay crop, however, promises to be fairly good.

The past winter has been one of the longest and most severe ever experienced in the country, and the fatality amongst live stock throughout the district has been great, owing to the scarcity of fodder. It is gratifying, however, to be able to report that the loss sustained by the Indians of this agency is only slightly in excess of the usual average, and great credit is due to the Department's farmers as well as to the Indians for having kept the stock well fed and watered during the coldest weather, and to this alone is due their success.

In November, Mr. Inspector Betournay paid his annual visit, and inspected the schools on One Arrow's and Okemasis' and Beardy's Reserves.

The school on One Arrow's Reserve, I regret to say, is not very successful, owing to the fact that the majority of the Indians are still pagans and averse to sending their children to school, and it is only with great difficulty we have succeeded in securing the few scholars that are now attending.

The school situated on Okemasis' and Beardy's Reserves is fairly well attended, and the Indians appear to take more interest in the education of their children than heretofore, and fair progress is being made.

The school on John Smith's Reserve is proving a success, every child of school age on the reserve is attending and making good progress. The teacher, Miss M. Wilson, takes great interest in her work, and it is to her perseverance that the success is due.

The school on James Smith's Reserve, I regret to say, has taken a backward rather than a forward step, owing principally to the fact that the Indians are of such a wandering disposition and are seldom on the reserve. Mr. Parker, the teacher, does his utmost to get scholars; but the circumstances are adverse.

Mr. Inspector McGibbon visited the agency and reserves during the month of September.

The farmers under my supervision continue to give satisfaction, more especially Mr. Lawrence Lovell at Okemasis' and Beardy's Reserves; and my interpreter, Sandy Thomas, still retains his good name, being both honest and trustworthy.

My clerk, Mr. Sibbald, continues to give entire satisfaction, which can be seen from the correctness of the office work, and he is always ready to work late and early when required.

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

R. S. McKENZIE,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE, TREATY No. 6,
BATTLEFORD, 21st August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report for the year ended 30th June, 1893, together with tabular statement and inventory of all Government property under my charge.

Although the crop of this agency did not yield as much as was anticipated at one period of the season, yet we had a fairly good return of cereals. We threshed six thousand eight hundred bushels: five thousand five hundred bushels of wheat, the remainder oats, barley and pease. We also harvested and housed five thousand five hundred bushels of roots: three thousand five hundred were potatoes, the remainder turnips and carrots. A large quantity of garden produce, such as cabbage, onion, pumpkin, beets, cucumbers and even tomatoes grew and ripened to perfection.

The greater portion of the grain was made into flour and used by the Indians who raised it; the vegetables were also used. This certainly must convince the most sceptical that the Indians of this agency are fast becoming self-supporting as far as flour and vegetables are concerned. They are not supplying themselves with these articles of food alone, but also with beef. It is considered that their herd of cattle, now numbering over one thousand head, is quite large enough for the Indians to supply their own beef, and arrangements are being made to have this carried into effect.

The severity of last winter reduced the herd considerably; but in this the Indians were in no wise to blame, as they had provided plenty of hay, which amounted to some three thousand tons, and had good stables provided; but the intense cold proved too much for some of the weaker of the stock.

The steady increase of so large a herd and the growing difficulty of providing hay for them still continues, and part of the herd numbering five or six hundred have to be wintered where hay is provided, some ninety or one hundred miles away from the reserves to which they belong, which entails far greater labour than if they could be wintered on their reserves.

The same number of schools as last year are still in operation, with about the same results. The school which has been closed on the Stony Reserve for some time past, has not been reopened, on account of the few children there are to attend, and it is hoped that these few will ultimately be induced to enter the industrial school, as some three or four of them have entered that institution already.

The sanitary condition of the different bands continues about as last year, no epidemic of any kind having visited them and only a few deaths from natural causes, the death and birth rate being about equal.

The staff of employees continues unchanged, with the exception of Farmer Applegarth, who resigned, his place being filled by F. A. D. Bourke. I thought it advisable to transfer Farmer Tomkins from 12 B and C to 13 A, Farmer Bourke taking his place at 12 B and C.

The industrial school still continues to exercise a beneficial influence over the pupils entrusted to its care, and I am of the opinion that more lasting good would accrue to the Indian children who attend the day schools on the reserves if they could be admitted to the industrial school.

The clerical work of the agency is performed by A. J. McNeill, who, I am pleased to say, performs the work to my satisfaction.

Dr. S. T. Macadam looks after the sanitary affairs of the agency, which will to a great extent account for the good health of the Indians.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. J. WILLIAMS,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,

ONION LAKE, 1st July, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement, together with inventory of Government property for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

Onion Lake Reserve.

Composed of the following bands :—

	No.
“See-kas-kootch”	119
“Wee-mis-ti-coo-see-ah-masis”	120
“Oo-nee-pow-hayo”	121
“Pus-kee-ah-kee-mins”	122
“Kee-hee-mins”	123

These bands seeded four hundred and seventy acres of barley, fifty-seven acres of wheat, twenty acres of potatoes, ten acres of turnips, and four acres of garden stuff.

I regret to say that, owing to the severe drought, little or no rain falling, the returns from the acreage sown were below the average, and as follows :—Seventeen hundred and seventy-nine bushels of barley, one hundred and fifty of wheat, twenty-five hundred bushels of potatoes, ten hundred bushels of turnips were harvested.

Eighty-five acres of land were this season summer fallowed and carefully prepared for seed next year. This in a fair season should give satisfactory results.

Four hundred and eighty-eight sacks of barley flour were gristed at the agency mill, and, although the flour made was darker in colour than wheat flour, the Indians did not complain and found no fault as to its quality nor as to the bread made therefrom.

I may say there is a marked difference in the Indian buildings, general farm work, and fences ; also in the appearance of their fields and homes, there being a greater tendency to habits of cleanliness and thrift than in former days.

The total number of animals in the hands of these Indians is four hundred and sixty-six head of cattle, one hundred and five head of sheep, fifty-seven head of horses and fourteen pigs.

Notwithstanding the unusual severity of the winter, I am glad to say the cattle came through with very little loss. The Indians now see the advantage to themselves of taking good care of stock.

The sheep in the hands of the Indians are doing very well ; but the increase of lambs has not been great, owing to the lack of knowledge on the part of the Indians of the great care to be taken of the ewes at the lambing season. This, I expect, will be overcome in the future.

Nine hundred tons of hay were put up on the reserve. This, together with the straw, provided abundant fodder for the stock.

The schools are two in number, one conducted under the auspices of the Church of England Mission, and the other under the management of the Roman Catholic Mission.

The attendance at these schools is good, but the progress by the pupils in learning the English language is not marked, being, no doubt, due to the diffidence of the pupils. At the present time both these missions are boarding a number of pupils at their respective places, thereby removing the children in a great measure from tribal influence. It is thought by this method to arrive at more satisfactory results.

The Indians attend regularly their respective places of worship.

The general health of the Indians here has been very good during the year, the number of births being six in excess of the deaths.

Chippewayan Band, No. 124.

This band subsists almost entirely by the hunt, but I am sorry to say that the fur bearing animals are decreasing year by year, but there still remains, as a good addition to their food supply, something in the way of fish and small game.

These Indians receive no regular assistance from the Government with the exception of ammunition and twine for nets at the proper season, and a little relief in cases of distress.

They have two hundred and twenty-four head of cattle and sixty-two head of horses, of which they take good care. They put up six hundred tons of hay and brought their cattle out this spring in good condition.

They cultivate an area of thirteen acres, principally barley and roots, which latter yielded well.

The health of this band has been very good, owing a good deal to the diet of fish and game on which they live.

The school is under the management of the Roman Catholic Mission, and is well attended, but the progress of the pupils in learning the English language is slow, on account of the hesitation they have in conversing amongst themselves, and not having any outside people with whom to hold communication, thus they have no opportunity to learn.

The Agency.

The Government herd of cattle wintered at Long Lake, sixty miles distant, and, notwithstanding the severity of the winter, the stock came through in good condition, excepting a few losses, the result of accidents. This herd now numbers five hundred and two head, and considering that the cattle were taken care of exclusively by Indians, with the exception of an occasional visit made by me, I consider it to be a success. The crop of calves is, this spring, very good.

Since my last report, an addition has been put to the mill, forty feet long by twenty-two wide; the building is a two story one, to be used as a granary. All the agency buildings have been put in repair and thorough good order.

I may say that all the work around the agency in connection with the saw and grist-mills, with the exception of the millwright, is performed by the Indians and in a satisfactory manner.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE G. MANN,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE, TREATY NO. 6,

SADDLE LAKE, ALBERTA, 14th July, 1893.

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, 1893, together with tabular statement and inventory of all Government property under my charge.

The census of the Indians of this agency is as follows:—

No. 125. Thomas Hunter's band.....	.....	}	122
126. Wahsatanow do .....	.....	
127. Blue Quill's do .....	.....		80
128. James Seenum's do .....	.....		311
129. Lac la Biche do .....	.....		6
130. Chippewayan do .....	.....		75
131. Beaver Lake do .....	.....		126
Total.. .....	.....		<u>720</u>

No. 125.—Thomas Hunter's Band.

The whole of this band, excepting one family, belongs to and attends the Methodist Church, in which two services and school are held on alternate Sundays throughout the year. The building is also used as a school-house. The members of the band are quiet, orderly and industrious. They possess well fenced fields and comfortable dwellings, are intelligent, have an aptitude for farming and are good stockmen. During the year they increased the land they have under cultivation by about thirty-five acres. The grain and root crop harvested was a fair one, and the hay cut and stacked carried their stock safely through one of the longest and most severe winters that has for years past been experienced in this district.

No. 127.—Blue Quill's Band.

This reserve presents a neat and compact appearance. The houses are built at regular intervals, and the fields are of a uniform size. About fifty acres of new land were broken during the year, and one hundred and fifty acres are enclosed by new and well built fences. The crop harvested was of an average, and an increased acreage is under crop this year. Of an abundant harvest the prospects are at present flattering, owing to the favourable rains of May and June. The new school-house on this reserve is about completed, and will be ready for occupation when the children reassemble after the summer holidays.

No. 128.—James Seenum's Band.

The Indians of this band raised last year twenty-six hundred bushels of grain and about seventeen hundred bushels of roots. This season they have two hundred and forty acres of grain under crop, and thirty-four acres of potatoes are planted. The new grist mill, which the Department this year supplied, and which is set up on this reserve, has effected greater practical results among the Indians than a thousand sermons preached to them on the benefits derived from labour; and the prospect of raising their own bread supply, has given an impulse to the efforts of all, and has made the hitherto idle ones both obedient and industrious. Sixty acres of new land have been broken this year, and the growing crops present a fine appearance. The saw-mill turned out fifty-six thousand feet of lumber, and the grist-mill, for the short time it was in operation, about three hundred and nine sacks of flour. The building for the grist-mill and shed for engine are completed, and a new implement shed and porch to the farmer's dwelling have been put up.

No. 129.—Lac la Biche Band.

The few remaining members of this band chiefly pass their lives hunting in the region of Great Slave Lake. At intervals they come to Lac la Biche during the annuity payments.

No. 130.—Chippewayan Band.

This band I have not seen since last annuity payments. They had a good catch of fur during the winter and they did not apply to me for any assistance. Two more families of this band were, in March last, transferred to the Chippewayan Reserve at Cold Lake, whither, in time, they will all migrate.

No. 131.—Beaver Lake Band.

This band, too, made a fair catch of fur last winter, and was, at its commencement, well supplied with fish. A number of families have applied for transfer to other bands, from which it may be inferred that this band of hunters will, at no far distant date, be entirely broken up.

Health of the Bands.

The health of the Indians is, in cold weather, generally indifferent. In summer and autumn there is little or no sickness. There were twenty-four deaths against nineteen births. A total of one hundred and ninety-eight Indians were vaccinated in August and October last.

Fisheries.

The fishing has, during the past year, been extremely good at Lac la Biche and the surrounding lakes, and, as Mr. P. Pruden, the Fisheries Guardian in this district, allowed only a limited number of nets to each family, and the fish were to an extent protected during the close season, a more favourable condition in the fisheries of these lakes may be expected. Goodfish Lake and Saddle Lake, which have not been fished in the close season for two years, are now better stocked with fish than they have been for years. In the former lake the fish are of a large size, in the latter of a fine flavour.

Cattle.

Notwithstanding a long and a severe winter, the cattle all came out in fair condition and without any losses. They are, at present in excellent condition.

The calves born this year are of a good strain and the stock has been greatly improved by the thorough-bred Aberdeen Angus bulls which were bought two years ago.

Schools.

There are three day schools under the control of the Methodist Church: one at Saddle Lake, one at Goodfish Lake, and one at Whitefish Lake. There are seventy-nine pupils attending these schools, with an average attendance of about thirty-seven.

The school on Blue Quill's Reserve is under the supervision of the Roman Catholic Church, and it has an attendance of fifteen, with an average of eight.

That at Lac la Biche, in connection with the Roman Catholic Mission there, is a boarding school, and its Indian pupils are taken from the Lac la Biche, the Beaver Lake and the Chippewayan Bands, and these children are not only taught the elementary lessons but are also instructed in various useful industries.

Mr. James E. Ingram, who had for several years the charge of the reserve at Whitefish Lake, resigned, and has been replaced by Mr. Charles De Gear of Battleford.

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

JOHN ROSS,
Indian Agent.

DISTRICT OF ALBERTA—HOBBEWA AGENCY,
26th September, 1893.

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, 1893.

In my last annual report I stated that these Indians were advancing towards independence, and improving in their morals and the observance of the Sabbath.

It is a pleasure now to be able to report that the experience of this year confirms my report of the fiscal year ended June the 30th, 1892. During the year there

has been no attempt at horse racing on the Sabbath, nor has there been any gambling in the agency since my last report, nor attempt at getting up any of their old heathenish dances.

They celebrated the Queen's birthday in a right hearty way, after the manner of the whiteman, and on the 1st of July they took part in the celebration at Wetaskewin and took more than half the prizes from their white neighbours.

Two of the heaviest hail storms known for a great many years struck Sampson's and Ermineskin's Reserves on the 6th of July and the 8th of August, literally destroying many of their crops. Some who would have had double as much wheat as would have been required to bread them had the hail not destroyed their crops, did not harvest a bushel, and while all in those two bands suffered more or less, many of them were obliged to depend wholly upon the Department and their more fortunate neighbours for their seed. This very much discouraged them, but they said they would try again as this was the first time the hail had ever injured their crops. Louis Bull's Reserve was more fortunate, entirely escaping from the hail, and, with the exception of a few old and infirm in this band, they have exchanged with us wheat for all the flour they have used since harvest, and have plenty left to last them until after next harvest. This enabled us this spring to supply seed to those who were unable to procure it for themselves, and we still have on hand about one hundred bushels, which will be turned into flour so soon as our mill starts.

Our crop this year promises to be exceptionally good, and, if no evil befalls it, all the Indians in this agency, except the old and infirm, will have plenty of flour after the coming harvest is over.

Notwithstanding the serious loss of so much of their crop by hail, still they have cost the Government a trifle less in flour, bacon and beef than they did the previous year.

Our loss of cattle last winter was very heavy, being nearly ten per cent. This loss was largely caused by the length and severity of the winter; but it was not nearly as heavy as that of some of the white settlers, the oldest of whom have never, they say, experienced so hard a winter as the last one. In my last annual report our books showed four hundred and twenty-seven head of cattle. We now have five hundred and fifty-nine, an increase of one hundred and thirty-two, which, I think you will agree with me, is not such a bad showing for cattle that were wholly taken care of by Indians during such a winter as last.

The Indians furnished all the beef for this agency during the year, not a pound being purchased from an outsider.

These Indians, in addition to their farm work, have dug a canal in order to turn Battle River in another direction, proposing to use the bed of the river as a tail-race for a grist-mill which is now under construction.

They are at present digging another ditch in order to bring the water from the river to the mill-site, a distance of about a mile and a half. When this work is completed, they will have a very fine water power with about twenty feet head, without any dam, a power that will last as long as Battle River lasts. This is costing more work than it would have taken to build a dam; but our reasons for choosing the plans we did are, first, the bottom and banks of the river are very sandy and a dam would be likely to give way at any time; second, we would require skilled labour to construct it; and in the third place, we could not have got more than eight or nine feet head, instead of twenty. They have also got out material for a mill and done a large amount of whip-sawing. This work has caused us to put in less crop than we would have otherwise done, but by the time you receive this report, I hope the Indians will be grinding their own flour. This should greatly encourage them in their work, as up to date their nearest mill is sixty miles distant.

The following is this year's acreage under crop at this agency, viz. : three hundred and eighty-one acres of wheat, twenty-nine of oats, eighty of barley and thirty-one of garden.

I might mention other advancements of the Indians, but the above will be sufficient to show you that they are not standing still.

Owing to the extreme severity of last winter, our Indians returned from fishing and hunting much earlier than previous winters, still they earned by their fishing and hunting \$3,283.00, with which they purchased food and clothing.

There have been no changes in the schools since last year, the Methodists still conducting the schools upon Sampson's and Louis Bull's Reserves and the Roman Catholics that upon Ermineskin's.

The health of the Indians has been fairly good, and during the year there have been eight births and eleven deaths.

There have been several changes among the employees since last year. Mr. Sanders, Agency Clerk, was transferred to the Blood Reserve, and Mr. Swinford from that reserve to this. Mr. Swinford is an efficient clerk, having been a long time in the service, and any spare time he has he usually spends in repairing implements and machinery belonging to the agency and reserves, which effects quite a saving to the Department.

Gilbert Whitford still remains Agency Interpreter and is a faithful and efficient servant. At Bear's Hill there have been several changes, Mr. W. H. Callender is now Farmer and Alfred Whitford Interpreter.

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

D. L. CLINK,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENCY—TREATY No. 6,

EDMONTON, N. W. T., 30th June, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report, together with tabular statement and inventory of Government property for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

Enoch's Band.

This band harvested four hundred bushels of wheat, seven hundred and fifty of oats and six hundred and fifty of barley, all of which was of fair quality. The potatoes also were a very good crop. A marked improvement can be noticed in the houses of these Indians, some of the buildings being particularly clean, both inside and outside; in fact, strangers often remark when visiting the agency that the houses on the reserves are cleaner and neater than those of many of the white settlers in the district. The schools on this reserve and the industrial school at St. Albert continue to do good service. Specimens of the work of some of the pupils were sent down to the World's Fair.

Michel's Band.

These Indians are successful farmers and should at no distant date be entirely self-supporting. The health of this band has been very good during the entire year.

Alexander's Band.

This band is still under the care and management of Mr. O'Donnell, and continues to make satisfactory progress in farming and general mode of living. As will be seen from the tabular statement, their crops gave a fair yield. An increased acreage of crop was seeded this spring. The cattle on this reserve were very well wintered, no losses being sustained, although the winter was an exceptionally severe one.

Joseph's Band.

This band supports itself in a great measure by fishing and hunting, the farming done being only on a very limited scale. The Indians are healthy and their cattle are all in good order. The school has a large attendance.

Paul's Band.

This band has now been joined by most of the members of Sharphead's Band, who formerly lived at Wolf Creek. Most of the Indians of this reserve show a desire to farm, and worked very well this spring. Their gardens looked very well and are a credit to the owners. There is now a very good school-house on this reserve, which is under the auspices of the Methodist Church. There is a good attendance of children, the Rev. C. E. Somerset, Missionary in charge, being at present teacher, no permanent teacher having as yet been appointed.

In order to get exhibits for the World's Fair, an exhibition was held at the agency in September last; all the reserves contributed to it, and a most creditable showing was made. The collections of native grasses and fruits were particularly fine, and among many other exhibits were sent down to the show held in Regina, in October, and thence on to Chicago.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. E. LAKE,

For Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,

CARLTON AGENCY, TREATY No. 6,

29th August, 1893.

To 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, 1893, accompanied by the tabular statement and an inventory of all Government property under my charge at that date.

According to instructions received from the Indian Commissioner, I left my old charge at the Touchwood Hills on the 16th November last, and arrived at this agency, and took charge on the 28th day of same month; consequently this report can only cover from that date.

Last winter the weather was very severe indeed, and the snow very deep, the cattle suffered in consequence; many of them became so weak that when any little sickness overtook them, they would succumb.

As the winter set in so early, and as the Indians had a large crop to harvest, they had to leave a great deal of their hay in cocks; the snow being exceptionally deep, the cocks could not be reached during winter and made feed very scarce.

The following crop was harvested by the Indians of this district last fall; all was of very good quality.

Reserves.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Total.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Mistawasis.....	1,555	579	480	.....	696	.....	3,310
Ah-tah-kah-koop.....	2,287	738	646	2	652	135	4,460
Petequaquey's.....	176	80	200	.....	382	110	948
Wm. Twatt.....	478	535	.....	.....	650	.....	1,663
Total bushels.....	4,496	1,932	1,326	2	2,380	245	10,381

The grist mill was in operation from 1st December until the end of May, and the following quantities of wheat were ground for the Indians of this agency, for settlers and for Indians of Duck Lake Agency.

	Wheat.	Flour.
	Bush.	Lbs.
Mistawasis' band	970	36,500
Ah-tah-kahkoop's band	1,311	48,762
Petequahey's band	127	4,605
Indians of Duck Lake	382	12,513
Settlers	1,034	32,416
Toll taken	201	7,835
Total	4,025	142,631

We realized 7,835 lbs. flour from toll taken, which was distributed to the destitute in course of spring and summer.

The mill building has been greatly improved by the roof having been raised six feet, and the bolt put upstairs; the engine room has been enlarged and a new well dug.

A blacksmith's shop has been built, and Mr. Giles, the miller, has spent part of his time in repairing broken tools and implements, and ironing woodwork made by the Indians.

Owing to the miller having to go to the Onion Lake Agency, no sawing has been done this year.

The area under crop is less than last year, owing to the lateness of the season, and many of the work oxen were not in very good condition after the hard winter.

The crop at Ah-tah-kah-koop's Reserve looks very well, that on Mistawasis and Petequahey's Reserve are very poor, with a few exceptions, owing to the very dry weather which prevailed during the early part of the season.

The day schools of the agency have not been doing as well as one could wish, and, I trust ere long to be able to persuade the parents to take the advantages offered by our industrial institutions.

A house for the agency clerk is in course of erection.

The hunting and fishing Indians have supported themselves by their efforts, and the catch of fish was reported as being very good; these Indians get a little assistance in the way of twine and ammunition, otherwise, they are self supporting. Indians of Keenee-moo-tayo's Band have put in some potatoes and turnips, which look promising.

The general health of the Indians has been good, especially those who live by hunting and fishing. Dr. Stewart, our medical officer, has attended the sick where the seriousness of the case justified the expenditure.

I find during the year there have been thirty-three deaths and thirty-eight births.

During the winter months, the Indians were kept busy cutting and hauling firewood for the mill, the agency and for themselves; and getting rails, saw-logs and making useful articles, such as they use in their mode of life.

No relief is given to able-bodied Indians unless they give a return for it in work, or some home made harness, axe or fork handles, baskets, &c.

I must say I find many of the Indians in this district, especially of Mistawasis Band, to be very lazy, and I will endeavour to make them depend more on their own exertions than to expect bounty from the Government.

In conclusion, I take pleasure in testifying to the cheerful and earnest manner in which the employees of this district have carried out their respective duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

HILTON KEITH,

Indian Agent.

SARCEE INDIAN AGENCY,
CALGARY, ALBERTA, 1st July, 1893.

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, 1893.

As intimated in last year's report, the crops in this agency were almost a failure, caused on the Sarcee Reserve by drought, and on the Stony Reserve by summer frosts.

On both reserves, however, potatoes were harvested for consumption during the year, and for seed for this spring.

The hay crop on both reserves was very light; but as the Stonies had been supplied with a mower and rake, they for the first time provided hay for their stock. It was fortunate they did so, as the winter was very severe, and the snow lay much longer on the ground than usual on that reserve.

The Sarcees by placing men along the outlines of their reserve, to drive off settlers' cattle, saved what hay they had.

They cut one hundred and eighty tons, of which they sold one hundred tons, and with the proceeds bought two mowers and rakes, considerable flour and meat, all the tea and tobacco they consumed, and clothed themselves comfortably.

Thirty-five acres of land were broken on the high ground above the creek bottom. More would have been plowed, but the ground was too dry.

The winter was unusually severe, and the majority of the Sarcees wintered south, along the mountains.

The Stonies went their old routes, north, south and west, in the mountains.

The Sarcees barely made a living by killing wolves; but I have not heard a complaint made against them by the ranchers.

The Stonies made a better hunt than usual, an extra hundred sacks of flour was given them this spring, which kept them from going on their usual spring hunt, during which time so much game is killed out of season.

The crops were put in later than usual; but, as we had good rains, the prospects of harvesting a good crop are much better than usual, that is, on the Sarcee Reserve. No forecast can be made of the crops to be harvested on the Stony Reserve, owing to the summer frosts.

During the winter and spring the Sarcees cut and hauled a large amount of fencing and wood; the wood was for the agency and for sale.

The Stonies have now more land fenced than they require for agricultural purposes.

On the Stony Reserve a good building was erected for a school-house; the old one was too far away to be convenient for the children.

Two buildings for the farm were also moved, all the work being done by Indians under the superintendence of Mr. Grassé, who is energetic, firm and persevering in his treatment of the Indians.

Chief Bear's Paw, has at last built his house, for which the Department supplied all the material except the logs two years ago.

On the Sarcee Reserve a cattle shed and stable, one hundred feet long, was built; so the stock was well sheltered.

Material for an implement shed is ready for building. A shanty and a stable were built at the Moose Hills, and a comfortable dwelling house, with a good stable and corral, were made at the "Weazel Head" crossing of the Elbow River, to accommodate men and teams while cutting and hauling wood into Calgary for sale.

Regarding the day schools, very little can be said in their favour: reluctance on the part of the children, and the apathy shown by the parents, make it impossible to secure anything approaching a regular attendance.

The Rev. H. W. G. Stocken has had a comfortable and commodious building erected for a boarding school, and quite a number are expected to enter there during the coming fall.

The boarding school pupils show a marked improvement in appearance, and progress in their duties.

The day schools and the McDougall Orphanage are, I think, doing better than in the past.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is improving but slowly; all are vaccinated.

I hope, in a few years to have a better class of dwelling erected, other improvements will then follow quickly.

On the whole I think a fair amount of progress has been made. For any success that may be accorded I feel indebted to those serving with me.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL B. LUCAS,

Indian Agent.

DISTRICT OF ALBERTA, TREATY NO. 7,
BLOOD AGENCY, FORT MACLEOD, 18th August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on this agency for the year ended 30th June, 1893, with accompanying tabular statement, and inventory of Government property in my charge.

The season of 1892 was a dry one, and, in consequence, the crops did not do so well as they promised earlier in the year.

The total acreage put in by these Indians was two hundred and fifty. Oats, of which one hundred and seventy-three and one-half acres were sown, were a very poor crop, and in some cases an entire failure. Garden produce never came to anything, but potatoes gave a fair crop of excellent quality. Hay was very scarce on the reserve, but the Indians managed to put up one hundred tons for sale, and for use of their own horses, mostly in small lots.

The hay for the agency and home farm, seventy tons, however, was cut off the reserve. During the season a large amount of breaking was well done by the Indians.

A considerable amount of work of various kinds was performed by these Indians, and in all cases in a satisfactory manner. All the supplies (flour excepted) for the agency were hauled by Indian horse teams from Lethbridge, a distance of twenty-eight miles. One hundred tons of coal was mined, and hauled to the agency, Heavy Gun again doing the mining. Other settlers in the neighbourhood bought coal from the Indians, so that altogether they have mined and sold over one hundred and fifty tons of coal. The freighting of all material for the hospital and church at the upper reserve, some sixty-three wagon loads, was also done by Indians with the work oxen and their own horses, while lumber and other material for the erection of a "Boys' Home" at their lower reserve was also freighted by Indian teams.

During the summer and fall Mr. John Nelson, D.L.S., was engaged on the reserve, dividing up that part of the reserve lying along the Belly River into eighty acre lots. Quite a number of Indians have taken up these locations and are building houses and fences upon them.

Mr. Nelson employed Indians for the greater part of the work, and reported that they did very well and made excellent line men.

Education is occupying a good deal of the attention of the Indians now, and they are showing very much more interest than in former years. Some of the industrial schools have sent photographs of their buildings, which have been on view in the office, and have caused a good deal of talk and discussion, the results of which will be that in a short time, I hope, more children will be had for these schools.

This spring I was able to send twelve pupils to industrial institutions, and have the promise of a number more. The boarding school for girls belonging to the Church Mission Society has been completed, and there are twenty girls now in attendance, while the boys' boarding school adjoining is almost finished, and will, I trust, be ready to receive pupils in a short time.

The four day schools, three Episcopal and one Roman Catholic, have been in operation for the year; and the new Roman Catholic at Heavy Shield's Village was held in temporary quarters for a short time previous to end of financial year. The attendance, however, as in the past, has not been very regular, and the progress not so satisfactory as could be wished. A number of changes among the teachers have taken place, and it is hoped after the present teachers become conversant with their duties, more progress will be made in the day schools. Mr. Burke at the Roman Catholic school left, and has been replaced by Mr. Morkin. Mr. Hillier and Mr. Herbert, teachers of the Episcopal schools left, and their places have been taken by Mr. Hewson and Mr. Collins.

The treaty payments began on the 5th of October and every thing passed off very quietly. A number of traders from Macleod and Lethbridge opened temporary premises for a few days near the reserve, and did a very good business. These people, as well as the regular trading posts along the river, only carried staple articles, food supplies and saddlery, and the Indian money was well spent on these articles.

During the past season, a large number of house logs and fence posts and rails have been run down the river from the timber limit, and I trust soon to have a number of fences made from these pine poles, which have a much neater appearance than the cotton wood. Stables, implement sheds and corralls at the Indian houses are becoming more numerous on the reserve, and give a home-like look to the place.

The new buildings put up at the agency since last report consist of a new office and carpenter and blacksmith shop combined. A large hospital has also been built at the upper reserve, which will soon be ready for the reception of patients. A boarding school for boys, with accommodation for fifty pupils, has been built by the Church Mission Society close to their girls' boarding school. Bull Shield's day school was completed, and Heavy Shield's Roman Catholic day school was begun.

The health of the Indians has been fairly good; but, owing to the very severe winter, a considerable number of old and physically weak people died. The deaths amounted to eighty-seven, while the births numbered seventy during the year ended 30th June, the population at that time being one thousand six hundred and thirty-four souls.

In the early spring, in accordance with instructions from the Department, precautions of a sanitary nature were taken by whitewashing, &c., in order to secure immunity from all infectious diseases, and the Indians took pains to carry out all instructions given them by the medical officer in these matters. The results, I am glad to say, have been quite satisfactory, as no disease of an infectious or contagious kind has made its appearance.

A number of changes among the officials have taken place. Lieutenant Colonel Irvine, the late Agent, was appointed to Stony Mountain Penitentiary, and I took charge of the reserve in November.

The Agency Clerk, Mr. Swinford, was moved to Hobbema Agency, and was succeeded by Mr. C. W. H. Sanders.

Mr. Farmer McNeil was transferred from Crooked Lakes Reserve, and is now in charge of Upper Reserve, while Mr. Farmer Clarke was moved from the Lower Reserve to Bull Horns' Village, and his place taken by Mr. Farmer Jones from Hobbema Agency.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. WILSON,

Indian Agent.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY, TREATY No. 7,
DISTRICT OF ALBERTA, 21st August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report for the year ended the 30th June, 1893, together with tabular statement and inventory of Government property.

I am pleased to make a favourable report of the Indians on this reserve, although during the past summer, on account of the drought, the crops did not turn out well. During the past winter we had a good depth of snow, and plenty of rain this spring.

The Indians went to work and put in their crop with a will, but did not plant so great an acreage as formerly, a large amount of land being summer fallowed, and new land broken. The hay crop will be good for this district, and I have secured a contract to supply the North-west Mounted Police at Gleichen with fifty tons, which the Indians will deliver; they will also supply coal from their mines to the industrial schools at Regina and High River, the boarding and day schools on the reserve, the agency and farms, and to private residents and the police at Gleichen. The Indians do all their own mining and supply coal and hay free to the home farms on the reserve.

The Indians lost a considerable number of horses last winter through the deep snow, many were also killed by being run over on the Canadian Pacific Railway track, but as the railway company have built fences along the length of the reserve, there will be no trouble in future.

The Indians went to their timber limit last fall at Castle Mountain, and got out several car loads of building timber and fence rails.

Two stallions by a thoroughbred horse have been purchased to improve the breed of the Indian ponies, one being paid for by the Indians in coal, the other by the Department, which amount will be refunded by the Indians.

They have also bought with money earned by working, four new lumber wagons, four mowing machines and rakes, lumber, shingles, &c.; in all, they are doing the best they can, as the reserve is not suitable for farming without irrigation.

The boarding school at North Reserve in charge of the Rev. Mr. Tims, now contains ten girls and thirty boys; it was formally opened by Bishop Pinkham and called St. John's Home. The Indians would like one established at the lower reserve, as they say they do not like their children to go far away from the reserve, although a good many are at the High River Industrial School, and a few at Elkhorn.

Two new buildings for day schools have been completed, one at Eagle Rib's Village, and one at Old Sun's Village. Both are buildings of a good size and well finished, and under the control of the Church of England Mission; a grant from the Government was received towards each.

The day school under the control of the Roman Catholic Mission has been newly painted, and presents a neat appearance.

The day schools on the reserve are not a success on the whole, but the reverend gentlemen of both denominations have done good work, assisted, as far as possible, by the Department employees, and the teachers of the schools.

Treaty payments, as usual, passed off in a quiet manner, there being a decrease of one hundred and fifty-three since the previous year, chiefly due to obtaining a more correct census, the mounted police escort attending as usual.

The police have done good work in picking up stray horses among the Indian bands.

The beef contractors have delivered first-class beef when there was any in the country. They had a very difficult time during the deep snow and severe weather last winter. The slaughter houses are supplied with force pumps and hose; everything is as clean as possible.

The expenses in rationing the Indians has been about \$10,000.00 less than last year.

The Indians are living along the Bow River for a distance of twenty-five miles, and have a good many nice houses, with shingle roofs, ventilated and whitewashed.

In working, they employ a good many of their own horses, but they are rather small, which will be improved by the stallions lately purchased; they are also beginning to see the benefit of getting rid of some of their ponies and replacing them with cows. The Indian Commissioner has been indefatigable in bringing them to this state of mind.

A monument has been set up by the Department to the memory of the late Chief Crowfoot, which has been put up and the grave enclosed with a railing, which also encloses the grave of Three Bulls, his brother, who was appointed chief to succeed Crowfoot.

The conduct of the Indians, as a rule, has been good. There were eight Blackfeet arrested for stealing horses from the C. A. C. Company, near Medicine Hat, but were discharged by His Honour Justice Macleod. The same company employed quite a number of these Indians at their large farm at Namaka, during haying and harvesting.

Dr. Lindsay is in charge of the sanitary arrangements on the reserve and has given good satisfaction. There have been forty-eight births and fifty deaths during the year, and one hundred and seventy-seven Indians vaccinated.

The reserve was visited frequently by the Indian Commissioner during the year, and once by Inspector McGibbon, who appeared well satisfied with the way in which the work of the reserve was conducted.

I am fortunate in having a good class of assistants, and they have given me every assistance possible.

Mr. J. Lawrence, Agency Clerk, is very correct in his work.

In conclusion, I may say that the Indians on this reserve are improving and will continue to do so still more, as the old Indians die off, and the effects of the industrial and boarding schools begin to be felt.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

MAGNUS BEGG,

Indian Agent.

PIEGAN AGENCY,

FORT MACLEOD, 30th June, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my report of affairs in this agency for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1893.

According to instructions received from Mr. Reed, Indian Commissioner, Mr. Pocklington, Indian Agent, handed over to me on the 10th of June this agency, receiving from me a receipt for all Government property under his care.

On the 21st June, Mr. Reed, Commissioner, arrived here, and the following day held a meeting of the Indians with reference to my appointment as agent. Many of them expressed themselves dissatisfied with my appointment, owing to some trouble we had had last February and March, caused by Indians stealing Government beef then under my care. Mr. Reed, however, succeeded in convincing them that I had their success and prosperity at heart, and that I intended helping them to the best of my ability, and ever since then I have found no difficulty in persuading them to carry out such plans as I had formed for their welfare.

Until the middle of the month, the gardens and such crops as were put in were looking very miserable, owing to want of rain. Since then rain has fallen plentifully, and the oats have looked up very much, while the gardens and potatoes having been well weeded and hoed, are now very promising indeed.

The attendance of pupils at the day schools does not seem very satisfactory; the cause of this is that most of the children live a long way from the schools. The girls at the boarding school (Church of England) seem to be making good progress, however, and are taught a great deal of housework, sewing, knitting, &c., and are well looked after and cleanly kept by Miss Brown, matron.

Many of the Indians have been at work at the timber limit, cutting house and stable logs, fence rails and firewood for themselves. Their wagons, however, being needed for other purposes, few of these have yet been hauled.

The Indian contract flour for this year having been brought by rail to Macleod, I am having it freighted out by the Indians at 15c. per 100 lbs., this being a reduction on the price paid to white freighters.

The health of the Indians is good on the whole, though many skin diseases prevail amongst them.

In conclusion, I can only add that I have great hopes of improving the condition of these Indians by helping them to take more care of their live stock, and to do more work and learn to help themselves instead of depending on the Government to do everything for them, and so far, in all my plans I have been most ably seconded by the staff of employees.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. H. NASH,
Indian Agent.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
QU'APPELLE, 22nd August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,— I beg to submit my annual report and priced inventory, both in duplicate, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1893.

The number of pupils authorized was one hundred and eighty; the average daily attendance has been below one hundred and seventy, although at the end of June the number went up to one hundred and eighty-seven, owing to a recruit of eleven from Carlton Agency and a few from reserves in this vicinity. This number did not include eighteen girls hired out.

The general health has been good and we have been free from any serious contagious disease.

We had to register twelve deaths, most of which were from consumption, hereditary in the families of deceased and the germs of which were probably brought from home.

For studies we have two divisions, for both the boys and the girls, one teacher superintending each division. The want of space compels us to use the recreation rooms as school-rooms, which is a great drawback in winter time to proper ventilation. The pupils have been making noticeable progress under the regular teaching.

Cricket, football and other games afford salutary exercise to the children during recreation. In cricket, the boys have maintained their previous good record, and, though only two outside matches have been played this season, they were with strong and elsewhere victorious white clewens, and resulted in each case in a victory for the school.

As the teachers and clerk play with the boys during recreation, we find these games a great aid in teaching them to utilize and apply the English learnt in school.

The brass band continues to hold the public favour, and is an important feature in the school. This year the boys played at the sports at Indian Head, Qu'Appelle Station, and Fort Qu'Appelle, being at each place the centre of attraction and giving much satisfaction.

The trade boys are becoming efficient at their different trades. Two carpenter boys worked part of last summer on the new Indian Department warehouse at Regina, and two also worked the whole winter on the building erected at the High River Industrial School. In both places the boys gave satisfaction, and proved by their efficiency, manners and use of English, the progress they had made here. Repairs were done to the File Hills agency buildings, to the boarding school on the Sioux Reserve, and over twenty regulation desks were made for schools on Sioux and Touchwood Hills Reserves.

Amongst various repairs, hardwood floors were substituted for the old worn out pine ones in different parts of the buildings. The boys also made some articles for the World's Fair.

The blacksmith and apprentices did all our own work, made various articles for the Chicago Exhibition, did work for the Touchwood, File Hills and Muscowpetung Agencies, and made sundry articles, some of which are still here, awaiting the disposal of the Department.

The furnace and night watchman in the summer repairs the plastering, does mason work, painting and kalsomining, works in the garden and looks after the fire appliance, stove-pipes and chimneys, three of which he has taken down and rebuilt during the year. He also did a considerable amount of work on the File Hills Agency buildings.

The farm is kept in good order, and grain and vegetables were very promising till the recent very hot and dry weather, which entirely stopped the growth of many varieties and will probably cause the supply to be insufficient for the institution. A team of mares was bought and has proved good; it was much needed for work on the farm.

All employees perform their duties conscientiously and worked at least ten hours each day.

The girls, under the able superintendence of the Rev. Sisters, keep improving in their studies and in all kinds of house-work. They sent a variety of work to the Chicago Exhibition. Eighteen girls are at present hired out, and many applications for servant girls have had to be refused owing to the repugnance of some parents and girls to service.

Those hired out receive from four to ten dollars a month, and give as good satisfaction as white girls. Even in the houses of the highest class they are sought for as servants; one is at Government House, and another one has been there over a year. During the past year the pupils have earned over fourteen hundred dollars.

Attached to this report will be found a list of the discharged pupils, stating where they are and briefly what they are doing.

A windmill is being put up which will saw the firewood, and thus do away with the necessity of sending out the boys to do it during the severe winter weather. It can also be used for chopping feed for stock, and perhaps for pumping water.

A suitable wash-house with drying facilities is also being built.

The painting of shops and outbuildings is being done by the furnaceman and boys.

Our vegetable field being too small, steps are being taken to enlarge it and to secure an additional six acres, in order to raise, if possible, all our vegetables in the valley, where they can be properly attended to by the boys, who can come to the school for their meals. A new survey of the school land has been made and iron posts substituted for the old wooden ones. The road to our farm and hay lands, which is also a public trail, passes through our property; steps are being taken to hand it over to the municipality, who will then have to keep it, as well as a bridge over the creek, in repair. At present it all has to be done by our labour and with our materials.

Our pasture field was enlarged, an additional eighty acres having been fenced in.

Notwithstanding the severity of the past winter, all our stock were turned out in fair condition and without any loss this spring.

As usual, we have had a large number of visitors, who all seemed favourably impressed with the work being done here.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. HUGONNARD,
Principal.

LIST of those who died during the Fiscal Year, and Cause of Death.

No.	Name.	Cause of death.
<i>Boys.</i>		
5	Moses	Pleurisy.
125	Damien	Consumption.
149	Fred.	do
179	Andre	do
<i>Girls.</i>		
055	Philomene Allary	do
099	Isabelle Tanner	do
0117	Mary Lucy	do
0129	Mary Martha	do and scrofula.
0131	Anna Emilia	do
0147	Josephine	do
.....	Standing Buffalo	do
0175	Louise Sayer	do
0178	Lily	do

REPORT showing status of discharged Pupils from the Qu'Appelle Industrial School up to the 30th day of June, 1893.

No.	Name.	Date of Discharge.	Age	PERIODS 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	Alf. Stevenson	Aug. 19, 1885.	14	9	28	None	Read, write and speak English	Farming, fair	Farming at Fort Pelly.	
2	J. Poitras	Jan. 1, 1887.	17	2	2	28	Write, read and speak French.	Standard III	Carpenter, good.	
3	Ant. O'Soup.	Mar. 1, 1886.	16	1	3	2	2nd standard	do V	None	Died of consumption. Left for St. Boniface College; farming successfully at C. Lake; married pupil 0.21; excellent character; poor health.
4	Bruno	Nov. 25, 1888.	8	3	11	8	None	do II	do	With his godfather at Wood Mountain; doing well.
5	Moses	July 17, 1892.	16	7	...	...	do	do V	Farming blacksmith, good.	Died of consumption.
6	William Desnomas	Nov. 26, 1889.	13	4	11	5	do	do II	None	Working for white people.
7	Angus	June 3, 1886.	14	1	5	13	do	do II	do	Died of softening of the brain.
8	Julius	Sept. 16, 1888.	17	3	9	22	do	do III	Carpenter, fair	Left without authority; married; speaks good English; gone back to Indian habits.
10	Joseph	April 10, 1889.	12	4	3	...	do	do IV	None	Taken to Presbyterian school; relapsed to Indian ways considerably; doing fairly well.
11	Alick	Jan. 2, 1889.	12	3	11	20	do	do III	Carpenter, fair	Taken to Presbyterian school; at home now; works well; retains Indian habits.
12	Magloire	Nov. 21, 1889.	18	4	11	14	do	do III	do	Taken home by mother; industrious, and is doing well.
13	Philip	April 3, 1886.	8	1	24	...	do	do I	None	Died of bilious fever.
14	George	May 20, 1889.	14	4	3	5	do	do III	do	Deserted; said to be doing well.
15	John	do 6, 1886	17	1	2	20	do	do II	do	Taken away by his father, who left treaty and country.
16	Albert	do 6, 1886	7	1	2	18	do	do I	do	Parents left treaty; boy was weak-minded.
17	Peter	Mar. 21, 1889.	17	4	21	...	do	do IV	Blacksmith, good.	Married pupil 0.10; speaks English well; in lustrious and doing well.
18	Frank	April 18, 1891.	14	6	1	13	do	do IV	do fair	Deserted; forgetting his English; Indian habits; works well.
19	Richard	May 28, 1889.	14	4	23	...	do	do IV	Carpenter, poor	Helping his father; works a little for white people; speaks English well; lazy; white habits.
20	Clement	July 12, 1886.	8	1	3	30	do	do I	None	Died of pleurisy.

REPORT showing status of discharged Pupils from the Qu'Appelle Industrial School up to the 30th June, 1893—Continued.

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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.		
21	Patrick	July 16, 1889.	17	9	28	None	Standard	I... None	Deserted; works well; Indian habits.	
23	J. B. Tanner	Jan. 15, 1886.	15	8	22	1st standard	do	II... do	Died of heart disease.	
24	Joseph Tanner	Oct. 31, 1892.	17	6	5	do	do	V... Blacksmith, good	Education completed; following his trade; doing well.	
25	Ch. Tanner	Aug. 28, 1889.	12	4	4	None	do	V... None	Died at home, 5th June, 1893.	
26	Basil Tanner	Feb. 19, 1891.	14	4	11	do	do	V... Carpenter, fair	Taken to Industrial School, Regina; deserted from there; doing fairly well at home.	
29	James	July 24, 1889.	15	4	1	do	do	II... None	Required at home; now working out; doing very well.	
30	Alexander	Nov. 26, 1885.	9	3	23	do	do	I... do	Taken away by parents, who left treaty and country.	
31	Louis	Aug. 24, 1886.	11	1	22	do	do	II... do	Died of consumption.	
32	Paul	Sept. 2, 1888.	16	2	10	do	do	II... do	Kept at home by mother; married; working well.	
33	Arthur	June 19, 1886.	12	7	22	do	do	III... do	Died at home.	
35	John	Feb. 26, 1890.	16	3	1	do	do	II... Blacksmith, fair	do of consumption.	
38	James Ben	July 28, 1888.	15	2	2	1st standard	do	V... Carpenter, fair	Joined army; now working on Turtle Mountain Reserve.	
39	Thomas	Mar. 12, 1889.	17	3	2	None	do	III... Farming, fair	Came too old to be much improved; married; fair character; Indian habits; works fairly well.	
40	L. H. Allary	May 30, 1890.	15	4	5	1st standard	do	IV... Carpenter, fair	Kept at home; interpreted on reserve; worked in I. D. warehouse, Regina, 1 year; farming now.	
42	A. Daniels	July 15, 1890.	16	3	11	None	do	III... Blacksmith, fair	Required at home; good character; fine worker; clean, tidy and polite.	
45	I. Trottier	April 24, 1888.	8	1	7	do	do	II... None	Died.	
46	Norbert	do 22, 1889.	16	2	7	1st standard	do	III... Blacksmith, good	Kept at home by his mother; works well; tidy and active; married pupil 0.81; has a good farm.	
47	J. B. Sparvier	do 29, 1887.	15	5	28	do	do	III... Farming, fair	Industrious; married Half-breed girl; has good farm.	
48	N. Sparvier	July 6, 1890.	17	3	9	None	do	III... Blacksmith, fair	Deserted; industrious; doing well at home; no Indian habits.	

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

49	C. Crowe.....	Mar. 5, 1888.	14	1	5	2	do	do	III...	None.....	White boy; taken home by parents; delicate health; good worker.
50	F. Allary.....	April 13, 1892.	16	5	6	11	do	do	V....	Carpenter, very good.	Died of consumption.
51	J. A. Crowe.....	Mar. 5, 1888.	13	1	4	19	do	do	III...	None.....	White boy; taken home by parents; good character; excellent worker.
52	Frederick.....	April 4, 1890.	16	3	5	29	do	do	III...	do	Died of consumption.
53	L. Couture.....	June 19, 1887.	12	7	27	do	do	do	IV....	do	White boy; taken home by parents; doing well.
54	Michael.....	Mar. 19, 1887.	11	4	23	do	do	do	I....	do	Died of consumption.
55	Anthony.....	May 23, 1892.	14	3	1	10	do	do	IV....	do	Transferred to Presbyterian school.
57	J. Martin.....	Aug. 18, 1891.	14	4	9	3	do	do	I....	do	Went with parents to United States. Spoke and understood English well, but was rather stupid.
58	Timothy.....	May 12, 1891.	15	4	5	22	do	do	III...	do	Died.
66	William George.....	Dec. 6, 1888.	12	2	9	do	do	do	III...	do	Transferred to Presbyterian school; died at home, March, 1893.
63	Benjamin.....	May 30, 1889.	11	2	5	do	do	do	II....	do	Taken home and transferred to Episcopalian school.
64	C. Favel.....	do 20, 1889.	16	2	5	4	do	do	II....	Blacksmith.....	Apt but not here long enough Kept at home; much improved. Doing well.
65	Vincent Tanner.....	Mar. 27, 1893.	15	6	1	13	do	do	IV....	Carpenter, good...	Required at home; now gone to States with parents.
66	Clement.....	Apr. 30, 1887.	13	2	9	do	do	do	I....	None.....	Transferred to Presbyterian school; married at home.
70	J. Patrip.....	Jan. 20, 1888.	9	1	6	14	do	do	I....	do	Died at home.
71	A. Patrip.....	Mar. 31, 1892.	12	3	do	do	do	do	II....	do	Deserted 14th Jan., 1891. Died at home.
73	David.....	Apr. 2, 1889.	14	1	8	do	do	do	II....	do	Kept by parents who left district; went to Carlton.
74	J. Baptiste.....	Jan. 2, 1889.	11	1	5	do	do	do	II....	do	Died at home.
75	St. Pierre.....	do 17, 1889.	18	1	1	10	do	do	I....	do	Deserted; works well at home; has good character.
78	Charley Joe.....	May 10, 1890.	20	2	3	13	do	do	II....	Carpenter, poor...	Died here of consumption.
79	Louis.....	July 2, 1890.	14	2	4	20	do	do	II....	None.....	Taken home by parents; attended school on reserve; good character; works well.
81	Pierre O'Soup.....	do 4, 1891.	15	3	4	10	do	do	II....	Blacksmith, good..	Taken home by his father; was sick; has good character, and is industrious.
82	Raphael.....	.... 15, 1888.	9	1	2	do	do	do	I....	None.....	Went home sick; died.
83	Samuel.....	Feb. 24, 1892.	15	3	10	14	do	do	I....	Carpenter, poor...	Died; consumption.
85	J. Gariephy.....	Aug. 4, 1888.	12	3	15	do	do	do	I....	None.....	Went home on leave; left district.
87	G. Belanger.....	June 28, 1888.	14	1	25	do	do	do	I....	do	Went home without leave; good worker; behaves well; married white girl.
88	Nicholl.....	Apr. 1, 1892.	16	3	2	19	do	do	III...	Farm, boy.....	Died at home of consumption.
90	Johunnie McKinon.....	Jan. 1, 1888.	9	3	17	Standard I.	do	do	II....	None.....	Taken home by his father to attend white school.
94	Tom.....	Apr. 24, 1889.	15	5	22	do	do	do	II....	do	Left school; went to United States.
96	Jim.....	Feb. 3, 1892.	15	3	2	21	None.....	do	I....	do	Died.
97	Peter Plain.....	Mar. 31, 1892.	16	2	8	12	Standard I.	do	III...	Blacksmith, fair..	Went home sick; died—93.
98	William.....	do 14, 1889.	16	3	25	None.....	do	do	I....	None.....	Kept at home by his mother; married, 0.17; excellent worker; getting on well.

REPORT showing status of discharged Pupils from the Qu'Appelle Industrial School up to the 30th June, 1893—Continued.

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.		
100	William Seymour.....	Feb. 1, 1889.	12	2	11	None.....	Standard I.....	None.....	White boy; taken home to attend white school.	
101	Joe Plain.....	Nov. 1, 1889.	11	11	14	do.....	do I.....	do.....	Transferred to Regina Indian school. Died since.	
103	W. Sparvier.....	May 27, 1890.	15	1	4	do.....	do I.....	Blacksmith, fair..	Kept at home by his father; works well.	
104	G. Desnomes.....	Sept. 27, 1890.	13	1	8	do.....	do I.....	None.....	Taken home by his father; works for white people.	
105	François.....	Mar. 15, 1889.	5	1	17	do.....	do I.....	do.....	Taken home; constantly ill; died at home.	
106	Mark.....	May 26, 1890.	14	1	3	do.....	Would not learn.	do.....	Kept at home; not improved; died.	
107	J. Peltier.....	Apr. 23, 1889.	12	2	16	do.....	Standard I.....	do.....	Taken home by his father; works well; has good character.	
109	Duncan.....	Sept. 14, 1889.	10	1	25	do.....	do I.....	do.....	Taken by parents; left too young to show any improvement.	
110	Hugh.....	Nov. 20, 1889.	10	4	do	do.....	do I.....	do.....	Taken home by mother; died since.	
113	Damien.....	Mar. 10, 1890.	8	5	18	do.....	do I.....	do.....	Died of consumption.	
114	J. Gambler.....	May 30, 1890.	15	8	14	do.....	do I.....	do.....	Kept at home; not here long enough to be improved.	
116	Thomas.....	Dec. 24, 1889.	7	2	4	do.....	do I.....	do.....	Went home sick and died.	
117	William.....	do 23, 1889.	10	2	3	do.....	do I.....	do.....	do	
119	Michael.....	Sept. 20, 1890.	15	10	17	do.....	do I.....	do.....	Taken home; works for white people; lives with Half-breeds at Fort Ellice.	
122	Felix.....	June 28, 1890.	14	5	19	do.....	do I.....	do.....	Deserted; went to the United States; not much improved.	
124	Benedict.....	do 3, 1890.	9	3	1	do.....	do I.....	do.....	Went home on sick leave; died.	
125	Damien.....	Oct. 10, 1892.	12	2	13	do.....	do III.....	Shoemaker (poor).	Sickly; no accommodation so sent home; died 6th January, 1893.	
126	Pascal.....	May 12, 1890.	14	1	2	do.....	do I.....	None.....	Kept at home; not improved.	
133	William.....	Mar. 31, 1892.	10	11	14	do.....	do I.....	do.....	Left on sick leave, became too delicate to attend school; died at home.	
149	Fred.....	Feb. 26, 1893.	16	2	3	do.....	do III.....	Carpenter, good...	Died of consumption.	
155	John King.....	May 23, 1892.	15	1	13	Standard II...	do IV.....	Shoemaker (just commencing.)	Transferred to Presbyterian school; now at home, 12th January, 1893.	
165	S. Hourie.....	Nov. 2, 1891.	16	2	28	do V.....	do V.....	Blacksmith, (poor).	White boy; unfit for school.	
167	Freddy.....	Jan. 21, 1892.	14	5	7	do I.....	do II.....	None.....	Transferred to Regina Industrial School.	

178	Louis.....	June 23, 1893.	12	7	17	None	do	III	do	Discharged; in advanced stage of consumption.
179	André.....	Mar. 7, 1893.	7	4	1	do	do	II	do	Died of consumption.
56	Daniel Kennedy.....	Dec. 3, 1891.	13	5	18	do	do	V	do	This boy went to St. Boniface College to attend commercial course; re-admitted to this school, 23rd June, 1893.
138	Maxime Gunn.....	Dec. 3, 1891.	13	1	4	12	do	III	Began shoemaking; not strong enough to continue.	This boy went to St. Boniface College to attend commercial course; re-admitted to this school, 23rd June, 1893.
0 2	Cecilia Noel.....	Feb. 26, 1889.	22	4	4	3	do	Understood and spoke English and French well.		Discharged to be married; splendid housekeeper; died 1890.
0 3	Mary Rosa.....	Nov. 26, 1885.	11	9	10	do	Standard	I		Taken away by her mother, who left treaty.
0 4	Helena.....	Feb. 2, 1886.	9	1	1	9	do	do	I	Went to Dakota with her family.
0 5	V. Geddes.....	Sept. 27, 1890.	17	4	8	28	do	do	IV	Married and living off reserve; good housekeeper.
0 6	Anne.....	Oct. 14, 1890.	19	5	2	20	do	do	III	Married at Crooked Lake; good housekeeper; very industrious.
0 7	Mary.....	Jan. 13, 1891.	14	5	4	20	do	do	V	Smart, intelligent girl; died.
0 8	Susan.....	May 25, 1886.	6	7	20	do	do	I		Sick; taken home and died.
0 9	Sarah.....	Jan. 31, 1886.	8	3	22	do	do	I		Imbecile; sent home incapable of education; died.
0 10	M. Josephine.....	May 26, 1890.	16	4	6	2	do	do	V	Married No. 17; smart girl, clean and industrious; good housekeeper.
0 11	Bella.....	do 20, 1886.	14	5	24	do	do	I		Taken away by her mother; left treaty; married at Fort Pelly.
0 12	Isabella.....	July 1, 1886.	13	2	16	do	do	I		Taken away by parents, who left treaty.
0 13	Caroline.....	Oct. 23, 1889.	16	3	5	6	do	do	V	Taken home by parents; married Half-breed; doing well.
0 14	Margaret.....	May 26, 1890.	18	3	11	24	do	do	II	Left to be married; died 1st April, 1893.
0 15	Eliza.....	Mar. 8, 1888.	15	1	8	22	do	do	IV	Taken to Round Lake School; married non-treaty Indian; doing well.
0 16	Julia.....	July 25, 1886.	14	7	do	do	None			Deserted; unfit for school; now married and redeeming her character.
0 17	Rosalie.....	May 26, 1890.	18	3	10	8	do	Standard	V	Married pupil No. 98; good housekeeper and needlewoman.
0 21	Marguerite.....	June 16, 1890.	16	3	9	9	do	do	V	Married pupil No. 3 when at home on leave; tidy and thrifty.
0 22	Maria.....	May 16, 1892.	13	5	2	26	do	do	V	Helping parents; doing well; much improved.
0 25	Lucy Amelia.....	do 11, 1888.	8	1	5	14	do	do	II	Died of inflammation of the brain.
0 27	M. Crowe.....	Feb. 28, 1889.	12	2	4	25	do	do	V	White girl; taken home by parents.
0 30	S. Bellgarde.....	June 10, 1889.	13	2	8	9	do	do	III	Went home sick and died.
0 31	C. Coutare.....	Feb. 1, 1890.	13	3	3	6	do	do	V	White girl; taken home to attend white school.
0 32	Rosa.....	Aug. 26, 1889.	20	2	9	14	do	do	II	Deserted; unfit for school; bad character.
0 33	M. Martina.....	Mar. 31, 1892.	15	4	9	3	do	do	V	Taken by parents to United States.
0 37	Emily Jane.....	Jan. 1, 1889.	14	2	13	do	do	V		Died.
0 39	Isabella.....	April 11, 1893.	13	4	5	10	do	do	III	Left 28th March, 1891; discharged on account of family troubles.

All girls are taught as they become of suitable age, &c., all industries and work conducive to the proper and economical management of a household.

REPORT showing status of discharged Pupils in the Qu'Appelle Industrial School up to the 30th day of June, 1893—Continued.

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.			
0-43	Philomena	May 26, 1890.	16	3	2	11	None	Standard	V...	Married an Indian; doing fairly.	
0-45	Mary Allary	Nov. 6, 1887.	15		1	12	do	do	I...	Left the treaty.	
0-46	Pauline Allary	do 6, 1887.	13		1	12	do	do	I...	Left the treaty.	
0-47	M. Caroline	Oct. 31, 1889.	14	1	10	24	do	do	II...	Taken home sick; recovered.	
0-50	Elizabeth	June 26, 1888.	13		3	22	do	do	I...	Went home sick and died.	
0-54	Agatha	Aug. 19, 1888.	9		2	14	do	do	I...	Died.	
0-55	Philomene	Dec. 26, 1892.	21	2	4		do	do	II...	Excellent housekeeper; died of consumption.	
0-57	Mary Francis	April 2, 1891.	10	2	6	20	do	do	II...	Too delicate to attend school.	
0-62	Agatha	Feb. 1, 1892.	17	3	3		do	do	II...	Died at home.	
0-70	Harriet	Mar. 29, 1889.	11		4	4	do	do	I...	Went home sick and died.	
0-76	Elizabeth	April 16, 1889.	10		3	6	do	do	I...	Too delicate to attend school.	
0-80	Elise O'Soup	July 21, 1891.	20	2	3	15	do	do	I...	Education completed; doing well at home.	
0-81	M. Peltier	do 1, 1890.	18	1	2	24	do	do	II...	Married to pupil No. 46; good housekeeper and worker.	
0-83	M. A. Allary	June 30, 1890.	7	1	4	23	do	do	II...	Died.	
0-85	M. Margaret	Mar. 3, 1893.	18	2	6		do	do	II...	Married on reserve; industrious; capital housekeeper.	
0-86	Cecilia	Jan. 28, 1890.	7		11	12	do	do	I...	Died.	
0-91	Adele	Feb. 27, 1890.	12		9	13	do	do	II...	do	
0-92	Eugenia	Dec. 30, 1889.	8		7	16	do	do	I...	do	
0-94	Mary Helen	Aug. 25, 1889.	7		3	2	do	do	I...	Went home sick and died.	
0-95	E. St. Denis	July 27, 1889.	16		2	3	do	do	I...	Deserted; unfit for school; married non-treaty Half-breed; now doing well.	
0-97	Paula	May 4, 1890.	9		9	14	do	do	I...	Died.	
0-98	Augusta	April 18, 1891.	12	1	6	23	do	do	II...	do	
0-99	J. Tanner	June 28, 1893.	9	3	7	16	do	do	III...	Too far gone in consumption to attend school.	
0-100	C. Tanner	Nov. 30, 1889.	15		2	4	do	do	I...	Had to be sent home; unfit for school; came here from Birtle school; married an Indian.	
0-107	Selina	May 5, 1890	10		3	23	do	do	I...	Went home sick and died.	
0-108	Lily	do 8, 1890.	8		3	5	do	do	I...	Taken away by parents, who went to Turtle Mountain.	
0-111	Eugenia	July 2, 1890.	10		2	17	do	do	I...	Died.	
0-117	Mary Lucy	Feb. 4, 1893.	9	2	6	23	do	do	III...	Died of consumption.	
0-120	M. Fisher	Nov. 26, 1891.	15	1	1	6	Standard III.	do	V...	White girl; taken home by parents.	

all industries and work conducive to the proper and economical management of a household.

14-7

0-121	P. Fisher...	Aug. 1, 1892.	15	1	10	23	do	I...	do	IV...
0-126	Reina	Nov. 26, 1882.	12		2	1	None		do	I...
0-128	Mary Agnes	do 22, 1890.	14		1		do		None	
0-129	M. Martha	April 11, 1893.	16	2	5	14	do		Standard	II..
0-130	M. Rose	Jan. 28, 1891.	17		3		Good		Good	
0-131	A. Amelia	Dec. 12, 1892.	12	2	1	10	Standard	II...	Standard	III...
0-132	Antonia	May 23, 1891.	14		5	9	None		do	III...
0-133	M. J. Tanner	Nov. 30, 1892.	9	2		16	do		do	II...
0-136	Cecilia	Dec. 2, 1891.	6		1		do		do	I...
0-139	Eulalie	Feb. 24, 1892.	11	2	1	15	do		do	I...
0-144	Capita	Mar. 12, 1891.	10	1		23	do		do	I...
0-145	Stella	Jan. 21, 1891.	10		1	1	do		do	I...
0-147	Josephine	Sept. 13, 1892.	17	1	8	14	do		do	II...
0-150	Suzanne	Nov. 1, 1891.	15		8	5	do		do	I...
0-151	Victorine	do 15, 1891.	5		8	3	do		do	I...
0-152	Nellie ...	July 21, 1892.	16	1	3	7	Standard	I...	do	II...
0-160	M. Fisher	Aug. 1, 1892.	16		11	27	do		do	IV...
0-163	Marguerite	Mar. 11, 1892.	9		4	24	do		do	II...
0-168	A. Peltier	July 26, 1892.	13		8		do		do	II...
0-175	Louise Sayer	Jan. 2, 1893.	7		5	12	do		do	II...
0-178	Lily	Mar. 7, 1893.	8		4	28	Standard	I...	do	III...
0-340	Mary Emily	Aug. 15, 1887.	8		8	19	None		do	I...

All girls are taught, as they become of suitable age,

do do do
 Died.
 Taken away; sent to school at Fort Pelly;
 at home now.
 Died.
 Like a white girl in every way; doing well
 at home.
 Sickly; died of consumption.
 Kept at home; improved; married non-
 treaty Half-breed; doing well.
 Too unhealthy to attend school; very sick
 at home.
 Became sick (scrofula); sent home and died
 there.
 Died.
 Too delicate to attend school; recovered, but
 kept at home.
 Sent to Regina school.
 Too unhealthy for school; died.
 Too unhealthy for school; nearly blind now.
 Died.
 Married at Crooked Lake, when home for
 holiday.
 White girl; taken home by parents.
 Died.
 White girl; taken home to help her mother.
 Died at home.
 Died of consumption.
 Died.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
REGINA, 18th August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ended June, 1893, together with the inventory and valuation of all property under my charge.

Our average attendance during the year has been within a very slight fraction of ninety, thirty-three girls and fifty-seven boys. We closed the year with an actual attendance of ninety-six.

The health of the children has been remarkably good. Every attention has been paid to the conditions of good health. Our well furnishes an ample supply of most excellent water. All refuse water from the kitchen, laundry and bath rooms, etc., is carried to a considerable distance from the main building.

Our Matron, Mrs. Leckie, graduated as a trained nurse from one of the large training schools of Chicago, and she has rendered most excellent services in many thoughtful arrangements for the prevention of sickness, and in kind and watchful care over those who have been troubled with scrofulous diseases and other ailments.

A feeling of contentment with their lot, and earnestness in their work, has prevailed among the children to a greater degree than at any former period. To foster this feeling, we have surrounded them with all the home-like influences we could devise. Regular magic lantern exhibitions have continued to prove a source of deepest interest. It might be safe to state that the organ on the girls' side, and the two violins on the boys' side have furnished more music per day than any other "musical instruments" in existence. A brass band seems the only thing needed to complete the sum total of the boys' happiness. Much pleasure and profit, especially during the winter, have been found in the books and pictures with which pupils have been plentifully supplied. The most popular game in which the boys indulge is the "national game of lacrosse," for which their fleetness of foot and keenness of eye soon make them most formidable opponents. Two things helped to popularize the game with our pupils; first, the complete suits that from one source and another we were able to give the members of the first twelve, and secondly, a brilliant victory they gained over a strong team of boys and young men from Regina. This match took place on the occasion of our annual picnic, in which we joined forces with the members of Knox Church Sabbath school, and spent a most enjoyable day in the Qu'Appelle Valley, twenty-five miles away. Not the least pleasant feature of the day was the ride by train, it being quite a new experience to many of the children.

In a former report, I expressed the hope that at an early date English would become the common language of the school. I am very happy to state that we have now reached that state of development. It was impressed on the scholars and teachers alike that the learning of English lay at the very foundation of our progress. If the children pass from under our care, having acquired ability to speak fluently in the language of the country, their school life will not prove to be without most helpful influences. To secure this desired end (as well as to assist in other directions) nine of the most trustworthy pupils were appointed monitors, at the regular evening roll call report any pupil who has transgressed the rule that the use of any Indian words, except when addressed directly to their friends who are on a visit to the school, is not allowed.

The interest of the monitors in their work is sustained by regular weekly meetings in the office, in which other matters pertaining to the successful prosecution of the work in the school are likewise discussed.

We attribute our success in English speaking mainly to our having secured the hearty co-operation of some of the most advanced pupils.

Instruction in military drill is given regularly by the regular drill instructor at the North-west Mounted Police Barracks. Many of the boys are becoming

dexterous in the different evolutions, and take great pride in their marching. It is a common sight to see a squad of boys somewhere in the grounds being drilled by one of the larger boys, some of whom naturally take their place as commanders.

The work in the different departments has proceeded in an orderly and efficient manner. A second school room was opened during the month of March, under the charge of Miss Lillie Russell, a very successful teacher in the east, and a young lady in every way adapted for the multifarious duties that fall to her lot outside the school room. The younger children now go to school for a portion of both forenoon and afternoon. In addition to regular school lessons, they receive elementary lessons in sewing, darning, knitting, etc., so that later on when the girls enter the sewing room the seamstress may at once find their services helpful.

The senior department is conducted by Mr. A. B. Morton. More than one visitor has been surprised to find the work in this department conducted on lines so similar to any ordinary school for white children.

Active work has been carried on by the carpenter and his apprentices during the year. They have been occupied with making tables, cupboards, blackboards, lockers, benches, and many things of a similar kind for use in the institution. Besides this, the new laundry, which required a great deal of labour, has been brought to completion. A pump house was built, also a hen house and pig sty, and a large building, which is commodious enough to give under one roof a well lighted carpenter's shop, a paint shop, a shoe shop, a grocery store-room, and three smaller rooms.

The frame work of a new bake oven has been put up.

A shoe shop was opened on November 8th, under Mr. John Dinsmore, a thoroughly competent instructor, and since that period work has been carried on without interruption. The heaps of old shoes that had accumulated during the previous year and a half were first disposed of. Besides cushions, belts, etc., one hundred and fifty-six pairs of well made shoes were returned from the shop.

The farmer, Mr. James Milne, has carried on his work most successfully. Over seventy acres are under crop, not including five acres of potatoes and a couple of acres of garden stuff. Forty tons of hay has been put up at a distance of five miles from the school.

During the winter months the older boys received talks on the theory of farming, and during the summer months they saw farm work in its more practical aspect.

With the help of an Edison mimeograph we were able to start the publication of a school paper. "Progress" makes its appearance fortnightly and is eagerly read by all. We hope the mimeograph will in time give place to a regular printing press.

I can hardly close my report without at least making mention of our regular Friday night entertainments which lasted for about six months in the year, and which we hope to resume at no distant date. The entertainment usually consisted of music in a variety of forms, Indian club swinging, dialogues, essays, readings and recitations; but the crowning event of the evening was most frequently an animated debate. Twenty-three subjects in all were discussed, all of more or less interest to the Indian boys, who were the speakers on these occasions. These entertainments were a source of great profit to all who took part, and are looked back upon by the teachers who had no active share in them as very pleasant memories.

I have, etc.,

A. J. McLEOD,
Principal.

BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
30th June, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my tenth annual report together with an inventory of all Government buildings and property in the institution under my charge.

In reviewing the history of the school since its inauguration in 1883, I cannot but express a feeling of satisfaction and gratitude for the steady progress and advancement that has, from year to year, been made in each and every department.

There have been unlimited difficulties to surmount in the past, and there will necessarily be many more to overcome in the future, in dealing with the aboriginal races of the country, and in endeavouring to transform them into useful citizens.

Any person who saw the Indians in their nomadic life sixteen years ago, when I first commenced work amongst them in this district, cannot but admit that Christianity and civilization, accompanied by the divine blessing, have achieved wonders in improving the condition of the rising generation of Indians.

I will give a few facts regarding each department of industry taught.

THE CLASS ROOM.

Classes were held twice daily, and during the winter the pupils studied for an hour in the evenings. They made satisfactory progress on the whole.

The kindergarten system of teaching has been introduced. This, together with the normal school system for the more advanced pupils, cannot but be productive of excellent results.

TRADE INSTRUCTION.

The Blacksmith's Shop.

This branch of industry has, during the year, been under the charge of Mr. Bragg, a skilled and painstaking mechanic. The pupils made good progress. A great deal of valuable work was performed for the agency and school. The amount realized for work was \$424.90. The shop is well fitted and everything convenient.

The Carpenter's Shop.

Mr. Gatley, who has had charge of this branch since 1886, continues to give instruction to the children placed under his tuition.

This industry has now become a source of revenue to the school. The principal work performed by the pupils was:—

(a.) The erection of a blacksmith's shop, fifty feet by thirty feet, and boot, painting and printing shops.

(b.) As soon as these were completed, the boys were sent to Moosomin's Reserve to erect a dwelling house for the farm instructor. This was a commodious building and took about one month to complete.

(c.) A large root house was next constructed at the school, which was executed with despatch.

(d.) Then there were the necessary repairs to the main building and out houses, needed before the cold weather set in. During the winter, work was found for the pupils in the shop, making window sashes, doors, relaying floors, &c.

(e.) As soon as spring opened, new and extended picket fences were built;

(f.) New latrines for the boys and girls also;

(g.) A sheep and pig pen, and at the close of the fiscal year

(h.) A hospital and recreation room.

The boys showed great improvement in their workmanship and energy, and their obedience and promptness were marked, not an idle moment was spent.

Boot and Shoe Shop.

This branch was inaugurated in August last, under Mr. Mackenzie, who has to the present time proved a faithful servant and excellent instructor. The boys placed under his charge have displayed a remarkable aptitude, and are becoming efficient workmen in this trade. All repairs for the school have been done by them, as well as a little work for the public. There is not a shoemaker in the town, and the public find it a great boon to have their foot-gear repaired. This branch will effect a considerable saving to the institution in boots, slippers and moccasins, and will give the boys a practical knowledge of the trade.

Paint Shop.

This department is under the charge of one of our pupils, Johnnie Wright. He has displayed a natural taste for the trade. He repainted and kalsomined the whole of the main building inside, and did all the painting required for the institution, as well as some wagons for the agency. When he first entered the school he was what we termed a very troublesome boy, would run away and do many things which he should not have done. I am pleased to report that he has already developed into a steady, painstaking and energetic young man. If half the younger boys turn out as well as he, our labours will be amply rewarded and the Government and people of Canada will have cause to know that the money expended in the education of the Indian youth has not been in vain.

The Printing Shop.

Gilbert Bear, who had sole charge of this branch up to the time of his departure to the Columbian Exposition, performed some very excellent work, printed the "Guide" alone, and took an unequalled interest in his work. He is at present engaged in the printing bureau under the Department at the World's Fair.

The Farm.

The past year was the most successful one I have experienced in the school. The root crops were excellent, and we raised sufficient vegetables to meet the requirements of the school for the year. The stock received great attention and care. The hay needed was cut by our farmer and his apprentices; some of it had to be hauled eighteen miles. The cattle were successfully wintered and came through in good condition. The land was well cultivated and spring crop properly put in. Fences were kept in good repair and the farm on the whole presents an improved appearance.

The Girls' Department.

The progress made by the girls has been very marked, and many of them have more the appearance and manner of white children than Indians. They have been taught cooking, dairy-work, baking, sewing, knitting, washing, carding, and spinning wool into yarn, as well as general household duties devolving upon a woman in housekeeping. English is entirely spoken amongst the female pupils.

The sanitary condition of the school has been excellent and the drainage worked admirably. No deaths have occurred during the year.

The pupils out at service are reported doing well.

Thanks are due to Mr. Agent Williams for his valuable assistance in obtaining new pupils and for his interest in the institution.

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 June, 1893.

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.		
<i>Boys.</i>										
1	Albert.....	Nov. 8, '86..	18	2	8	8	None.....	Standard IV..	Carpenter.....	Left during rebellion, 29th Mar. to 1st July, 1885; discharged on account of age.
2	James.....	Mar. 29, '85..	15	1	4	1	do.....	do III..	Farmer.....	Left during rebellion, 29th Mar., 1885; farming successfully at the Eagle Hills.
5	William.....	July 2, '86..	14	2	4	1	do.....	do IV..	Farmer; fair.....	Left during rebellion, 29th Mar. to 1st July, 1885; died July 2nd, 1886, after a severe illness.
6	Thomas.....	Mar. 29, '86..	14	1	3	27	Standard I..	do III..	do good.....	Left during rebellion, 29th Mar., 1885; not taken back on account of age; farming successfully at Red Pheasant's; retaining civilized habits.
7	Richard	Oct. 22, '84..	15	...	10	20	None.....	do III..	do do.....	Withdrawn by parents; no cause stated; died during rebellion.
8	Henry.....	do 22, '84..	13	...	10	20	do.....	do III..	do do.....	Withdrawn by parents; no cause stated; went south after rebellion.
9	Hayter.....	do 22, '84..	14	...	10	20	do.....	do III..	do fair.....	Withdrawn by parents; no cause stated; farming on the Stony Reserve at Eagle Hills.
10	Isaac.....	Mar. 29, '85..	13	1	3	27	Standard II..	do III..	do good.....	Left during rebellion, 29th Mar., 1885; farming at Red Pheasant's and working well; lawfully married.
11	Robert.....	May 20, '84..	11	...	5	18	None.....	do II..	None.....	Discharged, being lame and blind; invalided; died at the Eagle Hills, August, 1885.
12	Samuel.....	Aug. 20, '84..	11	...	8	14	do.....	do III..	do.....	Died of consumption.
13	John.....	Mar. 29, '85..	14	1	3	8	Standard III..	do IV..	Farmer; good.....	Left during rebellion, 1885; farming at Assisippi.
15	Joseph.....	Aug. 14, '85..	10	...	7	24	None.....	do II..	None.....	Withdrawn by parents on account of the great hardship they said they suffered during the rebellion.
16	John, or Payaysis.....	Mar. 29, '85..	12	1	3	8	Standard I..	do III..	Farmer; fair.....	Left during rebellion, 1885; unknown.
17	Joe.....	Nov. 1, '86..	18	2	10	6	None.....	do III..	do fair.....	Discharged on account of age; absent during rebellion; farming at Snake Plains.
18	Alexander.....	Mar. 29, '85..	15	1	2	15	do.....	do IV..	do good.....	Left during the rebellion, 1885.
19	Jack.....	do 2, '86..	17	1	8	11	do.....	do IV..	do do.....	Left during the rebellion, 1885, from 29th Mar. to 1st July, 1885; died of brain fever.
20	Charles.....	do 29, '85..	15	1	2	7	do.....	do III..	do do.....	Left during the rebellion, 1885, and discharged on account of age; earning his own living working at the settlement.

21	Calah	May 26, '84	12	4	4	do	do	IV	None	Died from internal injuries received prior to entering school, 26th May, 1884.		
22	Edward	Jan. 11, '85	15	11	22	do	do	III	Farmer; fair	Deserted; farming on Sweet Grass; working well; lawfully married.		
25	Frank	Mar. 29, '85	16	1	1	9	do	III	do do	Left during rebellion, 1885, considered too old to take back; farming at Sweet Grass Reserve.		
29	Henry Clarke	Feb. 28, '86	12	1	1	do	do	I	None	Deserted; brought to school without parents' consent, consequently removed by them.		
30	John F. Linklater	do 24, '86	6	24	do	do	None	do	do	Continually crying for his mother; sent home as being too young.		
32	George Smith	Nov. 14, '87	10	1	9	14	do	Standard III	do	Withdrawn by his convict father on the ground that the school is a Protestant one.		
27	Joseph Geddes	July 14, '88	17	3	10	27	Standard I	do	IV	Blacksmith	Taken away by his father.	
33	Daniel Rivers	do 31, '89	16½	3	6	7	None	do	III	Carpenter	Time expired.	
36	Alfred Bliss	Sept. 13, '89	11	1	8	20	do	do	I	None	Invalided; much improved in health.	
39	Charles Wolf	Jan. 31, '90	15	3	1	do	do	do	I	Farmer	Invalided; weak mentally; St. Vitus' dance.	
50	David Day	Mar. 14, '89	13	2	2	6	do	do	II	Cook	Died of consumption, 14th Mar., 1889.	
14	Louis Watson	Dec. 28, '88	17	5	0	7	do	do	IV	do	Taken home by his father and living at Mistawasis Reserve.	
26	Alex. Sutton	July 10, '91	10	6	10	12	do	do	IV	Carpenter	Gone to work at his trade with his father at Fort Macleod; doing well.	
54	Henry Bird	Oct. 9, '92	17	4	5	do	do	III	Farmer	Died of consumption, 5th Sept., 1891.		
57	Edgar Bear	do 8, '92	14	2	3	28	Standard III	do	V	Carpenter	Transported to Emmanuel College; dead.	
44	Sampson Whitehead	Nov. 11, '89	14	4	10	14	do	I	do	IV	Died from scrofula, 11th Nov., 1891.	
49	Jas. Taylor	Oct. 9, '92	16	5	do	do	None	do	IV	Carpenter; good	Gone to work at mill at Onion Lake; giving good satisfaction.	
41	Thomas Short	do	14	6	1	1	do	do	IV	do	Died of consumption at home on Stony Reserve, 15th Feb., 1892.	
4	John Benson	Aug. 5, '89	18	5	8	8	Standard I	do	IV	Blacksmith	Died of consumption, 5th Aug., 1889.	
56	Chas. Cook	Jan. 6, '89	12	4	3	do	I	do	I	Carpenter	Left 6th June, 1891, without leave; now in the mountains.	
68	Laz. Charles	Oct. 21, '92	14	2	3	21	do	II	do	III	do	Taken home by parent (very sick) on doctor's recommendation, and died.
77	Edward Williams	May 1, '93	17	2	4	do	I	do	III	do	do	Married while out on reserve.
<i>Girls.</i>												
06	Susan Hall	June 27, '87	10	6	10	Standard I	do	III	None	do	Died; invalid; not well when brought to school.	
08	Isabella Constant	July 28, '87	11	8	do	II	do	IV	Sewing, &c.	do	Died.	
011	Annie McKay	Oct. 31, '88	13½	1	5	7	do	I	do	IV	Housework, &c.	Left to go as servant to Indian Commissioner.
012	Mary McKay	June 18, '89	17	2	1	3	do	I	do	IV	do	Left for Mrs. Scott's, Regina; died.
017	Emily May	Aug. 9, '90	8	1	3	9	None	do	I	None	do	Died of consumption.
021	Pollie West	Nov. 25, '89	8	5	16	do	do	I	do	do	do	do
031	Maria Lane	July 7, '91	12	6	25	do	do	I	do	do	do	Returned home and died.
032	Maria King	do 7, '91	15	24	Standard III	do	III	do	do	do	do	Not fit for pupil; this girl was only in the school for a few days; too old to retain as pupil.
037	Eliza Taylor	June 9, '91	15	10	None	do	None	do	do	do	do	do
027	Edna Green	April 22, '92	9	2	8	21	do	Standard II	Sewing, &c.	do	do	Died of consumption.

MIDDLE CHURCH, MAN.,
30th June, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my fourth report on the work of the school.

Attendance.

The average attendance has been: boys twenty-seven, girls twenty-nine. Three pupils have been enrolled, fourteen discharged, two died at the school. Six pupils who deserted during the year have not yet returned, and two others allowed to go home for urgent family reasons have failed to keep their promise to come back. Four others are absent on sick leave. The total enrolment at this date is fifty-two, actually in attendance forty, absent as stated above twelve. The reasons for discharge are given in the schedule hereto appended.

Health.

The health of the pupils has not been as good as in previous years, though, with one exception, we have escaped the epidemics so prevalent elsewhere. The exception was a case of diphtheritic sore throat, which ended favourably. Up to February, we were remarkably free from sickness, but in that month had four cases of pneumonia, all girls. Two of these died at the school. The others subsequently died at home of consumption. During the present month, June, another girl who has always been weakly has developed symptoms of the same disease, which is so terribly prevalent amongst Indians. A copy of the medical officer's register is appended.

Conduct.

The behaviour of the pupils has on the whole been excellent. Some of the deserters had all along been troublesome, and had a bad influence, and their absence, while in some respects regrettable, has led to a very marked improvement in the tone of the school. The discharge of several pupils who came to us at too advanced an age, and who had never been controlled at home, has had the same effect, and our pupils are at present manageable and in excellent spirits. Much interest is taken in the outdoor games, especially cricket and football, resulting in both cheerfulness and health.

Classwork.

The standing of pupils now in attendance is as follows:—

Class	I.	7
"	II	5
"	III	16
"	IV	8
"	V	9

The rule of half day classwork has been carried out as far as practicable, though, owing to the lack of larger children for necessary work, some of these have frequently had to work at their various occupations full time. It has, however, the advantage of preparing them gradually for the kind of life they must expect in the near future.

Classes I. and II. have been in charge of Miss Mellish.

Classes III., IV. and V., under Mr. F. H. Williams, and all have made fair progress during the year.

The studies laid down by the Department have all been taken up, and during the winter evenings some attention was paid to drawing. Each pupil has written

to his or her parents once a month, and the compositions show increasing intelligence and grasp of the English language. In this connection, I would note the very great improvement all round in English speaking. Indian is seldom heard even during play hours.

Industries.

The branches of manual labour taken up have been the same as last year. The following reports on each branch will indicate what has been attempted.

A very full exhibit was prepared for the World's Fair, and the contributions of each department are given under its own heading. The children took the greatest interest in this work, and the exhibits do them great credit. A model of the main building, built to scale, called for great perseverance and considerable skill, and the builder, Thomas Quoquat, a boy of fourteen, deserves special mention. Last summer we competed for the prize offered by the Winnipeg exhibition for the best exhibit by an industrial school, and were successful in gaining the first prize and diploma. A set of harrows took second prize in the class open to the province. Our exhibit attracted a good deal of attention, and was favourably commented upon by both visitors and the press. St. Boniface was a close second. It is to be hoped that some of the schools will compete each year, as the exhibition of the results of the efforts being made in the various schools cannot fail to have a good effect.

Carpenter's Shop.

Instructor, A. Winder. Five boys have been under instruction for the whole of the year, and two others for a part thereof.

Work of the Year.—Extensive changes and repairs to main building, wood-work on new wing, erection of new hall and class-room, lattice fence, &c. Bench-work, including the following:—Window and door frames, cupboards, coffins, clothes racks and dryers, church furniture, viz., five prayer desks, one reredos, two fonts, one holy communion table, one pulpit. Other articles—brackets, hat-rails, signboard, sleighbunks, picture frames, walnut bureau, drug case, window screens, &c. In addition to the above, the following work was made entirely by pupils for the World's Fair: One tool-chest with inlaid lid, one model of main building, one model of Indian day school, from plans (both the above were made to scale), two soap boxes, one pine cabinet, one litany desk, one T-square, six pieces of carving, one carved panel, one sample of gluing and jointing, four samples of dove-tailing, one meal box, one salt box, one hymn board, one knife tray, one butler's tray.

Special lessons have been given in technical drawing, mitring, dove-tailing, &c. We propose to continue the drawing and to have boys make and work from their plans and to take up the principles of building construction, with such practice in arithmetic as may be necessary to enable boys to understand specifications and get out bills of quantities for common buildings.

Printing.

This branch was under Mr. James Lawler until December, when the present instructor, Mr. J. T. French, took charge. Four boys are employed one half day each. The work done has been very satisfactory, showing steady improvement and growing intelligence on the part of the boys. Some new type has been added, enabling us to do better work. We have just put in a font of syllabic type, which will enable us to print works in Indian in that character.

In January the "Gleaner" was discontinued, and we began the publication of the "Aurora," an eight page quarto monthly, which gives regular information about our work.

The following list will give some idea of the range of work undertaken:—

MAGAZINES.—Sixty-five thousand five hundred quarto pages. Eight thousand one hundred and fifty copies.

do One thousand two hundred octavo pages. Three hundred copies.

PAMPHLETS.—Twenty-four pages. Fifty thousand pages. Two thousand and twenty copies.

do Twelve pages. One thousand five hundred pages. One hundred and twenty-five copies.

do Twenty pages. Three thousand pages. One hundred and fifty copies.

Municipal voters' lists, one hundred copies.

Statistic forms, four thousand long post, one thousand copies, five thousand impressions. Note, letter, bill and memo heads, business cards, cheques, labels, ballots, folders, by-laws, hymn-sheets, envelopes, postcards, notices, reports, statements, requisitions, tickets, &c., fifty-five thousand seven hundred and twenty copies or sixty-nine thousand and twenty pages.

Sewing and padding is done by pupils.

The contributions of this shop to the World's Fair exhibit comprised specimens of some of the kinds of work noted above; with some specially done for it. The pamphlet "A few years' work among the Indians, &c.," used in connection with the Department's exhibit in Chicago, is also the work of this shop.

Blacksmith Shop.

Instructor, Mr. W. Ozard; four boys.

This shop has suffered from lack of suitable boys, two of the most advanced pupils having left during the year. The instructor has bestowed great pains upon his work and the shop has gained a good reputation for reliable work. The following list shows the character of work undertaken:—Horse-shoeing (new shoes, ninety-two; reset, three hundred and sixty-six) staples and hasps, hooks, acme doubletrees, whiffletrees and bob-sleighs, neck yokes, clevises and pins, clips, chain links, bolts, spokes, trowels, footscrapers, rowlocks, wrenches, pincers, pipetongs, icetongs, cow-chains, rings, quoits, angle-irons, door and window bars, buckles, thistle-cutters, door-handles, dogs and scoopshovels, hammers, &c., about fifteen hundred articles in all. Sent to World's Fair—one set church door hinges, set common hinges, set harrows, acme doubletrees, footscrapers, plow colter, tetherpin, hooks, clevises, blind swivel, &c.

Farm.

Mr. J. Fraser, Instructor, about ten boys. This important branch has received due attention. In addition to the farm and garden, it undertakes teaming of supplies, wood, &c., and the heavier outside fatigue duties. It is therefore difficult to note the individual progress of the boys, but on the whole the year's work has been encouraging. Four have learned to plow and harrow, drive a reaper and mower, &c. The area under field crop last year was about fifty acres with five acres of garden. From the former, the return was very poor, owing to the prevalence of thistles, which are such a pest all through the district. The garden did well and we had enough vegetables for all our needs. Hay put up, one hundred tons. Stock did well and increased considerably. The grounds were fairly well kept and are now a source of pleasure to visitors. About one thousand trees are now growing on what was formerly a bare field. In addition to native spruce, maple and elm, we have several varieties sent us from the Central Experimental Farm doing well after three years.

The crop sown this year is oats, twenty acres; barley, five acres; potatoes, eight acres; turnips, ten acres; other vegetables, two acres.

Girls' Department.

The various branches of domestic work have gone on fairly well during the year. Under the matron and housekeeper, the premises have been kept in a very satisfactory condition as to cleanliness and order.

In the kitchen and dining-rooms all larger girls have received training in turn, and about four of the seniors have acted as assistant cooks in rotation, thus learning something of plain cooking, baking and butter making.

For the greater part of the year the laundry was under the charge of an instructress, but latterly two of the senior girls, with occasional oversight, have managed the work very well indeed.

Sewing, including making new garments and repairs, knitting, darning, etc., has gone on regularly, with very fair results.

An addition to the number of girls would be much appreciated and would enable those in charge to do still better work.

Every member of the staff has done excellent work during the year, and deserves praise for the earnestness with which all regular duties and much voluntary work has been taken up.

Record of Ex-Pupils.

A statement appended gives the record of ex-pupils as far as known. When it is borne in mind that none of these pupils have received a full course of training, and that some were here only a short time, the reports received are encouraging. They also tend to prove that the longer the children can be kept here, the better they will do after leaving. Less than three years is too short a time for any satisfactory results, and five years would be none too long.

The additional accommodation provided during the year, will enable us to take in eighty pupils without overcrowding. The detached hall, containing boys recreation room and two class rooms, is likely to prove a great boon to us.

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

WM. A. BURMAN, B.D.,
Principal.

HEALTH RECORD.

Name.	Case.	Result.
Nathaniel Asham.	Incipient phthisis.	Sent home ; somewhat better.
Rachel Silvercloud	Phthisis.	do died.
Joseph Ogeman.	Broncho-pneumonia.	Recovered.
Christina Raven	Pleurisy and phthisis	Died at home.
Bella Thomas.	Hysteria.	Recovered.
Emma Thompson.	Ulcers.	Improved.
Mary Smith.	do	Recovered.
Mary Bluebird	Diphtheritic sore throat	do
do	Phthisis	Died at school.
Polly Macdonald	do	do
Samuel Stevenson.	Bronchitis.	Recovered.
Ann Landon	Pneumonia and phthisis.	Died at home.
Harriet J. Spence.	Scrofula.	Sent home.
Bessie Prince.	Anemia.	do
Agnes Asham.	do	do improved.
Christie Spence.	Threatening phthisis.	No change.
James Raven.	Debility.	Improved.

WM. A. BURMAN,
Principal.

REPORT showing status of discharged Pupils from the Rupert's Land Industrial School up to the 30th June, 1893.

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.		
<i>Boys.</i>		1890-92								
2	Geo. Phair.....	Jan. 1, '92..	13	2	9	15	Standard II..	Standard IV..	Carpenter; excellent progress.	Went home on sick leave, 4th October, 1892; died December, 1892.
3	James Sabiston.....	Sept. 22, '91..	16	1	8	6	do IV..	do V..	Carpenter; very promising.	Father sick; needed at home, 1892; working saw-mill and lumber camp; have good reports of him.
5	Gavin Venn.....	Died Feb. 9, '92	16	2	....	15	do III..	do V..	Blacksmith; did well.	Died of consumption at school.
8	Chas. Thos. Parisien....	Oct. 5, '92..	15	2	9	15	do IV..	do V..	Farmer.....	Wanted by grandfather; by latest report keeping steady and doing well.
9	Wm. Robt. Harper.	Sept. 30, '90..	15	....	9	11	do IV..	Standard V..	do	Threatened with epilepsy; with father at St. Peter's; farming; doing well.
12	Henry George Prince....	June 5, '90..	13	....	4	5	do III..	Made no progress.	do	Ran away 5th June, 1890, through mother's influence; bad account of him from reserve to date.
16	Joseph Pelly.	April 13, '92..	12	2	2	13	do III..	Standard IV..	None.....	Scrofulous; January, 1893, was living with sister at St. Peter's and going to school.
30	Cornelius Mann.....	Jan. 30, '92..	14	1	....	23	do I..	do II..	Farmer	Discharged by Commissioner's order.
<i>Girls.</i>										
03	Rebecca Hett	Feb. 26, '92..	17	2	1	5	do II..	do IV..	General domestic; knitting, sewing, &c.	Required at home, but now in service and doing well.
06	Elizabeth Asham.	June 20, '92..	15	2	4	21	do II..	do V..	do	Discharged on account of mother's ill-health; at home; no report as to conduct.
07	Mary E. Asham.....	Feb. 6, '92..	12	2	....	6	do II..	do V..	do	Discharged by Commissioner; required at home, where she is doing well.
010	Sarah E. J. Williams....	June 10, '90.	10	....	4	10	do I..	do I..	Light housework..	Taken away by mother without leave; at St. Peter's.
011	Caroline Harper.....	Mar. 29, '92..	15	1	8	7	do III..	do V..	Domestic work, &c.	Went home to sick father; married, 1892.
012	Phinia Farel	Dec. 15, '91..	14	1	10	9	None.....	do II..	do	Expelled for bad conduct; at home; still unsatisfactory.

013	Christie A. Asham.....	Oct. 5, '91..	13	1	7	25	Standard I..	do	III..	do	Discharged by Commissioner on account of ill-health; at Rat Portage; health improved; doing well.	
015	Jemima Anderson.....	Sept. 7, '91..	18	1	1	15	do I..	do	III..	do	Discharged by Commissioner; at Fairford; behaving well.	
016	Mary Thompson.....	do 7, '91..	18	1	1	15	do II..	do	IV..	do	Discharged by Commissioner; at Fairford; behaving well and giving evidence of improvement.	
017	Alice Sumner.....	do 7, '91..	16	1	1	15	do II..	do	III..	do	Ran away 7th September, 1891; ordered back, but in 1892 health reported bad.	
*024	Rachael Silvercloud.....	do 17, '92..	18	2	9	...	Nil	do	II..	General domestic work.	Discharged sick; died 17th September, 1892.	
*022	Sarah J. Harper.....	Mar. 29, '92..	11	1	6	11	A. B. C.....	do	II..	Light house duties.	Left September, 1891, on holiday; not sent back; discharged, 1892.	
033	Louise Starr.....	Feb. 10, '92..	17	1	2	7	Nil	do	I..	General domestic work.	Discharged; sick; subsequently died.	
<i>Boys.</i>		1892-93.										
6	J. J. Anderson.....	April 8, '93..	16	3	2	23	Standard II..	do	V..	Farmer	Discharged by Commissioner; needed at home at Fairford; steady but unable to get much work.	
<i>Girls.</i>												
01	Maggie Williams.....	Feb. 1, '93..	15	3	...	24	do II..	do	V..	General domestic work.	Discharged by Commissioner; at St. Peter's; no report.	
04	Elizabeth Ackewance...	do 4, '93..	15	3	...	10	do II..	do	IV..	General domestic work; very good.	Discharged by Commissioner; at Lac Seul; behaving well, but sickly.	
05	Emma Thompson.....	Mar. 27, '93..	17	3	2	2	do II..	do	IV..	do	Discharged by Commissioner; at Lac Seul; very satisfactory.	
08	Bella Thomas.....	Feb. 13, '93..	14	3	...	13	do II..	do	V..	General domestic work; fair.	Discharged by Commissioner; at St. Peter's; no report.	
019	Ann Landon.....	Mar. 27, '93..	13	2	9	3	do I..	do	III..	General domestic work; good.	Died at Rat Portage, May, 1893.	
020	Polly Macdonald.....	do 20, '93..	12	2	8	27	do I..	do	III..	do	Died at school, 20th March, 1893.	
029	Mary Bluebird.....	do 19, '93..	16	2	6	21	Nil	do	III..	do	do 19th do 1893.	
046	Harriet J. Spence.....	do 6, '93..	9	...	8	27	do	do	I..	do	Discharged; ill-health; at home, St. Peter's.	
047	Christie Raven.....	do 4, '93..	9	...	9	...	do	do	I..	do	do do died Brokenhead, 15th March, 1893.	
048	Elizabeth A. Prince.....	Feb. 25, '93..	8	...	7	25	do	do	I..	do	Discharged; ill-health; died St. Peter's, July, 1893.	

MANITOBA, ST. BONIFACE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
25th July, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to send you the report for the year ended 30th June, 1893, for the St. Boniface Indian Industrial School.

During the different quarters beginning 1st July, 1892, to 30th June, 1893, we had respectively eighty, eighty-two, eighty-one, eighty children in the establishment.

There are three school-rooms, one for the girls and two for the boys in their respective departments.

Their progress in school is satisfactory, if we consider the constant sickness which prevailed during the winter. All understand English and very few are unable to express themselves in that language. Out of the eighty children in the establishment during the past year, thirty-three were classed in the first standard, twenty-six in the second standard, eleven in the third standard, eight in the fourth, and two in the fifth standard.

The children we find obedient, so much so that any punishment is unnecessary.

The health of the children has been bad, especially during winter: they suffered from measles and other epidemics. I am sorry to say that four of our children died during the year, all from consumption, in three of them the disease was hereditary, and in fact they showed symptoms of it shortly after their arrival in our school.

The blacksmith's shop has been completed and the work in that department began in April. The children prepared exhibits in the different branches, and the whole was sent to Chicago for exhibition at the World's Fair, after having been inspected here by the Commissioner, who expressed his satisfaction at the merits of the different articles.

The children, both boys and girls, like the establishment, and, if left to themselves, there would be no trouble in keeping them. The difficulty in that respect comes from the parents, who, though pleased with the institution, seem unable to control their inclination for unrestricted liberty and their unreasonable fondness of having their children with them. A good deal has been done towards overcoming this inclination, but there is still room for improvement.

The addition to the building in course of construction will add materially to the comfort of the inmates in the boys' department, and I feel very thankful to the Government for the erection of the same.

With much respect, I remain,
Your obedient servant,

SISTER HAMEL,
Principal.

REPORT showing status of discharged Pupils from the St. Boniface Industrial School up to the 30th day of June, 1893.

No.	Name.	Date of Discharge.	Age	PERIODS IN THE SCHOOLS.			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.		
<i>Girls.</i>										
3	Delima Hayden.....	June 30, 1890	4	1	.....	.....	None.....	Alphabet.....	Manual Labour.	Not known any more as belonging to Treaty. (Belonging to Treaty July 1st, 1892).
4	Mathilde Patrick.....	Oct. 10, 1890	10	1	3	9	do.....	Standard I.....	Good.....	Left on account of sickness.
5	Ant. Grandbois.....	do 15, 1890	5	1	3	15	do.....	do I.....	.....	Not known any more as belonging to Treaty.
6	Adèle Daniel.....	do 1, 1890	17	1	.....	.....	do.....	do I.....	Very good.....	Left on account of sickness.
7	Flora Favel.....	Sept. 3, 1891	12	1	1	29	Standard I.....	do II.....	Good.....	Brought home twice by her mother without being authorized. (Returned to school).
8	Adeline Favel.....	Nov. 25, 1890	9	1	.....	29	None.....	do I.....	.....	Brought home twice by her mother without being authorized. (Returned to school).
10	Maria Cook.....	do 25, 1889	5	.....	1	2	do.....	None.....	.....	Dead (measles).
11	Mary St. Pierre.....	April 1, 1891	13	1	2	19	do.....	Standard I.....	Good.....	Left twice to go and help her sick mother.
14	Rosalie Childs.....	do 11, 1891	8	1	5	.....	do.....	do I.....	.....	Brought home by her mother without being authorized.
20	Rosalie Fontaine.....	May 22, 1891	18	1	4	5	Standard I.....	do II.....	Very good.....	Left to help her parents. (Returned and discharged again in 1892).
21	Sophie Fontaine.....	do 13, 1891	13	1	3	26	do I.....	do III.....	Good.....	Dead (consumption).
24	Magdeleine Girard.....	June 1, 1891	12	.....	8	22	None.....	do I.....	do.....	Left on account of sickness.
25	Thérèse Charbonneau.....	July 1, 1891	18	.....	8	21	do.....	do I.....	Very good.....	do do
29	Jos. Kawitawitang.....	do 17, 1891	18	.....	6	17	do.....	do I.....	do.....	Married.
31	M. Ann Abeton.....	do 4, 1891	15	.....	9	11	do.....	do II.....	do.....	Brought home by her parents.
35	M. J. Parisien.....	do 15, 1891	16	.....	3	15	Standard II.....	do II.....	Good.....	Not allowed by her parents to remain more than three months.
12	M. A. Spence (Bennett).....	Sept. 9, 1892	13	.....	6	27	None.....	do I.....	Fair.....	Discharged by the Department, Sept. 9, 1892.
19	Sarah Bruyère.....	March 28, 1892	15	2	2	11	Standard I.....	do II.....	Very good.....	Dead (consumption).
26	M. Charbonneau Kay.....	Feb. 2, 1892	15	1	4	1	None.....	do III.....	do.....	do do
28	Adeline Courchesne.....	July 30, 1892	18	1	7	.....	do.....	do II.....	do.....	Discharged by the Department, July 30, 1892.
30	M. Menekoonyaiash.....	June 27, 1892	18	1	3	27	do.....	do II.....	do.....	do do April 26, 1892.
32	Adeline Abeton.....	Sept. 9, 1892	9	.....	9	.....	do.....	do I.....	Good.....	do do Sept. 9, 1892.
36	Mary E. Thomas.....	July 31, 1891	19	.....	2	9	do.....	do I.....	do.....	Brought home by her parents. Discharged by the Department, Feb. 29, 1892.
39	Margaret Thomas.....	do 31, 1891	6	.....	2	9	do.....	Alphabet.....	.....	Brought home by her parents. Died before returning at school.
43	C. Pénaisseanequat.....	do 30, 1892	18	.....	9	.....	do.....	Standard I.....	Good.....	Discharged by the Department, July 30, 1892.

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS.

REPORT showing status of discharged pupils from the St. Boniface Industrial School up to the 30th day of June, 1893.

No.	Name.	Date of Discharge.	Age	Periods in the Schools.			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.		
<i>Girls.</i>									<i>Manual Labour.</i>	
46	M. Jane Nétavkijik	Oct. 25, 1891	17	2			Standard I.	Standard I.	Good	Brought home by her mother. Discharged by the Department, Feb. 29, 1892.
48	Isabelle Swampy	June 20, 1892	18	8	3		None	do I.	Very good	Discharged by the Department, June 25, 1892.
49	M. Ann Savoyard	Oct. 20, 1892	19	4			do	do I.	Good	Dead (consumption).
40	Marg. Savoyard	March 29, 1893	19	1	8	19	do	do II.	Very good	Went home for a few weeks with permission of the Department. Died before returning.
52	Christiana Starr	June 24, 1892	16	6	2		do	do I.	Fair	Discharged by the Department, January, 1893.
13	Edwidge Pako	Feb. 1, 1893	8	3	2	20	do	do I.		Dead (consumption).
<i>Boys.</i>										
42	James Cook	May 16	14	1			Standard III.	Standard II.		Brought home by his parents because our school was a Catholic establishment.
43	Harry Cook	do 16	12	1			do I.	do II.		Brought home by his parents because our school was a Catholic establishment.
44	Godwin Cook	do 16	7	1			None	do I.		Brought home by his parents because our school was a Catholic establishment.
28	Louis Chief	March 5	17		3		do	None		Too sick to remain in our school. Discharged by the Department only on Feb. 29, 1892.
37	Henry Flett	April 28	17	1			Standard II.	Standard III.		Escaped (home sick). Discharged by the Department only on Feb. 29, 1892.
40	Joseph Harper	do 28	10	1			do II.	do III.		Escaped (home sick). Discharged by the Department only on Feb. 29, 1892.
19	Thomas Mowat	July 3	14	5	15		do I.	do II.		Sent away for bad behaviour. Discharged by the Department only on Feb. 29, 1892.
23	D. St. Jean Menville	do 1	14	4	26		None	do I.		Brought home by his parents for treaty (without leave.) Discharged by the Department only on Feb. 29, 1892.
31	Will Morisseau	do 1	12	3	7		do	do I.		Brought home by his parents for treaty (without leave.) Discharged by the Department only on Feb. 29, 1892.
17	Moise Châtelain	Jan. 6	16		1		do	None		Escaped (home sick.) Discharged by the Department only on March 14, 1892.

6	John St. Pierre	April 28	15	3	27	do	Standard	I.	Fatigue duty; good	Gone home to help his sick mother (without leave.) Discharged by the Department on March 14, 1892.		
18	Edw. Mathew	July 1	17	5	10	do	do	I.	do do	Gone home for treaty. Discharged by the Department on March 14, 1892.		
3	Jos. Kawitawitang	Oct. 19	15	5	do	do	do	I.	Carpentry; good	Gone home to help his sick parents (without leave.) Discharged by the Department on March 14, 1892.		
45	Norbert Eguchi	April 9	21	1	8	8	Standard III.	do	III.	do do do	Gone to help his sick father. Discharged by the Department on April 9, 1892.	
20	Jacob Cook	do 19	19	3	do	do	III.	do	III.	do do do	Gone home to get married. Discharged by the Department on April 19, 1892.	
51	Caleb Smith	July 4	16	8	23	do	II.	do	III.	Fatigue duty; good	Sent away from our school for bad conduct. Discharged by the Department on July 4, 1892.	
30	J. B. Swampy	Sept. 9	12	1	3	7	do	I.	do	do do do	Gone home for treaty since July, 1891. Discharged by the Department on Sept. 19, 1892.	
46	J. Thomas	Aug. 29	15	1	29	do	I.	do	II.	Carpentry; good	Brought home by his father (without leave.) Discharged by the Department on Jan. 18, 1893.	
7	John Flett	Oct. 13	15	1	9	13	do	I.	do	II.	do do do	Escaped (homesick.) Discharged by the Department on Feb. 17, 1893.
39	O'Reilly Stevenson	Sept. 30	15	1	6	do	II.	do	III.	Shoemaking; fair	Gone home with leave for illness. Discharged by the Department on Feb. 17, 1893.	
38	John J. Stevenson	Oct. 27	17	1	6	27	do	III.	do	IV.	Carpentry; good	Gone home with leave to help his sick parents. Discharged by the Department on Feb. 17, 1893.
21	Michel Courchesne	Feb. 17	15	1	8	do	I.	do	II.	Shoemaking; good	Gone home with leave on account of illness. Discharged by the Department on Feb. 17, 1893.	
9	Ed. Haydn	Mar. 28	15	2	2	28	do	III.	do	IV.	do do do	Died at our school, March 28, 1893, (consumptive.)
36	J. B. Menckoonigrash	April 4	14	1	11	23	None	do	II.	do do do	do do April 4, do do	
47	William Laund	May 3	15	1	10	2	do	do	II.	Carpentry; good	do do May 3, do do	
14	Alexander Pako	June 12	10	1	9	do	Standard	I.	do	II.	Fatigue duty; good	Absent with leave for illness since Sept. 30, 1892. Discharged by the Department June 12, 1893.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
DUNBOW, N.W.T., 21st September, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year 1892-93, together with inventory of Government property in my charge on 30th June last.

Attendance.

Fourteen pupils were admitted, and six discharged during the year. Eleven of the new pupils were boys and three girls—one is a Blackfoot—seven Bloods, and six Half-breeds. These children are doing well, and are on the whole healthy, not more than two of them showing any symptoms of constitutional weakness on admission.

Two of the pupils included amongst those discharged are dead,—a boy and a girl. One died at the school, and the other on the reserve, where he was allowed to go on account of his health.

One boy was discharged as incurable, by doctor's advice, being very bad with scrofula. The three others discharged were deserters from the school,—two deserted in the fall of 1891, and one in June 1892. The eyesight of one of these boys is very bad, so he cannot be re-admitted; while the other two are attending the Church of England school on the Blackfoot Reserve, with the consent of the Department. There was only one desertion during the year, that of a boy who is still absent and supposed to be on the South Piegan Reservation, where he went with some relations. The boys were allowed to go home on leave and are still absent.

Time of attendance of discharged pupils still living is as follows:—

- 1 under 2 years—incurable.
- 2 “ 8 months—at school on Reserve.
- 1 “ 7 “ —bad eyesight.

Most of the pupils out at service at the time of my last report have returned to the school. The experiment of placing children out to work has proved fairly satisfactory. Most of the children become lonesome, especially when they are in a place where they have no one to associate with, and wish to return to the school. During haying and harvesting last year, I had six boys placed out amongst neighbouring farmers for periods of more or less length. These were under wages, and whatever money they earned I allowed them to spend. They did very well, and it is the intention to place others out again this year. Besides these, other boys were allowed to work by the day for farmers more in our immediate neighbourhood, returning to the school at night.

The average daily attendance for the year ended the 30th June was 66.

Staff.

There has been one addition to, and two changes in the staff since last report. The carpenter and shoemaker resigned. The latter was permanently replaced at once by Mr. G. Woods of Calgary, who is still here. The position of carpenter instructor has been held by different men during the year, as it has been found difficult to secure a suitable man. A blacksmith shop was opened in June, and a couple of apprentices put at the trade. Besides our own work, work for outsiders will be done in this shop.

Improvements.

A new three-story building has been built for the boys, and the old building left entirely to the girls, with the exception that the common dining hall and chapel will still be in the old building.

The boys will be very comfortable in the new building with its high ceilings and well ventilated rooms. A commodious two-story laundry has been built with a

drying room over head. The old carpenter's shop has been moved near the other shops and fitted up for the blacksmith. The stables have been moved further from the house and refitted. The only piggery has been pulled down and a new one erected further away from the buildings. Excepting the moving of the stables and shop, all these works were done by day labour, our carpenter instructor and apprentices working with the other men employed. The older boys worked all day at their trade and the smaller ones the usual half time. The bigger boys were allowed twenty-five cents per diem.

Health.

The health of all in the institution has been good. All the pupils were vaccinated in July. We had two cases of fractured legs during the year, one caused by jumping, and the other by a wagon wheel passing over the limb. Both cases are now well. Two deaths occurred. One boy died of consumption, and one girl of a hemorrhage.

Education.

The pupils are progressing steadily in class work, and now that greater facilities are at hand on account of the erection of the new building, progress will be still more marked. With regard to our brass band, I may say that it is a decided success. The children have taken a liking to it, and I believe that it tends greatly to attach them to the school. Our band has been engaged to play at agricultural fairs, pic-nics and church socials. Out of the money thus earned, music and instruments have been purchased.

The following statement will show how the pupils are graded according to the Department's Standard of Education.

Standard 1.....	9
Standard 2.....	19
Standard 3.....	15
Standard 4.....	23
Standard 5.....	12

The boys are drilled and exercised in calisthenics, and, since this has been done regularly, a great improvement may be noticed in their appearance. They are interested in and enjoy these exercises.

Trades.

Carpenter's Shop.—There are six apprentices learning this trade. Three are at the trade four years, one for three years, and two over a year. The older boys are giving entire satisfaction and are doing very well. The number of articles of furniture made in the shop during the year is not as great as formerly, as the instructor and apprentices were employed nearly all the time in building.

A few cupboards, school benches and desks, &c., were manufactured. Under the heading "Improvements" the nature of the work with which these boys were employed will be found fully described.

Shoe Shop.—Eight apprentices are employed in this shop. Two have been learning the trade for four years, two for three and a half, two over two years, and two for three months. The oldest boys take great pride in their work and do it in a very creditable manner. Besides boots and shoes, pieces of harness are made in this shop, such as hobbles, lines, pole straps, traces, &c. We furnished ourselves with boots and moccasins, besides boots for the day schools and the Edmonton Agency. The necessary repairs to boots were made, the laces required manufactured, and any harness or part of harness that needed it was repaired. Below will be found a statement of the work performed.

Boots, new	189	prs.
Moccasins.....	49	prs.
Laces	5	gr.
Braces.....	58	
Repairs to boots	300	prs.
Harness repaired, to value of	\$40	

Farm.—Nine boys are keeping steadily on the farm, working half a day in their turn. All other boys not working at a trade, are also employed on the farm during fatigue hours.

Our herd now numbers fifty head of cattle, and its value is greatly increased by the addition this spring of a fine thoroughbred bull. We have also six horses, three geldings and three mares. The mares have each had a foal. One hundred and fifty tons of hay were put up last summer, some twelve miles distant from the school. This was all hauled home before the winter set in. We received from the farm last year nine hundred and forty-three bushels of oats, three hundred bushels of potatoes and seven hundred bushels of turnips and mangolds.

The following will show the acreage cropped this spring, a total of 108 acres :—

	Acres.		Acres.
Oats	86	Potatoes	9
Wheat	1	Turnips	5
Barley	6	Gardens	1

Forty acres of this was put in on land borrowed for the occasion. At the time of writing, the yield promises to be very fair.

The girls receive instruction in all the usual branches of household work, such as baking, cooking, dairy work, laundry work, sewing, knitting, &c. The older ones also learn different kinds of fancy work. They are making good progress under the Rev. Sisters.

Most of the clothes used in the institution are made by the girls.

They also did all the mending of their own and the boys' clothes; and this alone is no small item.

During the past year the Indians have not visited the school so frequently as heretofore, and gave less trouble than formerly when they did come. Their opposition to the school is gradually disappearing and our children are becoming more contented.

I have, etc.,

A. NAESSENS,
Principal.

COWICHAN AGENCY—INDIAN OFFICE,
QUAMICHAN, B.C., 29th August, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report, together with tabular statement, and a list of Government property under my charge.

I am happy to be able to state there was no serious epidemic among the Indians of the agency during the year, but owing in a great measure to the very unfavourable weather in the spring months the death rate was large, many old people dying at that time. Quite a number of young men also died then, from pulmonary complaints.

The census of the whole agency remains, however, much the same.

On the Cowichan River the loss of valuable land continues, owing in a great measure to the fact that no protection has yet been made to prevent the saw logs striking the banks of the river. This is much to be regretted, as the land has been cleared and cultivated and produces valuable crops, besides which it causes an uneasiness among the Indians, as no one knows whose will be the next allotment to be washed away.

The Cowichan, Nanaimo and Saanich Bands continue to increase the acreage of lands cultivated, though the manner of harvesting is not always satisfactory.

The high wages offered at the canneries tempt many who ought to stay at home and attend to their crops to leave them to be harvested by others. These again are tempted to accept work from neighbouring farmers, and the crops are often harvested either too late or too early to be profitable.

This is not of course to be said of all, as some never leave their allotments, but work steadily on them; and the others are now beginning to see that these Indians are the best off, for they have always something to sell, while those who have been away have soon spent all their earnings.

The old people are still often destitute. The running of logs in the rivers prevents their weir fishing; the game and fishery regulations, which are enforced in settled districts, have in a great measure taken away their old means of support; added to which is the fact that the Indians do in a great measure neglect their old people when they become helpless, and if I were not constantly urging (and giving relief where absolutely necessary) many would die of starvation.

The number of old people who are blind is remarkably large in the agency, indeed nearly all the old have a tendency to disease of the eye, accounted for by doctors as the result of the pine-wood fires used by them on the floor of their dwellings in drying fish, and for cooking purposes.

The majority of nearly every band went to the Fraser River canneries this year, and are now returning with a good deal of sickness amongst them, but on this subject I have forwarded you a separate report.

The most important saw-mills have been closed for some time, thus throwing many young men out of employment, and the extremely long winter with deep snow prevented for sometime the possibility of obtaining fish in the bays and rivers as of old, thus adding to the difficulty of obtaining a living; but I am glad to say this has led to no increase of crime, indeed nearly all the cases before the courts are traceable to the abuse of intoxicants, or to disputes as to the ownership of allotments or the boundary lines of the same. On the latter subject a whole band seems interested, and will waste days until the matter is settled. On these disputes they will often travel fifty to seventy miles by canoe to this office, and when both parties have been heard and my decision given, they at once agree and go away together in the most friendly manner, as if they had never had a dispute.

The Nanaimo Band have made considerable improvements on their reserve by dyking and wire fencing. In addition to which, several of the young men have been employed by the New Vancouver Coal and Land Company in clearing roads and streets on their property at double the wages they were paying gangs of Chinese labourers to do the same work, and the company are well satisfied with the results. In May last this band surrendered to the Government their coal rights, but at present no further steps have been taken to open up a new mine.

The Songhees Band at Victoria still decline to release their reserve, though it would be better for them and the city generally had they done so. Some few have very nice houses and gardens which they have worked for years, and these naturally decline to give them up for the benefit of those who have not tried to advance with the times but have kept up their old habits. In taking the census of this band in April last, the numbers were thirty-one in excess of the last census, but the number of adults remained the same. The additional number to be accounted for, were youths and children, who, though having Songhees mothers, had white fathers who had practically deserted them. This is the case in all the villages of the coast, and is a subject which will at sometime have to be dealt with, as the Half-breed element is the source of trouble everywhere, as they combine the worst qualities of each people with few redeeming qualities.

The epidemic of small-pox in Victoria last summer prevented other Indians from visiting the town, and, though there were a few cases on the reserve, they did not belong to this agency. Formerly a good deal of difficulty was experienced in inducing adult Indians to be vaccinated, but, as the Provincial Health Officers required the production of a certificate of vaccination by all travellers by rail or by steamboat, I had some certificates printed, and the result was very satisfactory, as both old

and young wishing to secure one would be vaccinated and revaccinated, causing a very busy time for some weeks. The result, however, was satisfactory, and the disease did not spread.

The Industrial schools on Kuper Island continue to work well; some shoes and stockings made entirely by the pupils were sent to the "Worlds Fair" and would be a credit to much older apprentices. The behaviour of the pupils in both male and female divisions is very good, and all are making good progress. Too much credit cannot be given to the care, and painstaking efforts of the principal, the Sisters of St. Ann, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, and the two trade instructors, who all work earnestly and seem to take a pleasure in their work.

Last year the vacation extended from the 4th of July to the 13th of August, and it proved how much the school is valued by the fact that on re-opening day every pupil was present, though some had to come about sixty miles, having been employed on the Fraser River canneries.

The sanitary condition of the villages is at present very good, contrasting favourably with those of the Chinese and some other nationalities.

The want of proper hospital treatment accounts for many deaths, as in most cases there is no competent person to see that the directions of the medical man are carried out.

The amount of relief supplied last year was in excess of former years, from the fact that rivers and bays being frozen over, and at one time five feet of snow lay on the ground, fish and game could not be procured; and it was difficult for the strongest to obtain firewood for their own families.

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

W. H. LOMAS,
Indian Agent.

WEST COAST AGENCY,
ALBERNI, B.C., 1st September, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report to 30th June, with tabular statement and list of Government property. As I mentioned in my last report, more Indians stayed at home last summer, owing to the small-pox outbreak in Victoria, and the old people do better by doing so, laying in a good stock of dry fish food, dried halibut always commanding a ready sale. At Kynkaht this summer they were bringing in canoe loads of fine fish.

The Oiaht Tribe are turning their attention to canoe-making. On my visit there, I found forty-six new canoes finished or in process of completion, half being of large size, worth from \$50 to \$100 each. The Nitinat canoes are considered the best, and fetch the highest price. I visited Nitinat in the end of March. It was reported that the Nitinats stole large quantities of liquor and goods from the wrecked steamer "Michigan." I found the accounts greatly exaggerated, as most of the casks of liquor were destroyed by the purser before he left the wreck. The Indians got some, no doubt, and picked up some of the goods washed ashore, but, generally speaking, they behaved well and were employed in wrecking the vessel.

Four members of the Clayoquaht tribe died of small-pox in Victoria, and the Ehattisahts lost six, an infected canoe coming from Victoria; but now the Indians know the virulent character of the disease, and, as many of them are vaccinated, there is little fear of its spreading among them. I burnt the house and all it contained of the last Indian who died at Ehattisaht.

These tribes are slowly decreasing in numbers, but the death rate is not larger than last year, except at Heshquiaht, which tribe have hitherto kept their number, the children increasing in numbers the last few years, but the past season there has been a heavy mortality among the youths and young men and several deaths from drowning. The Indians who went sealing by schooner did not do so well this year, the cash brought home being exactly \$20,000 less than last. The *modus vivendi* being strictly enforced, most of the schooners made poor catches. The Indian catch on the coast by canoe was good, but only the Barclay Sound, Clayoquot and Heshquiaht tribes reap any advantage, the other tribes do not seal from shore. When I visited Clayoquot and Heshquiaht in June, each canoe was still bringing in from two to eight skins on smooth days. About five hundred were caught off Barclay Sound, two hundred and fifty at Clayoquot and the same at Heshquiaht. For these skins the Indians realized from \$9 to \$12 each. On the schooners they are paid from \$2 to \$4.50 a skin, so that the amounts on the tabular statements represent a large value in skins. There would have been more caught on the coast, but the weather was rough and changeable, and when the seals were off Clayoquot and Heshquiaht, very few of the Indians were at home. The new regulations with regard to sealing I do not consider will cause any distress among the West Coast Indians. Money has been in many cases earned too easily and spent accordingly, as Indians are not provident, and money being plentiful among the young men, has encouraged gambling and drinking. Of course, it will fall heaviest on those tribes who seal entirely by schooner, but, no doubt, all the tribes will now turn their attention more to sealing from shore, and every skin procured by canoe will bring them as much as three or four on the schooners, without allowing for the probable rise in the price of skins, and I think that the Indians should be grateful to the Government for procuring them the freedom in sealing accorded. The school connected with the Presbyterian Indian Home at Alberni, has had a fair share of success; the average attendance has been small, but some of the pupils have been most regular. The mission has had some difficulties to contend with; the managers were disappointed in the expectation of getting a promised legacy to erect a suitable building; the first teacher, Miss McDonald, had to leave from ill-health and afterwards died of consumption. Miss Lister, the matron, a most estimable lady, whose heart was in the work, died last January of pneumonia; and the Rev. J. A. McDonald, who was in charge of the mission, also resigned his position from ill-health. However, the work inaugurated by him is still carried on, the home being under the charge of Miss Johnson, the present matron, who seems happy in her treatment of the children, who are neatly clothed, happy and contented; they attend school regularly, and are making good progress under the successful tuition of the teacher, Miss Minnes. Mr. McKee attends to the mission garden and cow, and does the outside work, also helping with Sunday school and Christian teaching. Day school has been hitherto carried on in a comfortable frame house on the reserve, lent by Indian Santa, commodious seats and desks being provided by the mission. A school-house, twenty by twenty-five feet, is in course of erection on the mission land and will shortly be ready for occupation. Twelve children and young people, ten girls and two boys, varying in age from six to sixteen, are boarded and lodged at the home, all the present building can accommodate. A Sunday school is carried on regularly at the Indian village, and the pupils and many of the Indians attend the service at the Presbyterian church, and there is every reason to expect a larger attendance at school the coming winter.

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

HENRY GUILLOD,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN OFFICE,
NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.,

26th August, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1893, together with tabular statement and list of Government property in my charge on that date. The condition of the Indians of this agency is, all things considered, very satisfactory. They have harvested good crops, have plenty of dried and salted salmon, and many of them have also plenty of fruit of different varieties. During the past winter, which was unusually severe for British Columbia, the frost destroyed nearly all the potatoes which the Indians had stored away for seed. The consequence is, there is not so large an acreage of potatoes planted this season as in some previous years. At Yale, Hope, Ohammil and Ruby Creek, most of the Indians on these reserves are employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, at good wages, which enables them to keep their families in comfort. The Indians of Sechelt, Sliammore, and Clohoose, have followed logging for a living and have made good wages. Those living on the different reserves in Chilliwack, Langley and Powassan, have large acreage under cultivation. They also leave their reserve to work at the different canneries on the Fraser River during the fishing season, which commences about the middle of July and ends about the 1st of September. During this time they earn good wages, \$2.25 per day for boatmen and \$2.50 per day for net men, and their women earn about \$1.00 per day working in the canneries. As soon as the fishing is over, they return to their homes, and in time to cut their grain and harvest their crops. The Squattets, Chehales, Harrison River, Matsqui, Wharnock, Kaitsey, and Musqueam Bands, have also a large acreage under cultivation and are making good progress. Coquitlam, Capalino Creek, Seymour Creek, and False Creek Bands have not made much improvements on their reserves. They depend chiefly upon fishing and hunting for a living. Squamish Mission (Burrard Inlet) is one of the most progressive and also the most advanced band of Indians in the agency. A great many of the men are employed in the different lumber mills in Vancouver, and the remainder are engaged catching fish for the Vancouver markets, where they find ready sale for all they can catch. These Indians have good houses, well furnished, and live as comfortably as most white people do. Influenza or la grippe was prevalent throughout this agency during the past winter and spring, causing several deaths. Consumption also caused several deaths, otherwise the health of the Indians was fairly good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK DEVLIN,

Indian Agent.

BABINE AGENCY,

HAZELTON, B.C., 30th June, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended 30th June, 1893, with accompanying tabular statement; also inventory of all Government property in my charge.

THE KIT-KHSUN DIVISION.

Kit-wan-yugh Band

numbers one hundred and forty-three. There are forty-four log and three frame houses. The people find employment in the canneries of the coast, do chopping of cordwood, and trapping. There are about nineteen acres of land under cultivation and more cleared.

Kit-wan-cool Band

numbers sixty-eight. There are twenty-three houses. This band, with the exception of the old people, abandon the village during the salmon fishing and canning season to seek employment at the different canneries of the coast. They hunt and trap for the remainder of the time. They have nine acres of land under cultivation and more broken up.

Kitse-gukla Band

numbers eighty-one. There are twenty-six houses, eight of which belong to New-kitse-gukla. The people follow different occupations, hunt and trap. They have eight acres of land under cultivation and more cleared.

Get-an-max Band (Hazelton)

numbers two hundred and thirty-nine. This band proper only counts sixty-five, the remainder of the population being composed of other bands settled here on account of intermarriage and the inducement of the facility in finding employment. There are sixty-eight log and nine frame houses. The Indians here have twenty acres of land under cultivation and more broken up.

They follow packing into the interior, boating, mining, sawing lumber, getting out cordwood and working about the canneries of the coast, also hunting and trapping.

Hazelton is the terminus of all communication with the coast.

A steamer is plying between here and there.

Kits-pioux Band

numbers two hundred and thirty-one. There are thirty-eight houses. This band hunts and traps and some of its numbers find employment about the canneries of the coast. They have seventeen acres of land under cultivation and more broken up.

Kits-gv-gas Band

numbers two hundred and eighty-nine, the largest of the Kit-khsuns. There are thirty-seven houses.

The village is situated on the right bank of the Babine River and three miles above the confluence of the Babine and Skeena Rivers. The remains of their abandoned village are still standing near the forks of these rivers.

These Indians depend mainly on hunting and trapping; and their hunting grounds range beyond the head waters of the Skeena River.

Very few of these Indians have ever been to the coast. They cultivated eleven acres of land and have more cleared.

Gol-Doe Band

numbers only thirty-seven. This is the smallest of the Kit-khsuns. These Indians have seven houses. They depend mostly on fishing and hunting; and had five acres of land under cultivation and some cleared.

GENERAL REMARKS.

With the exception of Hazelton, all the above named villages are connected with the Naas River by trails conveying into one terminating at Aiyens, where these Indians make and obtain their oulachan grease.

The freight canoeing by these Indians on the Skeena River has almost entirely ceased since a steamer has been plying between here and the coast. This fact does not seem to be any material loss to them and their energies are turning in other directions.

The freight canoeing, aside of risks and losses of life, was the cause of many Indians being crippled by rheumatism and other ailments while still in the prime of life.

The Skeena River claimed only three victims during this year by breaking through the ice.

The health of the Indians has been very good.

The slight decrease in population is owing to the mortality amongst small children, by bronchitis prevailing throughout this district.

There were good runs of salmon.

The potato and wild berry crop yielded well.

The horses wintered without loss.

The Indians added to the value of their land, especially by fencing the same, and to their general property by improving their buildings.

The conduct of the Indians has been excellent.

THE HOQUEL-GET DIVISION.

Lach-al-sop Band

numbers one hundred and fifty-one. These Indians have twenty-four houses and nine acres of land under cultivation and some cleared. They follow fishing, hunting and trapping.

Babine Band

numbers one hundred and sixty. These Indians have thirty-seven houses, and two acres of land under cultivation. They fish, hunt and trap, and do some packing to the mines.

Fort Babine Band

numbers one hundred and forty-eight. They own thirty-six houses and have four acres of land under cultivation. They depend on fishing, hunting and trapping for a living.

Stuart's Lake (Fort St. James) Band

numbers one hundred and fifty-two. They have twenty-four houses, and three acres of land under cultivation and are making a living by fishing, hunting and trapping.

Pintce Band

numbers thirty-four. These Indians have twenty-four cabins, six acres of land under cultivation and subsist by fishing, hunting and trapping.

Thatce Band

numbers thirty-seven. They have eleven cabins, cultivate five acres of land and subsist by hunting fishing and trapping.

Yucutce Band

numbers twenty-two. They live in three houses and cultivate six acres of land. They fish, hunt and trap.

Lake Connelly Carrier Band

numbers twenty one. They have three houses and cultivate five acres of land. They follow fishing, hunting and trapping.

Sicane Band

numbers ninety-nine. Being nomadic they have no certain habitation and live about Stuart's Lake in winter. Their hunting and trapping grounds are very much depleted of game and fur-bearing animals, and they generally find themselves in want of subsistence during part of winter.

Na-anee Band,

of the Stuart's Lake portion, numbers sixty, is semi-nomadic in its habits, hunts and traps, generally with poor success.

Grand Rapids Band,

which is a branch of the Thatces, numbers nine. They have three houses and cultivate three acres of ground. They follow boating, fishing, trapping and hunting.

Tsist-clang-lee Band,

which is also a branch of the Thatces, numbers twelve. They have six houses and cultivate four acres of land. Fishing, hunting and trapping are the ways in which they make a living.

McLeod's Lake Band

numbers ninety-two. They own fifteen houses and cultivate two acres of land. They fish, trap and hunt.

Fort Fraser's Lake Band

numbers fifty-five. They have nine houses, cultivate four acres of land, and subsist by hunting, fishing and trapping.

Stella Band

numbers thirty-eight. They have six houses and cultivate three acres of land. They fish, hunt and trap.

Sicane Band,

Lake Connelly portion, numbers forty-nine. These Indians, who are nomadic, settle down during winter about the lake mentioned and subsist by hunting and trapping.

Na-anee Band,

of the Lake Connelly branch, is semi-nomadic, living during winter on the lake named. These Indians hunt and trap.

Stony Creek Band

numbers ninety-eight. They live in sixteen houses and cultivate two acres of land. They fish, hunt and trap for subsistence.

While visiting these posts, I heard of many complaints of sickness.

There are more than the average number of blind old people in this band.

Fort George Band

numbers eighty-four. They have twenty-three houses and cultivate three acres of land. They follow fishing, hunting, trapping and canoeing on the Fraser River to Quesnelle.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I may mention here that the Indians of the Hoquel-get Bands had some more reserves laid out for them by the Honourable P. O'Reilly, Indian Reserve Commissioner, whom I met on Fraser's Lake, and accompanied on part of his tour.

These Indians are nearly entirely dependent on the results of the pursuits of their forefathers; they are too remote from the intercourse of white men to gain more remunerative employment.

Most of them belong to the Roman Catholic Church.

The health of the Indians has been good, excepting unusual mortality amongst small children.

Medicines, supplied by the Department, have alleviated much suffering.

With regard to the morals of all the bands in this agency, I can report favourably; also of their honesty, freedom from crime, and their respect for authority.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. E. LORING,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN OFFICE,

ALERT BAY, B.C., 1st September, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1893, together with tabular statement and list of Government property in my charge.

Though the health of the Indians generally has been good, there has been an unusual number of deaths, chiefly among the old people, caused a good deal by an exceptionally cold winter; also there has been a good deal of privation felt by nearly all of these Indians, who last season earned little or nothing, as fear of the small-pox kept them at home.

With one exception, the conduct of the various tribes has been very good, and they are showing themselves more amenable to law and order.

The Industrial School at Alert Bay is finished and ready for occupation, and, judging from the numerous inquiries from children and parents, there will be no difficulty in filling it when it is opened. There has also been a marked improvement in the attendance at the day school, somewhat interrupted, however, by the children working at the canneries.

The logging experiment of the Indians of the Wi-wai-ai-kai tribe at Cape Mudge has not been very successful, they getting heavily into debt; so I have forbidden them cutting any more timber till they are able to buy oxen and haul the logs themselves, as they had to get white labour to haul what they did cut, which with provisions supplied them ate up all the profits.

At Alert Bay the cannery and saw-mill have furnished a moderate amount of employment to the Indians in its vicinity; but times have been very dull lately.

The Ma-ma-lil-li-kulla Indians have availed themselves rather tardily of the Government grant given them to rebuild their houses destroyed by fire, they being under the impression that, if they accepted the grant, they would not be allowed to build any more large houses, and consequently would not be able any longer to hold their *potlach* and dances. When telling them that the Government had granted them a sum of money to purchase lumber, I suggested that it would be desirable for them to build smaller houses as being warmer and more conducive to health and cleanliness. This, I am glad to say, they are doing.

The census returns again show a decrease, the effects of former disease and intemperance, the children born being in very many cases unhealthy and dying at an early age.

The new church at Alert Bay was opened on Christmas Day, and was well attended both morning and evening by Indians, many of whom contributed towards its erection; and I may say it is a great credit to the missionary, the Rev. A. J. Hall, who has been the means of building it.

I am sorry I cannot report any improvement in agricultural pursuits, very few, if any, potatoes being planted, the Indians having lost all they had reserved for seed during the very severe frost, and only a few small patches of turnips and carrots have been sown.

Altogether I think there has been some improvement and consequently some encouragement to those working among these Indians.

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

R. H. PIDCOCK,
Indian Agent.

WILLIAM'S LAKE AGENCY,
LESSER DOG CREEK, 15th August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa,

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose herewith my tenth annual report upon Indian affairs in my agency during the past year, together with the usual tabular statement for the same period, and a list of all Government property in my charge on the 30th June, 1893. I regret that I am unable to submit a more detailed report on matters in this agency, on account of having been unable from blindness to make my usual winter and summer trips to the various reserves.

From the above cause, being no longer able to perform my duties as Indian agent, I have been relieved by Mr. Gomer Johns, to whom I handed over on the 12th instant all the Government property in my charge.

Health of the Bands.

The health of the Indians in my agency has been good, and in consequence an increase of thirty is to be noted. Seven hundred Indians were vaccinated in this agency since my last report.

Supplies.

Relief was given to all sick and destitute during the year, the Canoe Creek Band were supplied with seed potatoes for this year. In the lower part of the agency, comprising the bands south of Clinton, the sick were attended to by Dr. Samson; in the northern part of the agency there has been no doctor since last winter.

School.

The industrial school at Williams' Lake has had an average of twenty boys and ten girls during the year. The progress of the pupils has been most satisfactory.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Owing to the extreme length of last winter, the Indians were a month later than usual in beginning their spring hunts; this together with the small run of

salmon of last year, caused a scarcity of food in many of the reserves. The run of salmon, however, this summer is abundant, and consequently no fear of want need be felt for next winter.

The general conduct of the Indians of this agency has been good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. LAING-MEASON,
Indian Agent.

FORT STEELE,

KOOTENAY, B. C., 1st July, 1893.

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, 1893. The conduct of these Upper Kootenay Indians has been good throughout the year, two cases of drunkenness near the international boundary forming the only cases of either misdemeanour or crime; the liquor was obtained on the American side.

In the West Kootenay Valley the Flatbow or Lower Kootenay Indians, made use of injudicious and threatening language towards the men working on the diking and banking of the Kootenay Reclamation Company, a potato garden belonging to an Indian having been destroyed by the steam digger. Owing to the great distance of the work from the Indian Agent's Office, and the want of all communication between the Upper and Lower Kootenay Valley, a great deal of misunderstanding occurred, and, acting under bad advice, the Indians displayed a good deal of illfeeling towards the workmen of the Reclamation Company.

The general health of the Indians has been good, though consumption and scrofula seem to be much on the increase.

Formerly these Indians lived almost exclusively on a meat diet; now they use flour as their staple article of food, and the children are certainly less robust than formerly.

The death rate during the year has been small compared to the two previous years, when the influenza in its worst form prevailed. Some increase has taken place in all the bands of Kootenay Indians.

The number of the small band of Shuswap Indians near the Columbian Lakes remains the same. The women of this small band are most unfortunately placed as regards marriage. They are all the offspring of the late Kinbasket. He came with his wife into the Columbia Lake Country many years ago, struggling across the rugged and then almost impassable mountains that separate the head waters of the Columbia River, the present home of this family, from Kamloops, the land of his people. This was years before the present highway—the Canadian Pacific Railway—was thought of; nay, years before the advent of the white man, save only the few traders and servants of the Hudson Bay Company. The present members of the band are children and grand children of the first pioneer "Kinbasket." They are all related in close cousinship, and the Catholic Missionaries will not further intermarry them. They appear to have dropped all intercourse with their original tribe, and the Kootenay Indians will not intermarry with them.

The crop of 1892 was a light one throughout the entire valley, less than an average. There was no rain for nearly five months, and not only was the potato crop small, but the grain and straw very inferior; the grass on the ranges was also much burnt up.

The winter of 1892-1893 will be long remembered, not only by the Indians but by the white settlers in this valley, as a hard one. The cold was at no time very severe: 30° below zero at Fort Steele, 23° below at the Tobacco Plains, marking the

extreme of cold; nor did this extreme cold last for more than a few days. The snow, however, began to fall early in November; before the end of that month the depth was considerable. This snow remained on the ground without intermission until late in April.

The entire supply of hay belonging to both whites and Indians was exhausted early in March. At this time the snow generally disappears here. The loss of cattle and horses was very large; how any of the animals lived through the winter is surprising. Coming so soon after the hard winter of some two years ago, the loss was very much felt by the Indians: the applications for relief or assistance in the spring were, however, very few, less than for many years past, the marked good health throughout the entire tribe, in such marked contrast to the spring time of the last few years, being much in their favour.

The band of wild horses nominally the property of the chief died to the last one: more than half the band died two years ago. For some years they have ranged on the high table lands west of the St. Mary's Reserve, rarely coming out into the prairie land, and never of late years on to the lower lands near the river. Looked at in simply a practical light, their disappearance is not to be regretted. Riding or jack horses straying into the wild band became in a very short time as unapproachable as their wild associates.

The increase in the number of pupils at the Indian Industrial school sanctioned by the Government, was at once taken advantage of by the Indians; and the number of pupils at present is in excess of the fifty provided for by the Government.

The Indian children have made great progress, and many of them read and write well.

Although planted very late, the Indian crops look better than I have ever before seen them; and there is every prospect of a large crop.

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

MICHAEL PHILLIPPS,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST COAST INDIAN AGENCY,
METLAKAHTLA, B. C., 14th August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward this my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1893, together with a tabular statement and an inventory of Government property in my hands.

The Indians of this agency are at present at peace with each other and their white neighbours, having but one public grievance to agitate them.

This grievance arises from the fact that Alaska Indians, amongst whom are numbered some six hundred Tsim-sean deserters who left British Columbia through their hostility to the Government and their neighbours in the year 1887, are allowed to return to this district annually to compete with the natives here in hunting fur-bearing animals in British Columbia, and also in the salmon canning industry; thus cutting into two of the principal sources of income of our Indians.

The fur catching grievance could be readily met and obviated by an amendment to the Provincial Game Protection Act.

The other matter, fishing and canning, as it affects proprietors of canneries and others would be more difficult to deal with.

The fur catch this spring has exceeded any previous year's catch, amounting in the aggregate to fifty-four thousand dollars.

The potatoes, although the crop of 1892 was good, were almost totally destroyed during the month of February last by severe frosts, greatly beyond any former experience of our Indians.

The Department generously came to the relief of the Indians by sending a quantity of seed potatoes for planting this season; but, notwithstanding, this aid I fear that the supply of potatoes for next year will be greatly reduced.

The general health of the people has been good this year, with not one case of small-pox, nor any other epidemic disease worth mentioning.

It is true many Indians have died during the year, principally through the disease of consumption. Still they have not decreased in numbers since my last report.

The various missionaries and medical men of this agency have been unremitting in their care for the health of the Indians; and the two public hospitals for Indians have relieved many cases of sickness of the most serious nature.

Two Indian villages of the upper Naas River have notably decreased in population during the last year, mostly through emigration to the mission village of Aiyaush, where there is a good school for Indians, the Government having assisted in erecting a new and commodious school-house, and where there is also a steam saw-mill managed by Indians, and built through the energy of the Rev. I. B. McCollough, of the Church Mission Society of London, who also publishes a newspaper in the Indian language and in English.

Aiyaush is a thriving mission village and likely to absorb the surrounding heathen villages.

Six Indians of the Tsimpsean and Nish-ga nations have taken advantage of the Enfranchisement Act and made application for admission to citizenship.

Their example will, I think, be followed by Indians of good character and education.

The usefulness of the Department steamer "Vigilant" is increasing each year, as is also her speed, through improvements made in her machinery. She is now an excellent boat for inland waters.

The Government industrial school at Metlakahla is still very efficiently managed and has proved to be one of the best educational institutions among the Indians.

There is also a training school for Indian girls at Metlakahla under the management and support of the Church Mission Society of London, and a similar institution at Fort Simpson under the management of the Methodist Mission Society.

The numerous mission schools in this agency are continuing to do good work, and are well deserving of the support received from the Department.

During last fall and winter months, hostile feelings became engendered between several of our Indian tribes, through the loss at sea of seventeen members of three different bands during last summer, and whose disappearance was falsely charged as murder done at sea by the Kitkatla Band. In February last the Kitkatlas claimed and made it appear that they were attacked and beset by armed Indians, supposed to be the relatives of the lost seventeen.

After guarding their village for three weeks and calling loudly for Government protection, with threats to carry war into their enemies villages, they were visited by a Government boat, and an armed force, which succeeded through a public investigation of the trouble and a show of Government protection in quieting the excitement and averting an Indian war.

I am pleased to state that many new and improved modern dwelling houses have been erected by our Indians for themselves during the last twelve months.

The Haida, Nish-gar and Tsimpsean Indians evince a strong desire of late to procure sub-division of their reserve lands, which is a proof that they are abandoning the troublesome notion of Indian sovereignty in the public lands of Northern British Columbia.

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

C. TODD,
Indian Agent.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
METLAKAHTLA, 30th August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit an inventory of Government property under my charge; and submit the following report for the past fiscal year.

At the commencement of the year, nearly all the pupils were allowed to leave the school for a few holidays, and to assist their parents at salmon fishing, and although some of the villages to which they went are situated in the farthest parts of this extensive district, yet they all returned of their own accord at the beginning of the school term.

There were very few changes in the number of pupils in residence—the full complement being made up by the admission of a new boy and the re-admission of an ex-pupil, and there was none discharged.

In the class room satisfactory progress has been made. The educational status of the pupils is as follows:—Seven are in the sixth standard; three in the fifth; seven in the fourth; six in the third; and two in the second.

Twelve boys were learning carpentry and all of these shoe-mending, but industrial progress was not altogether satisfactory. That was chiefly attributable to the frequent suspension of work, through the poor health of the late trades instructor. A change, however, has been made: Mr. James McGregor is now instructor, and, from the skill and attention which he exhibits, I anticipate favourable results.

The school, being situated in an Indian village, is exposed to all epidemics which visit any of the surrounding villages. In November last, two-thirds of the pupils had an attack of mumps, and one was seriously ill with pneumonia. On that account school was closed for ten days. The general health of the pupils, however, was otherwise good, and there was not any death within the year.

The conduct of the boys, with two or three exceptions, was satisfactory.

About the beginning of winter, a cottage roofed building, forty-two by twenty-four feet, erected by the instructor and boys, was opened as a school-room, and the change from the cold, uncomfortable room rented and previously used for class work, added much to the comfort of pupils and teacher.

My thanks are due to Dr. Vernon Ardagh, and several ladies connected with the Church Missionary Society, for instruction kindly given in the Sunday school to the pupils of this institution.

I attach to this report a statement showing whereabouts of ex-pupils, and giving a brief account of how they are employed.

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

JNO. R. SCOTT,
Principal.

REPORT showing status of Pupils discharged from Metlakahla Industrial School, up to the 30th June, 1893.

No.	Name.	Date of Discharge.	Age	PERIOD IN THE SCHOOL.			STATE OF EDUCATION.				Trade.	Reason for Discharge and Subsequent History.
				Years.	Months.	Days.	On Admission.		On Discharge.			
							I	II	I	II		
1	Henry Foster.....	Mar. 3, 1890.	14	.....	9	16	Standard	I	Standard	III.	No trade instructor in the institution at the time.	Withdrawn that he might attend and care for his mother, who was unwell at the time; now fishing and hunting at the Naas; the Venerable Archbishop Collison reports very favourably of the boy.
4	Robt. Kinzada.....	do 3, 1890.	11	.....	9	16	do	I.	do	II.	do	Withdrawn to assist his step-father; at present fishing on the Naas; the Archdeacon informs me that the boy is doing very well.
6	Joseph Price.....	Apr. 6, 1890.	15	.....	11	13	do	I.	do	III.	do	Sometimes employed on the Hudson's Bay Co.'s steamer the "Caledonia," at others fishing and hunting.
26	Chas. Pierce.....	May 20, 1891.	12	.....	9	7	None.....		do	II.	.....	Withdrawn during the prevalence of "la grippe" in the school; works with his father at carpentry at Port Simpson; when not so employed attends the school in that village.
22	Simon Ashtaheen.....	June 5, 1891.	12	1	7	.....	Standard	I.	do	III.	Carpenter ..	Went on leave; had to attend his father during illness; afterwards because unwell himself, and failed to return; at Kitsalas, gardening, &c.
27	Joshua Mackay.....	do 8, 1891.	12	.....	9	21	None.....		do	II.	None.....	Parents insisted on taking the boy out for a holiday, while he was under treatment for and recovering from ulceration of his eyes; discharged the boy on that account and declined to take him back; seems to be passing his time idly at Port Essington.
15	Edgar Ningalas.....	do 23, 1891.	11	1	10	24	Standard	I.	do	II.	do	Withdrawn; no reason given; at home with parents; attending school at Massett; is very anxious to be re-admitted.
14	Thomas.....	Aug. 10, 1891.	11	2	.....	13	do	I.	do	II.	do	Taken out by his uncle; attending school at Massett; wants to return here, but not a desirable pupil, being mentally very dull.
25	William Louth.....	Feb. 10, 1892.	13	1	7	1	do	I.	do	III.	Carpenter.....	Withdrawn by his parents on their leaving Metlakahla; making salmon boxes, &c., in a cannery at Claxton, Skeena River.
21	Joseph Malone.....	June 8, 1892.	16	1	7	25	do	II.	do	V.	do	Assisting his parents fishing; and built a comfortable house for them.

JOHN R. SCOTT, *Principal.*

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
KAMLOOPS, 1st August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith an inventory of Government property under my charge on the 30th of June, 1893, and also to submit the following as my report of the Kamloops Industrial School.

After having been in operation for about two years, this institution was closed in the month of June, 1892, owing to the resignation of the principal; all the pupils were discharged and the premises were left in charge of a caretaker.

It was only on the 3rd of April of the present year that I entered upon my duties as principal, and on the following day the school was formally re-opened by the admission of nineteen pupils; others were received at different times till the 29th of May, when the full number authorized by the Department was attained. One was discharged on the 28th of June, on account of ill health, but another soon came to take his place. There are now in attendance thirteen boys and twelve girls. Several applications for admission have been made lately; but, as we are restricted to the number of twenty-five, they of course had to be refused.

Scrofula and consumption are prevalent amongst the various tribes of Indians belonging to the Kamloops Agency, but I am happy to say that, with the exception of the pupil above mentioned, the children have enjoyed good health. The regime of the school seems to agree well with them; and no doubt, the habits of personal cleanliness which are enforced upon them, have a good deal to do with their satisfactory state of health.

Every effort is being made to inculcate upon the pupils habits of industry, cleanliness and politeness, and there is a noticeable improvement in their deportment and manners. The boys cannot be kept as clean and tidy as I would wish, owing to their having to carry water from the river; but I hope this inconvenience will soon disappear, as we have been authorized to dig a well, whence the water will be conveyed to the buildings by means of a force pump worked by horse-power.

The greatest difficulty we experience with the pupils is to overcome their natural repugnance to work of any kind; but I have no doubt that they will gradually be made to look upon work as a necessary and healthy occupation. They have made some progress in that respect, and, considering that they have been under training but a short time, the result is gratifying. Besides ordinary fatigues, the boys have been employed in cutting wood, carrying water and in garden work; two have helped the foreman in building the barn and stables, and two little boys, ten years old, have laid the shingles on the roof in a creditable manner. The bigger boys are now employed in excavating the cellar. The girls have been taught knitting, sewing, mending and other branches of house-work.

I have little to say about progress in the school-room; with the exception of three pupils who had previously attended this institution under the former management, the others did not know a word of English, and every one knows how hard it is for Indian children to master the difficulties of the English language.

As a rule, the pupils spend two hours at work and two hours in the school-room, both before and after noon.

When I took charge of the premises, I found that, to put the institution on a proper footing, a great many repairs and improvements were required. I am happy to state that the Department has liberally responded to my demands, and authorization has been given to put up the outbuildings and make the repairs that were absolutely necessary. With a view to economy, and at the same time to furnish the pupils with a means of acquiring a practical knowledge of work, the material has been purchased, and the services of a carpenter as foreman have been secured; and little by little, with the assistance of the boys, the needed repairs and improvements will be made. So far, the barn and stables, 20 by 40 feet, a shed for implements, 10 by 20, a chicken house, 10 by 12, and a pig-sty, 8 by 10, have been put up. A cellar, 16 by 24

feet, is now being excavated. I am confident that I shall be able to report next year that the money appropriated for this school has been put to the best possible advantage and that everything is working satisfactorily.

The garden could not be a success this year, owing to the want of water. The wind-mill has been put in good working order, but rather too late in the season to be of real service; however, we shall have part of the vegetables required for the institution.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the sisters for their untiring efforts in keeping the apartments marvels of cleanliness and order, and in general promoting the welfare of the children and the interests of the institution. The foreman, Mr. Goudreau, is a good carpenter, an excellent farmer and a splendid worker; he gives entire satisfaction.

I am unable to trace the whereabouts and occupation of the pupils who attended this school before its closing in 1892; at all events, they had not been long enough under training to show the beneficial influence of industrial schools upon the Indians in general, and any information that I could give would be materially the same as that furnished by the late principal in his last year's report.

In conclusion, it affords me great pleasure to express here my high appreciation of the valuable aid rendered by J. W. McKay, Esq., the able and painstaking agent of Kamloops, in organizing the institution.

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

X. M. CARION,
Principal.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
KUPER ISLAND, B.C., 1st July, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with instructions received, I have the honour to submit my annual report and inventory of all Government property in my charge on the 30th June, 1893.

It is a source of gratification to report that the past year has been one of prosperity and advancement both at school and at outside exercises. The half-day system is in vogue at the school and seems to be productive of good results.

Attendance.

The number of pupils authorized during the last year was thirty-seven, viz., twenty-five boys and twelve girls. A great number of applications for admission into the school were received; but, owing to the lack of accommodation, their admittance had to be postponed. The average daily attendance was close to thirty-seven pupils.

During the year six new boys and four new girls were admitted to replace those who for various causes had to leave the school.

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

Under one year.....	3
From one to two years.....	5
From two to three years.....	2

None of these pupils have finished their education. One was sent away for bad behaviour.

Five were allowed to go home upon the advice of the doctor, because the state of their health was such that the confinement of the school did not agree with them.

Three others who were affected with that very common complaint, scrofula, were permitted to remain at home for a time.

Health.

The health of the children in general has been good.

Instruction.

Nearly all the pupils have made satisfactory progress at school, especially in writing and reading. The fact that many do not yet perfectly understand the English language has, however, been a serious drawback to their general advancement. The use of the Indian language is prohibited; but it will take some time before we can have this rule complied with.

The standing of the pupils at school is as follows:—Standard I, nine; II, six; III, ten; IV, seven; V, three. All the children take lessons in drilling and calisthenics.

Conduct.

With the exception of one boy, the conduct and general behaviour of the pupils has been satisfactory.

Brass Band

Under the leadership of Professor Thompson, the band boys, sixteen in number, have made wonderful progress in music. Last fall, they were invited to play at the Victoria and Duncan's agricultural shows, but as it would have interfered too much with the work of the school, they only accepted the invitation to the latter place. Their services were also engaged for the two days' celebration of the Queen's birthday at Victoria, and, judging from the very favourable comments which their performance elicited, I venture to say that their music was indeed acceptable to the public.

Farm and Garden.

Instruction in gardening and farming is imparted to all the boys, and, in order to cultivate their taste and make this branch of industry more attractive, I allotted to each one of them a plot which they had to clear to make a vegetable and flower garden for themselves; they fenced in about one acre. Each one of the boys purchased his own seeds and cultivated his patch during recess time. Since this new plan went into operation, I have noticed that their interest for gardening has considerably increased. The farm and garden boys are in charge of Mr. W. Thompson.

Trades.

Five boys take lessons in shoemaking, and Mr. Renax, their instructor, is well pleased with the aptitude of his apprentices: two of his pupils are now able to turn out a new shoe, all but the cutting of the leather.

The carpenter, Mr. O. Gustafson, has four apprentices. These are not yet very far advanced in their trade, still they have been of great help in the erection of a new laundry, 20 by 30 feet, two new sheds for lumber and wood, a house for hydraulic ram, picket fences, and the repairing of the buildings; they have also been useful in painting the newly erected buildings and fences.

Girls' Department.

The management of this department is entrusted to three sisters of St. Ann assisted by Mrs. Thompson. Although the girls are very young, still the reverend sisters are greatly pleased with the aptitude and good will displayed by their pupils,

who are all very well behaved, clever, active and industrious. In turn, two by two, they take their places in the kitchen, and thus acquire a very useful knowledge of cooking, baking and general housework.

During the last year the girls, under the supervision of the matron, made the following articles:—23 pairs socks, 14 pairs stockings, 20 skirts, 12 chemises, 7 pairs mittens, 48 aprons, 12 kitchen aprons, 28 yards lace-knitted, 19 jumpers, 1 pair overalls, 5 dresses, 1 cap, 12 dish towels, 3 table cloths.

Last fall, one of our female pupils was awarded a second prize for knitting at the Victoria fair, and another one received a prize at the agricultural show at Duncan's.

Several articles manufactured at the school have been forwarded to the World's Fair at Chicago, viz.: shoes, stockings, crochet work, lace, copy and exercise books.

Herewith is attached a statement showing the whereabouts and occupations of the ex-pupils who were long enough at school to have profited by their attendance.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. DONCKELE,
Principal.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
KUPER ISLAND, B.C., 1st July, 1893.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WHEREABOUTS AND OCCUPATIONS OF THE EX-PUPILS OF THIS INSTITUTION WHO WERE CAPABLE OF PROFITING BY THEIR ATTENDANCE.

1. Louis Joe, lives at Cowichay, is married and works in a saw-mill.
2. Johny Menatlak is married and works for the farmers.
3. Thomas died last year; he was well when he left the school.
4. Louis Gwatolock is married and is a fisherman.
5. Johny Charley, lives at Steveston; he is not doing very well.
6. Lizzie Charley is married at Steveston and is doing well.
7. Clement is married and cultivates a small farm.
8. Joseph Spoloyten was discharged, but has much improved since.
9. August Tselskanum left school on account of serious scrofulous complaints and died at home last winter.
10. August Tlekolkanum was allowed to go home for a time, for the same reason as No. 9, and is still with his parents.

G. DONCKELE,
Principal.

KOOTENAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
ST. EUGÈNE MISSION, 1st July, 1893.

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, 1893, and an inventory of all Government property under my charge.

The additional number of twenty-five pupils admitted to this school during the past year, has much contributed to enliven the already cheerful little band. This general happiness must also be attributed to the good health of the children which they now fully enjoy. Their good spirits and forbearance towards each other may likewise be mentioned. These qualities are a powerful assistance in the general work of the institution, for if the children are "at home" and feel happy and contented, their progress will in every respect be more rapid.

Their behaviour is certainly excellent, owing much to the continual watching and constant care of the devoted sisters.

The diet is excellent, also the clothing, which is changed to suit the children's wants in the various seasons.

The parents are anxious to send their children to school; thus we have the opportunity of taking more pupils than we are allowed to admit.

The older boys have learned carpentry and some of them have become quite expert at the trade. They have also helped all spring in gardening, ploughing, harrowing and sowing about fifteen acres of land. A good durable flume was put up by the boys under the supervision of a carpenter. Now their principal occupation is weeding and irrigating.

Excellent progress has been made by most of the pupils, especially in dictation and arithmetic. Many visitors to the institution during the course of the year expressed, after inspection, their astonishment at the progress made by the children in so short a time. Their intelligent, cheerful appearance and their courteous and polite manners were always highly praised.

The special instruction given to the girls embraces all branches of house work, sewing, knitting, mending and cooking. Many of them are able to cut out dresses and fit them very well: no less than thirty-three dresses have been made by them during the last six weeks, besides many aprons, chemises, shirts and jumpers for the boys; two sewing machines are at their disposal and they handle them all.

In concluding, I am happy to state that the school has been most successful since its opening; the pupils speaking English quite fluently.

The sisters are also to be commended for the manner in which the premises are generally kept, cleanliness and order always prevailing throughout.

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.

Susan Morrigeau, 2 years attendance. Married to a white man; speaks English well and keeps her house in perfect order. Associates with some of the most refined ladies of the place.

Cecile, 1 year 9 months attendance. At home with her parents; is very proficient in all household work, and speaks English.

Josephine, 2 years 4 months attendance. Married; speaks English passably well, not much improved otherwise on account of surroundings.

Josephine, 1 year 4 months attendance. At home with her parents; a little improved.

Rosalie, 2 years 3 months attendance. At home, sickly, dull at school, but a very good worker. Speaks English.

Sophie Joseph, 2 years 8 months attendance. At home, dying of consumption.

Joseph Cains, 1 year attendance. Died at home of consumption.

Elizabeth, 4 months attendance. Sick at home.

ST. JOSEPH'S MISSION,

WILLIAMS LAKE, 28th July, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Williams Lake Industrial School for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1893, and also an account of the pupils that have attended this school and have left since opening in July, 1891.

The number of pupils authorized is fifty, twenty-five boys and twenty-five girls.

Last year, the building intended for the girls not being ready, we took in only boys; but last fall, the convent being thoroughly repaired, we opened the school for girls, taking in only ten at the starting. We thought it a good plan to take at first only a few, as we did with the boys. I hope that this year we shall have the full contingent allowed by the Government—I mean fifty children, twenty-five girls as well as twenty-five boys.

I am happy to state that the general health has been good throughout the whole year. La grippe passed again over the country, and nearly all the children, one after another, had a slight touch of the epidemic, but without any consequence; none of them had to leave on account of sickness.

The general behaviour of the pupils in both departments has been most gratifying. Excellent progress has been made by most of the boys, especially in writing, reading and figuring. Most of them are now able to write a good letter. They have dropped the vernacular, and English is the order of the day; I mean in the boys' department. In the girls' department we could not, as yet, proscribe the Indian language at all times and everywhere. I am, however, happy to state that the girls, for the few months they have spent at the establishment, have made progress beyond expectation in reading, writing and in English.

The general occupation of the boys during the summer months has been gardening and milking, and during the winter months sawing and splitting firewood for the establishment; besides that, some, under the direction of the priest, painted the building for the girls and made a very good job of it. Three of the eldest boys attended the blacksmith shops; three others learned to handle the carpenter's tools and made some progress in that trade.

The girls have been exercised in all domestic work: they learn to cook, to bake, &c., and they afford assistance in sewing, mending, knitting, washing. They also attend the dairy and turn out good butter. They are all very fond of school life.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. J. LEJACQ, O.M.I.,
Principal.

WILLIAMS LAKE, INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WHEREABOUTS OF EACH OF THE EX-PUPILS OF THIS INSTITUTION.

Camille Senstethöä, Joseph Koltalist, Benoit Chwassen left the school after two or three weeks; they could not break themselves into the routine of the house. They are now living with their people.

Ambrose Pensontalist entered September, 1891, and left June 6th, 1892, on account of sickness, is now with his father.

Edward Baptiste entered October 10th, 1891, and left 28th February, 1892; was advised to leave on account of his weak and sickly constitution; lives with his people on the reserve.

Freddy Eathiel entered 1st January, 1892, and left 8th March of the same year, is now married.

Antoine entered December, 1891, and left 31st August, 1892, is now helping his father and old mother, both of them nearly blind.

These are the only children that have left us for good since the school opened.

J. M. J. LEJACQ,
Principal.

RAT PORTAGE, ONT., 30th June, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending this date.

During the period mentioned I am pleased to be able to state the general health of the Indians in the district over which my medical supervision extends has been very satisfactory.

The threatened epidemic of small-pox, so much dreaded by the Indian population, happily passed us by, although the proximity of some of the reserves to the railway increased the danger of contagion. The precaution of vaccination has been stringently enforced, and where necessary, I supplied points to teachers and others for use upon those Indians who were absent from their reserves at the times of my visits.

In the Lac Seul Band there are numerous cases of consumption; this has been the case for some years past, whilst the Indians in other portions of the district are comparatively free from this disease.

I desire to draw the attention of the Department to the fact that the venereal disease which in late years was so prevalent has now almost entirely disappeared, and, with the exception of an occasional case of gonorrhoea acquired from intercourse with the white population, treatment of this class is of rare occurrence.

There have been very few cases of typhoid or malarial fevers of any kind, owing to a marked improvement in sanitary matters.

I especially notice that those families which spend the winter at their hunting grounds return in the spring in good health, and it is only those Indians who pass the winter in their crowded and ill-ventilated houses that appear sickly and prone to disease.

During the year I performed several minor operations. A son of Wapanaquate, at Hungry Hall, was suffering from necrosis, the result apparently of erysipelas. I removed a portion of bone $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length from the tibia, and when I last saw the boy he had regained the use of the leg. This case required careful attendance, and, in order to bring about a satisfactory result, necessitated several visits. James Macdonald, of the Islington Band, cut his foot severely, and was brought here for treatment. It was necessary to hire a house for his accommodation, and I amputated part of the foot. He is now able to walk and work as usual.

Several cases of partial paralysis have also been treated by me; but, owing to the long distance from here, it has been impossible for me to give the cases the attention that I could wish.

It is a noticeable fact that, with the exception of the Rainy River Bands, the Indians are showing a better disposition to farm and cultivate gardens. They are building houses, and are generally more thrifty and cleanly in their habits.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. HANSON, M.D.,

Medical Officer, Treaty No. 3.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES OF CANADA, 1st July, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present for your information my fifteenth annual report of my inspection of the Indian agencies and reserves in these Territories.

I commenced my inspection for the past fiscal year at the Fort Pelly Agency, arriving there on 29th August.

FORT PELLY AGENCY.

Mr. W. E. Jones, Agent; Mr. Frank Fischer, Clerk and Interpreter.

At my last inspection, the agent had but a short time before removed into the new agency buildings; since then he has added to them and made many improvements which have enhanced their comfort and appearance.

The roof of each building has been painted, the office roughcast, and a new blacksmith and work shop built, also a new implement shed, fifty feet by twelve feet.

The land adjoining and surrounding the premises is strongly and neatly fenced, and well kept, and presents from an outside view a most creditable appearance.

Outside the large quadrangle formed by the agency building is the clerk's dwelling.

I took stock of the goods in the storehouse. I found them well kept, and conveniently arranged for stock-taking; I examined into the quality of the flour and bacon, the former was put up in double sacks, it was of the proper weight and of good quality, the bacon was new, sweet, and sound, part of it was "short clear" and the remainder "long clear" quality.

I audited the books in the office, checking the receipts and issues, also the posting into the ledger, and the monthly balances brought down in each account, comparing the same with the stock in store, and found them correct in all classes of goods.

I checked the monthly and quarterly store returns. I inspected the list of articles in use, and wrote off those worn out.

The following books are kept in this office: ration sheets, provision order book, journal ledger, letter books, voucher register, permit books, cattle records (3), cattle certificates, issues to individual Indians, earnings of Indians, vital statistics, authority book, receipt book, doctor's prescriptions to Indians, stud book, office diary.

The following documents were properly filed, letters and circulars received: ration lists, way bills, Indian passes, quadruplicates of vouchers, copies of agency store work, and live stock returns, school reports, tabular statements.

I checked the quarterly live stock returns with the cattle record books, and found them to be made out from the same.

I issued my certificate of this audit.

The office is very comfortably furnished with a counter, tables, chairs, pigeon holes, etc.; the medicines are neatly arranged on shelves; the work therein was conducted in an official and business-like manner.

At the agency was raised half an acre wheat, four acres oats, one acre rye, three-quarters of an acre barley, one-quarter of an acre potatoes, an eighth of an acre vegetable garden; the grain was ripe and being cradled.

There was also at the agency three thoroughbred cows, two of them "Short horn" and the other "Polled Angus" breeds; the two former have produced two young bulls, now a year old past. There is also a stallion, purchased by the Department last spring. The agent hopes to improve the Indians' breed of horses and make them both more useful and merchantable.

Also, there are twenty-five sheep and a ram, which are to be distributed among the Indians in November.

Stock raising is to be the great industry that will lead these Indians—if any business will—to solve successfully the great issue of self-support, other farming must be to them but secondary—profitable also, but small in comparison to that which stock-raising may become.

The energy and constant supervision exercised by the agent in this direction is most commendable; the measure of success already arrived at has been attained through the support that he has received from the Department in providing the thoroughbred sires. I already see a fair promise of victory for him.

The following comparative statement will afford you information of the great increase in the numbers of the cattle belonging to the bands of this agency since 1890; but the increase in the relative value of such animals is of greater consequence than even the great increase in numbers. In 1890, their breed of stock was run out, through lack of care and in-breeding; they were small and stunted, most of the steers were small stags of no trade value, while now they are fit for a show ground, through the care exercised over them and the improved breed.

BANDS.	Number in 1890.	Number in 1891.	Number in 1892.	Sold during the 3 years.
Kesickous.....	114	136	202	9
Côté.....	200	254	306	18
Key.....	81	96	115	13
Shoal River.....			29	
Total.....	395	486	652	40

Leaving the cattle at Shoal River out of the question, the gross increase at Pelly, in these three years, has been two hundred and sixty-eight; but, as they disposed of forty head, for their own use and benefit, in those three years, the net increase is two hundred and twenty-eight head.

Vital Statistics.

The total number paid at the last annuity payments was six hundred and fifty souls, being a decrease of eight in a year; the deaths in the same period being thirty-eight, and the births twenty-nine. One Indian came in and joined from another agency.

Of the deaths, sixteen are said to be from *la grippe*, and eighteen of them children under twelve years of age.

Key Band, Reserve 65.

This band numbers sixty-six souls living on the Reserve at Pelly, and one hundred and sixty souls living at Shoal River.

Of the seventeen families located at Pelly, but ten are engaged in cultivating the soil, and have cattle, the others are hunters.

They had about twenty-five acres under crop—the same quantity as in 1891; but this year there was an increased acreage in root crops: seven and one-quarter acres potatoes, and four and one-half acres turnips, against two and one-quarter acres of the former, and two and one-eighth acres of the latter in 1891; these roots were very well attended to, and would be a good yield. The grain crops consisted of ten and three-quarter acres barley, and two acres oats, but a cold and backward spring checked the growth of the grain, and even the potatoes were not ready for hoeing until the first week in July.

The farming Indians on this reserve live very comfortably, they milk their cows, have large calf pastures, in which they rear their calves, and they make butter for their own family use, as well as for sale; most of them have good milk houses, which are kept clean and sweet.

There are three new houses built since my last inspection, by Thomas Brass, William Brass, and John Redlake.

Hay was somewhat scarce upon this reserve this year, therefore Thomas Brass, senior, Thomas Brass, junior, and William Brass had cut and stacked a large quantity across the Assiniboine River, on the new hay reserve there.

I visited at each house and had their cattle brought in and inspected; they have one hundred and two head "under Government control," these are in the hands of nine persons; they have also in addition thirteen private cattle. Their cattle have increased since 1890 by thirty-four head. The Shoal River portion of this band have twenty-nine head of cattle; these are looked after by two families there; these Indians at Shoal River are self-supporting and have some private stock as well as the above.

Chief Key was away hunting at the time of my visit to his house. He has not done any farming this year, his cattle were rounded up into the corrals; there were thirty-two head of them, there were but few calves, and I observed seven farrow cows among his herd.

The Church of England have a mission on this reserve, in charge of the Rev. Mr. Cunliff; it is a neat little church, and is kept in beautiful order. Mr. Cunliff speaks most highly of the moral character of these people, he states also that they are a good church-going people.

Keesickous Band, Reserve 66.

The aged chief of this band is still quite active, he was taking immense interest in hay making, and, assisted by a youth, he rounded up his cattle, mounting his horse like a boy, notwithstanding his seventy years.

There were one hundred and fifty-two souls paid at the last annuity payment: at my last inspection, I reported the population as one hundred and sixty-seven, this shows a decrease of fifteen.

There are twenty-six families on the pay sheet, but only thirteen of them are engaged in farming; they had in crop this year forty and one quarter acres, namely, five and one-half acres rye, twenty and one-half acres barley, eight and one-quarter acres potatoes, three and one-half acres turnips, and three and one-half acres in gardens.

Kitch-e-mo-nia had the most crop, nine and one eighth acres, and next to him Que-we-zance, eight and three-quarter acres; the farming of most of them partakes of the nature of gardening, and I must say that their potatoes and other root crops were clean, free from weeds, and quite a credit to them; all their fields are well fenced; as with the Key Band their crops of grain are light, and for the same reasons.

Only one new house has been built during the year, and they burned a kiln of lime; the new house belongs to Mrs. Bird.

I visited each Indians farm, and had a round up of the cattle thereon: the band has one hundred and sixty-six head "under Government control," and thirty-six private cattle, total number two hundred and two head, being a net increase of eighty-eight head since 1890.

The cattle are in the hands of nineteen families, the grade Galloway breed of cattle is a distinctive feature of the cattle of this band, and I must express my great satisfaction with this breed: the pure bred Galloway is of large size, straight, square back, heavy bone, and heavy hind quarters, and their thick curly hides protect them from the cold. This animal crossed with the shorthorn produces the perfection of an animal both for the Indians and the cattle dealer.

Côté Band, Reserve 64.

There are two hundred and sixty-seven souls on this reserve, consisting of thirty-eight families; but only twenty families are farmers, their cultivating the land is only done in a small way, their principal attention being given to stock-raising.

The aggregate of acres in crop was forty-one and one-half acres, consisting of two acres oats, three and three-quarter acres rye, nineteen acres barley, nine and three quarter acres potatoes, four and three-quarter acres turnips, and two and one-quarter acres of gardens.

The principal Indians owning these crops are: A. Caldwell, three seven-eighths acres; Mrs. Favel, five acres; B. Fiddler, five and one-eighth acres, J. Seivewright, four and one-quarter acres; and White Hawk, five and one-half acres.

The chief, Joseph Côté, is a man in the prime of life, and he has grown-up sons to help him, he only farmed (?) an eighth of an acre potatoes,

This band was supplied with seed potatoes and seed rye by the agent.

The grain was a very light crop on account of the backward and cold spring; their potatoes had been well attended to, and were likely to yield well.

They have built a number of new houses contiguous to, and along the river, where they will have plenty of hay near them, as well as water. I am surprised that this movement had not taken place years ago; those who have built there are Chief Côté, old Shinguish, Iron Quill, Henry Wy-mis-ta-goose, Mackay Shinguish, Charles Shinguish, Sol Manitoose, and Bill Crow.

Thirty-four families have cattle "under Government control," the number is two hundred and ninety-four head, and they have twelve head of private cattle. In 1890 this band had two hundred head of cattle of both classes, these increased to two hundred and fifty-four in 1891, and the number this year—three hundred and six—shows a net increase of one hundred and six; but, as they disposed of eighteen head during the past three years, the gross increase is one hundred and twenty-four head, or over fifty per cent.

I had a round up of the cattle on each farm, they are a very fine breed, being high grade shorthorns, and it exemplifies how profitable it is to breed from thoroughbred sires, also that Indians can raise as good cattle as white people, if they are put on the right track and ordinary care exercised in attending to them.

The old hay lands of this reserve failed almost entirely this year, producing—probably—one hundred tons only, where in others years one thousand tons could have been cut; but the wise provision made by the agent a few years ago, for such a contingency, in securing additional hay lands across the Assiniboine River, has provided them with all they require.

The Principal of the Presbyterian Boarding school on this reserve, is a clergyman, and he engages in active missionary work throughout the whole agency, holding services each Sunday at several points upon the different reserves.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

Mr. J. A. Markle, Agent; Mr. S. M. Dickinson, Clerk; William Nabbis, Interpreter.

Lizard Point Band, Reserve 62.

There are not many outward and visible signs of improvement upon this reserve since my last inspection; with three exceptions the Indians all lived in their tents this summer, they will fit up their huts for use during the winter; these huts are in the shelter of the woods, where they also have stables.

Their crops this year are very light, having been injured by drought and by gophers.

Their gardens had been well planted, but, with only two exceptions, they were allowed to grow up with weeds. The agent informed me that he personally sowed their turnip seed, and had a promise from each one that they would attend to them; but, excepting widow Ogemah and Old Longclaws, they all failed to keep this promise.

These Indians having light and short straw grain crop, they appear to consider what is left as hardly worth the trouble of harvesting; for this reason some portions of almost every field were not cut at all.

Their cattle, excepting a few cows and work oxen, are confined in the large pasture field; this field consists of hundreds of acres of wood land, prairie and muskeg, set apart from the rest of the reserve by connecting an almost contiguous chain of lakes with short lines of fencing.

I had the cattle in this field rounded up, so that I could count them, they are a fine herd. The young thoroughbred Polled Angus bull, provided to this band this year, is a very fine animal, and will, no doubt, greatly improve the breed of cattle.

To judge by their reserve, and to make a comparison between the work of this year with that of last year, these Indians are making no progress at all; but for all that, to my observation they appear to be more self-reliant, and do not depend so much upon the agent, they put up a good deal of hay, over and above what they require usually for their cattle, and this, together with their sale of firewood—of which they have an unlimited supply on the reserve—is their principal resource for a living: and to make their living in this manner appears to suit them better—living from hand to mouth—selling a load of hay or a load of wood, when they are in want of flour &c., &c., than going through the dreary process of waiting for a crop to mature.

If left to themselves, they would soon sweep away their herd of cattle, and it is only by the closest supervision that the agent prevents them—and not always—from eating and otherwise disposing of them.

The lake on this reserve continues to yield some fish; this is another small resource for a living for them.

There has been an appreciable decrease in the issues of flour and bacon to them during the past year; there are a number of old and feeble persons who will always, as long as they live, require some assistance in this way, and those working in seeding and haying and harvest to receive some help then.

During the fiscal year 1890-91 there was issued to them five hundred and three pounds of bacon, and eight thousand four hundred and sixty seven pounds of flour, and the past fiscal year the issues to the same band were four hundred and forty-six pounds of bacon, and five thousand eight hundred and five pounds of flour: proving a reduction of two thousand seven hundred and nineteen pounds of solid food.

The crop of 1891, seven hundred and sixty bushels of wheat threshed, was of material benefit, as it more than filled up the above gap in the issue of flour; from it they reserved their seed for this year, about one hundred and seventy five bushels, paid back to the agent sixty or seventy bushels of seed borrowed in 1891, sold three hundred and three dollars worth, and gristed the remainder.

There was no visible return for the crop of oats—two hundred bushels—and barley eight hundred and twenty-five bushels, these crops were consumed on the reserve, also the eight hundred and sixty four bushels of potatoes grown the same year.

They have in crop this year nearly one hundred acres, namely, ninety-six acres wheat, two acres potatoes and one acre of roots; they were grown by sixteen Indians.

At the time of my visit these Indians had not quite finished haymaking, the quantity they had already stacked was estimated at four hundred tons. Jean-Baptiste had put up a special quantity of fifty tons to sell; he and his two brothers having sold in the stack last year one hundred and thirty two dollars and seventy five cents worth of hay to one white settler.

It is an excellent reserve for hay: although this year was one of drought in that section of the country, I observed there is as much hay uncut as they have cut.

Live Stock.

I had their cattle rounded up, and, with the exceptions above noted, they were all right, they have one hundred and twenty-five head, namely, twenty-seven oxen, thirty-six cows, twenty steers, sixteen heifers, two bulls, twelve bull calves and twelve heifer calves; these cattle are owned by twenty-eight persons and pretty evenly divided among them.

At the same date in 1891, they had one hundred and fifteen head of cattle, deducting the natural increase for the year and the purchases—total, twenty-six—they have on hand ninety-nine of last year's stock, making sixteen head to be

accounted for; these were disposed of during the year in the following manner: sold (by permission) eight head, three oxen died, five were killed for beef by the Indians.

Several of them milk their cows, but it is not a good plan here, for they rob the calves, which are consequently in poor condition.

Sheep.

In 1891 there were twenty-three sheep on this reserve; now there are only eight, the loss is attributed to dogs and wolves.

Individual Earnings.

For the eleven months prior to 1st September, the individual earnings of this band are entered as eight hundred and twenty five dollars and thirty-five cents.

Vital Statistics.

At the current year's annuity payments, this band numbered one hundred and sixty-six souls, namely, thirty-six men, fifty-three women, thirty-three boys and forty-four girls, being a net increase of seven over the number paid in 1891. The births since October, 1891, are seven, and the deaths three, for the same period.

Thirteen of their children attend the Presbyterian Boarding School in Birtle.

Birdtail Sioux Band, Reserve 57.

The picture presented by the crops was not nearly so favourable as in 1891—drought here had stunted everything, and although the Indians had, with commendable zeal, sown a much larger crop than in 1891, their yield of wheat will only be one-third per acre of what it was then; the oat crop also was very light, and hard to estimate. They had the following crops this year: four hundred and sixty-five acres wheat, one hundred and thirteen acres oats, quarter acre pease, five and three-quarter acres potatoes, five and one-third acres corn, and one and a quarter acres gardens; or nearly five hundred and ninety acres, being an increase in acreage over 1891 of two hundred and twenty-five acres.

The vegetable crop on this reserve is not as large as in 1891, but it had been very fairly attended to, and the yield is good.

The farming this year was done by twenty-two Indians, Tunkaho is one of the larger farmers, he having sixty acres wheat, and eight acres oats. He has already threshed his wheat, and it yielded—thresher's measure—six hundred and fifty bushels; his oats were destroyed while growing by the sheep. His yield of wheat goes to confirm my estimate, which I made while on the reserve, that the average yield would be only ten bushels to the acre.

Moses Bunn has sixty acres wheat, and twenty acres oats; Jasen Ben has thirty acres wheat, and twelve acres oats, and his brother Alex had thirty acres wheat, and ten acres oats. Sioux Jack (since deceased) had thirty acres wheat, eight acres oats; Charley has forty acres wheat, and five acres oats; and so forth.

Their inclination to sow so much wheat, should, if possible be restrained, for the land being light, it is greatly affected by a year of drought like the past summer, and, if this land is not regularly summer fallowed, it runs to weeds, and if then the wheat fails, which it is liable to do some year entirely, they have nothing to fall back upon.

These Indians have conformed to the subdivision of their reserve, each man now knows his own lines and land marks and keeps within them, the road allowances are observed, and used instead of the old trails; this gives a symmetrical appearance to the landscape, which is very pleasing to the eye, and has done away with boundary line disputes.

Their Indian corn crop is a specialty which they cultivate with great success—in a small way—each family growing some, the aggregate being five acres; while

it is green they peddle it in the neighbouring towns, it brings them in a great many shillings and it keeps them in groceries while it is in season; when it is ripe they harvest it after their old time fashion, and cook it in winter in many different ways. I believe that they have more real comfort from this small crop than from any other they raise.

If they could be induced to take as great an interest in growing potatoes as they do in corn, there would be a good deal of money in them; but, as they do not take to growing or eating them naturally, it has required the constant attention of the agent to attain the measure of success arrived at this year.

At the time of my visit, the Indians were busily engaged stacking their grain; there was a good deal of breaking already done, and some were still engaged at this work; there was not much summer fallow, but they promised to do a great deal next summer in that line.

I went through their meadows and saw what hay they have in stack, it appeared to me that they would have to exercise great economy in feeding their cattle to make their hay last until cattle can range on the prairie in the spring.

Live Stock.

I had the cattle rounded up and I counted them; there is a fair return of calves; all told there are one hundred and ten head, twenty being calves. This stock is in twenty-three hands, therefore it will be seen that every cultivator of land has some cattle also; there are forty-eight sheep and lambs, these are in the hands of ten persons.

The number of cattle at present on this reserve are about as many as it will carry and as many as the Indians can or will attend to during the winter, for the supply of hay is limited, and the meadows will have to be nursed to grow sufficient even for the present stock.

They do not meet with much success with their sheep, although the number has increased from thirty-eight in September 1891; the principal difficulty is that the Indians have no home fields in which to pasture them, rails being difficult to get; in consequence they keep their sheep away from their settlement, and they become a prey for wolves.

Individual Earnings.

The earnings of the members of this band since August 30th, 1891, to the same date in 1892, are recorded as three thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars; of this sum, one hundred and thirty-two dollars were the proceeds of sale and exchanging cattle; four hundred and thirty-three dollars for the sale of firewood, hay, day work, and bearskins; the balance, two thousand seven hundred and ten dollars, was for grain sold. As these Indians handle their own grain, and make their own purchases, every transaction does not come to the knowledge of the agent.

Silver Creek Band, Reserve No. 63.

In consequence of repeated defections, the Indians belonging to this band, and resident and farming on this reserve, have been reduced to five families, namely Alex, John, and Tom Tanner, Otta Skin, and Ah-pa-ta.

Nearly all of these men were in good circumstances when they came from Cypress Hills to settle down several years ago; but John Tanner is the only one of them who is holding his own, and adding to it, the others appear to me to be retrograding—in plain English—"going down hill." However, they are all still self-supporting, and a turn of the wheel may bring better luck to them.

At the annuity payments for the current year, the number paid as belonging to this band were seventeen men, twenty-eight women, twenty-two boys and twenty-three girls, total ninety souls, against one hundred and two paid in 1891.

The absentees are three families, or eleven souls, who are said to live about Portage la Prairie or at Turtle Mountains, it is not very well known where they

do live, one woman of the band is married and lives at Nepawa, one man at Rocky Mountains, two men at Fort Ellice, and Mrs. Joe Tanner was taken into Treaty.

The deaths were two, and the births four during the year.

Farming.

Otter Skin sowed nine acres of wheat, two acres oats, and a garden. His crops failed throughout, owing principally to the drought and bad farming, the land sown being foul. Alex. Tanner had fifteen acres oats and a garden; these are a very light crop, and his wheat crop of 1891 still stands in the stack, for it was so badly frosted as not to be worth threshing.

John Tanner has thirty acres wheat, twenty acres oats and a garden. His crops are very good for this year: he will, in my opinion, have five hundred bushels wheat and the same quantity of oats.

Tom Tanner's crops of twelve acres wheat, and ten acres of oats, are fair. Ah-ta-pa has only gardens of potatoes and vegetables.

As these people reside only a few miles from Binscarth, a station and town on the Manitoba and North-western Railway, they have a ready market for their dead wood, of which there is a large quantity on this reserve, so that, whenever they require supplies, they can readily get them, by hauling in a load of wood and selling it.

They have all good and comfortable homes, good stables and other farm buildings.

Live Stock.

They have a good range for stock in the Valleys of the Assiniboine River and the Silver Creek, and their animals are fine, being a breed of grade shorthorns, crossed with Galloway. I have seen no finer cattle anywhere.

The number "under Government control" is but a proportion of their herd; they are charged with twenty-seven head of cattle, twenty-nine sheep, three goats and four pigs.

There are six children on the pay sheet of this band who are pupils of the Qu'Appelle Industrial School. As far as I am aware, these are the only children of this band who attend any school.

Oak River Band Sioux—Reserve 58.

Since my inspection of this band last year, R. S. Ennis has been superseded as farmer, by R. A. Scott; the latter has his family on the reserve, living in the old school house, which will not, in its present condition, be a comfortable residence in winter.

I regret exceedingly that I cannot give you the same glowing accounts of this band's crops that I did last year; then everything was brim full and running over; this year there was on every farm some grain not worth cutting, and even the best of it was so short in the straw that it was difficult to handle, but the sample is excellent all over.

Neither can it be called a short crop, for they have such an immense acreage; but after their very beautiful harvest last year, and their improvident and reckless disposal of the results thereof, this one calls for quite a different mode of handling, or it will be a short crop for them.

This year forty-two men engaged in farming, being the same number that I reported last year—they had an aggregate of one thousand and seventy-eight and one-half acres under crop, namely: nine hundred and fifty-eight and one half acres wheat; ninety-three and one-half acres oats; eight and one-quarter acres potatoes, and fifteen and one-quarter acres Indian corn; from a careful survey of their wheat, I estimate a yield of ten bushels an acre, all round, or a total quantity of over nine thousand bushels; as for their oats, they may have one thousand bushels.

The Indians were all hard at work; some were still carting and stacking grain; others, who had got through, had returned to haying again; several were back-setting and fall-ploughing; one or two were building; and a few were working for the neighbouring farmers. I did not hear of any right down loafers.

They will be a model band of Indians, if the matter of controlling the disposal of their crops can be satisfactorily adjusted, in order that after realising a good harvest for their labour, they do not recklessly squander the same.

The decrease in the quantity of potatoes and roots planted is to be greatly regretted, their supreme anxiety to grow wheat over-shadowed every other interest; the shrinkage in the yield of grain, and the low prices this year, may bring to them a sober second thought that they should not place entire dependence upon wheat.

Of the forty-two men farming land, averaging twenty-five acres each—but the law of averaging Indians' work is no longer of use here—the acreage of all but eight went into double figures, two of them, Mak-pe-za-ska and George Pah-ka-da-kas-ni had ninety-three acres each under crop, four others, Eli Ai-ca-ge, Te-oy-om-he-na, Charley, and Sun-ka-ma-za had over fifty acres each, and sixteen others had over twenty acres each.

I am pleased to inform you that there has been very little new machinery purchased this year, for this always means more debt: Harry Hota-ma bought a new binder, and the farmer thinks he could, if he had so chosen, have cut his grain with his old one; also a few new ploughs were bought; with these exceptions, there are no new debts of this kind contracted that the agent and farmer have any knowledge of at present.

Last year this reserve was subdivided; since then, under the direction of the farmer, each Indian is straightening out the lines of his claim, and working to his boundary. There was a good deal of difficulty at first in keeping them from plowing the road allowances and confining their operations within the proper limits; but now they appear to understand the matter, and do their work according to the farmer's instructions.

Live Stock.

Thirty-four Indians own cattle, which comprise one hundred and sixty-three head; they consist of sixty oxen, twenty-one steers, forty-two cows, thirteen heifers and twenty-six calves, and a thorough-bred Polled Angus bull.

Cattle raising is only a secondary consideration with these Indians, until an animal is ripe for sale; then they are concerned regarding that one, and the agent is continually attacked on the matter, by its owner, until it is arranged to dispose of it.

No one Indian has many cattle: No. 28 has eleven head, No. 36 has fourteen head, and Nos. 37, 39 and 44 ten head each; the others hold from one to eight head each.

Vital Statistics.

Excepting for the attendance of a doctor on this reserve for vaccination, there has been no requisition for one during the past year. Since June, 1891, the deaths recorded are seven—all young people—and the births for the same period seven.

Oak Lake Band Sioux—Reserve 59.

This band of forty-eight souls has ten families actively engaged in farming: they had a crop this year of one hundred and forty-one acres, consisting of one hundred and thirty-eight acres wheat, and three acres of potatoes, corn and vegetables.

The crops suffered from drought, and ten bushels to the acre will be an outside estimate of their yield.

Live Stock.

They have twenty-three head of cattle "under Government control," being an increase of two since my last inspection: the natural increase was four, and two calves purchased, decrease one cow sold, and three head died. They have seven private horses.

The health of these people is good: a doctor attended them for vaccination, but for no other purpose, and the agent has made no issues to them during the year.

Turtle Mountain Band Sioux—Reserve 60.

This small band continues to be self-supporting, they are quiet and inoffensive, and continue to get a very comfortable living, hauling wood into Deloraine and working for the settlers in that neighbourhood.

Their crops this year are small, and did not promise much yield; they were grown by six Indians, and consisted of eight acres wheat, fifteen acres oats, two and one-half acres potatoes, and about half an acre gardens.

Live Stock.

There are twenty head of cattle "under Government control," being two more than at my last inspection; these cattle are all properly branded; they consist of six oxen, five cows, three steers, four bull calves and two heifer calves; they are in the hands of four Indians. They have seven private horses.

Vital Statistics.

The population of this reserve, according to this year's census, is nineteen, against thirty given as the population in 1891; one family of seven souls has left for the States.

On 13th August last there were ninety-three Indians on this reserve, about seventy of these were those American Indians who have been in our country for two or three years without being located on land. They were engaged picking berries in the mountains.

Rolling River Band—Reserve 67.

At the time of my inspection of this reserve, nearly all the Indians were away from their homes, some hunting, others working for farmers: only four men were on the reserve.

I inspected their farming operations: only six families had any crop, and but two, namely Ka-ka-ka-pe-na-ce, and Otter Skin, had grain; the former had six acres wheat, and one-quarter of an acre of potatoes, besides a garden. Their wheat was good in both quality and yield: the six acre field was in stack, and the stacks properly fenced, but Otter Skin's eight acres was still in stack.

One new house has been build since my inspection last year, and two Indians were busily engaged building another one.

The department supplied them with a mower and rake this year. They have about forty tons of hay in stack.

Live Stock.

I had the cattle rounded up: there are fourteen head "under Government control;" they consist of five oxen, four cows, two steers, one bull, and two heifer calves.

This band have been of but little expense to the department, they have received a little assistance at seeding time, and haying, and harvest, aggregating for the past fiscal year one hundred and seven pounds of bacon and one thousand and three pounds of flour, against an issue of two hundred and thirteen pounds of bacon and eight hundred and fifty-three pounds of flour in 1890-91.

Vital Statistics.

At the annuity payments of the current year, one hundred and sixteen souls were paid in this band, namely, thirty-one men, thirty-eight women, and forty-seven children. The births since annuity payments last year in October, were six, and the deaths six.

Their health has been good the past year, no epidemic of any kind; a doctor attended to vaccinate them, but only part of the band would submit to be operated upon.

Riding Mountain Band—Reserve 61.

I visited all the farms of this reserve: only eleven men farmed this year, but this is two more than in 1891.

They seeded about fifty acres, against sixty-four in 1891. I regret to say that a June frost injured some of their grain and destroyed all their potatoes and gardens.

Kee-see-coo-we-nius, the aged chief, was at home, but nearly all the other men of the band were away hunting. They had put up a large quantity of hay, which was fenced properly.

Live Stock.

I had the cattle rounded up: they are in excellent condition, and of good breeding, being grade Galloways; all the men who farm (nine) have some cattle, there are seventy-two head "under Government control" against fifty-nine reported in 1891-92. They consist of ten oxen, twenty-six cows, eleven steers, nine heifers, eight bull calves, and eight heifer calves. In addition to these, they have eight private animals and forty-five horses; more than half of these horses are the property of the chief.

This band received a little assistance in the way of food, from the agent, during their busy seasons of seeding, haying and harvest. During the fiscal year 1891-92, they received two thousand eight hundred and forty-five pounds of flour, and two hundred and seventy pounds of bacon, being a reduction of one thousand six hundred and ten pounds of flour and an increase of eighty-five pounds of bacon from the quantity issued to them in 1890-91.

Those members of the band who farm have comfortable houses, and their stables are fairly so also; those who do not farm live in tee-pees in summer, and houses over in the mountains in winter. Some of them say that they have very good houses over there.

Vital Statistics.

There were paid at the annuity payments this year, one hundred and thirty-nine souls, namely, twenty-nine men, forty-eight women, twenty-five boys, and thirty-seven girls. Since the last payment the births were three, and the deaths four.

There has been no sickness in the band during the year; the doctor attended and vaccinated all who were on the reserve at the time of his visit.

Four girls and one boy of this band attend the Birtle Boarding School, and one boy attends the Regina Industrial School.

Indian Office and Store-house.

The following books are kept in this office: day-book, ledger, invoice book, agricultural implement book of individual issues to bands, letters received register, vouchers register, cattle record books (8), authority to sell, kill or trade cattle; cash book, vital statistics book, authority to purchase book, earnings of Indians, letter book, census of Sioux Bands, census religion, annuity payments in books, requisition book.

The following documents are filed: letters received, circulars, quadruplicates of vouchers, way bills, duplicates of tabular statements, school returns, monthly and quarterly store returns, live stock quarterly return, crops sown and harvested cattle certificate books.

With reference to those books connected with the receipt and issues of supplies. I audited the same, they are balanced to the end of the last quarter, (30th September) I checked the receipts and issues, and found the entries correct. I checked the ledger and the balances brought down monthly with the quarterly and monthly store returns, and found them correct, I took stock of the goods in the store-house and checked the ledger balances with the same to 30th September.

I went over the list of articles in use, and wrote off those worn out and of no further use.

I compared the cattle records with the quarterly live stock returns, and found them agree, and examined the cattle certificate book.

I found the flour and bacon in store to be satisfactory in quality, the former being of the proper weight in each sack, and sacked according to the schedule directions.

I signed the quarterly store returns ending 30th September, and issued my certificate of this audit.

I examined all the other books, records and registers in the office, and have pleasure in reporting that the work is well kept up, and satisfactorily performed, and the work throughout the agency generally is well looked after and in a satisfactory condition.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.

Mr. J. J. Campbell, agent; Mr. Wm. M. Graham, clerk; Charles Lawford, Farmer; J. Buchanan, interpreter.

Farm 25.—Charles Lawford, farmer, Band Pheasant Rump, Reserve No. 68, Striped Blanket, Reserve No. 69.

These bands numbered at the annuity payments this year, respectively, fifty-two, and thirty-seven souls.

All but three or four of the able-bodied men were away hunting. I made a house to house visit, examining into their domestic condition: their houses have been freshly mudded up for the winter, most of them are whitewashed inside, and some of them outside as well; they are heated by chimneys, and fire places, and so far as they go, not much fault can be found; the houses were fairly clean, also the door yards.

I saw no cases of sickness among them.

Farming Operations.

In the Pheasant Rump Band, there are eleven families who farm, and their crops for 1892 consisted of sixty-seven and one-half acres wheat, fifteen acres oats, half an acre pease, three acres potatoes, two acres turnips, and one acre gardens: total crop eighty-nine acres. From the wheat, they expect to realize, when threshed, sixty bushels, or not one bushel to the acre: some of the wheat sown did not vegetate, this was attributed to the long spell of cold weather in the spring, succeeded by drought, also the seed being in bad condition. Of oats they expect to thresh one hundred bushels only, and from the half acre of pease they received about ten bushels; these were already used up making soup and so forth.

Their potatoes yielded very well, they were able to place in their cellars and in pits two hundred and twenty-nine bushels, and the turnips were a very moderate yield of seventy-five bushels; they had also five bushels of carrots from their gardens.

To show that they are not entirely disheartened by the poor result of their farming, they summer-fallowed fifty-seven acres.

The band has one hundred and nineteen tons of hay in stack; it is well stacked and not very far away from their stables.

Since my last inspection they have built one new house and two new stables.

Live Stock.

The cattle are held by six persons; they consist of seventeen oxen, twenty-one cows, twelve steers, eleven heifers, nine bull calves, total seventy-five head; they have four horses also "under Government control".

I found the stables in very good repair, and kept clean, and there was evidence that all the cattle were stabled every night. Each stable had either a corral filled with hay or hay on the roof.

As the winter had set in unexpectedly early, the cattle already showed shrinkage in condition.

Vital Statistics.

During the fiscal year the births in this band were three and the deaths five.

Striped Blanket Band—Reserve 69.

This band has ten families who engage in farming; they sowed fifty-six and one-half acres wheat, ten acres oats, three acres potatoes, two acres turnips and one acre garden; total crop, seventy-two and one-half acres.

From the above they harvested two hundred and sixty bushels wheat, and fifty bushels oats (both estimated), ten bushels pease, one hundred and thirty-eight bushels potatoes, two hundred and forty-five bushels turnips, and twelve bushels carrots; the pease are already eaten, and the potatoes and roots stored in cellars and pits.

While the yield of these crops would be called in most countries a failure, in the Indians' poor circumstances it proves a great boon to have so much vegetables: in every house that I went into, turnips were being roasted—a manner of cooking they very much prefer.

I examined the quality of wheat in the stacks, some of it will do for seed, they must thresh it out with flails, as the quantity is too small to make it worth while to engage a threshing machine.

The partial failure of the crops is attributed to the same reasons that I have mentioned for Pheasant Rump's, namely, poor seed wheat, cold spring, and afterwards drought.

The band has summer-fallowed fifty-six acres of land, they put up one hundred and twenty tons of hay, which is stacked conveniently, and they built one new stable since my last inspection.

Live Stock.

This band has forty-seven head of cattle "under Government control;" they are all the property of six Indians, and consist of eight oxen, one bull, thirteen cows, nine steers, six heifers, five bulls and five heifer calves.

I visited all the stables; they were clean and sufficiently provided with hay, and I saw no reason to think that anything will go wrong with the stock this winter; for they are all strong and in good condition.

Vital Statistics.

The births in this band during the past fiscal year were three, and the deaths three adults.

White Bear's Band—Reserve, No. 70.

Eleven families of the White Bear Band were engaged in agriculture, they have done less farming than either of the other two bands, having confined their attention this year exclusively to root crops and gardening; they were rewarded with excellent crops.

They had three acres pease, six acres potatoes, four acres turnips, besides gardens. Of pease they harvested thirty bushels, of potatoes six hundred and fifty-five bushels, of turnips one thousand and eighty-five bushels, and of carrots twenty-eight bushels, the potatoes and roots were pitted, and the cellars of the Indians' houses were filled with them.

Altogether they have thirty-five acres under tillage, twenty acres of new land were broken this year, and thirty acres backset, with the intention of sowing some wheat next year.

They have put up one hundred and sixty tons of hay in large stacks.

Since my last inspection they have built eight new houses and three stables; all the houses were kept clean and neatly whitewashed, and I saw but two persons sick.

They outnumber both the other bands in population, one hundred souls having been paid annuity this year. They are fairly well clad, and seemed to be better provided with home comforts than the other bands.

Live Stock.

This band has sixty head of cattle "under Government control"; they are in the hands of eleven Indians, they consist of seventeen oxen, one bull, fourteen cows, six steers, nine heifers, six bull calves, and seven heifer calves; the return of calves is very good, being thirteen from fourteen cows.

I visited all the stables, they had been put in good repair for winter use, they were clean and a good many of the cattle were tied up; I was informed by the agent that each animal is stabled every night, that he attends to this personally; at each stable was a good supply of hay, either on the roof or in a corral adjoining thereto.

Vital Statistics.

The births during the past fiscal year were seven, and the deaths were eight, namely, two adults and six children.

Farm 25—Farmer Lawford.

For purposes of book-keeping, the above nomenclature is used to designate the work of the above named farmer, but there is no farm as might be understood by its use.

The farmer sowed seven acres oats, and two acres flax, and had a kitchen garden; but the unpropitious spring weather affected the crops here even more than the Indians' crops.

The small quantity of supplies that he had in store are included in the agency stock, as he acts simply as an issuer for the agency, keeping his ration sheets, and the agent strikes a balance in his one book monthly.

I examined the articles in use, and made a memorandum of those worn out and useless.

There is a useful team of farm horses, which are in good condition; he works them exclusively in the performance of his duties.

The farm buildings are in fair repair, and are kept clean and orderly. The dwelling house is a comfortable residence and is in fair repair.

Indian Office.

Mr. William Graham, clerk. I found the books posted and written up to date : I took stock of the goods in the warehouse and compared the list so taken with the balance of each account brought down in the ledger.

I went over the list of articles in use, and prepared a memorandum of those worn out and of no further use.

I examined the quality of the flour and bacon, and found both satisfactory ; the other stock in store was neatly arranged and well kept.

The following is a list of the account books, registers, &c., kept in this office : day book, ledger, order book, invoice book, journal, issues implements to individual Indians, ration book, individual earnings, voucher register, circular letters, letter book, letters received register, cattle registers individual (3), cattle book, cash book, official diary, grain and cattle sold on account of Indians, vital statistics, vaccination record, duplicates of annuity pay sheets, Indian passes, permits to sell, register mail and stamp account, farmer's receipt and issue book, letters received, quadruplicates vouchers, way bills, copies of monthly and quarterly store returns, quarterly cattle returns. These were all properly filed.

I examined the above in detail, auditing the account books ; they were all neatly and regularly kept, and written up to date of my inspection.

Cattle certificates had been issued for Indians' cattle, I checked the same with the stock register, and found them agree therewith ; the latter also agreed with the quarterly stock returns.

I issued my certificate of this inspection.

Earnings of Indians.

From the agency books, I have made up the following summary of the earnings of the different bands, during the past fiscal year :—

The Pheasant Rump Band earned four hundred and thirty dollars, as follows : for tanning hides for settlers, fifty dollars ; freighting for the same, seventy-five dollars ; beef sold, eighty dollars ; game, furs, pelts, &c., one hundred and thirty-five dollars ; sundry small earnings, ninety dollars.

The Striped Blanket Band earned for tanning hides sixty dollars, freighting for settlers sixty dollars, beef sold forty dollars, game furs, pelts, &c., ninety dollars, sundry small earnings thirty-five dollars, making a total sum of two hundred and eighty-five dollars.

The White Bear Band earned for wood, rails, logs cut and drawn by Indians, four hundred and thirty dollars, freighting three hundred dollars, tanning hides one hundred and eighty dollars, hay sold one hundred dollars, fish sold one hundred dollars, game, furs, pelts, &c., ninety dollars, sundry small earnings, such as day's work, berries, &c., one hundred and fifty dollars, making a total for this band of fifteen hundred and fifty dollars, and a grand total for the agency of two thousand two hundred and sixty-five dollars. All of the above sums of money were spent in subsistence.

Crop of 1890.

The one hundred and ten acres of wheat grown in 1890 threshed out fifteen hundred bushels ; it is reported to me as having been in very poor condition, some of it was gristed, some used for seed, some sold only fetching twenty cents a bushel.

Annuities.

The annuity payments took place in October ; one hundred and eighty-nine souls were paid, being exactly the same number as were paid the previous year.

Vital Statistics.

The vital statistics book of the agency gives the births at thirteen, and the deaths sixteen—the latter being seven adults and nine children.

There are seventeen children of this agency attending the Industrial Schools of Elkhorn, Qu'Appelle and Regina.

The Indians of this agency sent exhibits to the Regina Fair both in 1891 and in 1892. In the first named year they gained first and second prize for home-made bread, second prize for butter, and third prize for needlework and knitted gloves. This year they sent exhibits of native grasses, wheat, potatoes, turnips and other vegetables, bread, needlework, ox-collars, harness, axe-handles, driving whips, dressed skins; the vegetables were selected by the Indians themselves out of their own gardens; all the manufactured articles were made by themselves without any assistance from the employees of the department. Nothing as yet has been heard regarding this year's exhibits, whether they gained any prizes or not.

The agent had a large garden around which is a substantial and well made fence, built since my last visit here. I saw some of the vegetables grown therein: they are of large size and of good quality, and I am informed that the yield of all kinds of vegetables was very encouraging; such a good example must educate the Indians to try to do likewise. He has also fenced a plot adjoining his house with boards and lath, for a flower garden; this has added much to the good appearance of the house and premises.

The gardens on White Bear's Reserve are surrounded with good strong fences; these gardens were carefully planted, and well attended to, kept free from weeds, and the Indians were rewarded by a good yield, the quantity harvested was not estimated but actual measure, those potatoes stored in pits are intended for seed.

The hay stacks on all the reserves were well built, well fenced and fire guarded.

The cattle are all stabled every night, and from their appearance I judge that they are well fed and well cared for, the water holes are kept open at the different lakes where they get water, stanchions were being built in some stables, and I was informed that it was intended to place them in every stable in the agency.

The bull was being well wintered by an Indian on White Bear's Reserve, and the bull at the western reserves was being stabled by the farmer.

The agent informed me that it was his custom to visit the stables frequently at night so that, if any case of neglect to stable an animal occurred, he would detect it, and it would receive attention.

The calves are good animals, and prove the benefit of breeding from thoroughbred bulls.

The cattle are all branded, and the stables are warm and kept clean.

The men were generally dressed in the garb of white men, and I saw only one painted face during my inspection; when visiting houses I did not observe any men lying about, they were reported as either hunting or at work chopping wood, hauling hay, &c. I heard no drumming or indications of either gambling or dancing, and upon enquiring learned that there had not been a dance for a long time.

The Indians' houses are clean, generally whitewashed, and their surroundings clean. The Indians appeared to be personally clean, and fairly well clad, with some few exceptions.

Agency Buildings.

The agent's house is in good repair; it is a commodious house, warm and conveniently planned. The clerk's house is in good repair and its appearance and comfort have been enhanced by the addition of a verandah, which was built by the interpreter. The office is in good repair, and is well banked up for the winter.

The storehouse has been improved by the division of the lower floor, allowing half of it to be used as a work shop, store for implements in use, &c., a large door having been cut to give separate admission to that part of the building; the roof has been painted as well as that of the stable.

The stable is a convenient, large and suitable building, with part used as a coach house, there is also a lean-to cow stable.

The interpreter's house is kept in repair; all the log buildings have been freshly plastered and whitewashed.

There is also a stable for the accommodation of the oxen of Indians visiting the agency from the distant reserves.

The ice house was found very useful to store fresh meat during the summer, thus allowing it to be issued as required, instead of issuing larger quantities to save it from spoiling.

All Indian implements, such as mowers, ploughs, hay rakes, &c., were housed for the winter.

The agent is a most conscientious worker, and is untiring in his efforts to advance the condition of his Indians and carry out the instructions received from time to time; both he and his co-workers are now fairly familiar with both the Assiniboine and the Cree dialects, which helps them in their work.

INDIAN HEAD AGENCY.

Mr. W. S. Grant, agent; J. C. Halford, clerk and farmer; Assiniboine Band Reserve 76.

Chief Carry the Kettle.

I commenced my inspection of this agency on 21st December.

The annuities were paid to this band this year, on October 5th, to one hundred and eighty souls, namely, fifty men, sixty-eight women, forty boys and twenty-two girls; being a decrease of ten since last year, the births were eight and the deaths ten (six adults and four children), thirteen left the agency and country, and five absentees of previous years returned to it.

Since the Treaty payments, four men, two women, and a boy have gone across the lines; the agent states that there are forty-three of his Indians now living in the United States.

Thirteen children are at the Regina Industrial School, and four are at the QuA'ppelle Institution; these children are included in the one hundred and eighty named above as paid this year.

There are thirty-five families in the band, and they occupy thirty-four houses; and their cattle occupy thirty-one stables.

Farming Operations.

Forty-six persons are down on the lists as having crops, of these seventeen had grain, potatoes, turnips and other vegetables, while the remaining twenty-nine raised vegetables only.

Their crops this year consisted of one hundred and forty-one acres wheat, fifteen acres oats, five acres barley, twenty acres potatoes, three acres carrots, twenty acres turnips, two acres onions, and seven acres gardens; from these they harvested one thousand five hundred and forty-six bushels wheat, one hundred and seventy-five bushels oats, sixty-four bushels barley, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two bushels potatoes, three hundred and twenty-eight bushels carrots, two thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine bushels turnips, and forty-nine bushels onions. The produce of the seven acres gardens was consumed as it reached maturity.

The hay put into stack this year was estimated at three hundred and forty tons.

The wheat is a good sample, and the potatoes are a good quality, but the average yield per acre is not satisfactory; but this must be attributed to the season; the agent informs me, that the crops were sown in good time in the spring, the Indians working early and late to get them in, on well prepared land, some breaking, and some backsetting, some summer-fallowing, some fall-plowing and the rest spring-

plowing. The better yield was from summer-fallow, the crops on the fall and spring plowing were about equal; some on backsetting was a good sample, but very light yield.

There have been ninety-one acres summer-fallowed, seventy-one acres fall-plowed, and twenty-eight acres of breaking done, making a total of one hundred and ninety acres of land now ready for spring seeding. There have been built six entirely new houses, and seven new stables since my last inspection; and five houses were taken down and built over, and four stables have been treated in the same manner.

These Indians sell a good deal of dry wood for fuel at Wolseley; they receive, generally, a sack of flour and fifty cents in cash, which is considered equivalent to two dollars and fifty cents a load. Three Indians have purchased bob-sleighs by chopping and selling wood.

Live Stock.

This band has one hundred and fifteen head of cattle, namely, thirty-seven oxen, twenty-five cows, twenty-six steers, twelve heifers, seven bull calves, and eight heifer calves; also Charles Rider has two head of private stock.

They have in addition to the above, also "under Government control," one horse and sixty-nine sheep. All of the above stock are in the hands of twenty-three Indians and pretty evenly distributed among them.

They are said to have sixteen pigs and fifty-six horses their own private property. They made pork of five pigs this fall.

All the above stock is kept in thirty-one stables, and the cattle and sheep were in their different stables when I inspected them.

Since my last inspection, eleven steers have been broken into work. The thorough-bred Poiled Angus bull is being wintered at the agency stables; he is in good condition.

There has been a decrease of nine sheep since my last inspection.

Agency Office and Storehouse.

I audited the account books, ledgers, &c., in the office, and examined the several registers. I found them regularly kept, and written up to date; the following is a list of the same: order book, journal of implement issues, storehouse blotter, beef interim receipt book, ration sheets, way bills entered and filed, voucher register, vital statistics, letters received register, official diary, Indian passes, gristing book, record of issues of implements including accounts of the same to individual Indians, earnings of Indians, scrap book containing circular letters, invoice book, cattle records, cattle certificates, cash book, grain and cattle account with Indians, letter book, quadruplicates of vouchers, store work, cattle returns, and letters received filed.

I took stock of the goods remaining in the storehouse, checked the receipts and issues in the ledger and the balances brought down, and found them correct with the stock in store, and I issued my certificate of the inspection.

I checked the goods in use and prepared a list of articles worn out and useless.

In the order book were entered all receipts and issues, the former from the bills of lading, and the latter—as far as issues of provisions are concerned—from the ration sheets.

The beef interim receipts had been properly and regularly used when an animal was killed for beef.

The ration sheets were used regularly and entered in the order book, then filed for reference.

Earnings of Indians.

The earnings of the Indians of this band since October 31st, 1891, to December 31st, 1892, amount to thirteen hundred and seventy dollars, as follows: wheat sold, two

hundred and thirty-six dollars; day's work, two hundred and fifty dollars; wood sold, seven hundred and nine dollars; tanning hides, one hundred and twenty-one dollars; beef sold, forty-seven dollars; miscellaneous, seven dollars.

Issues of Food Supplies.

During the fiscal year 1891-92 the agent issued the following food supplies to these Indians: twenty-two thousand seven hundred and seventy-one pounds of flour; seven thousand three hundred and seventy-six pounds of beef; six thousand eight hundred and sixty pounds of bacon; total thirty-seven thousand and seven pounds, or two hundred and four pounds to each soul.

The agent informed me that averaging will not give a just criterion as to how much is given to each Indian; that he has three classes of Indians: 1st, the totally destitute, old and feeble, are rationed with meat and flour every week; 2nd, those who do not raise wheat, and sell some wood for flour; to these he issues a little flour as well as meat; 3rd, the grain farmers are issued meat only, excepting in summer, when they are given both meat and flour every night.

Those who raise crops receive the full benefit of the same, making no division with those who do not.

Fall Exhibitions.

I observed that a voucher was issued in April, 1892, for nineteen dollars and seventy-five cents for prizes won by this band at Regina Fair in 1891; this was divided among the prize winners; also a voucher for ten dollars to Red Feather for cutting his grain with a sickle the same year.

This year they made fine exhibits, both at Regina and Indian Head Fairs; the following is a list of the prizes won by them at those fairs: first prizes for wheat, barley, turnips, onions, corn, collection of vegetables, knitted comforters, sewing by girl, ox-collar, axe-handle; second prizes for wheat, oats, potatoes, onions, knitted gloves, comforters, socks, robes, skins, oxen, baskets; third prizes for corn, butter, socks, gloves, oxen, collection of vegetables; fourth prizes for gloves and ox-collar; special prizes in dressed lamb skins, sheep skin, cow skins (2), horse hide leather, colt skin, yarn, oxen, badger skins, moccasin leather, and badger skin leather.

They also showed two yokes of oxen, competing with white settlers, and gained the second and third prizes.

At the Indian Head Fair, they gained first prizes for oats, butter, wheat, bread, socks, comforters, ox-harness, ox-collars, girl's dress, collection of vegetables, corn, gloves, mitts, and collection of grain; second prizes for wheat, ox-harness, bread, ox-collars, comforters, oats, collection of grain, shirt, mitts, corn, collection of vegetables, and collection of manufactured domestic articles; third prizes for collection of grain, collection of vegetables and of domestic manufactured articles.

These Indians are now in a very satisfactory state of health: I was in every house and saw all the inmates, and there was only one sick person on the reserve, a girl about twelve years old, a daughter of White Cap, No. 76.

With one exception I found the houses all clean and tidy, the beds were made, and, although I saw only one bedstead, there were beds, for they all seemed to have some sort of mattress and bed clothing; the houses are not over crowded with inmates, and only two or three of them are now without floors. Nearly every house has an open fire place as well as a cooking or other stove. More than half of them have coal oil lamps, most of them have corn brooms and a good supply of cooking utensils. I know of no other band that has made greater advancement in their manner of living than this one, in the past two years: since then a better description of dwelling house has been built, and they are, as above stated, quite comfortable and the inmates cheerful.

Being Assiniboinés and not half civilized Crees or Salteaux, there was greater room for improvement in their condition; consequently it is the more plainly observed.

I saw several families during meal times: they had good wholesome food, and appeared to be making use of their vegetables largely.

The stables were kept clean and for the most part were well mudded up, and comfortable: a good supply of hay was in every case adjacent to the stable.

Dr. Hunt has visited the reserve three times since my last inspection, namely, in December, 1891, and in March and September, 1892.

They have knitted one hundred pairs of mitts for the pupils of the Qu'Appelle Industrial School, for which they are to receive twenty cents a pair.

They receive two dollars and fifty cents each for tanning domestic hides for settlers.

The ploughs and wagons have been repainted since my last inspection.

The agent informs me that seven wells have been dug in different parts of the reserve.

The agent has in his charge one milk cow, the bull and five horses; he had a good vegetable garden—one acre—and also two acres oats for his horses. The oat crop was a fair one, considering the season: he threshed three hundred bushels; he has enough from this source to feed his horses fourteen months.

Agency Buildings.

The large implement house was rebuilt the past summer and shingled, the roof was painted with fire proof paint. The ration house was rebuilt, the roof shingled and also painted; the walls of the buildings are of logs and plastered with lime mortar.

A large field of over fifty acres has been fenced in, partly with wire, to confine the bull and the agency work horses.

The whole agency premises are kept in good order, the dwelling houses of the agent and clerk are very comfortable.

CROOKED LAKES AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection of this agency on 9th January.

The officials and employees are as follows:—

Lieut.-Col. MacDonald, agent; M. Duncan Pierce, agency clerk; Henry Cameron, interpreter; J. A. Sutherland, farmer, Reserve 73; James Pollock, farmer, Reserve 72; Malcolm Calder, farmer, Reserve 74; Isaac Pollock, farmer, Reserve 71.

The annuity payments took place on October 9th last: five hundred and seventy-four Indians were paid; there were forty-three absentees from the payments, as the fall census gives the population of this agency as six hundred and seventeen souls.

The health of these Indians has been—generally speaking—very good during the past year. Dr. Hutchinson of Grenfell made monthly visits, and during the annuity payments he attended for the purpose of vaccinating them; this he performed upon two hundred and eighteen souls; he reports very successful results therefrom.

The births and deaths have been as follows: Band 71, five births and thirteen deaths; Band 72, nine births and three deaths; Band 73, seven births and six deaths; Band 74, five births and eight deaths; total twenty-six births and thirty deaths.

A great deal of their annuity money went to liquidate old debts, principally to the Hudson's Bay Company; they purchased some blankets and provisions, there were no extra provisions issued during the payments this year.

Agency Office and Storehouse.

The following books are kept in connection with the official work of this agency: order book; receipts and issues ledger; cattle records (4); certificates of cattle loaned; circular book; receipt book; invoice book; book of Indians' passes; permits to sell; vaccination records; letters received register; record of Indian councils; earnings of individual Indians; cash book; return of employees; vital statistics; records of religious denominations; accounts of imple-

ments purchased by Indians; voucher register; copy letter book; farm and stock and work returns; annuity pay sheets; account registered letters; grist mill ledger; money funded for Indians; agent's journal; nominal roll of Indians with biographical family history; authorities book; account of condemned cattle killed for beef; a pass book is kept with each Indian who has any money transactions which passes between himself and the agent.

I made a very thorough audit of each one of the above books: the whole system is kept neatly and accurately.

Earnings of Individual Indians.

The earnings of these Indians during the past fiscal year aggregated five thousand nine hundred and forty-five dollars; from the sale of wheat they realized the most money, namely, three thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars; sale of firewood to settlers, and herding cattle, eleven hundred and thirty-five dollars; sale of cattle five hundred and twenty-three dollars; sale of senega root, two hundred and ninety-five dollars; freighting, sixty-nine dollars and fifty cents; sale of hay, one hundred and ninety-two dollars.

Record of Religious Denominations.

A reference to this book shows that in Band 71 fifteen souls are classed as Christians, eleven of them are said to be Roman Catholics and four Presbyterians; the remainder of the band are still pagans. In Band 72, eighteen are said to be Christians, namely, three Roman Catholics and fifteen Presbyterians; the others are called pagans; in Band 73, one hundred and eleven are classed as Roman Catholics, nineteen Presbyterians and one Church of England; and in Band 74, eight are Presbyterians, three Roman Catholics and one Church of England. To summarize them: Church of England, two; Presbyterians, forty-six; Roman Catholics, one hundred and twenty-eight; and pagans, four hundred and forty-one.

Of those claimed by the different churches as Christians, sixty-six are pupils at the several industrial and boarding schools, namely, thirty-six at the Qu'Appelle Industrial School; seven at the Regina Industrial School, and twenty-three at the Round Lake Boarding School.

There are on these reserves one hundred and nine children not as yet attending any school.

Account of Agricultural Implements purchased by Indians.

Since my last inspection eight farm wagons, three mowers, and one horse rake, have been purchased. The Indians are making brave efforts to reduce the amount of their indebtedness for former purchases, and the agent puts a wholesome restriction upon any one of them going deeper into debt than his circumstances justify.

Grist Mill.

No grinding has been done since harvest, as the engine was in use threshing the Indian crops.

Nominal Roll with Biographical Family History Book.

This is a useful book, and will be made very valuable as a reference book as soon as the agent is able to complete his plans regarding it.

I took stock of the goods in the warehouse and compared the same with the balances brought down in the ledger. I found the same agree, excepting in the case of a few natural shrinkages.

From the ledger, I have taken an abstract of the issues of bacon, beef and flour during the past fiscal year; they amount to seven thousand five hundred and ninety-seven pounds of bacon, sixteen thousand three hundred and forty-two pounds of beef, and twenty-eight thousand five hundred and eighty-six pounds of flour; or a

total of fifty-two thousand five hundred and twenty-five pounds; this food was given to an average of five hundred souls, and can be briefly defined thus, that the Government fed them three months, and they supplied themselves with food for the other nine months of the year.

That they will, as a body, ever get any nearer self-support than this in the next decade, is, in the opinion of the writer, doubtful, and to force them any nearer would be inadvisable.

In 1891, the Indians of this agency had eleven thousand and sixty-two bushels of wheat to dispose of; I went into the accounts of this and arrived at the following: eight thousand two hundred and six bushels were sold; two hundred and seventy-seven bushels were gristed; twelve hundred and thirty-seven bushels were sown in 1892; nine hundred and ninety bushels were screenings or pig feed; while three hundred and fifty-two bushels remained on hand when the new crop was threshed.

The official letters were carefully copied into the letter book, and daily indexed; letters received were filed, circulars of the nature of standing orders were pasted in the scrap book; another scrap book was used for invoices; quadruplicates of vouchers were filed, also way bills and other documents.

I examined the list of articles in use and prepared a list of those worn out.

Oochapowace Band.—Farmer, Isaac Pollock.

This band had one hundred and fifty-three and one-half acres under crops this year, it consisted as follows: one hundred and twenty-seven acres wheat, twelve acres oats, four and one-half acre potatoes, five and one-half acres turnips, two and one-half acres carrots, and two acres gardens; twenty-three persons farmed these crops, eleven of them had both wheat and root crops; seven had wheat, oats and roots; and five had root crops only; their wheat yielded twelve hundred and fifty-four bushels, or an average of twelve bushels an acre.

Their twelve acres oats yielded one hundred and sixty bushels; the four and one half-acres potatoes yielded two hundred and ninety-four bushels, or an average of sixty-five bushels an acre.

Live Stock.

I visited every Indian's farm upon this reserve and took a very accurate inventory of each one's property, including their cattle; they have a total of one hundred and eleven head.

There are twenty-seven dwellings occupied and eighteen stables on this reserve, also one hen-house and eight granaries; eleven of the houses and eight granaries are new and built since harvest last.

I did not observe any one sick during my house to house visit.

The farmer had five acres oats and an eighth of an acre potatoes; these will supply his horses and household for a year. He has two horses and one heifer; the horses are useful for his purpose, and were in good condition.

I audited the books of this farm, and checked the receipts entered therein with the issues to it from the agency: I found them correct. I adjusted the cattle record book, and it now agrees with my inventory of live stock on hand.

I went through the list of goods in use, and prepared a list of those which are quite useless.

Kaka-wis-tahaw's Band—James Pollock, Farmer.

This band had in crops in 1892 one hundred and sixty-five and one-quarter acres, namely, one hundred and fifty and one-half acres of wheat, five acres oats, four and one half acres potatoes, two and a-quarter acres turnips, one and a-half acres carrots, one and one-half acres gardens.

Twenty-four persons farm, twenty-three had wheat and root crops, three of these had in addition to wheat some oats also, and one person had root crops only.

The wheat yielded sixteen hundred and thirty-three bushels, or nine and three-quarters bushels to an acre.

The four and one-half acres potatoes yielded five hundred and ninety-seven bushels—a very fair yield for Indians; the farmer thinks that they have three hundred bushels put away for seed in their cellars and pits.

In preparation for next year's crops, they have twenty acres summer-fallowed, ten acres breaking, and twenty-five acres fall-plowing.

There are twenty-two houses, twenty-nine stables, six granaries, and two hen-houses in use on this reserve. I visited them all.

The old Chief Kakawistahaw is hale and hearty, but he is aging fast. I found him at his stables foddering cattle.

I did not see any case of sickness in any of the houses, excepting a child in Louison's, which died the next day after my visit.

The majority of the families are domiciled in a fairly comfortable manner.

Live Stock.

The band has one hundred and forty-six head of cattle; they have no private cattle.

The farmer had five acres oats, which yielded one hundred and forty-one bushels, and he put up ten tons of hay; these are for the animals especially in his charge for his own use and work.

I audited the farm books and found them correct. I examined the goods in use and prepared a list of those worn out.

Cowessess Reserve—J. A. Sutherland, Farmer.

This band had in crop in 1892 two hundred and ninety-seven acres, namely: two hundred and forty-eight and one-half acres wheat, twenty-eight acres oats, two acres barley, twelve acres potatoes, three acres turnips, three and one-half acres gardens.

This farming was done by thirty-five persons, all of whom had grain excepting four; they farmed more or less extensively.

Their crops yielded four thousand six hundred and thirty-four bushels wheat, seven hundred and fifty-nine bushels oats, and eight hundred and ninety-three bushels of potatoes.

There are a few Indians in this band in very good circumstances, and these are the men who had the larger part of the above crops.

Eight Indians did ninety-seven acres summer fallow, there were twenty-eight acres of breaking done. They built, since my last inspection, eight new houses and fifteen new stables, three new granaries, and two new milk houses, also made six thousand three hundred yards of new fencing.

I found on the different homesteads twenty-six dwellings, thirty-two stables, fourteen granaries, four implement sheds, one milk-house, four pig-houses, and two hen-houses, occupied and in use.

Most of the Indians live very comfortably, and have, not only good houses, but they are fairly well furnished with most articles of domestic comfort.

Live Stock.

Their cattle number two hundred and thirteen head, one hundred and twenty-six head being their own private property: eighty-seven head only being "under Government control"; they have also eighty-six horses, seventeen sheep, twenty-one pigs, and two hundred and thirty-eight poultry. The increase of the latter, which are now to be seen at nearly every house, shows great improvement in the behaviour of their dogs: a few years ago, an Indian dog would not allow a domestic fowl to live within miles of the camp; it is to be hoped that they will soon show an equal friendship for the sheep, those given to O'soop (five) were killed by his dogs within a few weeks of his receiving them.

This band put up four hundred and eight tons of hay.

With some few exceptions, they have fairly comfortable stables, a good many are fixed with stanchions, and they are kept clean, the cattle had free access to open water holes, and are in good condition; the hay is stacked very far away from some of them.

Sheep are being tried for the first time: as yet, they are a novelty there, and the Indians are hardly aware yet of their value as an addition to their stock; as soon as they become possessed of this knowledge, I feel sure that they will be all eager to have some.

The farmer cultivated for his Government horses six acres oats, which yielded two hundred bushels. He has charge of the stallion "Stanley" and two other horses; he works them regularly in the performance of his duties. He has also one cow. The horses are useful animals and in very good condition.

The buildings in connection with the farm are dwelling-house, stable, store-house, blacksmith's shop, root-house, and three implement sheds.

Fifty dollars were spent last summer on this house, for lumber, lime, &c., and, the farmer doing the work himself, this sum was found to be sufficient to make the necessary repairs, and it is now quite a comfortable residence. The buildings and premises are kept in an orderly manner, and their appearance is a credit to the department, and a good example for the Indians.

I audited the farm books, adjusted the live stock record book, and it now agrees with the individual list of cattle taken by myself accompanied by the agent and farmer.

I examined the list of goods in use and made out a list of those unfit for further use.

Sakimay Band—Malcolm Calder, Farmer.

This band had one hundred and thirty and one-half acres in crop in 1892, namely, one hundred and twenty acres wheat, seven acres oats, and three and one-half acres potatoes; the yield was six hundred and seventy bushels wheat, one hundred and sixty bushels oats, and two hundred and ninety-four bushels potatoes.

The sample wheat is very smutty, and in consequence unmerchantable; a small quantity only has been sold as yet, and it only fetched twenty-five cents a bushel.

The fears that I expressed in my last report, came to pass regarding cultivating land so light that it may be called sandy; the drought affected the yield materially.

At the date of my inspection, this band had one hundred and one head of cattle; the Indians were engaged in getting out timber for new stables, which are very necessary.

They sell a good deal of firewood in the town of Grenfell, for which they receive from one fifty to two dollars a cord; settlers pay them one dollar and twenty-five cents a load, or seventy-five cents and they come to the reserve for it. They also get about four hides a month to tan for the settlers, for which they receive two dollars to two dollars and fifty cents each.

I made out a list of all the property owned by these Indians, both their own private property as well as that "under Government control"; it shows the band not to be well off, but it also shows that they have received a good share of the implements and tools sent in to this agency for the Indians; also that they are rather rich in horses, but poorer than the other bands in many other respects.

I found thirty houses and twenty stables, and three granaries, occupied.

There were only two cases of sickness on the reserve, and those were chronic pulmonary.

The Indians dug two wells, finding water very near the surface; they have proved of great advantage this winter to the stock.

Acoose did seven acres fall-ploughing.

The farmer had five acres oats, which threshed out one hundred bushels; these are for the farm horses, of which he has two, also one milch cow.

I audited the farm books and found them kept correctly and uniformly. I examined the goods in use and made a list of those worn out.

General Remarks.

The Indians of this agency made good exhibits at the Regina Fair last year, and gained many prizes—taking first prizes in oats, bread, mitts, and hand-made shirts; second prizes in barley, corn bread, mitts, socks, hand-made trousers and waistcoat; third prizes in mitts, knitted cap; fourth prizes in barley, potatoes, corn, butter, bread, baskets, axe-handle, hand-made dress, crochet work; special prizes in pickles, soap, preserves. The cash value of the above prizes amounted to fourteen dollars and seventy-five cents.

The agent has under his special charge a span of driving horses, both good animals, one colt four years old, unbroken; one mare and a yearling colt; one mitch cow, one heifer two years old, and a heifer calf; total nine animals.

He had also a field of oats and potatoes; the former yielded two hundred and fifty bushels, and the latter one hundred bushels.

The agency buildings, consisting of agent's house, a stable, carpenter's shop, storehouse and office, were all placed in thorough repair during the past summer. I issued my certificate of this inspection.

This is a large agency and requires constant vigilance on the part of the agent, his clerk, and farmers, and it is but due to the former that I should mention his unceasing activity in the performance of his multifarious duties; the clerk is a thorough accountant and most industrious; while I must say of the farmers that they do their part well.

TOUCHWOOD AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection of this agency on the 15th April.

The officials of this agency are: Mr. Joseph Finleyson, agent; Mr. H. A. Carruthers, agency clerk; Rupert Pratt, interpreter; Louis Couture, farmer, Reserve, 85; Thomas Baker, farmer, Reserve 86; Edward Stanley, farmer, Reserve 87-88.

Muscowequahn Band, No. 85.

Louis Couture, farmer, Farm 6B.—This band, although it consists of a good many Half-breeds, continues to be in a backward state, their houses are not improved, they are dirty as well as the inmates; this is the impression after a house to house visit; the farmer states that eight new houses and stables have been built by them since my last inspection.

One hundred and fifty souls received annuity in 1891, but in 1892 only one hundred and forty came forward at the payments, four of the decrease are accounted for by deaths over births, which were twelve and eight respectively.

Forty acres of land have been summer-fallowed, viz.: twenty acres by Henry Bear, and P. Desjarlais, Windego, Moiese and Penace, five acres each; breaking and fall-ploughing was done by Mahingeness, five acres; P. Desjarlais, six acres; Windego, three acres; Nango, two acres; Joseph, three acres; M. Desjarlais, two acres; thirty-eight acres were newly fenced by seven different Indians.

It was the intention of the farmer to have the Indians sow the following crops this year: fifteen acres wheat, three acres barley; and to plant seventy-five bushels potatoes; this will be rather a small crop of potatoes for a band of Indians, but the seed is scarce this year.

In 1892 they harvested four hundred bushels wheat, thirty-five bushels oats, forty bushels barley, thirty bushels carrots, fifteen bushels pease.

Live Stock.

The band has on hand sixty-five head of cattle, namely, seven oxen, seventeen cows, eight steers, ten heifers, ten bull calves, and twelve heifer calves; and the farmer has in his charge more head undistributed, four of which are oxen; there is also a bull, two or three years old; the farmer has also two horses and five pigs.

I made out an inventroy of the tools and implements in the hands of the Indians.

I examined the goods in use by the farmer and made a list of those worn out.

I audited the farm books, and found them correctly kept, the ration sheets are regularly used, and the issues entered in the monthly provision return have been made up from them.

The farm buildings and premises are kept in good repair.

Poor Man's Band, No. 88—Edward Stanley, Farmer, Farm 6a.

Farmer Stanley was placed in charge of this band, and also of No. 89, in November last. He is very zealous in the discharge of his duties.

These Indians give one the impression that they are very poor, hardly any of them have bedsteads or other furniture in their houses.

They put in a large crop in 1892, but it was almost a total failure; it consisted of ninety-two acres wheat, ten acres oats, five acres barley, three acres potatoes, two acres turnips, one acre carrots, three acres pease, three-quarters acre gardens, total one hundred and sixteen acres: the yield was two hundred and fourteen bushels wheat, or an average of two and one third bushels per acre, thirteen and a-half bushels oats, fifty-six bushels barley, two hundred bushels potatoes, two hundred bushels turnips, fifty bushels carrots.

In this band annuities were paid to ninety-eight Indians in 1891, and to eighty-nine in 1892; there being two more deaths than births, the former being nine, and the latter seven.

In preparation for 1893 crop, the band has nineteen acres which were broken in 1891, and not backset in 1892, and forty-five acres summer-fallow. They have eight acres new fencing since my last inspection, and three new houses and four new stables have been built.

One hundred and fifty-eight bushels of their wheat was gristed, and sixty-four bushels have been put away for seed.

Live Stock.

This band has ninety-six head of cattle on hand as follows: seventeen oxen, thirty-nine cows, fifteen steers, eight heifers, fifteen bull calves, and eight heifer calves; they have also fourteen pigs.

I went from house to house, and made a special inventory of the tools and implements in the hands of these Indians.

Day Star's Band, No. 87.

This band numbered seventy-eight souls at the last annuity payments, against eighty-five paid in 1891.

There were seven births and ten deaths during the year, the respected old Chief Day Star being numbered with the latter.

The band had nineteen acres in crop in 1892, namely, eleven acres potatoes, two acres turnips, one and one-half acres carrots, and half an acre garden; the yield was forty bushels barley, six hundred bushels potatoes, one thousand bushels turnips, and two hundred bushels carrots. This result should point a moral, and should incite them to plant more root crops and potatoes than ever. The wheat was a very poor sample and was fed to the stock.

Four new houses and four new stables were built since my last inspection.

These people live in a fairly decent manner; if their progress is not very noticeable, they are making some improvement in their way of living, their means of earning money is very limited, isolated as they are from white neighbours.

I made a list of the tools and implements in the hands of individual members of this band.

Live Stock.

This band own one hundred and ten head of cattle, namely, ten oxen, forty-seven cows, twenty-four steers, six bull calves, and twenty-three heifers and heifer calves, there is also one bull.

I audited the books of this farm (6a) and checked them with the agency issues, they agreed in all particulars.

Gordon Band, No. 86—Thos. E. Baker, Farmer, 6c.

At the last annuity payments, one hundred and forty-seven souls were paid in this band; while in 1891 the number was one hundred and fifty-seven, the births being six, and the deaths nineteen.

The aged chief is now very ill and cannot live long.

The Half-breed Indians of this band live very comfortably, while the pure Indian portion are not so much so.

One hundred and twenty-eight acres were placed in crop last year, namely, one hundred and five acres wheat, nine acres oats, six acres barley, three and one-half acres potatoes, three acres pease, and two acres of gardens. The yield therefrom is reported to have been: five hundred and eighty-six bushels wheat, or less than six bushels to an acre; sixty bushels oats, less than seven bushels to an acre; one hundred and sixty-six bushels barley or twenty-eight bushels to an acre; three hundred and sixty-eight bushels potatoes, over one hundred bushels to an acre. The barley and potatoes yielded so well that it should guide them to plant a greater proportion of both of them.

Twenty-six acres were summer-fallowed, and seven acres were broken; one new house and two new stables have been built since my last inspection.

I made an inventory of the tools and implements in the hands of individual Indians. I visited each house and personally made the enumeration.

I audited the books of this farm, and found that they were kept uniformly, and the receipts, as entered, agreed with the issues charged against this farm in the agency books.

I examined the goods in use, and made a list of those articles worn out and useless.

Live Stock.

They have one hundred and sixty-seven head of cattle, namely, one bull, twenty-eight oxen, fifty-seven cows, twenty-eight steers, sixteen heifers, twenty-one bull calves, and sixteen heifer calves; they were in good condition, considering the season and the hard winter they had just come through.

Yellow Quill's Band, Nos. 89-90.

At the annuity payments in 1892, three hundred and twenty-three souls were paid in this band, being a net increase of nineteen from 1891: the births were twenty and the deaths twenty-six.

Very little farming was done, as nearly all of these Indians are hunters; they planted six acres potatoes, and two acres turnips.

Live Stock.

At the beginning of the winter they had nineteen head of cattle.

Indian Office and Storehouse.

I audited the books of the office, and brought down the balance of each account in the ledger to 3rd April; the books are all neatly kept, and they are checked out satisfactorily with the way bills, order book and farm books.

I took stock of the goods in the warehouse, comparing the quantities therein with the balances shown on the books on 3rd April; they agreed, excepting in some natural shrinkages.

The agent has in his charge two driving horses, and another for general purposes, also one milch cow.

Vital Statistics.

The births in the whole agency since my last inspection have been forty-eight, and the deaths seventy-six for the same period, a heavy death rate from a population of less than eight hundred souls and in a part of the country where the Indians are not far removed, as yet, from their natural way of living.

Earnings of Indians.

Since 1st July, 1892, to the date of this inspection, the gross amount of their earnings are, one thousand four hundred and forty-two dollars; this also includes money received for the sale of animals for beef or oxen, horses, grain, hay, lime and freighting, so that the money earned by day's work, dressing hides, sale of berries, &c., has not been very much. They are so isolated from white settlement that they have but few opportunities of working so as to earn money.

Muscowpetung's Agency.

Mr. J. B. Lash, agent; Mr. Wm. Anderson, agency clerk.

I commenced my inspection of this agency on 3rd May.

I audited the books in the office. After checking the posting of the ledger, I brought down the balance of each account to 31st May. I then took stock of the goods in the warehouse, I found that these agreed with the balances shown on the books, excepting a few natural shrinkages.

The account books, registers, &c., were written up to date of my closing them (31st May), and are very well kept; the following are the principal ones: order book, ledger, cash book, letter book, voucher register, letter register, vital statistics, earnings of Indians, official diary, annuity paysheets, implement and other issues to Indians.

Four hundred and ninety-eight Treaty Indians were paid their annuities in 1892; the births and deaths since the previous payment were twenty-five and fifty-seven respectively.

In 1892, the Sioux Indians belonging to this agency numbered one hundred and eighty-four souls, while in 1888, they numbered one hundred and eighty-six souls, but twenty have come in from White Cap's Band since then and been taken on the roll here; they now comprise fifty-seven families: since October, 1892, the recorded births are four, and deaths two, the latter being Qu'Appelle Industrial School children.

Earnings of Indians.

The aggregate sum earned by the Indians since 30th June, 1892, is three thousand eight hundred and forty-eight dollars and fifty-one cents. With the exception of small sums paid for threshing, and on account of wagons, they expended it all for subsistence. Hay is the staple article of trade with the Piapot Band, and wood with Pasquah Band.

I examined the goods in use, and checked the accounts of the same; I prepared a list of those unfit for further use.

Agency Cattle Herd.

There are two hundred and thirty head on hand at this date. Some deaths occurred in the herd during the winter, they were duly reported at the time, all of them happened under circumstances beyond the control of the agent and herder, there was no lack of hay at any time.

The agent speaks most highly of the herder's diligence and untiring energy in the performance of his duties under very unfavourable and trying conditions.

I inspected all the cattle: with a few exceptions they all looked well, the two thorough-bred Galloway bulls, just purchased, have arrived; they are very fine animals, and they will, no doubt, prove a good addition to the herd.

I inspected the large new stables and corrals built last summer for the accommodation of this herd. They are well constructed and should afford every necessary protection against an inclement winter. These stables are adjacent to and near the river, and are very conveniently situated for watering the stock.

Piapot Band No. 75—J. H. Gooderham, Farmer, Farm 9.

Mr. Gooderham was sent to take charge of this band from Touchwood Agency. He is experienced in dealing with Indians, having been in the service of this department, in the same capacity, since 1879; he speaks the Cree language fluently. He took charge here in October, 1892.

At the time of my inspection, the Indians had already left their houses, in which they reside during the winter, and were all living in tents. There was but one case of sickness in the whole camp, a returned Industrial School child, sick with consumption.

These people were well clothed and appeared cheerful. They had their cattle with them at the camp, and I was able to make an enumeration of them without any difficulty, and also to observe their condition. While some of them looked as if they had passed through a hard winter, they were improving in condition, and some were looking very well indeed.

I audited the books of this farm, balancing the same. They were kept with regularity, and they checked with those of the agency.

I inspected the goods in use, and made a list of those worn out.

I made an inventory of the tools and implements in the hands of the Indians. The list of goods "under Government control," represents but a small portion of those they possess: since my last inspection, they have bought eleven bob-sleighs at twenty-six dollars to thirty dollars each, seventeen wagons, seven mowers and six horse-rakes; these they have paid for by selling hay and grain, they sell their hay in Regina, a distance of thirty-five miles. Last year the price there was five dollars and fifty cents a ton. They also sold over one hundred tons to the Indian Department at two dollars a ton; this was for the agency herd.

At the time of my inspection, seeding was finished and they had renewed and re-established their fences in a substantial manner, using new rails when required; wheat was showing above the ground. About twenty-seven Indians are interested in the crops, and these farm in sixteen communities. The crops consist of ninety-three acres wheat, six acres turnips, two acres carrots, five acres potatoes, total one hundred and six acres; it is nearly all on land the second crop from breaking. Four houses and as many stables have been built within the past year, and the Indians work steadily during the winter hauling hay to Regina, and to the herd stables; although only twenty-seven Indians are interested as owners of crops, fifty-three are classed as working Indians of the two hundred and five in the band.

Crop, 1892.

In 1892 this band had in crop two hundred acres wheat, thirteen acres oats, eight acres potatoes, five acres turnips. It was a most disastrous year for them, as nearly the whole of the crop was destroyed by a hail storm: all that was harvested from this large area of crops, was fifty-six bushels wheat, thirty-four bushels oats, six hundred bushels turnips. Sixteen bushels of the wheat were used for seed, and the remainder put to stock; the oats were put to stock, and the Indians used the turnips.

The same year, the farmer had in crop half an acre potatoes. It was a wonder that in the face of such ill-luck the Indians were induced to farm this year as largely as they have done.

Live Stock.

One hundred and eleven head of cattle were visible on the day of my inspection. The Indians lost some cattle during the past very cold winter. I am informed that in no case was there a shortage of hay, and the stables are in very much better condition than any previous winter; the agent especially certifies to the diligence of the farmer during the winter in trying to keep the Indians attentive to their cattle.

I checked through the cattle record book, and proved the quarterly returns with the same; they agreed throughout, and are as follows: forty-seven oxen, one bull, twenty-six cows, thirteen steers, six heifers, twelve bull calves, and six heifer calves; total, one hundred and eleven head; they are owned by twenty-two Indians.

Live stock in the farmer's hands consists of one cow, one steer, one heifer calf, and one horse.

The farm house, stables and outbuildings are in a good state of repair.

Muscowpetung's Band—No. 80, John Nicol, Farmer, Farm 4b.

I audited the books of this farm, and compared the receipts with the issues to it from the agency; they checked out correctly.

I examined the goods in use, and made a list of those worn out and useless.

I made an inventory of the tools and implements in the hands of members of this band; these are "under Government control." In addition they own eleven wagons, five bob-sleighs, four mowers, three horse-rakes, and many other useful tools and implements.

This is not a strong band for work, there are but few able-bodied men, and they are not energetic. The following is a résumé of their work since my last inspection.

In December, 1891, they built three stables. In January, February and March they were engaged drawing hay to the herd, to Regina, and to the agency, and feeding and looking after their stock. In April and May, seeding and fencing; June and July, building new stables for the herd; August, haymaking; September, harvesting; October, plowed stubble land; November, threshing, and built one stable; December, January, February and March, drawing hay to the herd, cutting house logs, cordwood, &c., and looking after their stock; April and May, seeding, fencing, &c.

This spring this band sowed sixty-three acres wheat, one acre oats, three acres potatoes and two acres turnips. Of these crops, four acres were sown on new land and thirty-five on stubble land; twenty acres had entirely new fences.

Crops, 1892.

In 1892 this band had eighty-seven acres wheat in crop, which yielded seven hundred and twenty-seven bushels; four acres potatoes yielded three hundred and ninety-two bushels; and three acres turnips yielded two hundred and thirty bushels. The yield of wheat was very light, being less than ten bushels to an acre; potatoes yielded fairly, being nearly one hundred bushels to an acre.

Live Stock.

The cattle of this band are owned by eighteen Indians, and consist of one bull, twenty-six oxen, twenty-seven cows, eleven steers, ten heifers, seven bull calves, and eleven heifer calves.

I saw them all corralled, and I was able to count them; they agree as to totals, namely, ninety-three head. I checked the cattle record book, and compared the quarterly returns therewith; they agreed throughout.

The farmer has in crop, for the use of his farm, five acres oats, half an acre potatoes and half an acre garden; and he has the following live stock in his possession: one mare eight years old and unsound, one horse eight years old (native), one mare five years old, one mare four years old, these are natives and chance colts, but they make a useful buckboard team, two mares (native) three years old unbroken, one milch cow.

The farm house and premises are kept in good order.

Pasquah Band, No. 79—Stewart Hockley, Farmer, Farm 4a.

I audited the books of this farm and checked its receipts with the issues charged against it at the agency, and found them correct, the work had been properly performed, and the books were well kept.

I examined the goods in use, and made a list of those worn out.

I made an inventory of the Government acquired tools and implements, on the reserve, by individual Indians; it was carefully prepared with the assistance of the agent and farmer.

Farm Work, 1892.

In 1892 twenty-six Indians had crops; they aggregated one hundred and sixty-five acres wheat, fourteen acres oats, three and one-half acres potatoes, two acres turnips, and one acre gardens. They threshed out from the above two thousand one hundred and two bushels wheat, two hundred and thirty bushels oats, and had a yield of three hundred and five bushels potatoes, three hundred bushels turnips, and two hundred and fifty bushels garden stuff.

The large crop of wheat was economically handled as follows: sold three hundred and seventy $\frac{2}{3}$ bushels, gristed six hundred and thirty five $\frac{2}{3}$ bushels; seed, two hundred and twenty-five bushels; small wheat and screenings, two hundred and seventy bushels; waste, eleven bushels; unthreshed on hand, five hundred and ninety bushels.

The wheat sold brought small prices, it was sold at from thirty to fifty cents per bushel, according to sample and the state of the market.

The wheat left unthreshed was in consequence of the machine breaking down.

The six hundred and thirty-five bushels gristed at different times, and by different Indians, during the winter, netted an aggregate yield of seventeen thousand nine hundred and eighty-two pounds of flour, and ten thousand one hundred and fifty pounds of offal.

Farm Work, 1893.

The crops sown this season are as follows: one hundred and thirteen acres wheat; twelve acres oats; one and one-half acre potatoes; four acres turnips; one and one-half acre gardens. The above are owned by twenty-two Indians; they have all some wheat, and ten of them did not plant potatoes.

The fields are all well fenced, and the crops all promise well. There has been one new house built since my last inspection, and Josiah Matoney burned a kiln of lime, greatly to his profit.

The proximity of this band to Fort Qu'Appelle, and the town of Qu'Appelle station Canadian Pacific Railway, is of very great benefit, owing to their market for hay and wood: for these commodities alone, they received cash during the past fiscal year to the extent of eleven hundred and ninety-one dollars and fifty cents; some months they received over two hundred dollars for wood alone.

Live Stock.

The cattle of this band are in thirty-three hands, and number forty-seven oxen, twenty-nine cows, ten steers, thirteen heifers, eleven bull calves, and ten heifer calves, total, one hundred and twenty; their bull died during the winter. I rounded them up and inspected them, they were in fair condition.

The band put up three hundred tons of hay.

Sioux Band, No. 78.—Standing Buffalo.

This band is also in charge of Mr. Hockley.

Farm Work, 1892.

Thirty-one members of this band had crops in 1892, but only eleven had a full line of grain and roots, the others had potatoes, turnips and Indian corn only: their

crops were sixty-five acres wheat, eighteen acres oats, eight acres potatoes, one acre turnips, four acres corn and vegetables; and the yield therefrom was seven hundred and seventy-one bushels wheat; three hundred and sixty bushels oats, one thousand four hundred and seventy-eight bushels of potatoes, two hundred bushels turnips, and three hundred bushels corn and garden stuff.

They had a fair quantity of potatoes left over to sell this spring, for which they obtained high prices: they appear to apprehend the value of potatoes as a good crop to grow in large quantities.

Of the wheat, they sold two hundred and twenty $\frac{3}{8}$ bushels; they gristed two hundred and ninety-six $\frac{3}{8}$ bushels; used for seed one hundred and twenty-five bushels; and have seventy-one bushels on hand.

The improvements made on the reserve in 1892 were one new house, fenced thirty-three acres, and summer-fallowed ten acres.

Crop, 1893.

Twenty-nine Indians have engaged in farming this spring, they put in the following crops: fifty eight acres wheat, six acres potatoes, six acres oats, three acres turnips, five acres corn and gardens; eight men only have grain, and a full line of crops; the others have only potatoes, corn, roots and gardens.

The farmer reports that fifteen acres have been fenced with new rails, and from my observation I never saw better fences on an Indian reserve; the fields have been squared up in good shape. Three houses are in course of erection.

The improvements are now all being done on the high bench land where they find they can grow the best crops.

Live Stock.

At my inspection, they had twenty-six oxen, one bull, twelve cows, five steers, one heifer, five bull-calves, and seven heifer-calves; total, fifty seven head; they are all fine animals, and quite domesticated.

These cattle are in the hands of sixteen Indians.

Farmer Hockley has in his charge one horse, one heifer, one mare and two colts, the mare and colts are useful native bred animals, the horse is worn out. The farmer has put in a crop of seven acres oats and half an acre potatoes and turnips.

The farm house and premises are kept in good order, and are a credit to the agency.

I have the greatest faith in Mr. Hockley regarding his attention to his official duties: he is an old employee of the department, being now in his thirteenth year of service, and in my opinion he becomes more assiduous in his duties as years pass.

Cattle Certificates.

On the Pasquah Reserve all the cattle are covered by certificates, with the exception of two or three, where the Indians made some objection to completing them. The Sioux cattle are all signed for, also Piapot Band. Of the Muscowpetung Band there are four not as yet under certificate; at the next round up these will be made right.

General Remarks.

I found all the bands greatly depleted of old people since my last inspection; the two winters passed since then had told heavily on the aged and weak and the infirm.

On the Piapot Reserve there is considerable improvement in the condition of their houses and stables; in respect of them, they are greatly behind the other bands, but even now it is the lack of good houses and stables on all the reserves that is the most evident drawback in their condition; good building timber does not grow on any of them, and the Indian's "self support" goes little further—if it goes even that far—than providing in an humble manner daily for his family's wants in food and clothes.

The stables are very little better in appearance than they have been for years, excepting that some of them are now supplied with stanchions, and the Indians are more thoughtful about mudding them up, and stacking hay near them, than they formerly were. The nearer Indians come to "self-support," the more difficult it is to make them work according to rule, and under instruction.

Agency Buildings.

An important addition has been made to the agent's house and it is now more comfortable than formerly; the whole premises are kept in the very best repair and order.

Agent Lash should be complimented upon the contented condition of his Indians, and their progress towards civilized habits of living.

I issued my certificate of this inspection.

FILE HILLS AGENCY.

Mr. J. P. Wright, acting agent; Mr. M. S. Vankoughnet, acting clerk; Norbert Welsh, interpreter.

I commenced my inspection of this agency on the 26th June.

I audited the books, and closed the ledger to the 3rd June, I took stock of the goods in store, and, upon comparing the same with the balance of each account, found no discrepancies whatever.

I examined the list of goods in use, and prepared one of those worn out.

The following named books are kept in this office, in connection with the work: order book; general ledger; cash book; letter book; vital statistics; live stock record; work, provision and live stock returns.

Earnings of Indians.

For the past fiscal year the earnings of these Indians have been two thousand seven hundred and fifteen dollars and twenty-seven cents in the following manner: sale of firewood, five hundred and forty-nine dollars and forty-five cents; sale of beef, two hundred and thirty-two dollars and fifty cents; sale of fur, one hundred and ninety-four dollars; miscellaneous earnings, three hundred and forty-eight dollars.

The cash received from the sale of wheat and beef was received and managed by the agent, and was passed through the agency cash book.

I made out an inventory of the tools and implements in the hands of individual members of the bands.

Vital Statistics.

Since 30th June, 1892, there have been ten births and six deaths recorded. At the annuity payments in November, 1892, there were two hundred and seventy-six souls paid, being an increase of three over the previous year.

Farm Work.—Okanise Band.

Ten persons of this band have crops this year (1893); they consist of five acres oats, thirty-seven acres wheat, and three and one-half acres gardens, total forty-five and one-half acres; most of the above named crops were sown on breaking, and nearly the whole of it is fenced with new rails.

Star Blanket Band.

This band has in crop ten acres wheat and one and a half acre gardens; they have twenty acres newly fenced.

Little Black Bear Band.

Eight persons farm on this reserve. Bellgarde and son have nineteen acres in crop, out of a total for the band of fifty-two and one-half acres. It consists of forty-seven acres wheat, and five and one-half acres in gardens; it is all sown on breaking, with the exception of three acres gardens. They have newly fenced ninety acres.

Peepeekeesis Band.

Six persons of this band have crops; they consist of eleven acres wheat, and three and one-quarter acres gardens. The wheat was sown on breaking, and the gardens on spring-plowing.

The agent informed me that this band summer-fallowed in 1892 twenty-two acres, but would not seed it this spring, therefore he sowed it with barley—twenty acres—and two acres wheat, to provide pig feed.

The agent has also in crop, on account of the agency, ten acres oats.

I observed that Little Black Bear and Star Blanket Bands planted no potatoes this year.

Since my last inspection, Little Black Bear Band has built eleven new stables; Star Blanket Band, two new houses, and four new stables; Okanise Band, nine new stables; Peepeekeesis Band, seven new houses, and nine new stables; the last named band in rebuilding removed a mile and a-half from their old habitations, in order to be nearer water for their cattle.

Crop, 1892.

In 1892 the bands of this agency had in crop two hundred and thirteen acres wheat, nineteen acres oats, four and one-quarter acres pease, four and one-half acres barley, ten and one-half acres potatoes, eleven and one-half acres gardens; total, two hundred and sixty-two and three-quarters acres.

The whole crop of Peepeekeesis was destroyed by fire, after it was stacked, namely, eighty-three acres wheat, fifteen acres oats, and one and a half acres pease.

The rest of the wheat harvested, threshed out two thousand and eighty-four bushels, and was disposed of as follows:—two hundred and forty-seven bushels sold, realizing eighty-two $\frac{6}{100}$ dollars; eleven hundred and three bushels gusted; two hundred and ten bushels seed wheat, and five hundred and twenty-five bushels were used for pig feed.

Live Stock.

The aggregate number of cattle in the agency at my inspection was four hundred and five head. They sold and killed for beef during the winter forty head.

The agency buildings and premises are kept in excellent order, the agent had a magnificent garden, which would be a show in any country; he is a most energetic man and takes the greatest interest in pushing the farm work among the Indians, working along with them in the busy seasons.

Qu'Appelle Industrial School.

This inspection which I am about to report upon covers a period of eighteen months, and included the auditing and examination of nearly one thousand open accounts in the ledger, checking the entries and items contained in three hundred and sixty-eight vouchers, and of way bills for the goods received from Regina, during the full period.

The official account books in use are: order book, journal, ledger, cash book, voucher register, register of letters received, letter book with index, the latter regularly kept, scrap book, entrance of pupils, discharge of pupils, a pass book is kept with each trade instructor, the matron, and assistant principal, in which all

goods received by each one of them are entered, and for such goods each one is held responsible. The trade instructors also keep a book or diary of the work performed in their shops, with values attached.

The following named returns have been made out and sent to Regina, monthly : provision, entrance of pupils, discharge of pupils, trade instructor's reports, farm return.

The following have been sent in quarterly: school returns, store return, and return of school material, return of manufactures from the seamstress and trade instructors.

A history of discharged pupils is sent in half yearly.

And yearly an inventory of all Government property with values affixed.

There are thirty savings bank pass books on file, representing money belonging to the pupils, amounting to four hundred and ninety-seven dollars and ninety cents.

The work of the office has been very well kept up since my last inspection, eighteen months ago; eleven hundred and sixty-four letters and reports have been copied into the official letter book, many of them are very lengthy.

I made a careful audit of the official books of the institution. I took stock of the goods in store, and of those in use in the institution. A very large proportion of the worn out and broken articles were kept on hand for my inspection. I inspected all the tools in the work shops, and only condemned those which were absolutely useless.

Great economy has been exercised in mending and darning and making over children's clothes, and, although the aggregate number of worn out articles—in some lines—appears to be great, most of them were two and three years in use, and had been passed along from one child to another.

The trade instructors and the furnaceman have taken great care of their tools, they were all paraded for inspection.

Staff of the School.

Rev. Father Hugonnard.....	Principal.
“ “ Dorais.....	Assistant Principal.
Mr. E. D. Sworder.....	Clerk
Mr. H. F. Denehy.....	1st Teacher.
Mr. J. A. Joyce.....	2nd “
T. Redmond.....	Farming Instructor.
R. Meehan.....	Carpenter “
D. McDonald.....	Blacksmith “
C. Miles.....	Night Watchman, Stone Mason and Gardener.
A. Goyer.....	Shoemaker Instructor.
E. G. F. Werer.....	Baker
Rev. Sister Goulet.....	Matron.
“ “ Bergeron.....	Cook.
“ “ St. Alfred.....	1st Teacher.
“ “ Vincent.....	2nd “
“ “ Elizabeth.....	Assistant Cook and Laundress.
“ “ St. Thomas.....	Seamstress.
“ “ Lamothe.....	In charge of boys' infirmary, boys' clothing and laundry.
“ “ St. Adèle.....	In charge of girls' infirmary, dormitory, clothing and laundry.
“ “ St. Armand.....	Supervises the housemaids, their work in the dining-rooms, and the ironing of all linen.
Doctor Seymour.....	Medical Superintendent.

On 30th June there were one hundred and eighty-seven pupils in this institution, namely ninety-four boys, and ninety-three girls, being an increase from the same date the previous year of sixteen.

In addition to these one hundred and eighty-seven, there are eighteen girls at service; these are called "out pupils", as they are still under the supervision of the principal, and they return to the school when out of place, or to recruit their health.

During the past fiscal year, forty new pupils have been admitted, fourteen pupils have been discharged, and twelve died, seven of whom died at their own homes.

The two boys that were at St. Boniface at the time of my last inspection, taking a commercial course at the college, have returned: Daniel Kennedy, No. 56, finished his course, and took six or more prizes, he is now learning to be a carpenter; Maxime Gunn, No. 138, did not finish his course, he is not in very good health, he is back in the school.

Doctor Seymour, the Medical Superintendent, has a parade of the children every Sunday afternoon for a health inspection, and he also attends the more serious cases whenever it is necessary.

The want of an infirmary is still very much felt.

There was a threatened epidemic of chicken-pox last winter; but by keeping the children quarantined in the garret, it was kept from spreading.

At the present time the general health of the pupils is good, being so reported by the doctor.

During the past fiscal year the doctor prescribed, and made up medicine, for two hundred and sixty-seven patients, besides attending to their teeth. According to his usual custom, he went over the whole school for the purpose of vaccination twice during the past year.

School routine is as follows:—

Pupils rise.....	5.30
Chapel.....	6.00
Bedmaking, washing, milking and pumping.....	6.30 to 7.15
Inspection of pupils in the school rooms to see if they are clean and properly dressed, their condition, health &c., a note being taken of those requiring attention, if of clothes, this is done by the sister directly after dinner.....	7.15 to 7.30
Breakfast.....	7.30
Fatigue for small boys.....	8.00 to 9.00
Trade boys go to work.....	8.00
School with 15 minutes recess.....	9.00 to 12.00
Prepare for dinner.....	12.00 to 12.10
Dinner.....	12.10 to 12.40
Recreation.....	12.40 to 2.00
School and Trades.....	2.00 to 4.00
Fatigue, such as milking, carrying coal, ashes, filling tanks, wood boxes, pumping, sweeping.....	4.45 to 6.00
Prepare for supper.....	6.00 to 6.10
Supper.....	6.10 to 6.40
Recreation.....	6.40 to 8.00
Prayer and retire.....	8.00

Sunday.

After breakfast the usual fatigues and dressing and preparing for church parade, and march to parish church; dinner at the usual hour, immediately after dinner a parade of the whole school for the doctor's inspection—then

Recreation until.....	2.30
Vespers.....	2.30

The children form the choir of the church; after vespers the pupils change their clothes and do the necessary fatigues. From 5 to 6 every Sunday evening the prin-

Principal takes the children for a lecture or talk upon their general behaviour, deportment, and religious and moral instruction; and during the winter he takes classes an hour every day for the same purpose.

Calisthenics for the boys in summer for fifteen minutes or longer, in the play ground, three times a week.

Tuesday is the girls' general washing day of their own and house linen, etc.

Every two weeks, on Saturday morning, the boys wash their own clothes, under the direction of one of the sisters.

The brass band (eighteen boys) practise during fatigue hour, 5 to 6 p.m., and during the night recreation hour, 7 to 8 o'clock.

The boys bathe almost every day during the summer; in winter they bathe once a week in the wash-house.

The girls bathe every Saturday afternoon in summer, at the lake, and in winter in the wash-house.

The boys play cricket and ball during all recreations, in their seasons, also running and jumping, and throwing the shot.

The girls play croquet, and have swings.

Dietary.

The dietary is as follows:—

Breakfast.—Four days in the week porridge of oatmeal or cornmeal with either milk or syrup, this is served with hot tea and bread; the working pupils, and those not in robust health, receive butter in addition.

On three days all the pupils receive butter and cheese with their bread instead of porridge, this is served with hot tea.

Dinner.—Soup, meat or fish, vegetables and bread *ad libitum*. For dessert, rice or stewed apples, or stewed rhubarb or syrup, or bread and milk, with cold water to drink, excepting to the weak children, and those working outside, who get hot tea.

Supper.—Meat for the working pupils, hashed meat and vegetables for the rest, bread *ad libitum* and dessert similar to that named for dinner, hot tea.

I was present during several of the meals, the food was plentiful, well cooked, and well served, and each pupil appeared to have the opportunity to eat all that he or she wanted.

Assistant Principal—Rev. Father Dorais.

The Rev. Father has charge of the boys at all recreations, also at those fatigues about the gardens, walks and buildings. He gives particular attention to their religious training, and has a general supervision of their dress, and clothing, &c. He has acted as bandmaster to the brass band ever since its inception, and accompanied it to Indian Head.

Office.

Mr. Sworder does all the office work, and correspondence, making out returns, reports, &c. He has also charge of all the new goods in store, and receives and issues the same. He is a most efficient clerk, being quite capable and industrious; he is of good habits, and regular and attentive to his duties; he also teaches the boys cricket, foot ball and other out of door sports, being himself a finished athlete.

Farm.

The farm in connection with this institution is very ably conducted by Mr. Redmond, a most industrious man, who possesses a good knowledge of his business and great tact in managing his pupils, of whom he has at present five, namely, Joe Ben, Johnny Cook, Peter, Alex. Geddes, Alphonse. I am informed by the instructor that in summer these boys do not go to school, as the importance of their work demands their constant attention. In winter they attend school half of each day excepting those boys that haul hay and straw.

The following crops were sown and harvested in 1892: land broken, sixty-four acres; land fenced, one hundred acres; land in gardens, three acres; they gave a medium yield; wheat, four acres, yield fifty-seven bushels; oats, fifty six acres, yield three hundred and forty bushels; pease, five acres, yield thirty-seven bushels; potatoes, seven acres, yield eight hundred and forty bushels; mangolds, two and a half acres, yield three hundred and ninety bushels; turnips, one and a-half acres, yield one hundred and fifty bushels; and they cut and stacked forty-five tons of hay; in addition to the hay, they sowed grasses which were for fodder, which yielded fifteen tons.

A hail storm on 18th June, 1892, greatly damaged all the crops.

This year the operations have been as follows: land broken, sixty-eight acres; fenced, three hundred and seventy-five acres; gardens, three acres; wheat, twenty-four acres; oats, twenty acres; pease, three acres; barley, five acres; potatoes, eight acres; mangolds, one and a half acres; turnips, one and a half acres; grass, for fodder, five acres.

On account of protracted drought, the vegetables in the garden are smaller in size than usual, this has also affected the yield of grain and field vegetables.

A new field along the lake shore was underbrushed, and brought into cultivation this year, and planted with potatoes. It was late when this crop was planted, but they looked remarkably well, their proximity to the lake draws the early frosts from the crop.

Work of the Pupils.

Last winter these five boys worked all day, they would start for two loads of hay every morning, those left behind cooked food for the hogs, threshed oats and pease with flails, and sorted potatoes; foddered the cattle, and cleaned out the stables and byres.

In summer they plow and harrow. Three boys can drive the mower, all of them use the horse-rake; they can all load grain, and one is a good stacker; they have been taught how to cultivate potatoes and root crops.

The milking is done by the younger boys, seven of whom in their turn do this work every morning and evening, the cows being "stripped" after each milking by the farmer or one of the farm pupils.

The work oxen and horses employed are, one yoke oxen, one single ox in a cart, one team of farm horses, and an old team of horses, which are used only for the lighter farm work; one single driving horse, which also works on the farm.

There are seventeen milch cows.

In addition to the farm work, these pupils have done a great deal of work in connection with the building operations, collecting and hauling stone, lumber, sand and other building material, for the projected alterations and improvements.

I took an inventory of the horses, cattle, pigs and sheep, and observed their condition. I examined carefully all the tools and implements in use; these are included in the quarterly store return.

Carpenter Shop.

Mr. Meehan continues as instructor in carpentering. He has eight pupils, namely, Stanislaus, Patrick, Franklin, Edward, Paulin, Roderick McLeod, Maurice Henri, Daniel.

These pupils work at their trade half each day, and go to school half each school day, four at a time.

The instructor gives each of his boys a very good character for industry and intelligence. Two pupils have been at this trade three years each, while one has been at it four years.

A couple of them were sent to St. Joseph's Industrial School last winter, to assist in the carpenter's work, building, &c., going on there; while others worked on the Regina warehouse, in process of construction last summer.

Their work comprises almost every branch of the trade in which carpenter's tools are used; some of it may be described: they built a small house on the school farm, built a large addition to the dining-room of the main building, and an addition to the carpenter's shop, they made ladders, hay racks, school desks with seats for Touchwood Agency, five farm gates, a dump cart, and another cart with a water tank, tables and benches for the dining-room, made a book case, innumerable cupboards, covered-in wood boxes, they put down hardwood floors in the dining-room, also in the boys' school room, they built shelves and racks in different parts of the buildings for the fire buckets, extinguishers and hand grenades, wire screens to protect the glass of the green houses, and repaired vehicles, farming tools, and implements.

The instructor places the value of the work performed at twelve hundred and thirty-one dollars, and, judging by the work which came under my notice, it was fully earned.

The tools of the shop were all paraded for examination; this I performed carefully, none were missing, but some are worn out, and were placed on the condemned list.

I took stock of the lumber, shingles, &c., on hand; these are included in the quarterly store return, 30th June.

Blacksmith's Shop.

Mr. D. McDonald continues to hold the position of blacksmith instructor. He has at present under his tuition the following named boys: Clement, Stephen, Emmanuel, Ben, John McLeod.

These boys attend the school classes half each school day, alternately mornings and afternoons, half of them at a time.

In addition to the ordinary general blacksmith work, they are taught to make stove pipes and to repair and solder tinware, also simple plumbing.

During the past fiscal year, according to the instructor's diary of work done by them, they have earned one thousand and ninety-five dollars.

They have done various repairs, and new work, for the different Indian agencies, such as shoeing horses, ironing sleighs, repairing sleighs and wagons, repairing farm implements, &c.

They put a new galvanized iron roof on the ice house and meat cellar; made ten new bedsteads complete; thirty-three sets of neck yoke irons; three hundred and twenty whiffletree irons; thirteen hinges for gates; twelve ice chisels; ninety-four clevises; thirteen latches; one hundred and eight bolts for Touchwood Agency; four steel crowbars; seven hasps and staples; five tongs; they have also mended stoves and stove plates.

I examined all the tools in use in this shop, weighed the iron and steel on hand, and made an inventory of all stock on hand; this is included in the quarterly store return, 30th June.

Shoe Shop.

This shop is conducted under the direction of Mr. A. Goyer as instructor. He has three pupils with him learning the business, namely, Simon, Jeremiah, Albert.

The work of this shop is principally repairing the children's boots; during the past fiscal year, they repaired three hundred and thirty-five pairs of boys' brogans, and three hundred and thirty-four pairs of girls' boots; they manufactured seventeen pairs of beef moccasins, and six hundred and fifty-four boot laces; in addition to the above they repaired harness, cricket, base and foot balls.

In the shoe-maker's diary of work done, I observed that he values the work of himself and boys at two dollars and seventy-five cents a day, and he places the earnings of his shop, for the fiscal year, at seven hundred and thirty-one dollars and seventy-five cents.

I made an inventory of the tools, and weighed the leather, &c., in stock.

Bake House.

The baking of the institution is under the direction of E. G. F. Werer. He has six pupils learning the business. I am informed that several of them are quite capable of baking a batch of bread without any assistance from the instructor. The names of his pupils are: Solomon, Arthur, Moise, Jean LeDoux, Joseph LeDoux, Joe Suisse.

No regular time or account of time worked by each pupil at the baking business has been kept.

During the past fiscal year seven hundred and ninety-eight sacks of flour were used in the bake-house.

These boys go to school half each day.

The furnace of the bake-oven has been rebuilt since my last inspection, and, judging by the good quality of the bread produced, it now works satisfactorily.

Furnaceman.

C. Miles attends to the furnaces, stoves, and greenhouse, and is night watchman in winter, putting in spare time, of three or four hours daily, painting and repairing; and in the summer he is master stonemason during the building of foundations or as at present building a root house; he is also a gardener.

His work since my last inspection is summed up as follows:—

I must premise by stating that he is always assisted by pupils who are learning the general jobbing, plastering and mason's and painting business.

He has kept in repair the plastering, kalsomining and painting inside all the buildings, has painted or oiled all new wood-work, including furniture, hardwood floors, wainscoting, repaired the mason's work of the blacksmith's forges, and pulled down and rebuilt five chimneys, pulled down the old root house, and is now rebuilding it 24 x 60 feet of solid stone masonry, pulled down and rebuilt cellar and foundation wall under the east side of the boys' building; oiled and varnished twenty desks for school in Touchwood Agency, and seven desks for the school on the Sioux Reserve. He was three weeks painting, paper hanging and repairing the plastering on the File Hills Agency buildings, painted the outsides including the roofs of all the shops, sheds, barns, closets and storehouses, built foundations of stone for the wash-house, house on the farm, addition to the dining-room, addition to the carpenter shop, and a foundation for the new wind-mill building; he brick veneered the addition to the dining-room, repaired all the board fences, and cleaned all the chimneys.

As watchman, he discovered two fires, one in the kitchen, and one in the hall between the greenhouse and dining-room, which were put out before much damage was done.

Girls' Department.

Under Rev. Sister Goulet's management as matron, the work of this department has been conducted most effectively: the greatest neatness and order prevails throughout.

The dormitories, halls, sewing-rooms, dining-rooms, kitchens, pantries, reception and school-rooms, were all visited by me; they are a picture of cleanliness and good order.

The girl pupils are always cleanly and neatly and becomingly dressed, the meals are well cooked, and promptly served. In this latter connection it may be of interest to tell you that upon one day during my inspection the whole of the domestic affairs of the institution were left in the hands of the girl pupils, the sisters taking a day off, leaving the school very early in the morning for File Hills, and not returning until late in the evening. The meals upon this day were served with their usual promptness, and were as well cooked as usual, while the housework went on without any apparent break. This was no small feat for Indian girls to accomplish, considering that some six hundred meals were provided during that one day.

The sewing-room is a busy place, what with cutting out and making up new garments, and the vast quantity of mending and darning going on, some girls were running the sewing machines, some the knitting machines, others were sewing, mending, darning and making door mats and hearth-rugs. For material for these last named articles, they use up a good deal of the condemned clothing, a most useful and proper manner of disposing of it.

Very great economy has been exercised in repairing the children's clothing, darning, patching and repairing blankets. In this connection, I may observe that much of it was worn after the poorest white person would have considered the garment worn out: the condemned clothing is only fit for the rag bag.

It would be invidious to name those children who can do house work, needle work, knitting, run sewing and knitting machines: to write generally, all the older girls can do all of these things above named; while some of them are more apt to learn, and naturally smarter and more deft than others, all of them are put to work according to their strength and capability.

The older girls can perform all descriptions of domestic work, and younger ones are speedily following in their footsteps, and, having been taken younger into the institution, have not so many bad habits to eradicate, and may in time outstrip them.

The principal informs me that he has many more applications for girls for domestic service than he can supply.

All the children in the school, both boys as well as girls, are now provided with night gowns.

General Remarks.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the good discipline maintained in this institution at all times; whether the pupils are at work or play, I have found them always cleanly in their persons and properly dressed, the routine is performed with punctuality, the children behaved at their meals in a decorous manner, and, during my long inspection, I did not observe a single case of insubordination or bad behaviour. The children within my hearing talked English exclusively, and I am informed that it is their custom to do so.

There were very few Indian visitors, excepting during the sun dance at File Hills, when there were a good many callers in passing.

The only persons camping near at the time of my inspection were the parents of three children lying sick in the school.

The brass band, consisting of eighteen instruments, has improved and made great progress, so much so that they have been in request and have attended fairs at Indian Head and Fort Qu'Appelle. At the latter place one of the boys acted as leader of the band, the Rev. Father Dorais being too ill to accompany them according to his usual practice. Their charge for playing at those towns was ten dollars and their dinner. They are dressed in uniform; they were while at those towns the cynosure of all eyes, and the popular manner in which they were received gave great satisfaction.

The cricket club of the school played several matches with outside clubs, gaining most of them. They were always received with great courtesy, and treated most hospitably, wherever they visited.

Eighty or more articles of school manufacture were sent for exhibition to the World's Fair, where I feel sure that they will successfully compete with similar articles from any of the other Indian schools.

Scarcely a day passes but numbers of ladies and gentlemen (generally tourists from a distance) visit the school, and it is a source of satisfaction that it is always in a condition to receive company, let them arrive early or late in the day. The gardens present a picture at this season not surpassed in Canada, and probably not equalled in these Territories: they are a pattern of what good cultivation can achieve: the yield of strawberries, and other small fruits, was immense, the vegetables of all kinds are unsurpassed in size and quality.

The boundaries of the school lands were determined by a re-survey this year.

The following works are under construction by the mechanics and pupils of the school: a wind-mill on a substantial stone foundation, which will be used for sawing wood, pumping, chopping grain, &c., and a substantial stone root-house 25x60 feet. Repairs and additions are about to be made to the wash-house.

I issued my certificate of this inspection.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. P. WADSWORTH,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY, 7th October, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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

My season's work commenced with a trip to the Prince Albert District. Leaving Regina 12th July, 1892, I proceeded to Prince Albert with the purpose of ascertaining where land would be available for the settlement of the Sioux refugees from across the border, who have made the outskirts of that town their headquarters for years past.

These people number about 150 souls, and as yet have shown no desire, as a body, to engage in agriculture; at the present time depending on work obtained about the town, with occasional assistance from the Government. A report has already been made on this subject.

From Prince Albert I proceeded to Duck Lake, to inspect several alternative sites recommended for the proposed Industrial School for Roman Catholic Indian children.

From Duck Lake I next proceeded to Petequakey's Reserve at Muskeg Lake, to survey and mark off the Roman Catholic Mission property.

This being accomplished, and the work assigned me in the district completed, I returned to headquarters at Regina, where I arrived on August 1st.

I now received instructions to survey a timber limit in the Rocky Mountains for the Blackfoot Indians.

Leaving Regina on the 9th August, I proceeded to Gleichen to procure labourers among the Indians to assist me; and, having arranged with Mr. Indian Agent Begg to send six men to Castle Mountain Station, went on to Calgary to complete my outfit.

A certain section of country, embracing some twenty-six square miles, had been selected by Mr. J. C. Nelson, Surveyor in charge of Indian Reserve Surveys, near Castle Mountain Station, as a suitable timber reserve for the Indians of this band, and it only remained for me to survey and establish the boundaries.

On the arrival of myself and party at Castle Mountain, work was immediately begun and carried on to its completion; but, owing to the physical and climatic difficulties met with in mountain country, work advanced slowly as compared with prairie country. However, 22nd October brought the work to an end, and the party were paid off.

A separate report with reference to location and timber to be obtained on this reserve has been already submitted.

After the transaction of necessary business connected with the survey of the limit at Morley and at Calgary, I stopped off at Gleichen, *en route* to Regina, to examine lands on the Blackfoot Reserve which it is proposed, owing to the reserve being in extent largely excessive of the present or prospective requirements of the band, should be sold, and the money invested in cattle to form the nucleus of a herd, or other necessities. I arrived at Regina on the 30th October.

From 30th October, 1892, to 26th February, 1893, I was engaged at headquarters preparing plans and returns of surveys, and general routine draughting.

Leaving Regina, 27th February, 1893, I proceeded to Ottawa, to prepare an outline map of the western and least known portion of the Dominion of Canada, to accompany the exhibit of Indian industries to the "World's Fair," at Chicago.

The time at my disposal before the opening day of the "Fair" being a question of weeks rather than months, some method had to be devised to reduce the actual draughtsman's work to a minimum; therefore, with this end in view, Capt. E. Deville's Secant Cylinder projection of the Dominion as the most recent and perfect map extant was adopted, and that portion of the Dominion to be embraced by the new map was enlarged by photography from one hundred to sixteen miles to an inch. A new projection being plotted from the Surveyor General's tables, it was traced, together with the photographic enlargement of the topographical features on Capt. Deville's map, on vellum cloth, and then printed by the inexpensive blue print process, and mounted on muslin, the actual time consumed in the preparation of map by one draughtsman only occupying forty-six working days.

The completed map covers a surface ten feet in length by seven in breadth, and Mr. Chas. de Cazes, in charge of exhibit, has the following to say for it: "Well made, nicely put up and the admiration of intelligent visitors."

The map I suggested should be printed and mounted in Chicago, to ensure good work, and save delay and expense. This being approved of by the late Deputy Superintendent General, Mr. Lawrence Vankoughnet, I proceeded to Chicago, where a few days were spent making arrangements for the printing and mounting of the map. I then returned to Regina, arriving there on the 11th June.

I may mention that while in Ottawa time was also found to make tracing copies of a number of maps, required in the Commissioner's office at Regina.

Leaving headquarters again on the 20th of June, I proceeded to the Industrial School at Fort Qu'Appelle, to establish with iron posts the boundaries of the school lands, and to make a survey of and report on an addition which it is proposed should be acquired for the uses of the institution.

Returning to Regina on the 26th, nothing intervened before the 30th and end of the fiscal year requiring special notice.

The work entrusted to me during the year, I hope, has been carried out with despatch and economy, and will meet with your approval.

I have, etc.,

A. W. PONTON,
Asst. Surveyor.

RESTIGOUCHE INDIAN RESERVE,
CAMPBELLTON, N.B., 23rd October, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report together with a tabular statement in connection with the affairs of the Indians in my agency.

In general the Indians of this place are peaceful and industrious, they occupy themselves during the winter in cutting logs, and as they have the reputation of being skilful, they are employed in preference to others, in the spring, for the drive of the logs down the river. During the summer season they hire themselves as guides to the tourists and sportsmen who visit the Restigouche River and its tributaries, for which services they are well paid.

The women are placed in charge of the village during the winter; they manufacture snowshoes, moccasins and baskets; and in summer they gather wild fruits, which they sell with profit; they also cultivate their little gardens.

Unfortunately many of our Indians are addicted to intemperance, and with our present law it is very difficult to reach those who are the cause of this sad state of things: I mean the "go-betweens," for the Indians obstinately refuse to give the names of those who furnish them with intoxicants.

On the 12th July last, about 2 p.m., the people of Restigouche had the great misfortune to see their church destroyed by fire. A strong westerly wind was then blowing, and although the greatest efforts were made by both the Indians and the white people to extinguish the fire, the church was burnt down together with the houses of Peter Gray and Isaac Isaac. The latter, besides his house, which was the finest on the reserve, also lost his barn and all his agricultural implements. He was, however, enabled through his own energy and the generous aid he received from the whites, to build another house in time to give shelter for his family and place his crops in security for the winter.

The money paid by the insurance company will permit of the new church being commenced in the spring.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

V. J. A. VENNER,

Agent.

SASKATOON, N.W.T., 3rd October, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my eighth annual report of my inspection of Indian agencies and reserves in the North-west Territories, beginning with Duck Lake agency. I commenced my inspection there on 17th September, 1892. Mr. R. S. McKenzie is agent, Mr. W. Sibbald, clerk, and Sandy Thomas, interpreter. The agency buildings were in their usual good order. The office has been improved by having the outside sheeted over with dressed lumber, and the outside and inside painted. The clerk's house has also been painted; a well has been dug near the pond, which gives a good supply of water. This well was all the more necessary as the pond was fast drying up. Lumber was on hand for a new barn and implement shed, but, owing to press of other work, these buildings would not be commenced until next year. The whole place was in the best possible order.

The first reserve visited was One Arrow's, No. 95, Mr. Louis Marion, farmer in charge, population 101. Some improvement was noticeable over the previous year, but there was room for more, especially in the gardens. Four new houses and four new stables have been built during the year. A Dutch oven has been built, and a chimney put into the school building, by which an open fire-place is secured, giving good ventilation. The fences were fair. The crop consisted of: wheat, 75 acres; pease, 5; barley, 25; potatoes, 5; turnips, 2; onions, carrots and gardens, $\frac{5}{16}$; total $112\frac{5}{16}$ acres, being $24\frac{5}{8}$ more than the previous year. The crops promised a fair yield. Some new breaking, and a good deal of summer-fallowing had been done. The farmer had a good field of oats, which would give feed for the farm-horse. The Indians were living in tepees, and the houses were shut up, but were left in a cleanly state. The men were comfortably dressed, an improvement over last year; but the same improvement was not so noticeable among the women and children. One hundred and fifty tons of hay were in stack, and the band filled a contract of fifteen tons to the North-west Mounted Police at Batoche, for which they received \$4 a ton delivered.

The herd of cattle looked well; it consists of: oxen, 21; bull, 1; cows, 19; steers, 17; heifers, 6; bull-calves, 6; heifer-calves, 6; total, 76. The increase in calves was 12 from 19 cows. The band has, in private property, 32 horses, 7 cows,

14 young cattle, and 2 pigs. An inventory of articles in the hands of the farmer was taken, and his books audited. The reserve is a good one: abundance of fine land, wood and water; and the Indians are industrious, and anxious to get on.

My next point was John Smith's Reserve, No. 99, population 140, Mr. J. Willson being farmer in charge. This reserve showed signs of prosperity and thrift. The crop consisted of: wheat, 126 acres; oats, 62; barley, 12; potatoes, 9; turnips, 1; onions, $\frac{1}{2}$; gardens, 2; total, 213 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, being 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ more than the previous year. The crop was good. The fields looked clean and neat, and the gardens, as a rule, were free from weeds.

The houses are of a good class, were whitewashed outside and in. Some have shingle-roofs and are painted; others have thatched roofs. Four new houses have been built since last inspection. The farmer had completed a small building near his house, to be used as an office. The school-building has been supplied with an open chimney. Two kilns of lime were burnt during the year, which gave sufficient for their own use, besides supplying some of the other reserves. The band filled a contract for 50 tons of hay for the North-west Mounted Police at Prince Albert, for which they received \$5.50 a ton delivered. Three hundred and fifty tons were stacked for winter-feed. These Indians purchased, themselves, during the year, four double wagons, besides forks, rakes, &c. They earned in hunting, freighting, selling rails, &c., about \$600, in addition to what they got for oats and wheat they sold. Some very well made fancy baskets, mats and straw hats were noticed. The cattle were in splendid condition. The herd consists of: oxen, 23; bulls, 3; cows, 31; steers, 29; heifers, 16; bull-calves, 15; heifer-calves, 9; total, 126. The increase in calves is 24 from 31 cows, besides two which died at birth. The band has, in private property, 28 horses, 7 oxen, 25 cows and 49 young cattle. The fences were poor in some places. A considerable quantity of new breaking and summer-fallowing had been done, and the ploughing was very creditable. An inventory of property in the hands of the farmer, was taken, and the farm-books were checked. This reserve was in good shape, and the Indians were more prosperous and comfortable than they have ever been before. They would have flour enough of their own, without calling on the department for assistance. Mr. Willson was justly proud of his reserve. The next place reached, was James Smith's, No. 100, no farmer in charge here; population, 138. The chief and nearly all his men were absent on the hunt.

The crop put in on this reserve, was: wheat, 8 acres; barley, 4; potatoes, 8; turnips, 2; total, 22, or 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ more than last year. Potatoes and turnips were fair, but the fields were over-run with weeds. The grain was cut, and in stook. The cattle were in good condition. The herd consisted of: oxen, 19; bulls, 4; cows, 25; steers, 8; heifers, 7; bull-calves, 9; heifer-calves, 11; total, 83. The number last year was 57. The increase of calves is 20 from 25 cows. It was found that only half enough of hay was stacked for this herd, consequently the agent got authority to have 100 tons extra secured, the cost of which would be kept from treaty-money coming to the delinquents. Otherwise, in the face of a severe winter, the herd would have suffered from starvation. There was no need of this, as there was an abundance of hay at their very doors; and a new mower was given them, so there was no excuse for their going to the hunt without first putting up plenty of hay. I cannot say that any progress was noticeable here, and it is doubtful if any need be expected until an active and competent farmer is permanently placed over them.

The next reserve is Peter Chapman's, No. 100a, or Cumberland Band; population, 83. Crop put in: wheat, 5 acres; barley, 5; potatoes, 4; turnips, 2; and "Big Head," 4 acres potatoes and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of turnips. "Big Head" has removed more to the centre of the reserve; and he and his men were busy putting up new houses and stables. They had some new land broken, and plenty of hay put up. "Big Head" is a capital worker, and carries out the agent's instructions cheerfully and willingly. The cattle were fat. The herd consisted of: oxen, 17; bulls, 7; cows, 34; steers, 19; heifers, 20; bull-calves, 14; heifer-calves, 13; total, 124. Last year the number was 96; increase in calves is 27 from 34 cows. In private stock, the band has 28 horses, 11 cows, 8 young cattle. Five calves died at birth. These are splendid reserves for stock-raising; and the herds, with proper management, should fast increase to large proportions.

The last reserves on this agency visited, were Beardy's, No. 97; population, 134; and Okemasis, No. 96; population, 26. These reserves were found to be in good condition. The crop, with the exception of three fields, showed well; root-crop was also good. The gardens had been well kept. The fields and fences showed good management. The Indians, men, women and the larger children, were all busy: not an idle person could be noticed. The crop put in on No. 97, was: wheat, 180 acres; oats, 24; pease, 4; barley, 44; potatoes, 10; turnips, 6; carrots, 1; onions, $\frac{1}{2}$; gardens, 2; total, 271 $\frac{1}{2}$, being one hundred acres more than last year. On No. 96, the crop was: wheat, 45 acres; barley, 15; potatoes, 3; turnips, 2; carrots, $\frac{1}{2}$; onions, $\frac{1}{8}$; gardens, $\frac{1}{2}$; total, 65 $\frac{7}{8}$, being 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ more than last year. The cattle were in prime condition. The herd of No. 97, "Beardy's," is: oxen, 28; bulls, 2; cows, 31; heifers, 13; steers, 19; bull-calves, 11; heifer-calves, 13; total, 118. Last year the number was 106. The increase of calves is 25 from 31 cows. The herd of No. 96, Okemasis, is: oxen, 13; bull, 1; cows, 14; steers, 13; heifers, 6; bull-calves, 4; heifer-calves, 4; total, 55. The increase of calves is 8 from 14 cows. In private stock, No. 97 has 19 horses, 2 cows and 4 young cattle. No. 96 has 8 horses and 2 young beasts. Three hundred and fifteen tons of hay are stacked for the two herds, which, in addition to the straw, would be ample for winter feed. The farmer had eight tons of hay stacked for the farm-horse. A small contract was filled for the police at Duck Lake. Some good ox-collars, axe-handles, hats and mats were noticed. Five new houses had been commenced, but would not be completed, for the want of lumber, to be used the coming winter. Mr. Lowell is the farmer in charge of these two reserves. I took an inventory of property in his charge, and checked his books. Mr. Lowell is deserving of credit for his good management of these two bands. There is a blacksmith's shop near the farm-house, where Mr. Lowell and the Indians make many repairs.

The warehouse is well kept. An inventory of its contents was taken, and the quantities, in almost every case, corresponded with ledger-balance. The bacon and flour were of choice quality, and both gave the best satisfaction. The Canadian cured bacon was particularly sweet and good. The office-work continues to be performed by Mr. Sibbald, in a satisfactory manner. The books are neatly and correctly kept.

In the previous year, One Arrow's Band had flour of their own for four months, Okemasis' for nine months, Beardy's for seven months, and John Smith's for four months. The total number of cattle is 582, and private stock 146, and 130 horses or ponies.

The births for the year ended on 31st August, 1892, were 29, and the deaths during the same period were 34. The health of the Indians, at the time of my inspection, was very good. The agent, Mr. McKenzie, spares himself in no way in looking after his Indians and benefiting them in every way calculated to bring them to the point all are aiming at, namely, to be self-supporting. I now proceeded to Carlton Agency, arriving there on 30th September, 1892.

Mr. J. Finlayson, agent; Mr. W. H. Halpin, clerk; Phillip Badger (an Indian), teamster. The agency building had been improved by the erection of a new and commodious office, 24 x 22, with two good rooms up stairs. The old office is now used as a dispensary. The other buildings were in good condition. The first reserve visited on this agency was Muskeg Lake, No. 102, Mr. Geo. Chaffee being farmer in charge. A small storehouse and office have been built during the year. The place was tidy. The crop put in here was: wheat, 45 acres; barley, 10; oats, 9; turnips and gardens, 5; potatoes, 4; pease, 1; total, 74. The crop was fair. The gardens were fairly well kept. Twelve acres of new land had been broken, and 20 acres summer-fallowed. One hundred and seventy tons of hay were stacked for winter use. Five houses have been repaired and improved. Two new stables have been built, and new fences had been made, and old ones repaired. Fork-handles, ox-yokes, whittletrees, hay-rack, jumpers, &c., were noticed, made by the Indians. Straw was secured to make hats. One kiln of lime was burnt, which gave them ample to whitewash their houses, besides selling some to the mission and settlers. They had a fairly successful hunt during the previous winter. Seven hundred logs were lying on the borders of the lake, to be

sawn into boards. Some of the Indians have neat little milk-houses; and some of them make butter. The houses were comfortable, being clean and fairly well supplied with household requisites. Some of the houses have the open chimneys. Poultry could be seen at many of the farm-yards; altogether the Indians here are comfortable and prosperous, and improvement can be noticed. The Indians seemed contented, and only asked for some nails, to make repairs. The cattle were in fine order; they could not be otherwise, from the fine pasturage and abundance of water. The herd consists of: oxen, 14; bull, 1; cows, 9; steers, 7; heifers, 2; bull-calves, 6; heifer-calves, 4; total, 43. Increase of calves is 8 from 9 cows. In private stock, this band has 10 horses, 2 oxen, 3 cows, and 8 young cattle. The farm stock consists of 3 horses, 1 cow, 1 bull-calf. One of the horses is 21 years old, and was brought up by Mr. Chaffee at the commencement of the Indian farming here. Mr. Chaffee takes good care of the animals and of things generally. The mission-buildings have all been painted and they have now a pretty appearance. The garden of the Rev. Father Paquette is one of the best I have seen in this county. Some Russian raspberries which the rev. father experimented on, have proved a success. The usual inventory was taken of implements and provisions in hands of the farmer, and his books checked. The next reserve inspected was Mistawasis, No. 103. This reserve is under the immediate management of the agent, Mr. Finlayson. The crop put in was: wheat, 133 acres; barley, 39; oats, 14; potatoes, 11; gardens and turnips, 2; total, 199, being 46½ acres less than last year. The decrease arises chiefly from the fact that the chief had no crops. He is too feeble to work himself, and had no one to work for him. The crop was one of the best they ever had; most of the grain was in stook. Root-crops were also good, except the turnips, which would only be half a crop, owing to the ravages of worms. Four new houses had been built during the year, all with upstairs rooms. Two have shingled roofs. The mission (Presbyterian) buildings have been improved; a new house has been put up by the mission for the teacher. The church is a neat and comfortable building; and the services are well attended by the Indians. The church is painted white, with red roof, and is on rising ground, from which a good view of the reserve is had. There are the mission buildings, the chief's house, and out-buildings, the school-house, the teacher's house, and at a short distance, snugly situated amongst the trees, can be seen the little mill, where the Indians grind their own grain and also some for settlers and Duck Lake Indians; while in the distance can be seen the Indian houses and farm-yards, the latter well filled with good stacks of grain; and also can be seen many fields dotted over with stooks, and men and women busy hauling to the stack-yards. The grain was as fine a sample as the Dominion produces. The impression was that of prosperity and comfort. Twenty acres of new land had been broken, and fifteen summer-fallowed. Some fencing had been repaired. One kiln of lime was burnt, which gave 100 bushels. Forty-five thousand feet of lumber were sawn on the reserve during spring.

I attended the services on one occasion. In the absence of a missionary, these were conducted by Mr. McVicar, the teacher. The chief was in his accustomed place in the choir. I heard many regrets at the death of Mrs. Nichol, wife of the late missionary, and at the resignation of the latter. Both were so interested in their work, Mrs. Nichol teaching the women and girls sewing and going with Mr. Nichol from house to house in their missionary work, which was progressing, school included. They did not fail to tell the Indians that cleanliness was next to godliness; and the good effects of their teaching could be seen at many places. The Indians hoped soon to have another missionary sent to them. A Christmas-tree festival was held last year, and I was told the occasion was a most pleasant one. It was the first ever held. There were music, recitations, speeches from the chief and other Indians; and every child on the reserve got a present of some kind. It is live work like this that tells among Indians, and they are not slow to appreciate it. Such gatherings are a relief from the usual hum-drum life on an Indian reserve, where it would appear that, in too many places, it is supposed Indians are not so susceptible of enjoyment as white people are.

The herd was in good condition; it consists of: oxen, 44; bulls, 2; cows, 60; steers, 37; heifers, 28; bull-calves, 19; heifer-calves, 20; total 210. The increase of calves is 39 from 60 cows; sheep, 18; sixteen less than the previous year. In private stock, the band has 21 horses, 2 oxen, 6 cows and 9 young cattle. Five hundred tons of hay were reported as in stack and cock.

This reserve was in good order, and the Indians were contented; and so they well ought to be, for, as a whole, they had the best crops I met with.

The next reserve inspected was Ah-tah-ka-koop's, No. 104. This reserve is also under the care of the agent. Very good crops rewarded the Indian labour here also. The houses are of a good class, and are cleanly kept; at every house an improvement of some kind was going on. One thousand logs were on the banks of Sandy Lake, waiting to be sawn into boards. Ten acres of new land have been broken, and twenty-five acres summer-fallowed. A good deal of fencing had been renewed and repaired. New fields have been started on the other side of Shell River. The Indians here are industrious and hard-working. In driving along this reserve, no one would think but that he was going through a thriving settlement in Ontario or Quebec. I counted over seventy stalks of grain, at different points. The crop was: wheat, 163 acres; barley, 51; oats, 22; potatoes, 15; gardens and turnips, 3; total, 254, being forty-six acres more than last year. Five hundred and fifty tons of hay were stacked, which, with the straw, would be sufficient for winter feed. The chief spoke gratefully for the fine crops. He asked for some assistance in repairing his house, and also for a new stove, which I am glad to say was granted. His house being divided into rooms, he required an extra stove. He is a splendid man. He says he is no longer able to work as he used to do, that he is getting old.

The missionary (Church of England) reports the services as being well attended. This reserve is making steady progress. The herd was in good condition; it consists of: oxen, 62; bulls, 3; cows, 63; steers, 36; heifers, 37; bull-calves, 22; heifer-calves, 18; total, 231. The increase of calves is 40 from 63 cows. The band has, in private stock, 36 horses, 2 oxen, 10 sheep, 19 cows, 37 young cattle and 7 pigs. The mission and school buildings were in good repair.

Sturgeon Lake Reserve, No. 101, had in crop, 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres wheat, 28 barley, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ gardens and turnips, 8 of potatoes. The herd consists of: oxen, 8; cows, 6; steers, 4; heifers, 2; bull-calves, 4; heifer-calves, 1; total, 25. In private stock, the band has 30 horses, 6 oxen, 25 cows, and 27 young cattle. Band 105 has a herd of: oxen, 2; cows, 4; steers, 3; heifers, 3; bull-calves, 2; heifer-calves, 1; total, 15. Band 106 has: oxen, 2; cow, 1; steer, 1; bull-calf, 1; total, 5. The grist-mill was in good repair, and did good work, turning out very fine flour. The warehouse is kept in good order. The bacon and flour were of choice quality.

The office-work was found to be well done, a new ledger had been opened, beginning with the balances at last inspection. The various books, ration-sheets, &c., were carefully audited. The total number of cattle in the agency is: "under Government control," 529; private, 171; total, 700; sheep, Government control, 18; private, 5; total, 23; horses, Government control, 2; private, 97; total, 99; farm-stock, 5; agency, 7; pigs; 7; or a grand total of 841. The population, births and deaths are as follows. The births and deaths are for the year ended 30th September, 1892.

Band.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.
101.....	139	3	5
102.....	66	2	2
103.....	154	5	4
104.....	198	11	8
105.....	60	1	2
106.....	97	5	4
Pelican Lake ...	35	1	2
Totals.....	749	28	27

The total yield of grain crop in 1891, was: wheat, 4,485 bushels; oats, 788; barley, 2,033; or a total, 7,356 bushels; roots, 3,251 bushels. The agency supplied its own flour for ten months out of the twelve; and the crop of 1892 was expected to be fully better, when threshing was completed.

The usual inventories and statements, with detailed report, were forwarded to the Commissioner, Regina.

I now proceeded to Battleford, going up the north side of the Saskatchewan, arriving there on the 9th October, 1892. The agent and his clerk being engaged making treaty-payments in the agency, I commenced my work at the Industrial School.

Rev. Thos. Clarke.....	Principal.
J. B. Ashby.....	Governess.
Miss Parker.....	Matron.
W. H. Ingram.....	Teacher.
John Gatley.....	Carpenter.
A. Bragg.....	Blacksmith.
A. McDonald.....	Farmer.
Nellie Hayes.....	Seamstress.
D. D. Mackenzie.....	Shoemaker.
Mary Bells.....	Laundress.
Alice Henry.....	Cook.
Susan.....	General servant.
W. McNair.....	Night-watchman
S. F. Macadam, M.D.....	Is medical attendant for the school and the various reserves composing the Bat- tleford Agency.

A new blacksmith's shop has been erected during the year. It is 50 x 22, two stories, shingled roof, frame. The lower part will be the blacksmith's shop; it has two single chimneys, and one double. The upper part will be used by the shoemakers and printers, and one end as a paint-shop, with a tramway leading up to it. There is a lean-to 50 x 8, for storing charcoal, iron and other articles; a new coalshed 30 x 16 has also been put up. The laundry has been completed. The washing is done down stairs, and the drying and ironing up stairs. The laundress, Miss Bell, mentioned "Marie", "Francis" and "Christie", as being very good ironers. All the girls have to take their share at this work. Four boys are following the trade of shoemaking, and were making capital progress. Two boys are learning printing, Gilbert and William Bear, and they are doing well, as the little paper "The Guide" printed by them, proves. Fifteen boys are learning carpentry, and some of them are splendid workers and good mechanics. Thirteen are following blacksmithing, and are also making good progress. Sixteen boys follow farming, garden work, &c. A number of articles made by the boys, such as whiffletrees, clevises, chisels, bolts, door-handles, horse-shoes, &c., were very creditable. The chief part of the carpenter's work on new buildings at the school, and on the reserves, was done by the boys, under the direction of Mr Gatley, the instructor.

The main building was found in the best possible order. School-room, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, dormitories, lavatories, and bath-rooms, were all clean, cheerful looking places. Tanks are kept constantly filled with water, on the upper flat, and fire-buckets are placed at different points throughout the room.

The painting and kalsomining were done by the boys. Some fancy painting in panel-work was done by one of the boys, without any one to show him. Particular attention is given to the washing in this institution, the consequence being that the beds, bedding and clothing were all in perfect order.

The sewing-room is a large, airy and comfortable place. Making new dresses, clothes, mending, darning, patching, &c., by a number of girls, under the careful

instruction of Miss Hayes, the seamstress, can be noticed here. Adjoining is the store-room, where the dry goods are neatly placed on shelving, and easy of access when an article is required.

There is a library in connection with the school, containing 111 volumes of useful reading; and the pupils are reported as making good use of the books. Rev. Mr. Clarke obtained these books from friends in England.

The whole of the premises were in very good order. The gardens, flower and vegetable, were a success; and Rev. Mr. Clarke carried off many prizes at the exhibition held during the month.

The crop put in on the farm, with results, is as follows:—

Wheat.....	5 acres,	yielding	15 bushels.
Oats.....	3	"	30 "
Pease.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	"	Not threshed.
Barley.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	"	14 bushels.
Potatoes.....	5	"	500 "
Turnips.....	2	"	400 "
Carrots.....	1	"	15 "
Onions.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	"	15 "
Beets.....	1	"	20 "
Mangold.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	"	20 "

This would give the school a good supply of vegetables for the winter, an important feature in a place of this kind. Ninety tons of hay were stacked for winter feed for the cattle, which number as follows: oxen, 5; cows, 17; bull, 1; bull-calves, 5; heifer-calves, 3; total, 31; sheep, 16; pigs, 19; mare, 1; colt, 1; grand total, 68. Half of the cows were giving milk.

The pupils were camped at Jack-fish Lake, for eleven days during the summer; and the outing did them a great deal of good. They enjoyed themselves fishing, boating, bathing, &c. Since my last inspection of this school, an instrumental band has been formed among the boys, and they have made splendid progress in the short time. At a concert given during my inspection, the proceeds went towards defraying the expenses of the picnic to Jack-fish Lake. The band played, and the pupils, boys and girls, sang songs and choruses, gave recitations, and otherwise acquitted themselves in such a way as to astonish the visitors who were present. The services on Sundays are interesting and lively; and the pupils join heartily in the singing, responses, &c.

The cooking was well done, and the meals were served regularly and in good form. The flour supplied by the Lake of the Woods Milling Company was choice, and made the best of bread; the beef was also up to requirements. The usual inventories of store-room articles in use in the institution, in hands of carpenter, blacksmith, shoemaker and farmer were taken, and the various books checked.

New ledgers have been opened during the year. The articles written off as worn out and no longer of any use here, were sent to the reserves, where they can be of some use in mending or making rag-mats, but as articles of wear would be of little use, as they had been patched over and over before being set aside.

The number of pupils on the roll was 109: boys, 65, girls, 44; present at the time of inspection, 98; absentees, 11. These are divided into the following standards:—

No. 1 Standard.....	Pupils.
" 2 "	15
" 3 "	36
" 4 "	27
" 5 "	20
" 6 "	8
" 6 "	3
	<hr/>
	109
	<hr/>

Five of the absentees are in standard 1; two were in standards 2 and 3; two in 4; and one in 5. The examination of the different classes was highly satisfactory, and showed that the training was thorough.

The Rev. Canon Flett, one of the North-west Government Inspectors of Schools, informed me that he took occasion to examine this school, on a recent visit, and was agreeably surprised at the high standing of the pupils in the several standards.

The Rev. Principal is as energetic as ever, and no part of the work of the institution is overlooked by him; and there is not a detail with which he is not familiar.

Complete returns, inventories and statements, with detailed report, were forwarded to the Commissioner, Regina.

I now commenced my work in the Battleford Agency, on 20th October. Mr. P. J. Williams, agent; Mr. A. J. McNeill, clerk; S. J. Macadam, M.D., medical attendant; John Carney, storeman; Dion Layer, teamster.

The office has been removed to a better building, almost opposite to the old one. The clerk occupies the house; and the office is a lean-to, but entirely too small. The storehouse is in the barrack square, as formerly.

The first reserve visited was Red Pheasant's, No. 108, J. H. Price being farmer in charge. The farm-buildings have been improved by the addition of a new storehouse. One new Indian house, and two stables, have been built during the year. Three kilns of lime have been burnt, producing 480 bushels, which the Indians sell at 30 cents a bushel, and of course use some themselves, whitewashing their houses. The well has been supplied with a pump, which is an improvement and saving of time. The crop put in here was: wheat, 106 acres; oats, 5; barley, 20; potatoes, 7; turnips, 1; gardens, 12; total, 151, being $19\frac{1}{2}$ more than last year. The results being: wheat, estimated, 100 bushels; oats, estimated 100 bushels; barley, estimated 200 bushels; potatoes, 1,200 bushels; turnips, 100 bushels; gardens, fair yield. Seventy acres of new land have been broken, and a good deal of summer-fallowing done. Two stack-yards were fenced in, one contained fifteen stacks, and the other eight. Fences were good. No fall-ploughing was done. Mr. Price does not favour this; and I found that this opinion was general in this part of the country. The gardens were well looked after by the Indians. Four hundred and fifty tons of hay were stacked for winter feed, which, with the straw, was considered ample. Strong fences, and good fire-guards were placed around the stacks. Some good mitts, socks and mats were made by the young girls, also baskets, hats, &c. The proceeds of cattle sold in Winnipeg, will be invested in buying a change of seed, which is much needed, as the same seed has been used since before the rebellion. The herd was in splendid condition; it consists of: oxen, 43; bulls, 2; cows, 74; steers, 55; heifers, 28; bull-calves, 11; heifer-calves, 19; total, 232. The increase in calves is small, being only 30 from 74 cows. There are five horses and two colts "under Department control;" and the Indians have in private stock, 20 horses, 2 heifers, 2 cows, 6 young cattle and 1 pig. There are 7 sheep.

The usual inventory was taken of articles in hands of the farmer, and books were checked, which Mr. Price keeps correctly and neatly. The reserve is in good order, and the Indians are industrious, and making good progress. They spend their treaty money in the purchase of useful articles, and they do not loiter around Battleford.

The day school on this reserve was inspected on 20th October. Mrs. Price, wife of the farmer, is the teacher. There were present, 7: 5 boys and 2 girls. The number of children of school age on the reserve is 20: 16 boys and 4 girls; number on the roll, 17; average attendance for the past three months, was 13. The building was in good repair; an open chimney had been put in during the year. Desks and school material were sufficient and in good condition. A few articles were asked for, which I reported. There are five pupils in standard one, and six in standard two, whilst two are ungraded. Knitting mitts and socks is taught, and some good specimens were shown. The examination of the pupils was satisfactory. They were clean, and fairly well dressed. The building was comfortable, and had a bright

and cheerful appearance. It was reported that the children could not attend in winter regularly, for want of sufficient foot gear. There is a church near the school. Both are in connection with the Church of England.

I now drove to the Stony Reserve, No. 109, Mr. Oscar Orr being farmer in charge. One new Indian house and two stables have been built during the year. The crop put in here consisted of 7 acres of potatoes, 5 acres of turnips, and 13 acres gardens. The potatoes were a good crop, yielding about 1,000 bushels; turnips were also good, and the yield is about 1,000 bushels. The gardens were a success, and gave the Indians a good supply of vegetables during the season, besides some to lay by for winter use. They took good care of their gardens, weeding and thinning them properly. One man had three acres of wheat, the seed for which he purchased himself. He had a good crop. Some of the houses had been white-washed, and the balance would be done before winter. Two hundred and twenty-five tons of hay were stacked for winter feed. The Indians purchased a new mower and rake themselves. They continue to sell hay, lime and wood. They are thrifty and industrious. There is a school house, but there has been no teacher for some years.

The cattle here are in splendid condition. The herd is a fine one. Mr. Orr seems to be a success in the management of cattle. The herd consists of: oxen, 33; cows, 44; steers, 33; heifers, 10; bull-calves, 20; heifer-calves, 17; total, 157. The increase in calves is satisfactory, being 37 from 44 cows. The splendid calves and yearlings are the offspring of the thorough-bred bull; and the difference to be seen in these, compared with the ordinary common scrubs, is the best proof of the advantage of having only choice bulls. An inventory was taken of property in hands of the farmer, and his books, which were neatly and correctly kept, were checked. The whole premises were neat and tidy, and Mr. Orr is very careful of property under his charge. There were 27 sheep, looking well. In private property, the Indians have 11 horses.

The next reserve reached was Sweet Grass, No. 113, Mr. Dunbar being farmer in charge, having succeeded Mr. Gopsill, who resigned on 1st June, 1892. Mr. R. Finlayson occupied the place from 1st June until Mr. Dunbar took charge on 1st August. The farm buildings had just been whitewashed, and looked clean and neat. Seventy-five acres of new land have been broken, principally on the bench, or high land. No summer-fallowing was done, as all the old land was under crop. Two hundred and twenty-five tons of hay were stacked for winter use. Lime was burnt on the reserve, and all the Indian houses have been plastered and whitewashed outside and in. The houses are cleanly kept, and they looked comfortable. One new house and one new stable have been built during the year. The Indians had just returned from treaty payments, and their purchases consisted of blankets, shawls, tea, tobacco, flour, bacon, &c. One Indian purchased a whole box of tea for his own family.

A new school-house is being put up in connection with the Church of England mission. An open chimney has been put in the Roman Catholic school building.

At the chief's house, I noticed wagons, carts, tubs, wash-boards, milk and bread-pans, spades, grub-hoes, counterpanes on the beds, pillows with pillow-slips quite clean. The floor of the house had been lately scrubbed. Some of these Indians still lie on the floor. The 500 feet of lumber given them last year, was put to good use in making tables and beds, but there was not enough lumber to go over all. The houses seemed to be well supplied with dishes, pots, pans, &c. One Indian had three very good neck-yokes, which he had just made, and the agent was to send them to the Industrial School to be ironed. This same man took first prize for potatoes at the Battleford exhibition. He also took prizes for wheat, oats and pease. He had a nice house and good stables. Two families make butter. Want of milk-pans is felt in collecting the cream. Birch bark cannot be got here, to make pans. Three stack-yards were well filled with stacks, waiting for the steam-thresher. The crop put in was: wheat, 129 acres; oats, 29; potatoes, 6½; turnips, 5; gardens, 5; total, 174½, being 16½ more than last year. It is estimated there would be 1,000 bushels wheat, 500 bushels oats, 1,400 bushels potatoes, and 500 of turnips. The herd was looking well. It consists of: oxen, 33; bulls, 3; cows, 45; steers, 34; heifers, 18; bull-calves, 8; heifer-calves, 20; total, 161. Part of his herd would be sent to Turtle

Lake for the winter, as only hay enough for 75 head was secured on the reserve. The increase in calves is 28 from 45 cows, which is rather a poor showing. There are 30 sheep. In private stock, the band has 57 ponies. I took an inventory of implements, &c., in hands of the farmer, and checked his books, ration-sheets, &c. Mr. Dunbar is proving himself to be a good man. He is active, and seems to have an intelligent idea of the work, and how to do it. The farm-house was a model of cleanliness, proving Mrs. Dunbar to be a splendid housekeeper.

My next point was Poundmaker's, 114, and Little Pine's, 116, being under the charge of Peter Tomkins, farmer, and Mr. R. Finlayson, assistant. Five new houses have been built on both reserves, in place of old ones pulled down. Forty acres of new land have been broken on 114, and thirty acres on 116. Thirty-five acres have been summer-fallowed on both reserves. One hundred and fifty tons of hay have been stacked for the cattle to be wintered here; but the bulk of these two herds, with half of Sweet Grass, will be sent to Turtle Lake, where hay and water are plentiful, and where 400 head of cattle were fed without any loss or mishap of any kind last winter. Six hundred head were to be sent there this year, and hay enough was secured.

The crop put in on 114 was: wheat, 105 acres; oats, 12; potatoes, 7; turnips, $1\frac{1}{2}$; gardens, 5; total, $130\frac{1}{2}$, being $51\frac{1}{2}$ more than last year. On 116, the crop was: wheat, 78 acres; potatoes, 6; turnips, $1\frac{1}{2}$; gardens, 5; total, $90\frac{1}{2}$, being $8\frac{1}{2}$ less than the previous year. The wheat was fair, but had not been threshed. Oats and potatoes were very good, turnips fair. Milk-pans were needed here. One woman milks five cows, and makes butter. Hay-racks, ox-yokes, land-rollers, baskets, mats, ox-collars, are made by nearly all the Indians, and one woman makes straw-hats. I visited a good many of the houses where the Indians had moved from their tepees, and found them cleanly kept; they had been whitewashed outside and in. Some Indians were mudding and whitewashing, preparing for winter.

The cattle were in fine order. On Poundmaker's the herd consists of: oxen, 30; cows, 45; steers, 29; heifers, 24; bull-calves, 16; heifer-calves, 18; total, 162. The increase in calves is 34 from 45 cows. On Little Pine's, the herd is: oxen, 30; cows, 32; steers, 21; heifers, 23; bull-calves, 7; heifer-calves, 15; total, 128. The increase in calves is 22 from 32 cows. The number of sheep is 26. The usual inventory was taken, and books checked. In private property, Band 116 has 30 ponies and one young beast. Band 114 has 32 ponies and 4 young cattle.

The overcoats sent last year, were of much service. Mr. Tomkins and Mr. Finlayson were working the steam-thresher. The Indians on these two reserves appeared more comfortable this year than last; one reason is, that my inspection this year was *after* treaty-payments, and last year it was *before* them. These two bands have not the advantages of the other reserves of earning money in selling hay, wood, lime or charcoal. The distance is too great to haul; and it is only when they are allowed to sell an animal that they get a few dollars outside of their treaty-money. They are making progress, however, as can be seen from their better houses and stables, nicely fenced fields, and splendid herds of cattle. Mr. Tomkins is doing very well. He is hard-working, and does not spare himself when work is to be done. Mr. Finlayson is also a good reliable man.

The day-school on Little Pine's Reserve was inspected on 25th October, 1892. It is in connection with the Church of England; C. A. Lindsay, teacher. Pupils present, 9: boys, 3, girls, 6; number of children of school-age, 16: boys, 6, girls, 10; number on roll, 16; average attendance for the last 3 months, 14.

The building was in fair order, and was being willowed, plastered and white-washed. An open chimney has been put in. The desks and school-material were sufficient, excepting a few small items which I reported. There are 9 pupils in standard 1, and 7 in standard 2. The result of the examination was fairly satisfactory. Cleanliness of school, fair; and cleanliness of pupils might be better; in fact there was room for improvement in every department in the management of this school.

My next point was Thunder Child's Reserve, No. 115, Mr. R. McConnell, farmer in charge, Mr. Nash having been transferred to the Piegan Agency. The farm-premises were in good order. Fifty acres of new land have been broken, and 50 acres

summer-fallowed. Three hundred and fifty tons of hay were stacked on the north side of the river. About ten new houses have been put up, in place of old ones pulled down; and as many new stables have been built. The houses are well kept, and on the whole were clean. They were being mudded and whitewashed. The women make butter, are good knitters, and know how to bake bread. Baskets, hats, ox-collars were noticed. Most of them have bedsteads; clean blankets and pillows could be seen in the beds. Cooking stoves, lamps, dishes, pails, etc., were in nearly every house. Most of them have small granaries, in which they store their grain. The crop put in here, was: wheat, 190 acres; oats, 10; barley, 2; potatoes, 7; turnips and gardens, 17; total, 226, being 7 acres less than last year. The crop was fair. Gardens were well looked after by the Indians.

The cattle were in good order. The herd consists of: oxen, 55; cows, 30; steers, 14; heifers, 15; bull-calves, 14; heifer-calves, 13; total, 141. The chief was very pleasant; he did not ask for anything. The usual inventory was taken, and books were checked. The day-school was inspected on the 26th October, 1892. C. T. Desmarais is the teacher, and the school is in connection with the Church of England; number of pupils present, 9: boys 5, girls 4; number of children that should attend this school, 15; number on the roll, 15; average attendance for the past three months, 11.

The building was in good repair; it was to be willowed and plastered. An open chimney has been put in since last inspection. School-material was sufficient and well cared for. Cleanliness of pupils and school-house was satisfactory. Children were comfortably dressed. Ten pupils are in standard 1, and five in standard 3. The examination was satisfactory, and the teacher here is doing good work.

The last reserve in this agency inspected was Moosemin's, No. 112, Mr. George Applegarth being farmer in charge. The new farm-house, built by the boys of the industrial school, was about being completed. It is 20 x 24, two stories, frame, lathed and plastered outside and in, and should be a warm house. There are two good rooms down stairs, with pantry, hall and kitchen; and up stairs there are three good bedrooms, clothes' closets, &c. Porches will be put on the front and side doors. The stables are on the other side of a large ravine, where a well has been dug, which gives plenty of water for the use of the house as well as for cattle and horses. The old dwelling will be pulled down, and a storehouse made of it. Twenty acres of new land have been broken, and twenty-five acres summer-fallowed. Three new houses and three new stables have been built during the year. The crop put in was: wheat, 102 acres; oats, 17; potatoes, 4; turnips, $\frac{1}{2}$; total, 123 $\frac{1}{2}$, being 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres less than last year. The wheat turned out 1,288 bushels; oats, 146 bushels; turnips, 100 bushels. Gardens were fair; potatoes, good crop. The herd was in good condition; it consists of: oxen, 20; bull, 1; cows, 23; steers, 23; heifers, 25; bull-calves, 5; heifer-calves, 13; total, 109. The increase of calves is 18 from 23 cows. The number of sheep is 57; and 22 were sold, or killed for food, during the year.

I took an inventory of property in hands of farmer, and checked his books. The various fields looked well, and the houses were neat and clean. In private stock, the band has 30 ponies and 3 young cattle.

The day-school was inspected on the 27th October. Miss Applegarth is the teacher, and the school is in connection with the Church of England. The number of pupils present was fifteen—boys, 6, girls, 9; number of children of school age on the reserve is 15; number on roll, 15; average attendance, 12, divided as follows: standard one, 7; standard two, 4; standard three, 2; standard four, 2. The examination was highly satisfactory. The school-building was in good repair, and was being willowed and plastered. Desks and school-material were sufficient and well cared for. An open chimney has been put in. The pupils were clean and well dressed, and exceedingly well-behaved. Knitting, sewing, making their own dresses, formed part of the work done here. This was one of the best conducted schools I have visited, and the children are making capital progress. Some of the little girls are bright and clever.

The usual inventory of the agency warehouse was taken, and the agency books audited. These are correctly kept by Mr. McNeill, who has his office-work done in

a business-like way. The agent, Mr. Williams, is seldom idle: his time is fully taken up overseeing this large agency, and the contentedness of the Indians is the best proof of his ability to handle them. Present population, and births and deaths ended 30th September, 1892:—

Bands.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.
Red Pheasant	119	6	3
Stony.....	77	2	7
Sweet Grass.....	144	2	5
Poundmaker.....	117	7	3
Little Pine.	118	6	5
Thunder Child.....	170	7	10
Moosomin	112	2	2
Total	<u>857</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>35</u>

The total crop in wheat will be about 4,500 bushels, not all threshed; 800 bushels oats, 120 bushels barley, 9,500 bushels potatoes, 1,500 bushels turnips, besides produce of the gardens. The total number of cattle, including farm and agency stock, is 1,132; young cattle, 18. The usual returns, inventories, statements and detailed report, were sent to the Commissioner, Regina.

The health of the Indians, at the time of inspection, was very good; and I must bear testimony to the fact that Dr. Macadam is most attentive to the Indians, being at all times ready to go and visit them when called upon to do so.

After making an enquiry, and reporting on some confidential matters for the Commissioner, I proceeded to the Onion Lake Agency, arriving there on the 7th of November. Mr. G. G. Mann is agent; Mr. McFeeters, clerk and interpreter. Since last inspection, the agent's house has been completed, except the inside painting. A granary, 40 x 20 feet, two stories, has been added to the mill, affording ample room to store grain upstairs; and the lower part is used for storing the separator, horse-rakes, reaper, etc. This building is frame and clapboarded on the outside. The mill was in full operation at the time of my visit, and the barley flour turned out was very good, although dark in colour, the grain having become discoloured from wet weather after being in stook. This flour makes sweet, wholesome bannocks. The saw-mill had been working also, and piles of boards were on hand. There were also some very good logs on the ground, ready to be sawn into boards, and some very good lumber.

The whole premises in and around the mill and agency buildings, were in good order, and had a thriving appearance. One hundred tons of hay were stacked in a corral near the stables, and the straw was stacked a short distance from the mill, where the threshing took place, as the grain was hauled from the fields to the thresher, which was driven by steam power. A very neat picket fence has been placed around the garden, in front of the agent's house; and the fencing around the agency pasture, has been renewed. The whole place showed good management. The office, which is a convenient one, has also been completed on the inside, since last inspection. A verandah has been placed around the agent's house. A new stable, 60 x 30, with four compartments, and a good corral for holding hay, have been put up, about a mile east of the agency, where the calves in connection with the Department herd, will be wintered. This was thought better than keeping them with the main herd, some sixty miles distant, where it was found difficult to keep the calves from the other cattle, although in separate sheds. They will now be under the immediate care of the agent.

Six new Indian houses have been built during the year, and twelve stables; some of the latter, very good ones. The houses are kept clean, and many of them are comfortably furnished. The houses had all been whitewashed with white clay. The Indians are using raised beds more and more; and now that they have plenty of lumber, they have no difficulty in making beds, tables, &c. Want of nails was the only drawback.

The Indians are hard-working and industrious, but they have no opportunity of earning anything in the way of working for outsiders; and all they raise in the way of crops, is used for their own support, so that they have nothing but cattle to sell. The majority of them are farmers, and consequently derive no benefit from hunting. The crop put in by Band 119, was: wheat, 57 acres; barley, 474; potatoes, 20; turnips, 10; gardens, 4; total, 565, being 15 acres less than last year. Some of the barley fields, owing to dry weather, were failures; others more or less so; the average, therefore, is a small one.

After threshing, there were 150 bushels wheat, and 2,500 bushels barley. Some of the fields yielded from 20 to 25 bushels to the acre. Two thousand five hundred bushels potatoes were gathered, and 1,000 bushels turnips. Gardens were fair and gave the Indians a good supply of vegetables during the season. Some of the Indians will have flour enough for the year; but the average will be about six months for the whole, after reserving seed for next year.

The crop put in by Band 124 was: barley, 5 acres; potatoes, 6; turnips, $\frac{2}{3}$; gardens, $1\frac{1}{4}$; total, 13, same as last year. The yield was 20 bushels barley, 900 bushels potatoes, and 200 of turnips. Agency farm and garden had $\frac{1}{2}$ acre Ladoga wheat, which gave 22 bushels, or equal to 44 bushels to the acre. I sent a sample of this wheat to Professor Saunders, Ottawa. Fifteen acres oats gave 130 bushels, 5 acres rye gave 54 bushels, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre potatoes produced 200 bushels. Garden produce was consumed, and quantities of carrots, beets, onions, cabbages, &c., stored away for winter use. Band 119 summer-fallowed 36 acres.

Hay stacked for herd of Band 119.....	900 tons
Ditto do do 124.....	600 "
Department herd, including that at agency.....	968 "
	<hr/>
Total.....	2,468 tons.

This means a lot of work for these Indians, besides the other work on their farms. One hundred acres of fall-ploughing had been done. The agent says he finds no difference between fall and spring ploughing, and the former enables him to get his crop put in earlier in the spring. The Ladoga wheat was sown on 22nd April, 1892, and harvested on 3rd September. The cattle were in splendid condition. The herd of Band 119 consists of: oxen, 86; cows, 87; steers, 42; heifers, 27; bull-calves, 32; heifer-calves, 46; total, 320. The increase in calves is very good, being 78 from 87 cows. The band has also 29 sheep; and in private stock, 49 horses and 41 pigs.

Band 124 has: oxen, 13; bull, 1; cows, 28; steers, 10; heifers, 10; bull-calves, 19; heifer-calves, 5; total, 86. The increase in calves is 24 from 28 cows, which is very satisfactory. In private stock this band has 15 oxen, 3 bulls, 50 cows, 60 young cattle, total, 128; and 50 horses.

The department herd now numbers 403 head, as against 289 a year ago. The increase of calves is 136 from 153 cows. This result shows good care. Only two cows died out of the entire herd during the year. The calves were a very fine lot, and looked more like yearlings. In connection with the department herd, the following statement may be of interest, as showing that the experiment has not been an unprofitable one. In making this out, of course, I have estimated the present value as on 30th June, 1892, and I do not think I have in any case over-estimated. The figures are rather under than over the value.

	Cost.
1888—50 heifers and 3 bulls.....	\$1,590 00
1889—12 do	396 00
1890—59 cows and 1 bull.....	1,870 00
1890—5 bulls.....	422 00
Salary of man in charge, 6 months each year, 4 years..	840 00
Provisions for men in charge, estimated..	480 00
	<hr/>
Total outlay.....	\$5,598 00

Received for beef, to 1892, 4,015 lbs., at 7c..... \$ 281 05

Receipts brought forward	\$ 281 05
<i>On hand.</i>	
June 30, 6 bulls, at \$100.....	600 00
do 83 steers, \$30	2,490 00
do 153 cows, at \$45.....	6,885 00
do 47 heifers, \$20	940 00
do 57 bull-calves, at \$10.....	570 00
do 59 heifer-calves, at \$10.....	590 00
To 30th June, 20 were calved after this date, not included	12,356 05
Less outlay, as herein stated.....	5,598 00
Profit.....	<u>\$6,758 05</u>

Even allowing for interest on outlay, and something for Indian labour in putting up hay, there is still a very good showing.

Baskets continue to be made, but there is no market for them here.

The present population of the Indians in this agency is 647, an increase of 35 over last year. The births during the year, have been 32, and the deaths 17. The increase, therefore, is 15 from births over deaths, and 20 hunting Indians who have returned this year to the district.

The health of the Indians was good. The doctor had not been called to the agency during the past year; but a good supply of medicines is kept at the agency, and these are given out by the agent himself.

The total number of cattle in the agency is:—

	Cattle.
Band 119.....	320
do 124... ..	86
Department herd.....	403
Private stock.....	128
Total.....	<u>937</u>
	Horses.
Band 119.....	49
do 124.....	50
Agency.....	33
Total	<u>132</u>
	Sheep.
Band 119.....	29
Agency.....	58
Total.....	<u>87</u>
	Pigs.
Band 119.....	41
Agency.....	4
Total.....	<u>45</u>

The warehouse was well kept, and everything was in its proper place. The office-work was also in good form. The books were written up to date, and scarcely an error was found; ration sheets were examined, and also found correct. The office-work reflected credit on Mr. McFeeters, the clerk. A boy from Battleford

Industrial School was working in the carpenter's shop, and another boy from the reserve was taking lessons from him; both were doing good work. I noticed improvement in this agency, in various ways, and more especially in the matter of house-keeping and cleanliness. Some are putting upstairs rooms in their houses for bed-rooms. The agent continues to discharge his duties with ability. The usual inventories, statements and reports were forwarded to the Commissioner, Regina.

The day-school was inspected on the 11th November, 1892; Mr. Mathewson, teacher; school in connection with Church of England. Pupils present, 6: boys, 3; girls 3; number of children of school-age, that should attend, 10; number on roll, 10; average attendance for the past three months, 5. Building in good repair, had been newly mudded and whitewashed; has no open chimney. A new floor was recommended. School-material was plentiful and well cared for. The children were fairly clean, but their clothing was insufficient, especially for cold weather. Three were in standard 1, two in standard 2, and one in standard 4. Mr. Mathewson had only been a short time in charge of the school, and, therefore, there was not much progress to show. The boy in standard 4, however, was well up in his studies.

I now proceeded to Saddle Lake Agency, arriving there on the 16th November. Mr. John Ross, agent; Mr. H. Harpur, clerk, and Joseph Favel, teamster and interpreter. The agent's house has been completed, and a verandah and porch put on. A cattle shed, 20 x 24, has been added to the stable, a corral has also been made. The old farm-house, which is now used as an office and dispensary and clerk's quarters, has been repaired and painted. A new ration-house, 20 x 26, two stories, large cellar, thatched roof, has been erected during the year, all the work of these buildings being done by Indians under the direction of the agent. An implement-shed, 116 x 26, has also been put up, adjoining the store-house. The buildings were whitewashed, and had a very pretty appearance. The agent had a good garden, and a field of oats, which would give him oats for the agency-horses. The first reserve was Thomas Hunter's, No. 125. Two new houses have been built on this reserve, and a number of old ones repaired; three new stables also, and old ones enlarged and repaired. The houses had been all mudded and whitewashed with white clay, and looked clean and neat. Fifty acres of new fencing have been made on this reserve; twenty acres of new land broken, and five acres summer-fallowed, most of the ploughed land being under crop. The crop put in here was: wheat, 25 acres; oats, 8; barley, 42; potatoes, 5; turnips, 3; gardens, 2; total, 85, being 22½ acres more than last year. The crop was fair, but had not then been threshed. The houses vacated on this reserve, by families removed to Blue Quill's, have been chiefly taken up by families from Wah-sah-at-an-ow's Reserve, No. 26.

The Indians of the late Chief Bear's Ears, to whom I referred in my last report, have been located on a very pretty spot, near the Methodist mission. The house given to the widow, is a comfortable one, and the agent has had a good field fenced in, and will see that her crop is properly put in each year. Forty-seven acres of fall-ploughing had been done. Three hundred and sixty tons of hay were stacked, and the stacks were strongly fenced in. The cattle were in good condition. The herd now numbers 64 head. In private stock the band has 32 horses, 3 oxen, 30 cows, 39 young cattle and 26 calves. The increase of calves in private stock, is 26 from 30 cows; and in "Department control" the number was only 8 from 18 cows. The reason given is, that many of the cows are old and had no calves. The band earned over \$700 last year, chiefly in selling furs, trading, freighting, carrying the mail, labour, and the sale of produce. They are in fairly comfortable circumstances. The agent reports that these Indians are always willing to carry out his wishes.

The day-school on this reserve was inspected on the 18th November. J. A. Dean is the teacher. The school is under the control of the Methodist Church. Pupils present were 6: boys, 4; girls, 2; number of children of school-age on reserve, 26: boys, 15; girls, 11; number on roll, 26; average attendance for the past six weeks, 14. The building is in good repair; seats have been lowered, and desks widened, and both painted. The building is whitewashed outside and in. School-material was plentiful, principally supplied by the mission; pupils were clean, and fairly well dressed. Eleven are in standard 1, 8 in standard 2, 2 in standard 3, and 5 in standard

5. The examination was fairly satisfactory. The best scholars were absent. This school is a long distance from the majority of the families; and there was some talk of removing it. Making baskets, hats, knitting and sewing, form part of the training. Mr. Dean acts also as missionary.

The next reserve reached was Blue Quill's, No. 127. This reserve has made rapid progress during the past year. Five new houses and five new stables have been built; the houses have thatched roofs. They had just been mudded and white-washed, and looked well. A number of new fields have been commenced, fenced in and ploughed, over 100 acres of new fencing having been made. A new building for the Roman Catholic school, was in course of erection. The Roman Catholic church had been newly painted, and a very neat fence placed around the mission property. Some of the young men are making a beginning in farming. One young man, sixteen years of age, had a nice field which he fenced and ploughed himself. He had also a neat little house. This reserve had a thriving appearance. The crop put in was: wheat, 20 acres; oats, 10; barley, 20; potatoes, $4\frac{1}{2}$; turnips and gardens, 2; total, $56\frac{1}{2}$, being $35\frac{1}{2}$ more than the previous year. The crop was only fair, but had not been threshed; potatoes were fair. Turnips do not do well here. Two hundred and ninety tons of hay were stacked at various points. Forty acres of new land were broken. The cattle looked well. The herd is: oxen, 15; cows, 25; steers, 14; heifers, 23; bull-calves, 6; heifer-calves, 10; total, 93. The increase in calves is 16 from 25 cows. In private stock the band has 20 horses and 1 young beast. They earned during the year \$500, from sale of furs, freighting, labour, &c. The agent reports these Indians as capital workers. Forty-three acres of land had been fall-ploughed, and the work was well done.

White Fish Lake, No. 128, was my next point, some fifty miles distant; Mr. J. E. Ingram being farmer in charge. The farm buildings have been improved by covering and enclosing the space between the two stables, which gives 1,320 square feet of shed-room, affording excellent shelter for cattle. A porch has been added to the house, an implement shed, 18 x 20, has been put up, and a ration-house, about the same size, adjoins. The whole of the buildings were in good order, and showed careful management. Five new houses and five new stables have been built during the year; all the houses on the reserve were whitewashed, except two; and sickness is the reason of these two being left undone. The houses are neatly thatched, and looked very well. Ten acres of new land have been broken, and fifteen acres fall-ploughed. Mr. Ingram likes spring-ploughing best. Eleven hundred logs were got out of the woods last winter, and 60,000 feet of lumber were sawn, affording a good supply of boards to the Indians to repair and improve their houses. They made good use of the lumber, also, in making bins for the grain, shelving for their dishes, tables, bedsteads, &c. Fences were good. The whole of this reserve was in good order.

The crop put in was: wheat, 74 acres; oats, $10\frac{1}{2}$; barley, 90; potatoes, 15; turnips and gardens, $2\frac{1}{2}$; total, $197\frac{1}{2}$, being $16\frac{1}{2}$ acres more than last year. The results after threshing: wheat, 671 bushels; oats, 319; and barley, 1,671 bushels; or a total of 2,661 bushels. The quantity of potatoes raised was 1,663 bushels; gardens and turnips were rather poor, and the produce was principally consumed during the season, and 20 bushels stored for winter. Six hundred and fifty tons of hay were stacked in the valley, and were the best made stacks I had seen. The herd is as follows: oxen, 33; bulls, 2; cows, 18; heifers, 27; steers, 18; bull-calves, 5; heifer-calves, 10; total 113. The increase in calves is 15 from 18 cows. The agent purchased from proceeds of cattle, two mowers for this band, one for Hunter's, and one for Blue Quill's. The Indians here make baskets, ox-yokes, fork-handles, axe-handles, bob-sleighs, hay-racks, &c. Some good knitting was also noticed.

I took the usual inventory of property in hands of farmer, and examined his books. This reserve has in private stock, 24 steers, 21 heifers, 130 horses, 1 ox, 48 cows, 37 young cattle and 30 calves. The saw-mill had done good work, and the grist-mill was expected to arrive in time to grind this year's crop.

The day-school on White Fish Lake was inspected on the 22nd November. W. A. Fay is teacher. The school is in connection with the Methodist Church. The attendance was 15: boys, 5, girls 10; number of children of school-age on reserve, 23;

number on roll 21; average attendance for the past three months, 16. The classes are divided as follows: standard one, 4; standard two, 7; standard three, 7; standard four, 2; standard five, 1. Examination was satisfactory, and showed that the pupils had been carefully trained.

The building is old and poor, but a new school-house was to be built at once, or rather in the spring. The school-material and furniture is plentiful and well cared for. The children were clean, and were comfortably dressed, and they had all good warm moccasins on.

The day-school on Good Fish Lake was also inspected on 22nd November. Peter Erasmus is the teacher, and the school is in connection with the Methodist Church. Pupils present, 6: boys 2, girls 4; number of children of school-age on reserve, 46: boys 22, girls 24; number on roll, 43; average attendance for past three months, 17; sickness among the children being the reason given for the poor attendance. The building was in fair order, but it was cold and uncomfortable. A new door was wanted, also a new floor. The standards are: in one, 10; in two, 7; three, 6; four, 5; ungraded, 15. Examination was not of an encouraging character. It was said that the best scholars were absent. Material was somewhat short, and a requisition for was reported. More energy on the part of the teacher, might be given with advantage. For example, the building had not been banked, and the ground was now too hard to dig. Being a strong man, why did he not bank it himself?

Band 130, Chippewayans, had 2 acres potatoes, which yielded 250 bushels. Their herd is: oxen, 3; bull, 1; cows, 4; steers, 3; heifers 8; total, 19. One hundred tons of hay were put up. In private stock they have 4 horses, 3 oxen, 1 bull, 2 cows.

Band 126 has under "Department control," at Saddle Lake, removed from their old reserve, the following: oxen, 3; cows, 7; steers, 8; bull-calves, 2; heifer-calves, 3; total, 23. In private stock they have 8 horses and 2 colts.

Band 131, Beaver Lake, had 2 acres of potatoes, which gave them 200 bushels. They have some ponies, and have put up 75 tons of hay.

The warehouse was in good order. The goods were neatly stored, and the issues correctly made. The office-work was also well done; and Mr. Harpur keeps everything in the best manner, and is very correct and neat in his work.

The total number of cattle on the agency is:—

Department control.....	312
Private stock.....	267
Agency.....	14
Farm.....	9
Total.....	602

	Horses.
Agency.....	2
Farm.....	1
Indians.....	194
Colts.....	2
	199

Grand total of animals..... **801**

The population is as follows:—

Band 125.....	Souls.	95
do 126.....		27
do 127.....		80
do 128.....		311
do 129.....		14
do 130.....		76
do 131.....		126
Total.....		729

The births during the past year have been 35, and the deaths 30. The health of the Indians, from December, 1891, to April, 1892, was not good; but from April until the time of inspection (November) the Indians had enjoyed excellent health. They were well looked after during their sickness by Drs. Wilson and Royal, of Edmonton. They have all been vaccinated. The earnings of Band 128 were about \$1,100 during the year, from furs, &c. Bands 130 and 131 sold furs to the extent of about \$1,000 each band. Quite an improvement can be noticed all over this agency since my first visit three years ago; and I can only say of the agent that, if the reserves belonged to him, he could not possibly take more interest in them, and he is doing his work well.

I now drove to Edmonton, arriving at that agency on December 2nd; Mr. Charles de Cazes, agent; Mr. A. E. Lake, clerk; Henri Blanc, teamster and interpreter. A new kitchen, with brick chimney has been added to the agent's house, and the whole building painted. A meeting-house for Indians, when visiting the agency, has been put up; it is 20 x 20. The Indians from Lac St. Ann's have often to stay over night, and this will be a great convenience to them.

A new ration-house, 20 x 22, two stories, shingle roof, two windows, has also been built. This building is nicely arranged, with counters, flour-bins, hooks for hanging meat. Large blocks are used for cutting the beef, and the whole is done as neatly and cleanly as in a well kept butcher's shop. This building was put up for \$100 cost to the Department. A large corral has also been constructed. An implement shed, 20 x 26, and one 22 x 20, have been built during the year. A cow stable, 20 x 18, has also been erected, close to the old one, and the space between the two, covered over, gives good shelter to the cattle when not in the stables. The well has been supplied with a pump, and is neatly covered over. All the buildings had been whitewashed with lime. There is a flag-staff, but no flag. The agent's garden was, as usual, a great success. The first reserve visited was Enoch's, No. 135. A wonderful improvement can be noticed on this reserve since last inspection. New fields have been opened, old and crooked fences pulled down, and new ones put up. Houses have all been whitewashed with lime, and they are kept very clean, in fact the improvement in house-keeping was the most marked. They are comfortably furnished, nearly all have open chimneys, as well as stoves. Nine new houses, and as many stables, have been built during the year, the old houses now being used as kitchens. In visiting the houses, I met Mrs. Ward, a deserving woman, she got second prize for the best kept garden, and was the one who collected the dried fruits for the Chicago show.

The crop put in on this reserve, was: wheat, 80 acres; oats, 75; barley, 45; potatoes, 8; buckwheat, 5; flax, $\frac{3}{4}$; pease, 3; gardens, 8; total, $224\frac{3}{4}$, being $26\frac{3}{4}$ acres more than last year. Results, as nearly as can be ascertained, are as follows: wheat, 400 bushels; oats, 750; barley, 650; potatoes, 600 bushels; buckwheat, 50 bushels; flax, 4 bushels; pease, 12 bushels.

Garden produce and turnips were used freely during the season, and a good supply from each garden stowed away. Thirty acres of new land have been broken, and some summer-fallowing. Two hundred and fifty tons of hay were stacked. The cattle looked well. The herd numbers: oxen, 24; bulls, 2; cows, 22; steers, 24; heifers, 13; bull-calves, 11; heifer-calves, 7; total, 103; increase of calves is 18 from 22 cows. In private stock, the band has 60 horses, 3 cows, and 6 young cattle.

Alexander's Reserve, No. 134, Mr. O'Donnell, farmer in charge, was next inspected. The farm buildings were in their usual neat and cleanly state; 30 acres of new land have been broken, 15 acres summer-fallowed, and 10 acres of new fencing made; 75 acres of fall-ploughing had been done.

The crop put in here was: wheat, 75 acres; oats, 12; barley, 100; potatoes, 5; buckwheat, $2\frac{1}{4}$; flax, $\frac{1}{2}$; pease $2\frac{1}{2}$; gardens, 4; total, $201\frac{1}{4}$, being about the same as last year. Not all threshed, and results not definitely known, but the crop was fair. On the home-farm, four acres of new land have been broken, and six acres of new fences made. A new shed for machinery has been put up. Fifty tons of hay were stacked for the farm-stock, and 400 tons for the Indian herd.

The women and children were more comfortably dressed than I found them a year ago. An improvement in this respect was general all over the reserve. The herd numbers: oxen, 15; bulls, 2; cows, 11; steers, 16; heifers 10; bull-calves, 3; heifer-calves, 5; total, 62; a small herd for this large reserve, but they are doing better the past two years. The increase in calves is 8 from 11 cows. The Indians make fork-handles, whiffletrees, land-rollers, hay-racks, and many other articles. Five acres of land have been grubbed by the farmer in connection with the home-farm. The wagon in use here was obtained in 1880, and is still good. Three new mowing machines have been purchased by this band, and two by Enoch's. By these means they are able to put up hay for sale in the spring, when good prices are obtained. In private stock this band has 45 horses, 4 cows, 12 young cattle and 13 pigs. The next reserve inspected was Paul's, No. 133a, White Whale Lake. This reserve is also under the charge of Mr. O'Donnell. Three new Indian houses have been built, and thirteen new fields have been started. Hay stacked, 175 tons. A new mission-house has been built by the Methodist Church, the missionary being the Rev. C. E. Somerset, formerly of Louis Bull's Reserve, Bears Hills. The main building is 22 x 26, and a wing for a kitchen, 12 x 26. Here is a store-room and a bath-room, each 6 x 6. The house is well furnished. There are good stables also, with room for eight horses.

The new school-house is a short distance from the mission buildings. It is log, shingled roof, 20 x 30, with a porch, inside wainscotted. There are eighteen benches and ten desks, very good ones. There is a desk and railing in front, for the teacher. This place is also used for services on Sundays. The school had not yet commenced operations. There are three windows on each side. There is a never failing spring close to the buildings. The crop put in here was: wheat, 4 acres; oats, 1; barley, 27; potatoes, 4; gardens, 2; total, 38, being 18 acres more than the previous year. The grain was in little stacks. The herd were: oxen, 8; cow, 1; steer, 1; heifer, 1; bull-calf, 1; total, 12. In private stock, the band has 20 horses, 3 cows, 4 young cattle, and 3 pigs. The Indians were pleasant, and seemed contented. They were getting lots of fish in the lake, through holes cut in the ice.

I now went to Joseph's Reserve, No. 133. The Indians were nearly all absent, only an old man, and six women on the reserve. The old man, and four of the women, were helpless, and the other two were kept busy attending to them. Four new houses have been built here, and three stables; 15 acres of new land broken; 15 acres of new fencing put up; 8 acres of fall-ploughing had been done. Hay in stack, 150 tons. The crop put in was: wheat, 2 acres; barley, 17; potatoes, 4; gardens, 2; total, 25, being ten acres more than last year. Gardens were more or less failures. The herd were: oxen, 6; bull, 1; cows, 5; steers, 2; heifers, 4; bull-calf, 1; heifer-calf, 1; total, 20; looking well. In private stock, they have 25 horses, 2 cows, and one young beast.

The last reserve inspected was Michel's, No. 132, which we reached on our way back to the agency. The reserve was in its usual good order; the style of houses, and comfortable farm-yards, with good sized stacks of grain, bearing evidence of the band being in a prosperous condition. Fences are good. Chief Michel had his implements under cover this year. The crop put in was: wheat, 60 acres; barley, 30; potatoes, 3; buckwheat, 2; pease, 2; gardens, 5; total, 127, being 6 acres more than last year. The crop was good, but had not been threshed; gardens were also good. Twelve acres of new land were broken, and some summer-fallowed. The horses and cattle were in fine condition. They number: horses, 2; oxen, 5; bull, 1; cows, 14; steers, 12; heifers, 6; bull-calves, 6; heifer-calves, 5; total, 51. In private stock, the band has 16 horses, 7 cows, 18 young cattle, and 20 pigs. The whole reserve was in good form. The warehouse was in good order. The bacon was of choice quality. The fall delivery of flour had just been made, and a receipt was sent in accordance with the quality. The beef supplied was also very good. Ten head of condemned cattle have been killed during the year, weighing 7,000 lbs. Forty-seven animals supplied by the contractor, weighed, after dressing, 30,172 lbs., or an average of 640 lbs. each. The clothing from the police, to which I referred last year, was found of much benefit to the old and poor Indians. The office work is

neatly and correctly done, and the books were all written up; ration-sheets were examined, and the whole showed that Mr. Lake was a competent and reliable clerk.

		Population.	Births.	Deaths.
Enoch	No. 135.....	156	4	5
Michel	do 132.....	80	1	1
Alexander	do 134.....	215	10	16
Joseph	do 133.....	145	2	1
Paul's	do 133a.....	110	1	6
		<u>706</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>29</u>

The payments passed off quietly, and no liquor was brought on the reserves. At the exhibition held in Edmonton this year, the agent carried off 17 first prizes and 4 second. The list included potatoes, carrots, turnips, celery, cabbages, tomatoes, melons, tobacco, hemp, millet, buckwheat, lettuce, radish, corn, sunflowers, onions and rhubarb. The agent held an exhibition for the Indians at the agency. They all competed, and the collection was quite a success. It is proposed to continue these. Dr. and Mrs. Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. Royal, Mr. and Mrs. Daly, and Mr. Inspector Bétournay acted as judges. The total number of cattle on the agency is:—

Department control.....	246
Private property.....	63
Agency, 2 oxen.....	2
	<u>311</u>
	Horses.
Private property.....	166
Farm 17.....	3
Agency.....	2
Michel.....	2
	<u>173</u>
	Pigs.
Department control.....	23
Private property.....	30
	<u>53</u>
Grand total.....	<u>537</u>

The agent continues to discharge his duties with ability, and the Indians are fortunate in having an agent who takes such a watchful care over them. The whole agency is in splendid shape.

The boarding-school on Enoch's Reserve, Stony Plain, was inspected on 7th December, 1892; George J. Melbourn is principal, and the school is in connection with the Presbyterian Church. There were present 10: boys 7, girls 3; number on roll, 10; average attendance for the past three months, 9. The building is a double one, but entirely too cramped to carry on the work properly as it should; and I am sure, if it was only known by some of the wealthy and liberal Presbyterians that one of the missions was so miserably furnished with accommodation, they would at once support and equip it in a proper way, and see that buildings worthy the cause were erected. Mr. and Mrs. Melbourn are doing a splendid work with the means at their disposal. The house, bed-rooms, etc., were clean. The meals are good, and well served. The grading is two in standard 1, four in standard 2, three in standard 3, one in standard 4. The examination was highly satisfactory, and showed that good faithful work was being done. Knitting, making baskets from birch bark, plaiting, sewing, etc., are regularly taught and practised. The pupils sang very

nicely. The clothing was abundant. As a proof of the solid work in the way of teaching done here, when visiting the Indian houses, in company with the agent, I saw a little girl in one corner of the house, reading a book. I asked her what she was reading, and she said the Bible. I asked her if she would read a chapter for the agent and myself; she said "yes." I selected the 1st chapter of St. John's Gospel, and this little girl stood up, and read the chapter in a clear and distinct voice, very much to the surprise of Mr. de Cazes. I learned that this little girl had been one of Melbourn's pupils. The father and mother were proud of their little girl. Such experiences as these, although small in themselves, prove that the work done in these schools, however humble, is not done in vain.

The usual inventories, statements, and detailed report were sent to the Commissioner, Regina.

I now returned to Edmonton, and after securing a sleigh—the snow being too deep for a buckboard—I proceeded to Peace Hills, and had to break the road most of the way, 60 miles, arriving at the agency on Christmas Eve 24th December, 1892. Mr. D. L. Clink is agent, Mr. C. W. H. Sanders was clerk during the year, but was removed to the Blood Agency, and Mr. Swinford, who succeeded him, arrived before I left, namely, 5th January, 1893. Gilbert Whitford is the interpreter. An Indian labourer is employed at \$5 a month. An outside kitchen, made of logs, has been added to the clerk's house, and a fence around his garden, running from the house to the bank of Battle River. Bricks were on hand to put a brick-chimney in the clerk's house. A large amount of work has been done, digging a canal in connection with the dam for the proposed mill. The agent's house has had two new porches put on. A neat rail fence has been placed around the grave-yard near Sampson's school-house. The buildings were in good repair, and would look better when painted, which I understood would be done next year. Sampson's Reserve, No. 138, was the first visited. Only two or three houses on this reserve were occupied, the Indians being away, fishing and hunting. The chief's house had been completed. Sampson's house has had the upstairs divided into separate rooms. The crop put in on this reserve was: wheat, 177 acres; oats, 28; barley, 64; potatoes, 7; turnips, 12; gardens, 1; total, 289, being 134 acres more than the previous year. The results, owing to hail-storms, were: in wheat, 378 bushels; barley, 165; oats, 100; potatoes estimated at 1,000 bushels, and turnips, 1,500 bushels. The garden-produce was consumed during the season. One hundred and seventeen acres of new land have been broken, and it is estimated 100 acres of new fences have been made. Twenty acres have been summer-fallowed, and 100 acres fall-ploughed. A number of the older fields have been enlarged, and fences made straight. The cattle are wintered at the large stables, as formerly. The herd numbers: oxen, 30; cows, 45; steers, 49; heifers, 29; bull-calves, 22; heifer-calves, 21; total, 196. The cattle were in very fair condition. Five hundred tons of hay were stacked on the meadows near the winter-stables. The stacks were well made, and fire-guards ploughed around them, well fenced also. Private cattle are not yet on the books. The calves are a fair lot, and the percentage is satisfactory, being 43 from 45 cows. Some of the Indians milk their cows regularly.

The day-school on this reserve was inspected on the 28th December, 1892. Miss Annie Whitelaw is the teacher; the school is in connection with the Methodist Church. Pupils present, 9: boys, 4; girls, 5; all the rest of the pupils were away with their parents, and these few had come in to spend Christmas, but would leave again in a day or two. The attendance when parents are on the reserve is good. The building was in fair condition, but a new floor is required and walls willowed, and plastered outside, as it was reported as impossible to keep it warm in very cold weather. Material was plentiful and well cared for. Pupils were clean and fairly well dressed. Number of children of school-age on reserve, 34: boys, 10, girls, 24; number on roll, 28; average attendance last quarter, 10; classes as follows: standard one, 13; standard two, 12; standard three, 3. The examination was very satisfactory, and showed that Miss Whitelaw is a careful and painstaking teacher. Some good specimens of knitting, plaiting, straw-hats, were to be noticed.

The next reserve was Ermineskin's, No. 137. Two new houses have been put up here of a superior class, shingled roofs. The crop here suffered in the same way as Sampson's. The quantity put in was: wheat, 117 acres; oats, 31; barley, 46; potatoes, 3; turnips, 4; gardens, 1; total, 202, being 84 acres more than last year. Results: wheat, 378 bushels; barley, 234; oats, 17; potatoes estimated at 500 bushels; and turnips, 500 bushels. Gardens destroyed by hail. One hundred and nine acres of new land have been broken and about 100 acres of fencing made. Fields have been enlarged. Some pretty ones are to be seen on each side of the railway. Twenty acres of summer-fallowing and 70 acres of fall-ploughing have been done. Two hundred and fifty tons of hay were put up. The cattle were at the winter-stables and were in good condition. The herd consists of: oxen, 15; cows, 32; steers, 36; heifers, 12; bull-calves, 11; heifer-calves, 23; total, 129. Mr. A. C. Jones was farmer in charge. I took an inventory of implements, provisions, &c., in his hands, and checked his books. The live stock on home-farm is: horses, 4; oxen, 3; cows, 3; steers, 6; heifers, 2; bull-calf, 1; heifer calf, 1; total, 20.

The next reserve reached was Louis Bull's, No. 140. The chief and his brother were the only two men on the reserve. It was in good order. The crop put in was: wheat, 82 acres; oats, 14; barley, 18; potatoes, 1; turnips, 1; gardens, 1; total, 117, being 49 more than last year. Results, after threshing: wheat, 1,017 bushels; barley, 156; oats, 246; and potatoes, 300 bushels; turnips, 250 bushels; two latter only estimated. Thirty-nine acres of new land have been broken; 30 acres of new fencing; 15 acres of summer-fallowing and 40 acres fall-ploughing done; 175 tons of hay stacked.

The cattle were in good condition. The herd is: oxen, 6; cows, 31; steers, 45; heifers, 10; bull-calves, 10; heifer-calves, 15; total, 117. Some of the Indians make butter.

Sharphead's Band, No. 141, has: cows, 13; steers, 11; bull-calves, 6; heifer-calves, 7; total, 37. The total number of cattle in the agency is:—

Sampson's	196
Ermineskin's	129
Louis Bull's.....	117
Sharphead's.....	37
Home-farm, including 4 horses.....	20
Agency, including 3 horses	63
Grand total	<u>562</u>

The warehouse was well kept, and the office-work, in most cases, written up. The bacon from the Hudson's Bay Company was choice, and the flour from the Ogilvie Milling Company was also very good, and equal to sample. The population is: Sampson's, 275; Ermineskin, 151; Louis Bull, 61; Sharphead, 23—total, 510. Last year the number was 531. The births during the year were 17, and the agent is leaving no stone unturned in order to prevent these Indians from being dependent on the department.

The day-school on Louis Bull's Reserve was inspected on 9th January, 1893. No pupils were present. Number of school-age on reserve, eighteen—boys, eight, girls, ten; number on roll, eighteen; average attendance for two months since school was re-opened, eight. Building, 18 x 24 feet, fair order, required plastering and whitewashing; has a log porch, 8 x 6 feet. James A. Youmans is teacher, and the school is in connection with the Methodist Church. He expects to resume work on 1st February. Inventories, with detailed report, were sent to the Commissioner.

I now sent on my team, by trail, to Calgary, and went on by train myself, from Panoka station; and the next agency reached was the Sarcee, on the 23rd January, 1893. Mr. S. B. Lucas is agent; Mr. A. Kemeys-Tynte, clerk; George Hodgson, interpreter and farmer, and "Old Tom," assistant issuer of rations. The farm buildings have been improved by the addition of a shed, one hundred feet in length; one end is used as an ox stable. There are stanchions for twelve oxen; the other end is divided

into compartments for the younger animals. The space in the centre is used for sheltering the other cattle in cold and stormy weather. This accommodation was much needed during the cold weather. Without these stables, the cattle would surely have suffered.

The boarding-school has been enlarged by the addition of a lean-to 12 x 22 ft., and a bed-room 10 x 10 ft., with a porch 8 x 8 ft. Upstairs there is the dormitory, 30 x 24 ft.; bed-room, 18 x 10 ft.; clothes-room 18 x 8 ft. The old part is used as a kitchen, 10 x 18 ft. Lavatory and bath-room, 8 x 10 ft.; store-room, 10 x 10 ft. There is a large garret and good provision for ventilation. The new portion is frame, and it is finished inside with dressed lumber. The mission-house has also been improved by two leans-to, the gift of a lady in England, and it will be known as the "Kirby memorial." One is 28 x 12 ft., and the other, 12 x 13 ft. The walls—of logs—are up for a building to be used as a laundry and bakery, and the upper part as a carpenter's shop.

The crop put in at the Sarcee Reserve was: oats, 52 acres; potatoes, 14½; turnips and gardens, 8—total, 74½ acres. Results: oats, 100 bushels; potatoes, 200 bushels; turnips and gardens were failures. The crop on home farm was: oats, 16 acres; potatoes, 1½; turnips and gardens, 2. Oats were cut for hay; 240 bushels potatoes, 50 bushels turnips, 4 bushels each, carrots and onions, 12 bushels beets. Eighty tons of hay were stacked for winter feed; 35 acres new breaking, and 16 acres new fencing have been done. One new house and one new stable have been built. The cattle looked very well. The number is, including horses, 43 head. The beef supplied by Messrs. Hall Bros. was of choice quality. Butchering is well done. The issuing is carefully carried on. The total number of animals killed, from 1st January, 1892, to 31st January, 1893, from contractors, was 133 (119 steers, 9 cows and 5 stags); total weight, 90,413 lbs. Total weight of offal, 7,768 lbs. Average weight of the four quarters, after dressing, 680 lbs.; percentage of offal, 8.59 lbs. Eighty-three hides were issued to Indians for foot-wear; 38 returned to contractors; 13 used at agency. One Government ox was killed for beef, making a total of 134 hides. In going through the Indian houses, not much, if any, improvement could be noticed in the way of having raised beds, tables, chairs. Little effort is evidently made to change them from eating and sleeping on the floor; and as for chairs or benches, they seem to prefer to sit also on the floor.

The day-school, No. 2, at the upper village, was inspected on the 9th February, 1893. Percy E. Stocken is teacher. The school is in connection with the Church of England. Pupils present, 5: boys 3, girls 2; number on roll, 17. Building in good repair, nicely finished and very comfortable. School-material plentiful, and carefully looked after. Sixteen pupils are in standard 1, and 1 in standard 2, making fair progress.

Day-school No. 1 was also inspected on 9th February. William G. White, teacher. School in connection with Church of England. Pupils present, 9: boys 8, girl 1; number that should attend this school, 19: boys 17, girls 2; number on roll, 13: 8 boarders and 5 day-scholars. Seven in standard 1, two in standard 2, and four ungraded. Building in good repair, but cold. School-material in good order and plentiful. Examination satisfactory, and the pupils were clean, and were comfortably dressed.

"The Home," under the control of the Rev. Mr. Stocken, was also inspected. There are eight boys as boarders. The beds were clean, and bedding seemed to be sufficient. The new building had not been occupied, but would be in a few days after my visit. The meals are well cooked and properly served. When the new building is fairly in operation, there is every reason to believe that the work will go on in the most satisfactory manner.

The Stony Reserve, under charge of P. L. Grassé, farmer, was next reached, going by Canadian Pacific Railway *via* Calgary. The farm-house here had been plastered and whitewashed, and the upstairs rooms completed, the lining being done with dressed lumber. An implement-bed, 32 x 22, has been put up. A new store-house, 22 x 18, has also been built, and the old one will now be used as a carpenter's shop. A saw-pit, for whip-sawing boards, is close to the old store-house.

The ration-house has been completed, and is supplied with large blocks, for cutting up the beef, all being cleanly and neatly done. A flag staff has been put up, but there was no flag. The walls of the ration-house are supplied with hooks, on which to hang beef kept over. The beef supplied is of choice quality, Messrs Leeson & Scott, contractors. The number of animals killed by contractors, from 1st January, 1892, to 31st January, 1893, was 101: steers 95, cows 5, stag 1. Total weight of beef, 67,751 lbs., offal, 5,205 lbs.; average weight of animals, after dressing, 661 lbs.; percentage of offal, 7.60 lbs. During the same period, 39 head of Indian cattle were killed, yielding 24,318 lbs. beef; offal, 2,342 lbs.; average weight of animals, after dressing, 623½ lbs.; percentage of offal, 9.60. The whole of the hides, 140, were issued to the Indians, for foot-wear. The crop put in was:—

	Oats, acres.	Barley.	Potatoes	Garden.
Bear's Paw.....	7¼	2¼	2¼	½
Jacob.....	2¼	6	6	¾
Chiniquy.....	6¼	1½	1½	½

Results: oats, cut green, for hay; barley, failure; Bear's Paw, 486 bushels potatoes; Jacob, 737 bushels; Chiniquy, 214 bushels. Bear's Paw had 81 bushels garden-produce; and Chiniquy, 61 bushels. Home-garden had 80 bushels potatoes, and 75 bushels turnips. Hay put up for home-farm, 60 tons; Indians, 110 tons. The cattle were wintering in a good sheltered locality in the Foot Hills, where feed was plentiful. The calves were kept in separate places, with stable and shed-room, and were fed with hay, but the other cattle had to pick feed for themselves. The snow was deep, but it was soft, and they had no difficulty in getting food, especially as the grass was long. The herds are as follows: Band "B"—bulls, 4; cows, 45; steers, 32; heifers, 55; bull-calves, 26; heifer-calves, 24; total, 186. This band has also 63 sheep; and in private stock, 125 ponies, estimated. Band "A" and "C", on the other side of the Bow River, has: bulls, 2; cows, 50; steers, 31; heifers, 34; bull-calves, 24; heifer-calves, 17; total, 153. This band has, in private stock, 175 ponies, estimated. Four Indians act as herders, for which they get a suit of clothes each. The home farm has 2 horses and 3 oxen. Total number of cattle and horses in agency is as follows:—

	Horses.	Cattle.
Sarcee Agency.....	8	35
Stony Reserve, Band B.....	125	186
Do " Band A & C.....	175	158
Do " home-farm.....	2	3
	<u>310</u>	<u>382</u>
Horses.....	310	
Sheep.....		63
Grand total.....		<u>755</u>

In visiting the Indian houses, it was during the two coldest days experienced for many years in this part of the country, being 56 and 57 below zero; but it gave one the opportunity of seeing how the Indians get along in such severe weather. In going from house to house, the Indians were astonished that any one would come to see them in such a cold and stormy time. They were generally sitting around the stoves, and had removed their beds nearer the stoves. Wood, which was plentiful, was being piled into the stoves; and the Indians were cheerful and happy. The houses were, on the whole, comfortable, and the ventilation was pretty good. They were much pleased that we called on them. These villages look very pretty; nicely whitewashed houses situated among the hills, and large fine trees. After taking an inventory of property in hands of the farmer, and auditing his books, I

gave my attention to the schools first. Mrs. Grassé keeps the books very correctly, Mr. Grassé is doing his work very well. The day-school No. 2 was inspected on 27th January, 1893; E. R. Steinhauer, teacher, in connection with the Methodist Church. Pupils present, 26: boys, 16; girls, 10; number of children of school-age on reserve, 48: 31 boys, 17 girls; number on roll, 28. Building in very fair order, roomy, and comfortable in ordinary weather, but was cold during the severe spell. Material, in the way of books and furniture, plentiful. Standard one has 7 pupils; standard two, 8; and standard three, 6. The examination was satisfactory; and good progress is being made.

Day-school No. 1 was inspected on 31st January; George J. Blewett, teacher, also in connection with the Methodist Church. Pupils present, 5: boys, 3, girls, 2; the day was bitterly cold, and it was impossible for children to come any distance. The building is old and out of the way for the majority of the families, but a new school-house was being built in a more central locality, nearer the Indian houses. Number of pupils on roll, 32: 27 in standard one, and 5 in standard two; school-material and furniture plentiful, and in good condition.

The MacDougall Orphanage was inspected on 26th and 28th January. This institution is also in connection with the Methodist Church. J. H. Butler is principal; Mrs. Butler, matron. There is a seamstress and one man-servant. The number of boarders, at the time of inspection, was 40: boys, 19, girls, 21. I went very thoroughly over the whole building, and examined beds and bedding and dormitories, and saw the children at their meals. The rooms were clean and well ventilated, and there was a home-like air about the whole place. The larger boys work on the farm, and attend to the cattle; and the older girls help in doing house-work. The live stock in connection with the institution, is as follows: oxen, 2; cows, 14; steers, 12; heifers, 12; bull-calves, 7; heifer-calves, 7; total, 54. The produce from the farm was 50 tons of hay cut from oats, 8 bushels turnips, 120 bushels potatoes; 24 acres are ready for crop next year; and it was proposed to break 60 acres more.

The teaching is done in the old building, there not being room enough in the new one. The old building was perfectly clean, having been newly whitewashed; and it made a very good school-room, though rather low in the ceiling. There were present in the school, at the day of examination, 31: boys 14, girls 17; number on roll 39, divided as follows: standard one, 15; standard two, 8; standard three, 16. The examination was very satisfactory. Principal Butler was doing the work of teaching, himself; a new teacher was daily expected, and the manner in which the different classes acquitted themselves, proved that this branch of the orphanage work had not been neglected.

I now returned to the Sarcee Agency, to complete balancing the books. The warehouse was in good order, and the office-work was done in a correct and neat manner, Mr. Kemeys-Tynte, the clerk, being most pains-taking. The population of the whole agency is: Sarcees 231, Stonies 553, total 784. The births for thirteen months ended 31st January, 1893, were: Sarcees 10, Stonies 35, total 45. Deaths during same period were: Sarcees 15, Stonies 27, total 42. The usual inventories, statements, and detailed report were sent to the Commissioner, Regina, and I proceeded to St. Joseph's Industrial School, Dunbow, arriving there on the 15th February, 1893.

The staff consists of: Rev. Father Naessens, principal; C. E. Dennehy, assistant principal, teacher and clerk; W. Scullen, teacher of the boys, and instructor of instrumental music; Edward Pidgeon, farmer; H. Jackson, carpenter; G. Woods, shoemaker; Sister Cleary, matron; Sister Legoff, assistant matron; Sister Thifault, cook; Sister Mathewson, seamstress; Sister Kelly, teacher of the girls; N. J. Lindsay, M.D., medical attendant.

The following improvements have been made since last inspection. The carpenter's and shoemaker's shops have been completed. The building is frame, two stories, 28 x 24. The carpenter's shop on the ground-floor, and shoemaker's upstairs, with a separate entrance, both well lighted and comfortable places for the boys to work in. A new hen-house, 32 x 12, hay-loft on top, and room for a horse on one end and a cow on the other, had been built; also a new laundry, 30 x 20,

drying and ironing-room up stairs. Some very good home-made washing machines were noticed here. A new shed for coal, lumber, paint, &c., has been put up between the men's quarters and the carpenter's shop, 56 x 9. The new boys' building was nearing completion. It is three stories, with basement, one wing is 30 x 52. The basement contains two furnaces built in with brick, ventilating shafts, &c. The first floor contains boys' recreation-room on one side, and four rooms on the other, with a large hall-way. These four rooms will be used as reception-rooms, office, and officers' rooms. Second floor, school-room, altar at one end, as this place will be used for church-services. There are also four rooms for officials, on this flat. Third floor, dormitory for boys, and bath rooms and one bed room for the officer in charge of the boys. There is space in this dormitory for sixty beds. The building is a very substantial one; stone foundation. The roof is galvanized iron and shingle. The walls in the basement are also stone. The walls of the building consist of shidding, ship-lap, tar-paper, and clap-boarded on the out-side; and inside, ship-lap, tar-paper, lath and plaster, which should make the building a warm one. Wainscoting in all the rooms. The lower floor has three thicknesses of boards, also tar-paper. The upper floors, two thicknesses.

The horse and cow-stables have been removed further back, on a line with the hay corral. The old carpenter's shop has been removed near the other shops, and will now be used for doing repairs in blacksmithing. The men's quarters have been veneered with brick. One hundred and fourteen tons of hay were stacked in the corral, which would be ample for the cattle. The other buildings were all examined, and found to be in good order, the bakery excepted; but a new one, I was informed, was to be built in the spring. The infirmary is a neat little building. There were nine beds in it, the dormitory in the old building being over crowded. The main building was found to be in excellent order; the beds and bedding all being perfectly clean. The boys' dormitory contains thirty-seven iron bedsteads. Each bedstead is supplied with a wire mattress, straw-palliasse, four blankets, a pillow and counterpane. There were no sheets, but the boys had night-shirts. Sheets will be used so soon as the new laundry is in operation. The boys' lavatory has a bath, and thirteen wash-basins fixed in on a frame. There is a case, with forty-eight pigeon-holes, for holding brushes. There are looking-glass, &c., here also.

The girls' dormitory, in the other end of the building, contains twenty-three beds, and similar arrangements for baths and washing as for the boys. The sewing room is here also. The kitchen was in good order, and the new range was working well. The cellar was also very nicely arranged; and the potatoes kept well during the coldest weather. The dining room contains seven tables for boys and girls, and one for the officers. The meals were in the usual good kind, and were served hot; the sisters waiting on the pupils, and seeing that all were properly attended to. The whole house was comfortable, and everything was in its proper place. When the new building is occupied, the old building will be kept exclusively for the girls.

The crop put in on the farm and garden was: oats, 30 acres; wheat, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre; potatoes, $4\frac{1}{2}$; turnips, 4; gardens, 1; total, 40, being one acre less than last year. The crop harvested was: oats, 943 bushels, or $31\frac{1}{2}$ to the acre; potatoes, 300, or $66\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre; turnips and mangold, 700 bushels, or 175 bushels to the acre; garden-produce consumed during the season. Ten acres of new land have been broken, and sixteen acres summer-fallowed. Some new fencing has also been done.

The cattle were in good condition. The number is: bull, 1; cows, 14; heifers, 6; steers, 3; oxen, 2; bull-calves, 7; heifer-calves, 6; total 39. Five cows were giving milk. The house is supplied, the year round, with milk. There are three horses, three mares, and a fine lot of hens, ducks, geese, &c.

Six boys are learning the trades of shoe and harness-making, six are carpenters, nine are farmers, and four are bakers. The boys work well, and should be able to earn a living, working at their trades, when they leave the school. A quantity of material was made up by these boys, and boots, moccasins, harness, &c., were sent to Regina, and some of the agencies. The number at present in the institution is 68: boys, 44; girls, 24. The boys consist of: Blackfeet, 20; Bloods, 6; Crees, 18; total 24. The girls are: Blackfeet, 6; Bloods, 7; Crees, 11; total 24. The health of the pupils

was good. Dr. Buck, from Calgary, was attending in Dr. Lindsay's absence. Dr. Buck was very pains-taking, and in his remarks on the visitors' register, he says: "Boys and girls in very good health, and the school in very good order, and every indication of prosperity." The deaths, during the year, were three in the school, and three on the reserves, of children who had been attending the school. The band has made wonderful progress during the year, and the training the boys have received, reflects much credit on the instructor, Mr. Scollen, who takes the greatest pains in instructing them.

The beef supplied was very good, and the bacon was also choice. The flour made good bread. The pupils take a bath every Saturday during winter, and two and three times a week in summer. The average ration of flour is 17 ounces a day for pupils and officials, and 11 ounces of beef, besides bacon, fish, &c.

The road in coming to the school has been improved. The big hill is now avoided, by coming along the valley or coulee, a little below Stewart's ranche.

The school is making capital progress, and the greatest economy is observed: nothing is allowed to go to waste.

The pupils speak English very well, are polite and well behaved, and consequently the best order is maintained. I did not notice a boy or girl, during my inspection, with a ragged spot, or incomplete foot-wear.

The principal is very attentive and capable, and is well supported by his staff. The matron, Sister Cleary, continues to discharge her duties with her usual tact, and sound judgment, and is ably assisted by the other sisters. Mr. Dennehy keeps everything in good order, and is very correct in his accounts. The farmer takes good care of the cattle. The other instructors were doing their work well. I took the usual inventory of goods in store, in use, in hands of farmer, carpenter and shoemaker, audited the various books, and mailed my detailed report to the Commissioner.

I intended driving direct to the Blackfoot Agency, but one of my horses met with an accident, and I had to leave the team at the school, and I proceeded *via* Calgary to Blackfoot Agency, arriving there on the 3rd March, 1893. Magnus Begg is agent; J. Lawrence, clerk; Chief Child, an Indian, teamster. The whole of the agency buildings have been painted, and they look very neat. The north reserve was the first inspected. W. M. Baker, farmer in charge. The buildings here were all in good order. The crop put in on this reserve, was: wheat, 6 acres; oats, 46; barley, 19; potatoes, 34; beets, 1; turnips, 2; carrots, 1; total 109, being 30 acres more than last year. The crop harvested was: wheat, 8 bushels; oats, 65; barley 10; potatoes, 1,549; beets, turnips and carrots, little or nothing; hay put up, 158 tons, of which 68 tons were for the agency stock; 55 tons were sold at \$5 a ton, and 35 tons used for feed. Three wagons have been purchased by Indians, at \$90 each. A number earn money by working for settlers. Forty acres of new land were broken, and 25 acres summer-fallowed. I could not see how the work had been done, as there were from two to three feet of snow on the ground. In company with the agent and farmer, I visited all the villages, and went into almost every house, and I could notice a marked improvement in their style of living: better houses, and they keep them, with few exceptions, clean. A number of new houses have been built during the year, and three or four of these have shingled roofs, painted red, and the walls whitewashed outside and in, which made them look very well. In most of the houses there are wooden floors, bedsteads, tables, chairs and other furniture. Those who had not wooden floors or bedsteads, expressed themselves as anxious to have them so soon as they could procure lumber.

"White Pup" has a good sized house, and it was comfortable, wooden floor, cook-stove. The walls inside were covered with cotton, counterpanes and patched quilts. He has a new house in course of erection: the walls are up. It is 32 x 16, and will be divided into rooms. There were 18 people in his house, when we called, but, owing to one of the ventilating shafts being in the roof, the ventilation was very good. Many of the houses have these shafts; and the difference, compared with those where there are none, is very soon discovered on entering. These are simple

and inexpensive, and they should be in every house where there are no open chimneys. "White Pup" is enterprising. He said he had to cut hay last year with scythes and sickles; and the women used their knives.

The beef supplied by W. E. Conrad & Company, was of choice quality, and was butchered and delivered in accordance with the terms of contract. The number of cattle killed at this reserve, from 1st January, 1892, to 28th February, 1893, was: 304: steers, 273; cows, 31; yielding in beef, 241,079 lbs., or equal to 793 lbs. each animal, after dressing. The offal was 20,835 lbs., being equal to 8.64 per cent. The offal means the head, heart, liver, tongue, belly-fat, paunch; and the Indians consider each of these as choice morsels.

During the same period, 14 department work-oxen were slaughtered, producing 10,823 lbs. beef, equal to 773 lbs. each; and offal was 923 lbs., equal to 8.54 per cent. This gives a total number of animals killed here 318. Hides disposed of as follows: Indians, 149; contractor, 109 at \$2 each; shipped per orders from Regina, 60; total 318.

The slaughter-house has been removed to a desirable locality. Large new tables have been made by the farmer, on which to place the beef after it is cut up, thus keeping it perfectly clean. The issuing was properly conducted. Baskets are made by some of the Indians. The work-oxen were in fair order. The usual inventory was taken, beef-registers and other books checked.

The day-school on "Many Shot-at" Village, North Blackfoot Reserve, was inspected on 14th March, 1893. John Mahood, teacher, in connection with the Church of England. Pupils present, 4; number of children of school-age in the village, 10; number on roll, 18; eight of whom are stragglers from other villages. Nine are in standard 1, and one in standard 2. Examination showed that little progress had been made, and that perseverance would be required to make any headway. The cleanliness of the pupils was fair. The building is an old Indian house, 12 x 14, log, mud-roof, and only one small window. Very little material in the way of stationery, but sufficient in the meantime. Desks and benches sufficient.

The day-school on Eagle-ribs' village was inspected on 15th March, 1893. Mr. Forbes, teacher, who was leaving at the end of the month. School in connection with Church of England; number of pupils present, 7: boys 6, girls 1; number of children of school-age in the village, 23: boys 17, girls 6; number enrolled, 17. Fourteen are in standard 1, and three in standard 2. Examination was fairly satisfactory, but there was room for more lively work. Stationery and other material sufficient; cleanliness of pupils fair. School-building a very good one. It is frame, inside-finishing with dressed lumber; roof shingled and painted. It is nicely situated on rising ground. School-room is 20 x 26, four windows, and a porch 8 x 8. The teacher's dwelling forms a wing, divided into a kitchen, parlour and bed-room. The upper part is unfinished. Some painting was still to be done, which the teacher was doing himself. The place was clean and neat, and the school-room was bright and cheerful, as all such places should be.

"Old Sun's" day-school, north reserve, was also inspected on 14th March, 1893. Hugh F. Baker, teacher. Walter E. Beal, assistant-teacher. School in connection with Rev. Mr. Tims's mission, Church of England. Pupils present 31—boys 23; girls 8; number of children of school-age on reserve, 70; number enrolled, 37; (33 of these are from the boys' home), divided as follows: standard one, 21; standard two, 7; standard three, 5; ungraded, 37. The examination of the different classes, showed that good work had been done. The progress attained was very satisfactory. The school-building is an old log-one, but a new frame-building was contemplated. School-material, stationery and furniture, seemed to be sufficient. As this was one of the best schools I had visited, I made a request to the Commissioner that a flag be presented to it. The school house was very clean, and so were the pupils.

The Saint John's Home, on "Old Sun's" Reserve, under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Tims, was also inspected on 14th March. Mr. Hames was principal, and Mrs. Hames, matron; and there were two other lady-assistants. The building has been completed since I was here last year. The main building is frame, 68 x 32. The dining-room is 32 x 17.6. There are three large tables, and one small one, affording

ample room for 40 pupils without crowding. The meals were of a wholesome character, and seemed to be all that the pupils required. They were nicely served, and the pupils conducted themselves in an orderly manner. The kitchen is a good sized place. There is a large cooking range. The bread is baked by the boys, and it was of good quality. There is a lavatory and bath-room. Boys' play-room, 18 x 18. The boys' dormitory upstairs consists of two rooms, 18 x 18 and 20 x 18. Twelve beds in one, and thirteen in the other. The bedsteads are made of boards, and have wire-springs. Each bedstead is supplied with a hay-mattress, two sheets, two quilts, but some had only one quilt and a blanket. Pillows and night-shirts are supplied to the larger boys. The dormitories were perfectly clean, so was the bedding, and the ventilation was good. On the other end of the building is the girls' play-room, a nice cheerful place; lavatory, with wash-basins; matron's sitting-room and bed-room. Girls' dormitory 18 x 18; ten beds, same as boys'. A laundry has been erected in rear of the main building, but it was used for storing beef and other articles, being too cold to do laundry work in. Every part of the house was found to be kept in the best possible order, and the arrangements were made with taste. The principal, matron, and other employees, seemed much interested in the work, and that much good was being done there was unmistakable evidence. The building has been painted, and has quite a commanding appearance in the village. The dormitories are as full as the space will allow. The Rev. Mr. Tims says, if he had more room, he could get more pupils without any trouble. If Mr. A. F. Gault, of Montreal, only knew what good could be done by a little assistance here, I know, from his generous character, that such assistance would soon be forthcoming. The number of pupils at present in the "Home" is 33: boys 23, girls 10. They are well dressed, neat and comfortable. They had good warm foot-wear. The building is heated with stoves. Coal from the agency mine, is the fuel used.

The south reserve was inspected. G. H. Wheatley, farmer; and F. Skynner, issuer. Farm buildings, store-house and slaughter-house were found in good order. The ploughs had all been painted. Oxen were in fair condition. An inventory of property in hands of farmer, was taken, and the books checked. In making a tour through the Indian houses, I found general improvement, and most of them were clean and comfortable. The mission (Roman Catholic) was visited, the Rev. Father Doucet having kindly invited me to call. The mission and school buildings were in the best order. The school-house had been newly painted, and looked very well. In passing to "Three Bulls" village, I went to Crowfoot's grave. The little monument has been put up since my last visit. It is imitation stone, and stands about 3½ feet from bottom to top. On one side is inscribed,

*Chief Crowfoot,
Died April 25, 1890,
Aged 69 years.*

And at the bottom, same side, "Crowfoot," in large letters. On the other side, "Father of his people," is inscribed in the centre. The grave and monument are enclosed with a neat railing, not yet painted. The railing was made by one of the boys from St. Joseph's Industrial School. Not very far from Crowfoot's grave, is the one of Poundmaker, of rebellion fame. He was on a visit from Battleford, and died, and was buried here.

The crop put in here was: wheat, 6 acres; oats, 94; barley, 10; potatoes, 61; turnips, 7; carrots, 1½; beets, 1; onions, 1½; total, 182½, being 15 acres more than the previous year. Owing to long dry weather, the crops were a failure. About 2,100 bushels potatoes were harvested. Thirty-eight and a quarter acres new land have been broken, and 15 acres fall ploughed; more would have been done, but the land was too dry.

The beef supplied here is equally as good as that at the north reserve, same contractors. From 1st January, 1892, to 26th February, 1893, there were slaughtered 372 head: 350 steers and 22 cows, weighing, in beef, after dressing, 284,710 pounds, or an average of 765 pounds each. The offal weighed 22,621 pounds, or equal to 7.94½ per cent. Nine department oxen were killed, giving 7,489 pounds

beef, or an average of 832 pounds each. Offal 571 pounds equal to 7·62½ per cent. This makes a total of 381 head at the south reserve. Distribution of hides: Indians, for foot-wear, 187½; contractors 135, at \$2 each; farm, for repairs, 1½; shipped, per orders from Regina, 57. It was noticed, when going over the houses, that as a rule, where the women were sewing, mending or patching clothes, or making moccasins, tanning, &c., the houses were generally the neatest and cleanest; but where the houses were untidy and dirty, the women were generally idle. On the whole, however, there was quite an improvement to be seen. The agency warehouse is attended to by Mr. Lawrence, as well as the office, and the work in both is well done. I took an inventory of the warehouse, and checked the agent's books, which Mr. Lawrence keeps very correctly. The flour from Joyner & Elkington, Fort Qu'Appelle, gave good satisfaction.

The births, from 1st January, 1892, to 1st March, 1893, were 13 on north reserve, and 27 on south reserve, total, 40; and the deaths, during the same period, were: north, 27; south, 47; total, 74. The population is: north, 649; south, 670; total, 1,319.

Four hundred and nineteen tons of coal were mined during the year, to supply agency and farms and schools, Sarcee Agency, and St. Joseph's and Regina Industrial Schools. The agent, Mr. Begg, is as much interested as ever in his Indians, and the work goes on quietly. They had no complaints to make. The farmers and other employees are good reliable men in the different positions. The usual inventories and detailed report were sent to the Commissioner.

I now returned to Calgary, and took the train for Macleod, and reached the Blood Agency on the 23rd March, 1893.

Mr. James Wilson, Agent;
 Mr. C. W. H. Sanders, Clerk;
 David Mills, Interpreter;
 F. L. Freeman, Issuer;
 E. McNeil, Farmer, upper reserve;
 C. H. Clarke, Farmer at Bull-Horn's village and vicinity;
 A. E. Jones, Farmer at lower reserve;
 F. X. Girard, M.D., Medical Attendant.

The following improvements have been made, since last inspection. A new picket fence around agent's house; a new office, 30 x 30, frame, and shingled roof. A new building has been put up, one end used as a carpenter's shop, and the other end as a blacksmith's shop, with a coal-shed adjoining. New kitchens have been added to the clerk's and issuer's houses; a coal-shed has also been built, near the clerk's house. The old mess-house and coal-shed have been pulled down, and the logs were used building the other coal-sheds. The old carpenter's shop has been pulled down, and the logs used building the new one. The old office is now used as a dwelling by Mr. Jones. The whole of the premises are in good order, including the slaughter and ration-houses. The butchering, cutting up and issuing the beef, are done in a business-like manner. The number of animals killed at the lower reserve, from 1st February to 1st July, 1892, was 137 head: 128 steers and 9 cows; P. Burns, contractor. Beef weighed 100,944 lbs., or an average of 736 lbs. each animal, after dressing. Offal was 8,766 lbs., being equal to 8·68 per cent. Three government oxen were killed, giving 2,215 lbs. beef; and offal, 213 lbs. From 1st July, 1892, to 31st March, 1893, Cochrane Rancho Company, contractors, there were killed 190 steers, giving 147,061 lbs. beef, which was an average of 774 lbs. each animal. There were also 46 cows killed, giving 19,450 lbs. beef, or an average of 422 lbs. each; 18 stags were killed, giving 13,857 lbs. beef, or an average of 770 lbs. each, after dressing. The total offal on the steers, cows and stags, was 16,623 lbs., or 9·22 per cent. One cow from farm 22, gave 581 lbs. beef. Total number of animals from contracts, 391; department, 4; total, 395. Hides to Indians, 181; to contractors, 214, at \$2 each.

At the upper reserve, there were killed, from 1st February to 1st July, 1892, P. Burns, contractor, 180 head: 160 steers and 20 cows; weighing, in beef, 130,129 lbs., or an average of 723 lbs. each; offal, 11,530 lbs., being 8·86 per cent. From

1st July, 1892, to 31st March, 1893, Cochrane Rancho Company, contractors, there were killed 252 steers, giving, in beef, 196,649 lbs., or an average of 780 lbs. each; 33 cows, giving, in beef, 18,552 lbs., or an average of 5.62 lbs. each; 31 stags, beef, 17,838 lbs., or an average of 849 lbs. Offal on these three lots, was 20,654 lbs., or 8.86 per cent. Total number killed at upper reserve, 486. Hides issued to Indians, for foot-wear, 280; to contractors, 206, at \$2 each. Totals, on both reserves, for 14 months, are:—

	Lbs.
Lower reserve, beef	284,108
Upper do	363,168
	647,276
	Lbs.
Total offal, lower reserve.....	25,664
do upper reserve.....	32,184
	57,848
Total quantity fed to Indians and employees, in 14 months	705,124

The beef was of choice quality.

The crop put in was: wheat, 9 acres; oats, 173½; potatoes, 46½; gardens, 21. There were harvested 50 bushels wheat, 673 bushels oats, and 1,441 bushels potatoes. The home-farm had in crop: oats 16 acres; gardens, 4; oats not yet threshed, and the garden was a failure owing to dry weather.

Seventy-two and a half acres of new land have been broken, in 1892. Hay cut and stacked by Indians, 100 tons; for home-farm, 70 tons. There was enough hay for the cattle until the grass would get good. Coal mined by Indians, and hauled by their own horses, 130 tons. The buildings at the upper reserve were in good order. Mr. McNeil was busy putting the ploughs in order for spring work.

The new hospital was visited. It was not quite completed. The main building is 36 x 30, and kitchen in rear, 18 x 21; and a wing, 36 x 24. The main building is two story, and the wing, one, but with a high ceiling. The lower part of the main building is divided into a parlour, reception-room, sisters' dining-room, nurses' room and a pantry, with a good sized passage and the kitchen. The wing will be the sick ward; and a dining-room for the convalescent is also here. A bath-room is to be on the outside. The upper part of the main building contains sisters' bed-rooms, sitting-room, the sister superior's offices, prayer-room, and store for clothing. The building is a substantial one. The plastering was about being commenced. There is a chapel being built near the hospital. It is 30 x 18, and a chancel 12 x 12; has six windows, and when completed, will be a neat little building. The old school-building was in good repair. In company with Mr. Wilson, I visited each of the villages, and went into nearly every house. The distance from one point to the other being over 40 miles, it took a good deal of driving. The Indians are taking quite an interest in farm-work, and there was rivalry amongst them for good locations for their fields; and the agent had to arrange a good many such cases. These were settled to the satisfaction of all parties. Spring work was commencing, and one day I found as many as eight ploughs at work, with Indian ponies. The oxen were being got ready for work also. The Indians were very pleasant, and they had no complaints. Some asked for seed oats and potatoes, which they got. Some pretty fields were started last year, under farmer Clark. They were neatly fenced, and ready for this spring's crop. The houses put up at these new villages, were neat and clean, and no rubbish could be seen lying around. The houses, on the whole, were clean and comfortable, and an improvement was noticed at many places.

At "Calf-shirt's" new village there is a coal-seam, and the agent proposes having it examined during summer; for, if coal can be had here, it will be nearer than the present mine. Near this village the remains of the lodge of a former chief, "Many spotted horses," father of the present "Heavy shields," are to be seen.

"Many spotted horses" is reported as having had twelve wives. He had a family of forty-six children. The lodge (remains still can be seen) is 25 feet in diameter, has two fire-places, which were only allowed to one who killed two men with one shot. "Many spotted horses," having accomplished this feat, was therefore entitled to two fire-places in his lodge; and they are still to be seen. It took 30 buffalo-hides to make the lodge. The fire-place for the medicine-pipe is also to be seen a few yards from the lodge. The Indians call this place "The juice man's bottom." There is a large ravine near this place, and at the top of the ravine, leading to the plains, are to be seen many piles of stones or mounds. It is stated by the older Indians, that a great battle was fought near this ravine between the "Gros Ventres" and the "Bloods," and that the killed are buried under these piles of stones. There must be at least thirty such mounds leading to the entrance of the ravine, to descend to the flats below. Nice fields have been ploughed close to this historic spot. Twelve new fields have been started this year, and most of them were fenced.

Gambling is almost entirely stopped on the agency. The number of ponies is estimated at 2,000, of which 1,686 have been branded. The warehouse is well attended to by Mr. Sanders, and his work in the office, as usual, is well done. The beef-registers, ration-sheets and farm-books, were all examined. The general improvement is more marked all over the agency than at any former inspection of mine; and I have been here every year since 1886. A change of agents has taken place since I was here last; and I do not think a better appointment could have been made than promoting Mr. Wilson. The satisfactory manner in which he performed his duties as farmer, is good proof that his duties as agent will be equally satisfactory. The births, during the past 14 months, have been 66, and the deaths 80. The population is now 1,643. There was a good deal of sickness among the older people during the winter.

The usual inventories and detailed report were sent to the Commissioner, Regina. There are three day-schools, and one boarding-school on this agency, all in connection with the Church of England. "Red Crow's" school was inspected on 27th March, and 3rd of April; Spencer Collins, teacher. Pupils present, first visit, none; second visit, 3: boy 1, girls 2; number of children of school age, that should attend this school, 52; number on roll, 40. There is evidently something wrong here, because neither parents nor children seem to take the slightest interest in the school. Perhaps the teacher would have more influence at some other point. The pupils are all in standard one. The school building is a good one. A new house was being built for the teacher. Two girls do knitting, and rag mats are made. The school material and furniture are sufficient for a much larger attendance.

The school at "Bull-Horns" village was inspected on 29th March; Adam F. H. Mills, teacher. Number of pupils present, 18: boys 11, girls 7; number of children that should attend this school, 41; number on roll, 41. Considerable interest was taken in this school, and the pupils acquitted themselves very well indeed. Mr. Mills is active, and throws some life into the work. Thirty are in standard 1, ten in standard 2, and one in standard 3.

The building was in good repair. The dwelling for the teacher, forms a wing of the school, reported as very cold. School furniture and stationery were sufficient.

The school on "Bull-shield's" village was inspected on the 30th March; E. F. Hillier was teacher; but was leaving the next day. Pupils present, 20: boys 8, girls 12; number of pupils that should attend this school, 46: boys, 25; girls, 21; number on roll, 46—forty-one in standard 1; five in standard 2. Examination fairly good, but not what one should expect from so experienced a teacher as Mr. Hillier, and from a school so long established. The building is 20 x 20, porch 8 x 8. It must have been badly built, as the dust was blowing into it the day I was there. The furniture was poorly placed, and the desks were movable, which is not desirable. Stationery was sufficient, except a few items, which I reported.

Saint Paul's boarding-school for girls, was inspected on the 4th of April, 1893. This school is not on the reserve, being on the other side of the river. The Rev. Mr. Swainson is principal, and Mrs. Swainson, matron. Mr. H. Swainson is teacher. An assistant matron, and a female teacher were to be added to the staff in a few weeks.

The building is a good one; log, and sheeted outside and in with dressed, grooved and tongued lumber. The school-room is 17 x 16; and 8 feet, 6 inches high. Dining-room, used also as a play-room, 18 x 18. Lavatory 6 x 10. First dormitory 24 x 16; second dormitory, 24 x 14. There were 15 beds in the first, but only 12 are used.

The second dormitory has 10 beds. Each one is supplied with two quilts. The bedsteads are made of rough boards. An extra quilt served as a mattress. Some of the beds had a blanket, but not all. The rooms were clean, also bedding and beds. The ventilation was very good. There is a room for the assistant-matron, 11 x 10; kitchen, 16 x 16. There is a large range, work-room for girls 16 x 14, drawing-room 16 x 11, dining-room for principal, 14 x 12, study 9 x 10. Three bed-rooms upstairs, for principal and teachers. There are a horse-stable, two cow-stables; and a hay-shed to hold 20 tons. The whole house was in capital order. Every room was clean and tidy, and there was a home-like appearance about the whole place. The only exception I took, was insufficiency of bed-clothing. The pupils rise at 7, breakfast at 8.15, prayers, 9.30, school 10 to 12, dinner at 1 p.m., school from 2 to 4, supper at 5, prayers at 7.30, go to bed at 8.

The meals consist of porridge, milk, or syrup, bread and butter, tea, for breakfast; for dinner, beef, stewed, roasted or boiled; potatoes, beans, bread; pudding once a week; rice, twice a week; for supper, bread and butter, tea; and on Sundays, syrup and buns. I was present at the dinner-hour, and the children took their meals quietly and gracefully. The building is heated with hot air-furnaces. The number of girls in the house is 16. Thirteen were in the school on 4th April. Two girls were busy washing, and one girl was sick in bed. The pupils make stockings and dresses, besides the usual house-work, such as baking, washing dishes, scrubbing, washing, &c. The children were well dressed, and looked remarkably clean and neat. Thirteen are in standard 1, three in standard 2. They acquitted themselves very well indeed in the examination in the different subjects as laid down for standards 1 and 2. The school-room is well supplied with furniture; the desks are particularly good, and far above the average desks I have seen at other schools. These little girls are bright and clean, and show that they have received careful training. Rev. Mr and Mrs Swainson seem to be deeply interested in the work of training these little girls to become useful members of society; and they are to be congratulated on the success gained in so short a time, the school having been in operation a little over a year. It is proposed to have a wing for boys also; and work was to begin at once, putting up the building. Some school-material was asked for, and I reported the same to the Commissioner.

I now proceeded to the Piegan Agency, Mr. Wilson kindly driving me. My man returned to Regina on 1st April. I arrived at Piegan Agency on the 10th April, 1893. Mr. W. B. Pocklington, agent; Mr. G. F. Maxfield, clerk; and T. Scott, interpreter. The cattle-sheds at the agency have been turned into horse-stables, and fitted up with stalls, the oxen having been issued to the Indians. The farm-house, office, and men's quarters, have been supplied with storm-windows. The buildings were in good condition. The crop put in by Indians, was: oats, 149 acres; potatoes, 36 acres; gardens, 10; total 195, being about 80 acres, more than last year. The results, owing to dry weather and hail-storms, were unsatisfactory. Oats gave no return, potatoes 387 bushels, and gardens were a failure. Hay cut for agency and farm, 30 tons, and for Indians, 40 tons. Twenty-seven acres of new land were broken; no summer-fallowing nor fall-ploughing, owing to the land being too dry. Six new houses and five new stables have been built during the year. In company with the agent and interpreter, I visited all the villages, and went into every house that was occupied; some had moved into their lodges. The villages and houses were cleanly kept, and no dirt could be seen lying around. The houses, on the whole, were comfortable. There are, of course, always some lazy, dirty people who do not keep their houses tidy, but these are becoming less and less in number. The following is a sample of some of the houses: "Strong Buffalo's" house is near the Protestant mission and school. The house is a good one, factory-made bedstead, wash-stand, lamp, clock, bureau, rocking and other chairs; table covered with oil-cloth, a good stove. The floor was not wood, but it was covered over with pieces of

carpet, bags and pieces of hides. The walls were covered with pictures. Curtains were on the windows. Cupboard for dishes, walls whitewashed, all very clean and comfortable. The man's wife showed me a dress which had been made for her by one of her little daughters attending the "Home." The little girl's name is Annie. Some have iron bedsteads.

"Twiped" has a good house, fairly clean, wooden floor, and good supply of furniture and bedding. Good out-buildings and corrals; has two double wagons, a mower and horse-rake.

"Man Yan"; good house, wooden floor, iron bedstead, good cook-stove, and other furniture; clean and comfortable.

"Cross Chief's" house is a good one, thirteen people were in it when I called. Mud floor, box-stove; bedding and house generally, not tidy. The children were insufficiently dressed, and dirty.

"Dog-Pup," good house, wooden floor, stove, quilts on walls, factory-made bedsteads, clean and comfortable.

These are samples of what I noticed in all the houses I visited. A new school-house, in connection with the Roman Catholic mission, has been built here. The building is log, cottage-style, shingled roof, and the place was neat, and tastefully laid out. In addition to the new houses put up during the year, a number of old houses have been removed from the lower to the upper villages.

The beef supplied was of good quality, for this season of the year; the butchering and delivery into the ration-house, were in accordance with terms of contract. Issuing was done in a proper manner. The total number of cattle killed by contractors (Waldron Rancho Co.,) from 1st February, 1892, to 31st March, 1893, was 442, (346 steers, 78 cows, 18 stags) and Indian cattle, 19 (15 steers, 3 cows and 1 stag). The total weight of beef from contractors, was 308,441 lbs., offal, 27,256 lbs.; Indians, 14,472 lbs.; offal, 1,533 lbs., or a grand total of 351,702 lbs. beef and offal, fed to Indians and employees in 14 months. The steers from contractors, including cows and stags, delivered to 1st September, 1892, averaged in weight, 695 lbs.; offal was 8.75 per cent. Thirty-five cows delivered after 1st September, averaged 667 lbs.; offal, 9.96 per cent. Stags delivered after 1st September, averaged 854 lbs.; offal, 8.51 per cent. Indian steers averaged 785 lbs.; offal, 10 per cent.; cows, 670 lbs.; offal, 12 per cent.; stags, 726 lbs.; offal, 10½ per cent. The hides were issued, 150 to Indians, and 311 to contractors, at \$2 each.

The Indian herd was in very good condition, and the cattle looked better than I expected after the severe winter. The number is as follows: bulls, 3; oxen, 14; cows, 165; steers, 55; bull-calves, 36; heifer-calves, 46; total, 319. In addition to this, the proceeds of cattle killed were on hand, to purchase young stock to replace those killed, which would make the total number 335.

I saw about 225 head; the balance had drifted to the Foot Hills during the storm. It was reported that wolves had been destructive to the young cattle during the winter. The ponies belonging to Indians are estimated at 655. The work-oxen were in fair order, and were ready for spring work. A kiln of lime was burnt by an Indian, during the year, and very good lime was produced. The Catholic mission was visited, the place was very neat, and there was a very nice garden prettily laid out. Mr. Nash had painted and repaired the ploughs, and they looked as good as new ones. The population is now 831. The births for the past fourteen months were 20, and the deaths 28. The health of the Indians, at the time of inspection, was good, as I did not meet with any cases of sickness in any of the houses. I found the Indians very quiet, and they were pleasant, and glad to see me. They had little to say. They only asked for some seed-oats and potatoes, which were supplied.

The little excitement arising out of the late trouble, had died out. The beef stolen was only some 50 lbs., belonging to the department, and 250 lbs. belonged to the contractor, and should not have been left in the ration-house.

The inventory of the warehouse, and of articles in use on the farm, was taken, and the agency books audited, all of which were found correct. The usual statements and detailed report were sent to the Commissioner, Regina. Mr. Pocklington, who had somewhat recovered from his late illness, was performing his duties with his accustomed ability.

The St. Peter's Home for girls, in connection with the Church of England, was inspected on the 14th April. The Rev. Mr. Hincheliffe is principal and teacher; Miss Brown, matron. The building is the same as I have described in former reports. The dormitory is 19 x 16, contains six beds. Two girls sleep in one bed. The bedsteads are wooden, straw palliasses; each bed has one blanket, two sheets, pillows, two quilts. There is a drum-stove in the room, but in cold weather an extra stove is used, I was told. There were six looking glasses, six wash-basins, bags for holding combs and brushes; towel-racks for each. The dormitory, beds and bedding, were perfectly clean, and the ventilation was good. The rest of the house was also in a tidy state. The children took their meals in an orderly way, and showed that their training in good behaviour had not been neglected. The school-room is a cheerful one, 19 x 26; has four windows. A neat railing is around the building. It is a comfortable one. Some stationery was asked for. Desks and other furniture were plentiful. Number of children of school-age, that should attend this school, 24; number present, 14th April, 16 (boys 4, girls 12). The girls were the boarders, and the boys were day-scholars. Number of day pupils enrolled, 11; boarders, 12; total, 23. Twenty-one were in standard 1, and two in standard 2. The pupils were clean and comfortably dressed. The examination was highly satisfactory. The pupils make baskets, besides knitting, sewing, mending, baking, darning, patchwork, making clothes for themselves and their parents, such as trousers, dresses, etc. The health of the girls was good, and they looked happy and cheerful. They are very clever, and have made rapid progress in their studies. Mr. Pocklington and myself were very much pleased with the results of our inspection; and we left with the feeling that a good work was being done by the principal and matron.

A boys' wing is wished for, and the principal is making efforts to have his wishes carried into effect. All the clothing needed comes from friends in the East. The bedding would require more blankets in winter than what I noticed; otherwise bedding and clothing appeared plentiful. Perhaps some benevolent friend in the East might be induced to send a few pairs blankets? The meals and order of dairy work were about the same as at St. Paul's School, Blood Reserve. A porch, 8 x 6, was to be added to the school, and the stair-way to the dormitory changed.

I now returned to Regina, arriving there on 22nd April. I commenced auditing the books of the department warehouse, and taking an inventory of its contents, balancing accounts, &c. The books had been well kept by Mr. Fleetham, clerk. The unfortunate death of Mr. Reynolds, which took place on the 10th May, necessitated my taking charge until a successor to Mr. Reynolds was appointed. Mr. Pocklington, having been appointed, arrived about the end of June. In the meantime, and up to the 5th of August, I was engaged in inspecting supplies.

On 5th August, I left Regina for Duck Lake, to inspect that agency and Carlton, which I did; but these will appear in their proper rotation, in my next annual report. After completing these two agencies, I returned to Regina on 18th September. On the 20th of same month, I left, with teamster and interpreter, for the Qu'Appelle and File Hills Districts, on special business, and returned to Regina on the 28th, and made a report of my trip. On the 2nd October, I left Regina, by train, for Saskatoon, to inspect Moose Woods Reserve, eighteen miles up the river. This I did on the 6th October. My man and team followed by trail, leaving Regina Wednesday, the 4th, at noon, and arrived at Saskatoon (160 miles) on Saturday evening, the 7th October. I occupied my time, besides inspecting Moose Woods Reserve, and day-school there, and making reports on same, in making this annual report, which took me until Tuesday, the 10th October, to complete. I then proceeded to Battleford on the 11th. I found Moose Woods Reserve in a prosperous condition. Mr. W. R. Tucker is farmer in charge; and Mrs. Tucker, teacher of the day school. A new building is being built, two stories, lower part for a stable, and the upper part as a carpenter's shop; a pit, for whip-sawing logs, will be attached. Very little grain was sown this year, as the Indians are giving their time chiefly to the cattle industry, and putting up plenty of hay for winter feed. They had good gardens, however, and will have plenty of potatoes for their own use, and some to sell. Some had as many as 100 bushels. The cattle looked well. The new short

horn bull is a splendid animal. The herd now numbers 113 head; namely: bull, 1; oxen, 8; cows, 40; steers, 16; heifers, 15; bull-calves, 12; heifer-calves, 21; total, 113. Hay put up, 400 double loads, or equal to 300 tons. Some is stacked on the hay section, and some near the stables. The stacks are fenced, and fire-guards ploughed around them. These Indians had hay over this spring, to sell to settlers, although the winter was a long one. They have, to meet the increasing herd, put up some very fine stables, in fact the best I have seen on any reserve. Some new houses have been built, and these have thatched roofs. A great improvement can be seen in the better class of houses and stables. Only one or two houses were now without wooden floors, and beds, tables, chairs, cooking stoves are to be seen in almost all of them. The following house was one of the many visited. "Maggie White Cap," neat little house, wooden bedstead, but is getting an iron one, house well furnished with chairs, tables, looking glass, three stoves, a cooking box and lamp, carpet on best room, white and coloured curtains, dishes neatly arranged on shelving, blankets, sheets, quilts and pillows perfectly clean; is going to build a new house in spring; had 20 bushels potatoes, and had sold some; had a lot of preserves of her own making, in glass self-sealing jars, such as gooseberries, black and red cherries, raspberries, citrons, &c.; had a crock of very good butter, packed for winter, equal to a pound of butter a day; had a fine lot of poultry, and was packing away a big basketful of eggs, for the winter; has five head of private cattle, two ponies and cart; makes gloves, mitts, moccasins and bead-work. A nicely dressed doll was seated on a chair. I asked if this was the baby. "Yes," she said, "my baby good, no cry." On the centre-table were placed a large Dakota bible and hymn-book. I noticed these in nearly all the houses. This little house was a perfect model; and I wish some of those who think nothing can be done with Indians, only had the opportunity of seeing such places. The kitchen adjoining was equally neat and well furnished.

Indians *can* be taught habits of cleanliness and thrift, but it requires *effort* and perseverance. Many of the other houses were just as clean and neat, although not so artistic as Maggie's. The women and children were comfortably dressed; men not so well dressed. A good deal of clothing is sent to the mission suitable for women and children, but nothing is sent in the way of men's garments. They have earned about \$500 the past year, in gathering bones, picking potatoes and berries, hauling wood, and selling it. One young man works steadily, and gets \$1 a day. Mr. Tucker assists them in buying what they need; that is, he gets articles at wholesale prices, in the best markets, and gives these to the Indians at cost price, merely adding cost of freight; and sometimes takes payment in instalments. Mr. Tucker has purchased a stallion colt, and will keep him for the use of the reserve. Eight carts, three cooking stoves, and double wagon, have been purchased during the year, besides many other articles in furniture and house utensils. The population is about 60.

Fifteen children attend school, but 8 or 10 more will be able to attend in the spring. The school has been supplied with a bell. It is on a frame, outside. One boy in the school (Charles Eagle) is anxious to be a teacher and missionary, and would like to go to an industrial school to pursue his studies. There was no sickness; and the children looked healthy and robust. The women make baskets, are good knitters; and some make butter, which they sell. The men make their own hay-racks, bob-sleighs, jumpers; and put up their own houses and stables. They use square logs only, and consequently make much better work than can possibly be done with rails, or round logs. Some men work for settlers, and the women work in Saskatoon, where I hear them spoken of as being honest and virtuous.

The herd is likely to increase rapidly; and it was, therefore, pleasing to see that good stabling was being provided to meet this increase. The reserve is improving in various ways; and Mr. and Mrs. Tucker are doing good work. The Indians are consequently contented and happy. A more cheerful lot of people could not be found. The cattle record book was examined, as well as the other books, and stock taken. Mr. Tucker is much pleased at having the hay section secured, so that he will now have no friction with settlers about cutting hay.

The day school was inspected on the 6th October, 1893. Mrs. Tucker is teacher. The school is in connection with the Methodist Church. Pupils present, 14 (boys 8, girls 6); number of children of school-age on reserve, 15. In standard two there are 2; standard three, 3; standard four, 10; in two classes. School-building comfortable; furniture plentiful, and in good order; stationery sufficient. Knitting and sewing are taught, and some good specimens of work were noticed. The examination was very satisfactory; and proved that Mrs. Tucker was a capable and accomplished teacher. The pupils were clean and well dressed. They sang very nicely, and concluded by singing "God save the Queen."

The day school on John Smith's Reserve, Duck Lake Agency, was inspected on August 8th, 1893. Miss Wilson, teacher; school in connection with Church of England. Pupils present, 20: boys 9, girls 11; number of children of school-age on reserve, 35; number on roll, 25. Building in good repair, walls whitewashed, and roof painted, neat railing around building. Furniture sufficient, and in good repair; stationery plentiful. Pupils clean and neatly dressed. Straw hats, bark boxes, knitting, making dresses, plaiting, are done by the children. The classes are: standard one, 9; standard three, 6; standard four, 6; standard five, 4. The examination was very satisfactory. Miss Wilson is a painstaking teacher, and the pupils are making capital progress under her faithful teaching.

The day school on James Smith's Reserve, Duck Lake Agency, was inspected on August 10th, 1893; J. F. D. Parker, teacher; Church of England. Pupils present, 13: boys 7, girls 6; number of children of school-age on reserve, 26: boys 14, girls 12; number on roll, 18. Building in good order, used as a church on Sundays; neatly fenced, and attached is a good garden. Examination satisfactory. Four of those present were not on the roll. Five are in standard 1, six in standard 2, two in standard 3. School-material, in the way of stationery, sufficient. The ages of the children were from 5 to 11. Children fairly clean and clad.

The Sioux school, near Prince Albert, was inspected on 14th September, 1893. Miss Baker, teacher; in connection with the Presbyterian Church. The school was not in operation, but I examined the building, furniture, books, &c. The building is a comfortable one. It is log, plastered and whitewashed, shingled roof. It is snugly situated on a hill, in the middle of a nice lot of trees. The furniture, desks, &c., were very good. The walls were covered with pictures, which made the place look bright and cheerful. Number of children that should attend this school is 40, in both encampments; number on roll, 27. School had been closed since 7th July. Families were away berry-picking, taking the children with them. Stationery principally supplied by the mission. Miss Baker is very attentive to the sick, visiting them in their tepees, and taking them comforts of various kinds. Three sick women were visited by Miss Baker the day I drove her to the school; and grapes, oranges, jelly, cake, chicken, mutton-broth, bread, &c., were taken over from Prince Albert to give to these poor people. At one tepee the "tom-tom" was being played by three medicine men, to cure a sick woman, but so soon as Miss Baker entered, they stopped the "tom-tom." In driving along, the children ran out at every place, to shake hands with Miss Baker, showing that they respected her. It is to be regretted that Miss Baker's health will not allow her to continue the work as teacher, but in her, the sick especially, will always find a warm and kind friend.

The day-school on Mistawasis Reserve, Carlton Agency, was inspected on 4th September, 1893. It is in connection with the Presbyterian Church. The school was closed, and the teacher had left the limits; but I took an inventory of the school. The building needs plastering and some other repairs, which I reported. The material of all kinds seemed to be plentiful. The attendance had been very good during the year. A new teacher was daily expected.

The day-school at Sandy Lake, Ahtakakoop's Reserve, Carlton Agency, was inspected on 6th September, 1893. W. R. Drever is the teacher and the school is in connection with Church of England. Pupils present, 11: boys 6, girls 5; number enrolled, 15; seven in standard 1; four in standard 2; three in standard 3; one in

standard 4. Examination was satisfactory; and Mr. Drever is proving himself to be a good teacher. Building requires plastering; wainscoting would be an improvement; comfortable otherwise. Stationery and furniture sufficient.

Day-school at Sturgeon Lake, Carlton Agency, was inspected on 13th September, 1893, Thomas Bear, teacher; Church of England. Pupils present, 4: two boys and two girls. The number of children of school-age on the reserve, is 12: seven boys and five girls; but Chief Twatt, who is a determined opponent to the school, will not send his own children, and uses his influence to prevent others from attending. The building is a combined school and dwelling, and is suitable. Material sufficient for the attendance. The four pupils present were bright, and went through their exercises very well. The number on roll is 7. One in standard 1; three in standard 2; and three in standard 3. The pupils were clean, and fairly well dressed. I had a talk with the chief, and I think his opposition to the school will no longer continue. He is a good worker, as he cut with the scythe, and stacked, himself, nearly 30 tons of hay. He asked for a mower. I told him that, as the herd was increasing, there would be no difficulty in getting a mower; but I said: "How can I ask for a mower, and in the next paragraph say you oppose the school, and charge the teacher \$1 a load for wood for the school, although thousands of cords were lying rotting over the reserve?" He thought a while, and said his children were still too young to go to school.

My next place, The Emmanuel College, Prince Albert, was inspected on 15th September, 1893. The Venerable Archdeacon J. A. Mackay, principal; George H. Hogbin, assistant principal and teacher; Miss Childs, matron. I visited the dormitories for the boys. The first has eight iron bedsteads; the second has six iron bedsteads; the third has five bedsteads, three iron and two wooden. Each is supplied with a palliase, pillow, one sheet, two blankets and counterpane. The boys have no night-shirts, but these were shortly to be supplied. More clothing is put on the beds in the winter time. The rooms, beds and bedding were perfectly clean. There is a bath-room, with basins, towels, etc. The ventilation is by opening the windows. The whole place had a comfortable and cheerful appearance.

There is a large garden in front of the main building, containing a good show of potatoes, turnips, cabbages, cauliflowers, beets, etc. Another garden in rear of the building, on the high ground, in which I noticed beans, onions, cabbages, cauliflowers, corn, carrots, beets, lettuce, cucumber, tomatoes, citrons. In addition to these two gardens, there is a field of oats, 6 acres; turnips, 4 acres; and potatoes, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre. All the work in connection with the above, is done by the boys. The fields and gardens were kept in the best order.

There is a small building used as a carpenter's shop, where some of the boys do carpentry. There was a very neat little milk-house; it was perfectly clean and sweet, just such a place should be for the proper care in collecting the cream. Thirty lbs. butter a week were made during the past winter. The matron superintends this department, and does it well. There is a swing and other apparatus for the amusement of the pupils. The boys look after the horses, cattle, sheep, poultry, milk the cows, and assist the matron in making the butter.

The dining-room is a good sized one; it contains two tables, each table will accommodate eleven boys; and there is a cross-table for the staff. The meals consist of good wholesome food, and there appeared to be no stint in supplying these.

The school-rooms are a portion of the principal's dwelling. One room contains teacher's desk on a platform, and ten desks and benches for the boys. There is another room adjoining, for 1st and 2nd standards, where one of the more advanced pupils takes charge of the smaller boys.

BOYS.

The following are the names of the pupils, and the places they come from:—P. Bear, South Branch; S. Abraham, Cedar Lake; J. Henderson, Pas; J. Flett, Cumberland; W. Robinson, Sandy Lake; N. Cook, Cumberland; D. Cochrane, Cumberland; E. Hunt, Montreal Lake; R. Thomas, Pas; A. Smith, South Branch; B. Lathlin,

J. Whitehead, E. Constant, A. Constant, Pas; J. Scott, Grand Rapids; A. Charles, Stanley; J. Ballendine, Montreal Lake; Sol. McKenzie, Sam. McKenzie, Stanley; Dan. Bird, Montreal Lake; Jno. Stewart, Cedar Lake.

GIRLS.

Rosie Bird, Isabel Bird, Montreal Lake. Total, 21 boys and 2 girls. They are well dressed, neat and smart-looking; and they seemed happy and contented. The two little girls were bright and intelligent, and were helping in the house-work.

The classes are graded as follows:—

Standard 1.....	2
Standard 2.....	3
Standard 3.....	2
Standard 4.....	9
Standard 5.....	5
	<hr/>
	21
	<hr/>

The different classes were examined in the various departments, according to the printed schedule. The whole was exceedingly satisfactory, and showed that the teaching in this school was thorough. Mr. Hogbin is a capital teacher. I was much pleased with all I saw in this place, feeling assured that the fullest justice was being done with these boys, some of whom are very clever, and they all seemed to take much interest in what was being taught them.

This closes my annual report for this year. My inspections of Duck Lake and Carlton Agencies will come in their regular rotation in next report.

My horses, although getting old, are still able to do their work well. My assistant, Mr. E. T. Martin, gives me the utmost satisfaction, being reliable in every way.

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

ALEX. MCGIBBON,
Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.

INDIAN OFFICE, VICTORIA, B.C., 26th October, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows upon Indian affairs in the Province of British Columbia for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

The respective reports of the Indian agents (9) in my superintendency, together with tabular statements and statistical returns, have been duly forwarded to the department.

I am pleased to be able to state that the condition of the natives during the year now reported upon has been most satisfactory, a continued improvement being observable in their habitations, mode of living, and in other indications of a general advancement towards civilized attainments.

Throughout the province the Indians have been peaceably disposed, fairly industrious, law-abiding to a praiseworthy degree; and friendly in their relations with the white people.

During the summer of 1892, small-pox appeared upon the Pacific Coast, many of the residents of Victoria and other coast towns having been attacked by that disease. At that time grave fears were entertained that the epidemic would assuredly spread

amongst the native race; but, fortunately, and in a great measure owing to the prompt and effective action taken by the department for the prevention of such a calamity, the Indians almost entirely escaped, a few isolated cases being the only result.

On the whole the general health as reported upon from the different agencies has been good; and a steady improvement in the sanitary condition of the tribes has taken place. The hospitals established in different localities are doing good work by affording important aid to the sick in these places.

The unprecedented severity and length of the winter of 1892-93, entailed a certain amount of suffering and privation upon many of the native people; this was brought about in a great measure by the destruction of large quantities of potatoes and other root crops by the frost, which penetrated a covering sufficient for the protection of such produce in ordinary winters. The protracted and severe spring also bore hard upon them, compelling the native hunters to remain in camp and so deprive themselves and their families of the fruits of these hunting expeditions which furnish an important addition to the food supply, etc., necessary for their support in the early months of each year. Serious suffering was, however, averted by the timely aid afforded by the department through the different Indian agents to such as were destitute.

During the past summer the Indians had an abundant supply of fish for their own consumption, their crops were mostly good; and wild berries were very plentiful.

The salmon canneries in the neighbourhood of the Skeena and Nass Rivers, did not take as many fish as usual during the past season, and succeeded in putting up in many cases only half the expected pack. This falling off in the catch, I have been informed, when visiting the localities named, was not owing to an actual scarcity of fish, but rather to the late spring, which caused the waters in these rivers to remain clear much later than in ordinary seasons; and, being so, the fish on their way to these rivers were enabled to dodge the nets, and, to a great extent, escape capture.

Of salmon and other fish, halibut, etc., the Indians have had an abundant supply for their summer and winter use, catching as many of the former as they required without difficulty, and report that they have seldom seen the salmon in such numbers as they were to be found in the waters of the rivers named, as well as others, when fishing at their customary stations high up these rivers during the past year.

The fur catch on the West Coast was not as good as in former years, notwithstanding which the earnings of these Indians in that pursuit were sufficient to supply their ordinary wants.

In the North-west Coast Agency the furs taken exceeded in value the catch of any previous year.

Quite a number of Indians in the Kamloops and Yale Agencies continue to find remunerative employment on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, where they give good satisfaction to their employers, and obtain the same wages as whitemen receive for labour of a like nature.

The industrial schools, of which separate reports have been sent in, are doing well throughout the province, not only in educating the young of both sexes, but also by the good influence they exercise over the parents and friends of the young people so benefited.

In connection with these schools, I may bring to the notice of the department the "Coqualeetza Industrial Institute" now nearly completed by the Methodist Missionary Society, at Chilliwack. It will be the largest and most complete establishment of the kind in the province, and, judging by the past work done in the old "Home" at that place by the society named, promises well for the amelioration and general advancement of the Indians in that section. The building is of the following dimensions and capacity, etc. The structure is of brick with three stories and basement, being 110 feet long, by 62 feet in width. It will have accommodation for one hundred pupils, with a staff of eight or ten instructors. The basement con-

tains, dairy, laundry, play-rooms, bath-rooms, and furnace-rooms. The ground floor provides for kitchen, pantry, dining-rooms for pupils and staff; sitting-room, bed-room and office for principal; also sitting-room for lady teachers, bed-room for matron, sewing-room for girls, and reading-rooms for boys. On the second floor are school-rooms, dormitories, bed-rooms, and store-rooms. The third floor will also contain dormitories, bed-rooms with closets, etc.

The establishment is to be heated and ventilated by the "Smead-Dowd" system, which also provides for complete sanitary arrangements.

The outbuildings will consist of wood-sheds, workshop, and commodious root-cellar; with a wind-mill, and tank-house, on the bank of the Luck-a-kulk River, from which will be supplied water to the institution. There are attached twenty acres of prime land, all under cultivation. The pupils will be instructed in farming in all its branches, carpentry, wagon-making, shoe-making, harness-making, cooking, sewing, and all useful domestic work, besides the several branches of education in public schools.

The building, outbuildings, furniture, etc., together with the land, will, when completed have cost about thirty thousand dollars.

The work in connection with Indian affairs in this province continues to increase, as it is certain to do with the advancement of the Indians and the settlement of the country.

KAMLOOPS AND OKANAGAN AGENCIES.

In these agencies the sanitary condition of the natives has given evidence of a steady improvement, they have been visited by no serious epidemic, and the ordinary ailments from which in common with others throughout the country they suffer have been considerably lessened by the greater facilities offered for obtaining medical attendance, etc., when necessary. There have been a greater number of births than of deaths. Crops have been good, with a ready and profitable market for surplus products, and the food supply generally has been amply sufficient for the wants of the Indians.

The Industrial School under the new regime at Kamloops gives good satisfaction, and sanguine expectations are entertained of its future success.

The establishment of a hospital at Lytton has been of great advantage to the sick and has been welcomed with feelings of gratitude by all.

The people continue to be industrious and on the whole their general prosperity is most satisfactory.

The statistics are appended hereto:—

KAMLOOPS AGENCY.

Value of personal property.....	\$84,429
Acres under cultivation.....	990
New land broken in.....acres	60
Value of real and personal property.....	\$225,695
Ploughs	87
Harrows	60
Wagons and carts.....	32
Fanning mills.....	11
Number of other implements.....	2,782
Horses.....	2,104
Cows.....	335
Pigs.....	301
Number of young stock.....	163
Value of fish taken.....	\$5,940
Other industries.....	\$58,900
Value of furs.....	\$11,845
Corn	550 bush.

Statistics—Continued.

Wheat.....	bush.	1,316
Oats.....	"	3,295
Pease.....	"	759
Beans ..	"	1,459
Barley.....	"	180
Onions.....	"	414
Fruit trees.....	total	250
Potatoes.....	bush.	20,845
Hay.....	tons	755
Mowing machines.....		6

OKANAGAN AGENCY.

Value of personal property.....	\$	68,567
Acres under cultivation.....		1,494
New land broken in.....	acres.	20
Value of real and personal property.....	\$	252,710
Ploughs.....		100
Harrows.....		39
Wagons and carts.....		28
Fanning mills.....		20
Mowing machines.....		10
Number of other implements.....		1,678
Horses.....		2,706
Cows ..		1,024
Pigs.....		473
Oxen.....		4
Young stock ..		189
Value of fish taken ..	\$	985
Value of furs taken ..	\$	3,325
Other industries.....	\$	27,150
Corn.....	bush	1,056
Wheat.....	"	7,850
Oats.....	"	3,560
Pease.....	"	1,562
Beans.....	"	546
Onions.....	"	255
Potatoes.....	"	1,400
Fruit trees.....	total	90
Hay.....	tons	1,883

COWICHAN AGENCY.

The Indians throughout this important agency continue to increase the area of their cultivated land, and, doing so, give satisfactory evidence of a growing knowledge of the benefits to be derived from steady labour, which, it is hoped, will in the near future result in weaning them from the nomadic habits of their forefathers; a course which must so long as followed be opposed to their immediate most profitable and steady settlement upon their respective allotments.

They have been visited by no serious epidemic of any kind; but, owing to the unusual severity of the winter of 1892-93, and to the following protracted spring, many deaths among the aged and those afflicted with pulmonary complaints were recorded.

Care has been taken of the destitute, aged and sick, supplies of food and clothing in limited quantities having been given when actually needed.

Peace and order prevailed amongst the people, and the past year has been one of considerable advancement, and free from any dire distress notwithstanding the losses sustained in root crops, etc., during the winter past.

The following statistics show a satisfactory increase in land under cultivation, also in value of real and personal property, as well as advance in other directions:—

Value of personal property.....	\$ 81,700
Acres under cultivation.....	2,312
New land broken in..... acres	37
Value of real and personal property.....	\$ 795,417
Ploughs.....	128
Harrows.....	72
Wagons and carts.....	217
Fanning mills.....	5
Threshing machines.....	6
Number of other implements.....	1
Horses.....	422
Cows.....	373
Sheep.....	489
Pigs.....	110
Oxen.....	136
Number of young stock.....	769
Wheat..... bushels	350
Oats.....	15,000
Pease.....	200
Potatoes.....	8,000
Hay..... tons	600

This approximate estimate, Mr. Lomas states, is as nearly as possible correct; but the crops of different bands are so intermixed that a separate statement for each band is impossible.

Mr. Lomas has shown the above statement of wheat, &c., "harvested" under the heading "sown"; he no doubt intended it for "harvested."

Of "furs and other industries," the agent states there is no means of estimating the value.

BABINE AGENCY.

These Indians, who, from their situation in the interior, remote from all centres of civilization, have had less advantages than others of their race more fortunately situated, are steadily improving their condition by increasing the area of their garden patches; by from time to time erecting dwelling-houses of a class superior to those formerly in use, and by a consequent advancement in sanitary arrangements.

The health of the native people throughout the agency has been good. Salmon were plentiful, and the potato and wild berry crop were most satisfactory. With regard to the moral conduct of the bands generally, the agent reports favourably. Their honesty, freedom from crime, and their respect for proper authority have also been most gratifying.

I insert the statistics below:—

Value of personal property.....	\$26,950
Acres under cultivation.....	159
New land broken in..... acres	70
Value of real and personal property.....	\$68,260
Horses.....	188
Cows.....	100
Oxen.....	1
Number of young stock.....	32
Value of fish taken.....	\$31,990
Value of furs.....	\$30,500
Value of other industries.....	\$30,580

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.

In this agency heavy losses, resulting from the severity of the past winter, were sustained by the Indians in potatoes and root crops of all kinds; not only was their supply for winter use destroyed, but they were left almost entirely without seed potatoes, a serious loss when it is considered how much they depend upon that edible for their support throughout the year. To such as were quite unable to procure seed potatoes for themselves the department extended a helping hand, which to a great extent mitigated the evils certain to arise from a too scanty crop this fall. The health of the natives has been good, sanitary conditions and results more favourable than in the past, an increase of thirty being given in the census returns. Vaccination of children and adults was extensively performed, and the sick and destitute were cared for, medical attendance being supplied where practicable.

The Williams Lake Industrial School has an average daily attendance of twenty boys and ten girls during the year, and the progress of the pupils has been on the whole satisfactory. The general conduct of the Indians throughout the agency has been good.

I append the statistics:—

Value of personal property.....	\$58,500
Acres under cultivation.....	1,237
Value of real and personal property.....	\$214,789
Ploughs.....	50
Harrows.....	31
Wagons and carts.....	19
Fanning mills.....	9
Harness sets.....	102
Threshing machines.....	1
Sleighs.....	84
Number of other implements.....	540
Mowers, reapers and horse-rakes.....	27
Horses.....	3,151
Cows .. .	615
Pigs .. .	1,380
Number of young stock.....	246
Value of furs.....	\$11,750
Value of other industries.....	\$18,400
Wheat.Bush.	10,692
Oats.....	3,050
Barley.....	1,150
Pease .. .	1,059
Potatoes.....	6,750
Beans.....	22
Carrots.....	124
Onions.....	12
Turnips.....	8

WEST COAST AGENCY.

The death rate has been slightly in excess of last year's, consumption in some places having been prevalent and in many instances fatal. From other complaints, however, no serious or unusual loss of life occurred.

There has been no falling off in the food supply, a liberal stock of dried fish having been laid up for winter use, in addition to which these people have done a considerable and remunerative trade in dried halibut, which found a ready sale during the past season. The Indians who went sealing in schooners to distant places did not do so well as usual, there being a considerable falling off in their earnings. Those, however, who hunted on the coast, in canoes, fared better, the catch being good. The natives throughout the agency raised some 1,500 bushels of potatoes in

small garden patches. The reserves as a rule contain little land fit for cultivation except in Barclay Sound. At Alberni the Indians cut about 10 tons of hay, and grew some oats, carrots and Swedish turnips. They have several hundred fruit trees planted out. On the Opitcheset Reserve there are about fifty trees, chiefly apple, bearing fruit; as well as small fruit, such as currants and raspberries, which do well. The Heshquiahts raise some carrots and turnips.

The statistics are given below:—

Value of personal property.....	\$67,400
Acres under cultivation.....	12
Value of real and personal property.....	\$89,200
Ploughs.....	1
Horses.....	17
Cows.....	6
Sheep.....	40
Pigs.....	20
Oxen.....	2
Number of young stock.....	8
Value of fish taken.....	\$ 400
Value of furs taken.....	\$46,900
Value of other industries.....	\$13,150

FRASER AGENCY.

The native people in the above agency continue to prosper and are for the most part contented. Their earnings on the Fraser during the unprecedentedly prolific run of salmon were very good, the canneries paying the Indian men from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per day, and the women working in the canneries \$1.00 per day. Their crops have been good, and they have put up for their own use an abundance of dried and salted fish. They are extending each year their fruit plantations, which seem to thrive remarkably well under their care. Their losses in potatoes and root crops of all kinds, from the excessive rigour of the winter months, were about average; many of the destitute who were left without any seed potatoes were assisted by the Department and enabled to make a promising start afresh.

Influenza and consumption proved fatal to many of the old and feeble, as well as to some of the very young and delicate. As a rule, however, the general health was fairly good.

They proved as a people peaceable and orderly.

The statistics follow:—

Value of personal property.....	\$155,710
Acres under cultivation.....	3,251
New land broken in.....acres	61
Value of real and personal property.....	\$1,009,447
Ploughs.....	105
Harrows,.....	76
Wagons and carts.....	75
Fanning mills.....	1
Threshing machines.....	1
Number of other implements.....	1,840
Horses.....	867
Cows.....	911
Sheep.....	228
Pigs.....	2,113
Oxen.....	82
Number of young stock.....	483
Value of fish taken.....	\$37,980
do furs taken.....	\$17,367
do other industries.....	\$24,600

Statistics—Continued.

Corn.....	bush.	2,348
Wheat.....	"	3,080
Oats.....	"	11,395
Barley.....	"	2,448
Pease.....	"	6,398
Potatoes ..	"	21,607
Hay.....	tons.	1,436

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

During the period reported upon, these Indians continue to give signs of an awakened desire for their own improvement, and those labouring amongst them are inspired with a belief in their (the Indians') capabilities for ultimate, and, it is hoped, permanent advancement, such as they were never able to arrive at in the past.

Several deaths among the aged and sickly occurred, chiefly owing to the very hard winter. In other respects their health has been good. The Albert Bay Industrial Indian School is now ready for the admission of pupils, and, so soon as the necessary staff (consisting of principal and teachers, etc.,) are appointed, there will be no difficulty in obtaining native children, the institution being looked upon by all very favourably.

The statistics are as follows:—

Value of personal property.....	\$82,250
Value of real and personal property	\$99,519
Acres under cultivation.....	6½
Cows.....	4
Pigs.....	2
Number of young stock.....	3
Value of furs.....	\$4,200
Value of other industries.....	\$1,000

NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY.

The natives in this agency have been peaceable, law-abiding, and reasonably prosperous and contented.

The fur catch has been better than ever before, the earnings from that source aggregating quite fifty four thousand dollars.

The severe winter resulted as elsewhere in heavy losses, arising from the destruction by frost of potatoes and root crops, &c. These losses, however, entailed no serious privations or suffering.

General health has been good, with the usual number of deaths from old age and consumption. There has been no decrease, however, in the census returns. The missionaries continue to do good work, and the hospitals erected at Fort Simpson and Metlakatla have been found most beneficial.

Some half a dozen Indians have availed themselves of the Order in Council which placed within their reach the privileges conferred upon the duly qualified by the Enfranchisement Act.

The Department steamer "Vigilant" has done excellent service and is in good order. The schools are doing very well, affording encouragement and satisfaction to all interested.

The statistics, which show an improvement in such returns, are as follows:—

Value of personal property.....	\$211,910
Acres under cultivation.. ..	114
New land broken in... ..	9
Number of implements.....	629
Horses.....	27
Cows	2

Statistics—Continued.

Pigs.....	8
Number of young stock.....	7
Value of fish taken	\$ 98,370
Value of furs taken.....	\$ 54,030
Other industries.....	\$159,200
Potatoes.....bush	4,680
Turnips....."	90
Other vegetables	tons 10
Hay	" 23

KOOTENAY AGENCY.

It is satisfactory to note that these Indians continue loyal and law-abiding. They are becoming more industrious and settled in their habits each year. Their general health has been good, the death rate falling short of that given in previous recent years. The children are reported to be increasing beyond the general average of the past. Owing to a continued drought, which lasted for nearly five months, crops were light, as was the feed on the cattle ranges. During the severe and protracted winter that prevailed in 1892-93, many cattle were lost by the Indians and white settlers, the supply of hay having proved inadequate to the unusual demand. Fortunately the natives, although in many cases suffering considerable privation, were not reduced to actual suffering. The department as usual assisted the helpless and destitute when considered necessary by the agent.

The Indians were very much pleased with the working of the industrial school and with the consideration of the Government in extending the number of pupils from 25 to 50, a concession which was immediately taken advantage of, and apparently highly appreciated by old and young among the aborigines. Vaccination, as in other places, was extensively performed.

The statistics are attached hereto:—

Value of personal property.....	\$ 76,000
New land broken in.....acres	21
Acres under cultivation.....	218
Value of real and personal property.....	\$208,605 •
Ploughs.....	30
Harrows.....	11
Wagons and carts.....	12
Horses.....	1,207
Cows.....	210
Oxen.....	56
Number of young stock	331
Value of furs taken.....	\$ 1,050

The following schools have received the Government grant during the past fiscal year:—

Kamloops Industrial; Kuper Island Industrial; Kootenay Industrial; Metlakahla Industrial; Williams Lake Industrial; Massett, Anglican; Kincolith, Anglican; Kitlope, Anglican; Alert Bay, Anglican; Yale, Anglican; Hazelton, Anglican; Tsawadinuk, Anglican; Nanaimo, Anglican; Kit-kaht-la, Anglican; Coqualeetza, Methodist; Port Simpson, Methodist; Bella Bella, Methodist; Port Essington, Methodist; Hartley Bay, Methodist; Cape Mudge, Methodist; St. Mary's, Roman Catholic; Ohiat, Roman Catholic; Alberni, Presbyterian.

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 the 30th June, 1893 :—

Furs, marine, value.....	\$576,567
“ land, “	211,791
Salmon, canned, 6,270,120 lbs.....	666,289
Pickled, brls., 160	5,139
Other fish.....	1,238

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,
Indian Superintendent.

KAMLOOPS—OKANAGAN INDIAN AGENCY,
KAMLOOPS, B. C., 24th August, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, as follows, my annual report respecting the Indians belonging to this agency for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1893.

The small-pox having broken out in the cities on the sea coast, I had to re-vaccinate most of the Indians. Their sanitary condition has been much improved. There has been a great deal of suffering from colds and other after effects of “la grippe,” but, as proper medical attendance has become more available, the fatalities have been fewer than usual, and on the whole the births slightly exceed the deaths in numbers.

The harvest returns were fair; the Indians obtained good prices for all their surplus products. The catch has diminished; but game was abundant throughout the agency; the Indians were consequently well provided with food.

The temporary closing of the Kamloops Industrial School had a depressing effect on the minds of the Indians therein interested. The re-opening of the school under better auspices has had a reassuring effect and has quite re-established the confidence of the Indians in the permanent good will of the Government.

The commencement of a building at Lytton for use as an Indian hospital under the care and management of the Anglican Mission at that place, is another instance of that good will which creates wonder in the mind of the untutored Indian, who cannot understand why any people should undertake to do so much good without any apparent hope of future recompense.

The Indians located along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway westward from Kamloops found employment with the railroad company wherever they were in position to leave their occupations on the reserves. They were paid at the same rates as white labourers, and got higher wages than did the Chinese who were employed on the same works.

KAMLOOPS DIVISION.

N-HLA-KAPM-UH TRIBE.

Spuzzum Group.

Spuzzum Band.—The Spuzzum Indians broke in some new land; they had fair crops; an increased harvest of fruit; and secured a good catch of salmon. More

than one-half of the able-bodied men found employment on the railroad, and numbers of the women took employment in the salmon canneries at the mouth of the Fraser.

Kekalus Band.—These Indians had fair crops. Their fruit trees begin to yield fruit. They sold some firewood, and provided well for themselves.

Skuhuak Band.—These Indians cultivate some land on the Chataway Reserve besides the little land which they have on their reserve. They work for the railroad company and are in good circumstances.

Chataway Band.—These Indians raised some good root crops, and secured a good winter's supply of salmon. The principal man of the band has developed a strong predilection for smoking opium and will very soon succumb to the effects of this pernicious habit.

Boston Bar Group.

Skuzzy Band.—As these Indians have very little arable land, they make a living mainly by working for the railroad company. They are industrious and provide well for themselves and their families.

T-kua-yaum Band.—These Indians cultivate a large acreage of land at Kuinsaatin in the Cold Water Valley. Their fruit trees on the reserve on the Fraser River are thriving. They sell considerable quantities of vegetables and some milk. Most of the young men find employment on the railroad. They are well provided for. They had good crops of wheat and oats at Kuinsaatin. They lost most of the increase of their horses last spring, owing to the prolonged continuance of cold weather.

Kapatsitsan Band.—These Indians continue to improve their circumstances; a plot of the unimprovable parts of their reserve was leased to a gold mining company, on which the lessees have not as yet commenced operations.

M-pak-tam Band.—The reserve occupied by these Indians being inconveniently situated in respect to the railroad, they do not raise more products than they require for their own consumption. As soon as their crops are secured, they work for the railroad company and provide well for themselves.

Boothroyd Group.

Che-mok Band.—These Indians had good root crops, and secured an ample supply of salmon for their winter's requirements.

Speyam Band.—These Indians continue to improve their dwellings and their lands; they worked for the railroad company; sold some firewood and made sufficient provision for themselves and families.

Kamus Band.—These Indians cultivate some land on the Su-uk Reserve, besides the little good land which they have on their reserve; most of the able-bodied men work on the railroad. They collect considerable quantities of gold when the water in the Fraser River is low enough to leave exposed certain rich spots which they know of.

Su-uk Band.—These Indians have planted out some fruit trees, and appear to be paying more attention to their lands. They keep up a considerable traffic between the Fraser Valley and the Nicola Valley Indians, and provide well for themselves.

N-Katsam Band.—These Indians are thrifty and industrious; they now produce considerable quantities of fruit, and the young men earn good wages on the railroad works. They had good crops; they collected some gold, and cured for themselves a fair supply of salmon.

Skappa Group.

Staiyahany Band.—These Indians had good crops of hay and vegetables; their fruit trees also yielded abundantly. They appear to be in good circumstances.

Hlak-hlak-tan Band.—These Indians had a good hay crop and raised a fair crop of roots; the extent of their arable land is, however, small. They secured some salmon, collected some gold, and earned considerable sums of money by working for the railroad company.

Siska Band.—These Indians are striving hard to improve their condition and are making considerable progress. Their fruit trees are in a healthy condition and are beginning to bear fruit.

Halaha Band.—These Indians had good crops and are in good circumstances. They cultivate a small but good plot of land at the Poyehl Creek.

Lytton Group.

Kittsawat Band.—These Indians raised some good vegetables, and their fruit trees are in a thrifty condition; they secured some salmon and passed through the winter well provided for.

N-kyā Band.—These Indians had good crops of beans, potatoes and vegetables, and made good sales of their surplus products; they cured some salmon and earned fair returns of money on the railroad; they collected the usual quantity of gold on the bars of the Fraser.

Tl-kam-cheen Band.—These Indians continue to improve their dwellings and lands at Lytton; they have extended their fencing at Bitany and are improving their fields on their other reserves; they had a large hay crop, and had a good harvest of potatoes, cabbages, carrots, pease and beans, melons and tomatoes; they collected several thousand dollars' worth of gold and had a fair catch of salmon. They lost the whole of the increase of their horses and cattle owing to the long winter and late spring; their sanitary condition is very much improved; they pay increased attention to their religious ordinances; they earned large sums of money on the railroad.

Spapiam Band.—These Indians had fair crops and marketed their surplus products to good advantage. They collected some gold, cured some salmon; and found remunerative employment on the railroad.

N-humeen Band.—These Indians had a fair crop of vegetables; they collected some gold, cured some salmon, sold some beans, and earned good wages as miners on the Van Winkle Hydraulic Mining Claim, which adjoins their reserve.

N-kuaikin Band.—These Indians had fair crops. They sold their surplus products to advantage, collected some gold, cured some salmon; and had game in abundance throughout the winter.

Stryne Band.—These Indians had a good crop of beans, their fruit trees are flourishing and they have made considerable improvements to their dwellings. They have surrendered a plot of the unimprovable parts of their reserve to meet the application of a gold mining company; this company has not as yet commenced operations. These Indians collected some gold, cured some salmon, and some of the young men found employment on the railroad.

N-kaih and Yeot Bands.—These Indians had fair crops of grain and vegetables; they raised some good apples and plums, and had abundance of game during the winter.

N-kl-palm.—These Indians had good crops of beans, and some grain. They have planted a number of fruit trees on their land; they collected some gold; cured some salmon; and found plenty of game. There is a cropping of good bituminous coal in their neighbourhood; the bed which has been discovered is not sufficiently thick to pay the cost of exploitation, but the associated coal measures look promising.

Skaap Band.—These Indians raised products enough to meet their requirements, but they had no surplus for sale, and collected no gold.

Nesykep Band.—These Indians had good crops; they are unfortunate in not having sold the whole of their surplus beans, as they have still from four to five tons on hand for sale.

Nikaomin Group.

Nikaomin Band.—These Indians had an abundant crop of potatoes, some vegetables and a little hay; they had good returns of gold; they lost some of their horses. Most of the young men found continuous employment on the railroad. Their catch

of salmon was small, but they had an abundant supply of game throughout the winter. They have surrendered the Unpukputquam Reserve (six acres) for lease to a gold mining company.

Sh-ha-ha-nih Band.—These Indians continue to improve the dwellings and the lands of their reserves. They had been in the habit of building a weir across the Nicola River at their village. I have prevented them from repeating this illegal practice; their catch of salmon was consequently small. They had fair crops. They secured a large share of the freighting between the railroad at Spence Bridge and the settlements in the Nicola Valley. They lost most of the increase of their live stock; the winter having been long, their forage became exhausted before the spring growth of grass became available.

Spence Bridge (Cook's Ferry) Group.

N-kam-cheen Band.—These Indians have planted some fruit trees; they had a good crop of hay and a fair crop of vegetables; their catch of salmon was small; they collected the usual quantity of gold and found steady employment on the railroad; they lost a few horses.

Piminos and Pakeist Bands.—These Indians had abundant crops of hay, grain and vegetables; the lands allotted to them in Highland Valley have proved a great boon to them, as they can there secure sufficient provender to feed their live stock through the worst of winter.

Spaptsin Band.—These Indians have very little cultivated land; they raised a small crop of vegetables and found steady employment on the railroad and on the neighbouring farms.

Oregon Jack Group.

Nepa Band.—These Indians had poor crops, they are in want of water for irrigation; they are industrious and earn a good living as herders and farm hands.

Paska Band.—These Indians are also badly provided with water to irrigate their lands. They raised some vegetables and found an abundant supply of game. They lost most of the increase of their horses. They got employment as herders and farm hands.

SUSHWAP TRIBE.

Kamloops Group.

Stlahl Band.—These Indians require water for irrigation; they raised some vegetables and earned good wages as herders and farm hands; they had a small crop of oats.

Tluhtaus Band.—These Indians have been dilatory in bringing water on to their reserve. Their best land, which is in the Bonaparte Valley, being as yet unimprovable, they are now taking measures to cut a ditch from Hat Creek and continue it to their lands; their lands on the Hat Creek Valley are high and are subject to summer frosts. They raised some hay and oats at Hat Creek and found employment as herders and farm hands amongst the white settlers. They lost some of their horses.

Skichistan Band.—These Indians have planted some fruit trees, and had fair crops of grain and vegetables. They found employment as herders; they collected some furs, and found an abundant supply of game throughout the winter.

Kamloops Band.—This band continues to make steady progress for the better. The meadow grass which has been sown on their old meadows, grows well where the seed took root. The seed, when ripe, will be collected and its cultivation will be extended. The Hungarian grass seed has not had a full trial. These Indians lost some horses and cattle last winter; but, considering the severity of the season, their loss was comparatively trivial. Although they had a great deal of sickness amongst them, the death rate was not abnormal; the sick

were well attended to and in most cases recovered their usual state of health. These Indians are gradually extending their fencing so as to include their pasture lands; at present these lands are common to the cattle belonging to the surrounding settlers. The Western Canadian Ranching Company built a dam at the foot of Paul's Lake and a reservoir and dividing flumes and sluices at the falls of Paul's Creek; the result is, that sufficient water was stored for the use of the Indians and the company, and the distribution thereof was effected to the entire satisfaction of both parties. These Indians had good crops and sold their surplus products at fair prices. They took very few fish, but some of the old men collected some furs. They sold some firewood and the younger men found employment occasionally as herders.

Chuk Chu-Kuak Band.—These Indians are gradually taking to the improvement of their reserve. They had fair crops of potatoes and some grain. Some fall wheat which the chief sowed last autumn wintered well, and promises to yield good returns. The Indians surrendered a right of way through their reserve to the Kamloops Coal Company; they have also been asked to surrender the coal under four hundred and fifty acres of their reserve, and are now mustering to give their votes thereon. The coal which the Kamloops Coal Company took from the right of way appears to be of good quality, and has been favourably reported on.

Sushwap Lake Group.

Halaut or Neskynihl Band.—These Indians had fair crops. They laid in a good stock of hay; they had a good catch of salmon, and sold about three hundred cords of firewood at Kamloops. Their sanitary condition is improving.

Hat-kam or Adam's Lake Band.—These Indians had good crops of hay, grain and roots. They collected about one thousand marten skins, one hundred and fifty bear skins, besides beaver, otter and other furs. They secured an ample stock of salmon for their winter's consumption.

Kuaut or Little Sushwap Lake Band.—These Indians had good hay and root crops. They delivered fifteen thousand feet of saw-logs at Kamloops; they cured an ample supply of salmon for their winter's use.

OKANAGAN DIVISION.

Similkameen Group.

Chu-chu-way-ha Band.—These Indians lost about one-fourth of their live stock last winter owing to the want of forage. They had good crops of potatoes and some grain, and found an abundant supply of game; they had their usual summer's employment outside of their fields in carrying supplies for the different mining camps which are furnished by way of the Similkameen Valley.

Keremeus Band.—These Indians continue to improve; their orchards have commenced to yield fruits, and they wintered their live-stock with comparatively small loss. They found game in abundance; and made money by carrying supplies to mining camps.

Shennoskuankin Band.—These Indians lost heavily in horses owing partly to their improvidence in not securing fodder sufficient for the winter, and partly in consequence of their pasture lands being overstocked by strangers' animals. I am urging them to fence in their reserves now that the boundaries of their lands have been surveyed and defined. They had good crops of potatoes and some grain.

Okanagan Group.

N-kam-ip Band.—These Indians raised sufficient root crops for their winter's use. Their fruit trees bore fairly well. A number of their horses have become wild and irreclaimable; fortunately quite a number of these animals perished under the long continuance of last winter's snow, as they have become a nuisance, inasmuch as they deplete the pastures of grass and entice away the tamer horses. Game abounds in this region and these Indians are well provided with food.

Nkam-apits Band.—These Indians had good crops and sold their surplus grain and potatoes at good prices; they also had good sale for their fat hogs. Their loss in live stock was comparatively light. They earned good wages as herders and farm hands, and sold some beef cattle; they found plenty of game for food and collected a few furs; they have equipped themselves well with farming implements, and have a good stock of wheeled vehicles.

Penticton Band.—These Indians are prospering: their orchards are bearing good fruit; they have planted their trees too closely together; they had good crops of hay, grain and vegetables and sold some beef cattle; they have now connection with the Canadian Pacific Railroad system by means of a fine steamer, the "Aberdeen," which plies between Penticton and Vernon on the Okanagan Lake; they can now find a good market for their surplus returns. Game abounds in the neighbourhood. They are orderly in their conduct and attend well to their religious duties.

Spahamin Band.—These Indians built about seven miles of fencing last summer, enclosing thereby a large acreage of pasturage; their cultivable land being very limited, they did not raise much farm produce; they had good returns from the lands which they had under crops. They lost quite a number of horses and cattle; they secured an abundant supply of game and collected a few furs; they are in a fairly prosperous condition.

N-HLA-KAPM-UH TRIBE.

Nicola Group.

Na-aik Band.—These Indians secured about eighty-five tons of hay and had good grain crops; they, however, lost a considerable number of their live stock. They made good returns as common carriers; game was abundant with them during the winter; they are steadily improving their condition.

Nziskat Band.—There is not much improvement in this little band; but, should the coal beds which underlie their reserve be worked, these Indians will find themselves in good circumstances. They had a fair crop of potatoes and made some money by freighting.

Kuinsaatin Band.—This band had good crops; the Indians had a good sale for their surplus wheat; they had a good supply of game; they collected some furs. They lost some horses. They are fencing in their lands and are steadily improving their condition.

Kuiskanahit Band.—These Indians are steadily advancing; they had fair crops last season and continue to provide well for themselves.

Zoht Band.—These Indians had good crops, and find steady employment as farm hands; they had plenty of game and are well supplied with the necessaries of life.

SUSHWAP TRIBE.

Spellamcheen Group.

Spellamcheen Band.—These Indians are steadily improving. They had good crops, and sold their surplus wheat, hay and oats for good prices; they sold some firewood, and laid in an ample supply of cured salmon for the winter's subsistence; they had a plentiful supply of game.

The Kamloops Indian Industrial School was not re-opened until the beginning of April, and up to the present time the progress of events there has been highly satisfactory.

Accompanying this report is the regulation tabular statement for the fiscal year 1892-93.

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

J. W. MACKAY,
Agent.

SHUBENACADIE, N.S., 2nd November, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith tabular statement for year ended 30th June.

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

It is perhaps to be regretted that so many of them persist in roaming in preference to settling upon the reserve; yet a large number of them are very steady and never leave the reserve, and a number of those are comparatively comfortable and snug.

In compliance with your orders, I asked tenders for the erection of a school-house; and the contract having been awarded, the building will be completed and ready to be occupied in a few days.

The Indians are very much pleased with this, and I believe it will have a tendency to bring quite a number of those scattered about the country back to settle upon the reserve, as they all seem anxious that their children should receive education.

There has been a very considerable amount of sickness among them during the past year.

Some of those living on the reserve are very old and require considerable attention.

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

JAMES GASS,
Agent.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., 14th November, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my report of the work performed during the past season by me as Indian Reserve Commissioner, and by the two parties connected with the commission which have been engaged in the survey of Indian reserves on the West Coast of Vancouver, under Messrs. Skinner and Devereux.

As previously reported to you, these parties left Victoria on the 1st May for their respective fields of operation, and were employed throughout the season with the result that I am able to inform you that the surveys of reserves on the extensive coast of the Island are complete.

Both parties have returned to headquarters, and the men have been paid off; the surveyors are now employed in plotting and preparing the plans of their season's work.

Messrs. Devereux and Skinner have furnished me with separate reports of the surveys accomplished by them, copies of which are herewith enclosed. The amount of work performed by these gentlemen is beyond my expectations, for, had not the weather proved unusually favourable, a portion of the surveys must have remained unfinished.

In accordance with the programme approved by you, I proceeded to the Okanagan country in July, and, accompanied by Mr. Agent Mackay, I visited the Indians at Penticton, Similkameen, and Shuswap Lake. My work at these places

was principally the readjustment of reserves defined by the late Commissioner, Mr. Sproat, which had for various reasons been objected to by settlers, and disallowed, as you are aware, by the Provincial Government.

In each of these several cases I was fortunately able to arrive at a settlement satisfactory to the Indians and to their white neighbours, and the consequent alterations and additions have since been approved by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

When on the Similkameen applications were made to me by the Indians, through their agent, Mr. Mackay, for the extension of some of the reservations so as to include additional grazing lands; and, in compliance with their request, I defined six new reserves, comprising 6,085 acres, principally mountain pasture. These additions are especially valuable to the Indians on account of their proximity to the old reserves.

Having completed my work in the Similkameen Valley, I proceeded to the mouth of Eagle Pass, and made a careful examination of the unalienated land in that neighbourhood; but I failed to discover any suitable for a reserve, or that the Indians would be satisfied with. I should have been unable to carry out the object of my visit, had it not been for the liberality of Col. E. Forrester, who, at my suggestion, relinquished 43 acres with frontage on Mara Lake, for the purchase of which he had made application to the Dominion Government, the land being within the Railway Belt. To these 43 acres I added 160, making a reserve at this place for the Spellumcheen Indians of 203 acres, with the result that they are well satisfied.

It will be remembered that this complication was brought about by the Provincial Government having sold the reserve defined at Shuswap Lake by the Joint Reserve Commission in 1877.

On the 1st September, I left Victoria for the Skeena River, where I was joined by Mr. Agent Todd. Accompanied by that gentleman, I visited Kitlathla Reserve No. 5, and enlarged it by an addition of 124 acres. I afterward ascended the Skeena to Kitwangar; and, on my return from that point, I completed the allotment of reserves to Port Essington, with the exception of the fishing stations at Lakelse Lake, a special report with reference to which has been forwarded to you.

Detailed reports of the several allotments dealt with by me that have not already been forwarded, will be sent as soon as practicable.

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

P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

VICTORIA, B. C., 14th November, 1893.

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 of the 20th April, I organized a party and left Victoria on the 1st of May, per steamer "Rainbow" for Kynquot, where I arrived on the 5th of that month.

After making the necessary arrangements regarding supplies, etc., at Kynquot Sound, I moved to Kokshittle Arm, Kynquot Sound, and there continued the surveys where I left off last year.

On the 25th of May, having finished the surveys of all the allotments for the Kynquot Indians, I moved to Esperanza Inlet, and there surveyed five reserves for the Ehatisahts and nine belonging to the Nuchatiitz tribes of Indians.

On the 20th of June I moved to Tahsis Canal, and there began the surveys allotted to the tribes situated in Nootka Sound. I was occupied in this locality until the 3rd of August, when I took canoe and proceeded to Hesquiat Harbour.

At this place, in consequence of the Provincial Government having subdivided the whole of the peninsula into sections, I was obliged to make several slight alterations in the boundaries of the reserves as defined by you, so as to make them conform as nearly as possible with the lines already run. These changes were, however, insignificant and affected the areas of the allotments but little.

The Manhouset Reserves, three in number, situated in Sydney Inlet, were next surveyed.

From Sydney Inlet I travelled south to Clayoquot Sound, arriving there on the 1st of September. In this Inlet I surveyed twelve reserves for the Ahousets, and four for the Kelsemart tribes of Indians, thus connecting my work with that of Mr. Skinner, and completing the whole of the surveys situated on the West Coast of Vancouver Island.

I was wind-bound in Clayoquot Sound for eight days, after which period I took passage per Str. "Mystery" and arrived in this city on the 10th instant.

I enclose herewith a schedule showing the reserves surveyed by me and the number of miles run. At one time I had grave doubts whether I should be able to accomplish so much; but, fortunately, the weather during the month of October proved favourable for field operations.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. A. DEVEREUX.

SCHEDULE of Reserves Surveyed by F. A. Devereux, 1893

Date.	Tribe.	Chains.	Miles.	Remarks.
1893.	<i>Kymquot Indians.</i>			
May	Reserve No. 7	57.26		
do	do 8	38.08		
do	do 9	44.22		
do	do 10	58.11		
do	do 11	60.10		
do	do 12	57.69		
do	do 13	48.70		
do	do 14	81.85		
do	do 15	85.30		
do	do 16	38.50		
	<i>Ehatisht Indians.</i>		7.12	
June	Reserve No. 10	75.15		
do	do 10 "A"	18.23		
do	Tie Line from No. 10 to 10 "A"	43.29		
do	Reserve No. 11	94.93		
do	do 12	136.00		
do	do 13	63.20		
	<i>Nuchatlitz Indians.</i>		5.38	
June	Reserve No. 1	48.00		
do	do 2	120.00		
do	do 3	36.00		
do	do 4	85.00		
do	do 5	63.00		
do	do 6	50.00		
do	do 7	74.70		
do	do 8	78.00		
do	do 9	60.00		
			7.68	

SCHEDULE of Reserves, &c.—Concluded.

Date.	Tribe.	Chains.	Miles.	Remarks.
<i>Nootka Indians.</i>				
July.	Reserve No. 1.	536 00		
do	do 2.	118 00		
do	do 3.	46 00		
do	do 4.	36 23		
do	do 5.	54 43		
June	do 6.	76 79		
do	do 7.	45 00		
do	do 8.	104 51		
do	do 9.	76 73		
do	do 10.	78 55		
do	do 11.	86 30		
			15 73	
<i>Matchitlact Indians.</i>				
July	Reserve No. 12	77 00		
do	do 13	68 50		
do	do 14	31 00		
do	do 15	84 22		
do	do 16	46 00		
do	do 17	66 00		
do	Tie Line from reserve No. 12—Sec. 3	40 00		
			5 16	
<i>Hesquiat Indians.</i>				
August	Reserve No. 1.	187 50		
do	do 2	155 00		
do	do 3	205 00		
do	do 4	208 00		
do	do 5	77 00		
			10 38	
<i>Manhouset Indians.</i>				
August	Reserve No. 29	98 00		
do	do 28	70 19		
do	do 27	136 27		
			3 80	
<i>Ahouset Indians.</i>				
September	Reserve No. 15.	444 50		
do	do 16.	87 00		
do	do 17	80 00		
October	do 18.	72 00		
do	do 19.	215 00		
do	do 20	77 00		
Tie Line from 19 to 20.		43 00		
September	Reserve No. 21	33 00		
do	do 22	155 80		
do	do 23	31 00		
do	do 24	125 00		
do	do 25	53 00		
do	do 26	42 80		
			18 30	
<i>Kilsenart Indians.</i>				
October	Reserve No. 11.	187 30		
do	do 12	103 50		
do	do 13.	75 00		
do	do 14.	73 00		
			5 48	
Total miles run.			79 03	
Total distance covered by canoe.			577 00	

F. A. DEVEREUX,
I. R. S.

VICTORIA, B.C., 9th November, 1893.

The Honourable
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the following report, covering the past season's work.

In accordance with your instructions, I left Victoria for the West Coast of Vancouver Island by the steamer "Rainbow" on the 1st May, and arrived at Carmanah Point on the morning of the following day.

Leaving Carmanah on the 3rd, I moved to the entrance of Nitinat Lagoon, where my boat was swamped and nearly lost in the heavy sea so common at that dangerous place. After a delay of one day, to dry my outfit, clothing and provisions, which had suffered severely, I moved up the lagoon, and by the 26th completed the reserves at that place, five in number.

I then proceeded up the Nitinat River to complete the work left unfinished last year in that section. On the 8th June a heavy rain set in and continued for some days, causing a rapid rise in the river, rendering it impossible to cross. On the 12th, I judged it expedient to leave the Nitinat, as during high water it is impossible to work to advantage. I therefore returned to Carmanah, and, taking the steamer "Maude" on the 16th, I proceeded to Barclay Sound, where I commenced the survey for the Toquart, Seshart and Ucluclet tribes.

During the latter part of June and throughout July and August, the weather was fine, and I was able to make good progress and complete the several surveys in and near Barclay Sound by the 3rd August.

From Barclay Sound I proceeded to Clayoquot Sound, and had surveyed ten reserves for the Clayoquot tribe when I was unlucky enough to fall down a high bluff and so seriously damage my instrument that it was rendered useless.

I had intended to remain in the field and in conjunction with Mr. Devereux complete all the work in Clayoquot Sound; but, greatly to my regret, I was compelled to cease on the 2nd September.

From Clayoquot I returned to Barclay Sound, where it was necessary to reset the posts on Reserve No. 1 for the Toquart Indians, so as to conform to a survey previously made for the Provincial Government. This alteration does not affect the area of the reserve.

Taking the steamer "Maude" on the 17th September, I sent all my party except one to Victoria, and, leaving Carmanah on the 19th, I made a hurried trip through Nitinat, and, having completed the work there, I arrived in Victoria on the 27th.

I enclose a schedule showing the number of reserves surveyed and the chainage of the season's work, which I trust will be found satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. M. SKINNER.

SCHEDULE of Reserves Surveyed by E. M. Skinner, 1893.

Date.	Tribe.	No. of Reserve.	Miles.	Chains.	Miles.	Chains.	Remarks.
May.....	Nitinat.....	9	1	52.94			
	do	10		48.00			
	do	8	1	25.96			
	do	11	1	36.22			
	do	12	1	37.13			
	do	15	1	63.26			
					8	23.51	
June.....	do	16	3	1.17			
	Toquart	5		68.39			
	do	3		38.64			
	do	4	1	30.34			
	Connection line.....			31.30			
	do			26.94			
Toquart.....	1	2	34.55				
					8	71.33	
July.....	do	2	2	62.01			
	Seshart.....	8	2	00.00			
	Connection.....			14.42			
	Seshart.....	6		44.00			
	do	7		62.90			
	do	9		77.51			
	Ucluelet.....	7		64.05			
	do	6	1	29.85			
					8	34.74	
August...	do	8	1	43.50			
	do	9		44.43			
	Clayoquot.....	3		71.76			
	do	2	1	40.22			
	do	1	2	26.44			
	Grave Yard.....			8.48			
	Clayoquot.....	4		79.28			
	do	5		66.76			
	do	8		23.74			
	do	6	1	73.18			
	do	7	1	2.18			
do	9	1	20.81				
					12	20.77	
September	do	10		63.60			
	Toquart.....	1	1	33.35			
					2	16.95	
	Total mileage ..				40	7.30	

E. M. SKINNER,
Surveyor to I. R. Commission.

EUREKA, PICTOU Co., N.S., 18th November, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I herewith submit my tabular statement on Indian affairs in my agency for the past year ended 30th June.

I am pleased to state that no contagious disease appeared among the Indians of this reserve; they seem to realize the necessity of cleanliness in their houses, and this, no doubt, will aid materially in warding off contagious diseases, and add to the general health of the community. For the past several years they have associated in the way of work and otherwise with the white people, and have, as a consequence, although slowly, copied some of their improvements.

I regret to have to state that there is no school on this reserve. The land is divided up into four small settlements, therefore rendering it impossible to establish a school. A few children attend the public schools.

The avocations of the Indians are various: some take up as a trade, coopering, basket-making, carpenter work, making axe and pick handles for the mines; others are at the Iron Works of Ferrona. They are fairly industrious, but change often from one work to another. They are indifferent about farming. They prefer other employment which gives immediate results.

They gathered this year as usual to the Indian Island to celebrate the Festival of St. Ann. It is the only time of the year when they are all assembled.

They take a lively interest in their new church, which is not yet finished inside.

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

RODERICK McDONALD,
Agent District No 8.

REGINA, N. W. T., 21st November, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following, my annual report for the fiscal year ended on the 30th June, 1893.

During that year, I visited the following Roman Catholic Indian schools: the Industrial Schools of Qu'Appelle, High River, St. Boniface, St. Albert, and Lac La Biche; the boarding schools on Standing Buffalo's Reserve, Muscowpetung's Agency, and on Muscowequahn's Reserve, Touchwood Hills Agency; the day schools in the following agencies: Blackfoot, Blood, Piegan, Edmonton, Saddle Lake, Onion Lake, Battleford, Duck Lake, Carlton, Touchwood Hills and Muscowpetung.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

These have all been found in excellent working order. The training in the classes, was highly satisfactory, and in some instances, higher than required by the department's programme of studies, especially in the St. Albert Industrial School. There are some pupils who do not succeed well in class, as occurs in schools for white children; but the majority succeed well, especially when under fourteen or fifteen years of age. The children cannot very well go beyond a certain point of intellectual training, when they reach that point an exercise of reason is demanded from them to which they cannot respond. But in the minor studies in which the

memory plays such an important part, such as reading, reciting, learning the English language, geography, history, grammar, and the elements of arithmetic, they are, I believe, quite as capable as white children. The Indians show a great deal of aptitude for imitative work, such as writing and drawing, and have an especial talent for music.

Several trades are taught: blacksmithing, carpentering, shoemaking, farming, carding, spinning and weaving, baking, &c.; the children succeed well in all these. Shoemaking has been, in some cases, detrimental to the children, on account of small shop, and bad atmosphere, caused by the leather used; these defects have been remedied. In most of these schools, farming is not considered a special trade, and all able-bodied boys work at it in time of pressure, besides learning another trade.

A great deal of time is naturally devoted to house-work and chores, making and mending clothes, and sewing by hand and machinery, attending to cattle, butter-making, and a great number of similar arts.

Results that are satisfactory begin to appear; quite a number of girls have been hired out, and give a good deal of satisfaction, as a rule. The boys have not succeeded as well; however, there are undoubtedly some now in schools who could be employed out without much danger of their returning to Indian habits, even if sent back to their reserves.

There are now three brass bands organized, and all doing well: these are at Qu'Appelle, High River, and St. Albert Industrial Schools. The High River band, being the oldest and having had the advantage of being trained by a really good teacher, is naturally the best.

The health of the pupils has generally been good. There has been very little seen of fevers, or other epidemics; and the more common diseases are lung diseases and scrofula, which are quite common, although not frequently at an advanced stage.

All of the institutions are kept scrupulously clean, or as near to it as can be done. The children are also very clean, as a rule; most of these institutions are provided with baths, and the children are made to wash frequently. The children's clothing and bed-clothing are changed and washed as often as necessary.

The parents' visits to the schools, are gradually becoming less frequent, and are not anything like what they used to be five and six years ago.

Precautions are taken against fire: most of the schools are provided with a good water-supply, fire-extinguishers, grenades, fire-escapes, &c. There have been several fires already; but in all cases it has been stopped effectually before causing any great damage.

There is good medical attendance at each of the industrial schools, except at Lac La Biche, which is over one hundred and fifty miles away from the nearest town. The health there, however, has always been very good.

BOARDING-SCHOOLS.

These schools have been doing well in a measure; it is difficult to have children altogether away from parents. Good work is done, however. The training in the class is satisfactory. There is little of industrial training, but the children learn gardening, attending to cattle, horses, making bread, butter, &c. They are not allowed to remain idle. The children are kept as well clothed as is necessary, and are well fed and quartered. •

DAY SCHOOLS.

These schools do not succeed very well. The grant is not very high; and as the Church cannot afford to supplement it, it is difficult to get good teachers; however, they are gradually placed under the management of Sisters; and the progress, after the change, is soon apparent.

The difficulty to get good teachers, is not the only drawback: up to lately, when defects have been remedied in a very great measure, the school-houses were far from

being good, and the schools were provided with a very inadequate lot of material. The houses now are mostly good buildings with good stoves, well lighted and ventilated, and there is enough material.

The great drawback, however, is the poor attendance. Between the work on reserves, putting in crops, reaping, threshing, hauling wood, the season of fruits, hunting and fishing, absenting from reserves for other reasons, the carelessness of both parents and children, the necessity of finding food, very little time is left to the children to attend school. They naturally accompany parents when going away from reserves. The clothing of the children is scanty, and it is often given as an excuse for not attending during very cold weather. However, the attendance is generally better in winter, because the children have nothing else to do: it is too cold to wander in the bush, there are no berries to pick, &c.

The school at Onion Lake has been placed, for a trial, under the management of the Reverend Sisters of the Assumption. It is now the best of all the Roman Catholic Indian day schools, and it used to be one of the poor ones. The attendance is large, and the average almost reaches the maximum of pupils that could properly attend. The Reverend Sisters keep fifteen boarders, without receiving any grant for this purpose.

The day schools of Treaty Seven are by far the worst of all. The Blackfeet seem, not only not to care for schools, but even to have a feeling against them. But even here, there is a change for the better. The two schools on the Blood Reserve, have been handed over to the Reverend Sisters of Charity, and the change is noticeable.

In all the day schools only the English language is taught, as is also the case in the boarding-schools and industrial schools, except at St. Albert and Lac La Biche, where the French and English languages are taught. Nearly all the children in industrial schools speak good English; in the day schools, as a rule, they do not.

In conclusion, the industrial schools have done very good work, and begin to show results; the same may be said of the boarding-schools, in a smaller measure, whilst the day schools, as a rule, have made very slow progress.

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

ALBERT BÉTOURNAY,
Inspector of Roman Catholic Indian Schools.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES OF CANADA, 1st July, 1893.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present for your information my annual report of my inspection of Protestant day, boarding and industrial schools in Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

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PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOLS.

Birtle Boarding-School.—I inspected the school on the 27th and 28th October, 1892.

Mr. G. G. McLaren, principal; Miss McLaren, matron.

Mr. McLaren has been four years principal of this school. There were twenty-one Indian pupils present at my inspection: ten boys and eleven girls; eighteen of them being enrolled, and three not. One pupil was in standard 4, ten in standard 3, three in standard 2, and seven in standard 1, and primer.

My examination extended through the full course of each standard. I found the children quite up to their grading, and particularly well taught in arithmetic,

reading and spelling; and their religious training had been well attended to. Vocal music was taught also; three girls play the organ. English was spoken entirely with more or less fluency.

Both boys and girls have been taught to knit. I was shown specimens of their work; these were very creditable alike to the children, ~~as well as to~~ their teacher. Some of the girls were knitting mitts and socks for their fathers and brothers at home on the reserve, and probably more would be made with that purpose in view if they had yarn given them especially for that, as the yarn the church provides is for their own use.

These presents have a good influence upon the parents, as they are a practical demonstration that the children are learning something useful at the school, while they foster in the children the Christian command to honour their father and mother. I was also shown patchwork quilts which several of the girls have under construction; the sewing upon them is very neatly done.

The girls are taught kitchen and other housework.

While two or three of them are proficient at playing on the melodeon, the latter can hardly be called necessary, but it is not superfluous, for it tends to aspirations of a higher life and has an elevating influence, bringing them nearer to white children.

One pupil, Hugh McKay, No 22, is learning the printing trade. He attends at the office of the Birtle "Eye Witness" every forenoon; he already sets type. He took pride in showing me that portion of the newspaper he had set up. He states that he likes the business, and he is well thought of by the editor.

Eighty-one children have been enrolled since the school was first established.

The children are comfortably dressed and well fed, they appeared to be happy and contented, and are particularly fond of the principal and matron.

The school-room as well as the residence was comfortably furnished, all are kept neat and clean; the beds are clean with plenty of bed clothes; the meals are good and regularly served.

The main building contained school-room, refectory, kitchen, girls' dormitory and boys' dormitory.

Three milch cows are kept for the use of the school.

A garden of two acres was cultivated; it yielded largely all kinds of vegetables, which were stored for winter use.

The Church has nearly finished building a large school-house and residence; the plans were prepared at Winnipeg. It is of modern design and will, when completed, be a suitable building for an Indian boarding-school. The site selected is one on the north side of the Bird Tail River, directly opposite the town of Birtle, and contains thirty acres.

Okanase Day School.

I inspected this school on the 2nd and 3rd November, 1892.

Miss Cameron, teacher.

This lady has a professional certificate, and large and successful experience as a teacher.

Fourteen children are enrolled, and thirteen were present at my examination: seven girls and six boys; one boy, James Bone (standard 2) being absent that day. Five pupils are in standard 3, two in standard 2, and seven in standard 1, and primer. I examined them in each branch of study assigned to the respective standards; the children were up to their grading and showed good general proficiency in the different subjects. English speaking, object lessons, and questions and answers in Bible history, by the children, were a good feature in the teaching. Vocal music and religious instruction were also part of the routine work of the school.

Industrial teaching was a specialty, some time each day being given to work. On my first visit, one girl was carding wool, another spinning, while the rest of the children sat around knitting the yarn just spun, into mitts, socks, stockings, &c.

I was shown the following finished work of the pupils. By Jemmima Bone,—cloth hearth-rug, pair mitts, iron holder, plain sewing and patching; Maggie Bone, pair stockings, mitts, iron holder, needle work and patching; Mary Boyer, skein yarn own spinning, mitts, pair cuffs, knitted chemise; Lizzie Cook, pair mitts, knitted chemise, iron holder, specimens of patching; Mary Flett, pair mitts, iron holder; Mary Boyer, crochet lace, plain needle work and specimens of yarn spun by herself. All the girls are expert at carding wool. Patrick Bone exhibited specimens of drawing on the blackboard, and they all showed specimens of drawing on their slates.

The attendance at this school is satisfactory; the children's non-attendance at intervals was caused by their accompanying their parents hunting, also stress of weather, as some of them live a long distance from the school.

I have pleasure in noting the good order and personal cleanliness of the pupils, also the discipline maintained in the school.

The school-house is a log building 18 x 22; it is in good repair and is provided with a sufficient number of desks and benches, tables, &c. A new chimney with an open fire-place was built this year. The building is in addition heated by a stove. Biscuits were provided for the children.

Round Lake Boarding-school.

I inspected this school on the 9th and 10th February. The staff consists as follows: Rev. Hugh McKay, principal; Mrs. McKay, matron; N. McKenzie, teacher; Jacob Bear, farmer; Helen Gaddie, cook; Hilda Sahlmark, housemaid; Eliza Bear, laundress; Peter Elkinson; fireman, in winter attending to furnaces.

The school-house is a fine large frame building 24 x 43 feet, two stories, well finished, with a belfry in which hangs a bell, is isolated about one hundred feet from the residence; basement is the furnace-room, 1st floor large school-room and two class rooms, 2nd floor large dormitory, teacher's bed-room and sitting-room. The school-room was built and furnished for the accommodation of fifty pupils.

The principal's residence is a fine large well-finished building, containing besides the usual accommodation for the principal and his family, pupils' dining-room, kitchen, laundry, girls' play-room, girls' dormitories, sewing-room, servants' quarters. The main building is 24 x 54 feet, two stories, servants' quarters 1½ stories 24 x 48 feet. There is a fine large barn, stables and other outbuildings, closets for males and females. The girls' dormitories consist of three large rooms, they were clean, warm and airy; the same rooms would comfortably accommodate twelve more girls.

School examination: twelve children—six boys and six girls—were present at my examination; two in standard 4, three in standard 3, two in standard 2 and five in standard 1. Of those absent, Henry Bear, standard 4, was at work hauling hay for the school. One girl and six boys were at home on leave, and two boys and one girl were ill in bed in the institution.

The examination was in reading, writing, arithmetic, drawing, English and object lessons, geography, spelling and dictation for the pupils in standards 3 and 4, and in all subjects but the last two in standards 1 and 2. The two pupils in standard 4 gained respectively seven hundred and forty and six hundred and seventy marks out of a possible eight hundred; and three pupils in standard 3 gained six hundred and eighty, six hundred and thirty, and five hundred and seventy-five marks, respectively, out of a possible eight hundred. Those in the junior classes also did remarkably well.

Religious instruction and vocal music are especially taught by the principal himself. He spoke in the highest manner of the progress and intelligence of the pupils.

The children are not allowed to leave the school premises unless their parents call for them. A book is kept showing the distribution of clothing. If a pupil outgrows his clothing, it is given to a smaller one.

General Remarks.

The weather was extremely cold at the time of my visit, about 40 degrees below zero. I was not expected, but I found the school open and everything conducted with discipline.

Measles had entered the school a week or two before, three pupils were ill with this disease and some others were only convalescent.

Of the twenty-three children, only nineteen are officially enrolled: three not enrolled attend all the classes and are treated the same as those in full standing. Seven pupils were given leave at the end of January to visit their parents, and the unpropitious weather for travelling prevented their returning punctually, the deep snow having blocked the trails.

Of those present in the institution, four did not attend their classes at my examination, three being ill with measles and one was at work hauling hay.

The children were comfortably clothed and looked very contented.

I visited the different departments of the institution. I found them all to be well and suitably furnished and clean. The dormitories are large and airy, and large enough to accommodate three times the present number of pupils enrolled. They are supplied with iron bedsteads, having each straw mattresses and two feather pillows, also white cotton sheets and pillow cases. Quilts and blankets were amply provided. The beds were neat and clean. The girls are provided with night gowns. The arrangements for making their toilet, washing and bathing are suitable. The girls' dormitories are in the principal's residence, and open into the same hall as the matron's apartments.

The boys' dormitories are in the school building (isolated) over the school-room. The teacher occupies a bed-room adjoining and is in constant attendance.

I was present at their meals; these were properly cooked and well served.

The principal prepares an "order" each evening for the following day's routine of work, and bill of fare for the meals; this is posted in the hall.

I am informed by the principal that the provisions on the bills of fare are entirely the growth of the institution, with the exception of tea and sugar and when oatmeal is used for porridge. But their own cracked wheat is more generally used than oatmeal.

The principal stated that their diet was generally fresh meat the year round; they use very little salted meats, seldom fish, but fresh beef and fresh pork in equal quantities; sometimes prairie chickens, rabbits, venison, turkeys, poultry and a great many eggs.

Their drinking water is the same as all the people in the Qu'Appelle valley use, namely, from the lake; when it is disturbed by the winds, the water for drinking purposes is brought from across the lake. There is a well at the school-house, but it is not used for any purpose.

I made full examination into the routine of the school, and it is as follows:— 6.30 rise, 7 to 8 breakfast and devotion, 8 to 9.30 work, 9.30 to 12 school, 12 to 1 lunch, 1 to 3.30 school, 3.30 to 4.30 work, 4.30 to 6 play, 6 to 7 dinner and evening devotion, 7 to 9 recreation, home life, singing, &c., 9 to 10 retire.

On Saturdays, instead of school, there is special cleaning of dormitories and the residence, bathing; clean underclothes, shirts and stockings are issued. The boys do extra wood cutting; also on Saturdays the girls thoroughly clean the boys' dormitories, and there is general preparation for Sunday.

On Sunday there is Sunday school from 2 to 3.30 and church service at 7 p. m.

In summer time the boys assist with the farm work, gardening, ploughing, hay-making, harvesting, &c.; in winter they assist in attending the live stock, as the school has about seventy head of cattle, besides pigs and poultry, also two yokes of oxen, seventeen milch cows (three are giving milk this winter), one span of horses. They farm twenty acres of land, also have a large kitchen garden. In 1892 they harvested three hundred bushels of potatoes and a large quantity of vegetables.

They killed this year of their own fattening, three thousand pounds of pork. In winter they kill their own cattle for beef, but in summer buy from the White-

wood butchers as required. They have abundance of eggs nearly the year round from their own poultry, and always have a good supply of butter from their own dairy.

Two boys, namely, Henry Bear and Willie Pete-way-way-nin, are particularly good workers, they can manage oxen and horses, can plough, drive a mower; the former is earning his own living, and at the end of the quarter will be considered finished. He has been four years in the school. Willie has earned extra clothing and also \$15 in money by his work this winter.

The girls all assist in cooking and in general housework; the older girls can manage a dairy and make butter and loaf bread; they are all taught to sew, knit, use the sewing machine, cut out and make dresses and garments, can make boys' clothing, moccasins, also do patching, quilting, darning and fancy work. Work of the above kind, both finished and still in hand, was displayed by the girls for my inspection. I particularly admired the mitts for their shape and the quality of the work. The dresses and aprons were entirely hand-sewn and very creditable.

The school building is an exceptionally fine one for this country, the large school-room is lighted by six windows, the walls are tinted pink and are decorated with maps, illustrated cards and pictures of scripture subjects.

It is well supplied by the Church with material, books, copy-books, chalks, slates, slate-pencils, and is thoroughly equipped as a first-class school.

The large bell in the belfry can be heard miles away, along the valley of the Qu'Appelle River.

During my inspection of the Crooked Lake Reserve, in 1884, I camped one evening, in company with Mr. Agent McDonald, on the site of this school. We met there, also camping, Revs. Flett and McKay (the latter the present principal). They informed me that they had selected that spot on which to erect a boarding-school on behalf of their Church, for the Indian children. Recalling this circumstance during the present inspection, I asked the principal to give me a short history of its fortunes up to the present time, which he did about as follows:—

In the month of June, 1884, this spot was selected as a suitable place for mission purposes by the Rev. G. Flett and the Rev. H. McKay, and during that summer a little mission-house was erected.

On 1st January, 1885, the missionary opened a little boarding-school with twelve scholars; but early in the spring of the same year the school was closed on account of the rebellion. On the 1st December of the same year, the school was re-opened with an attendance of fifteen children, but had to close again 1st April for want of funds to carry it on.

In August, 1886, Mr. and Mrs. Jones were appointed to assist in the work, an addition was made to the buildings costing \$600, and the school was re-opened on 1st December, with twenty pupils.

In June, 1887, the new buildings were opened, and on 9th May, 1888, the Church received notice that an item was inserted in the estimates of the Indian Department, making the grant to the school sixty dollars instead of thirty dollars *per capita*.

In September, 1888, Miss McKay was engaged as teacher; in September, 1889, there was a change of teacher, when Mr. Ferry was engaged. In September, 1890, there was another change of teacher, when Mr. Morrison was engaged, who taught until October, 1892, when the present teacher, Mr. McKenzie was engaged.

In 1889, another addition was made to the buildings, costing two thousand two hundred dollars, so that the cost of the buildings to-day, as they stand, amount to a total of seven thousand four hundred dollars.

Since its foundation, the names of one hundred children (forty-six girls and fifty-four boys) have been enrolled and received education, also thirty non-treaty Half-breeds, and some white children.

The Church has spent in salaries, since the opening of the mission, fifteen thousand two hundred dollars.

The children attending the school were principally from the Crooked Lake Reserve.

Crow Stand Boarding-school.

I inspected this school on the 6th and 7th March. The staff consists of:—

Rev. C. W. Whyte	Principal.
Mrs. Whyte.. . . .	Acting Matron.
Miss McLean.....	Asst. Matron.
Miss M. S. MacIntosh.....	Teacher.
Mr. W. I. Wright....	Trades Instructor.
Miss Garry.....	Cook.
Miss Jackson.....	Asst. cook.

There are thirty-nine children enrolled at this school, twenty boys and nineteen girls, and five non-treaty Half-breeds attend, being wards of the Church. At my examination only twenty treaty children and four of the non-treaty were present. No. 016 was too ill; No. 031 was ill; No. 27 just returned from on leave, but not in time to attend class. Nos. 032, 034, 035, 036, 024, 81, 84, 19, 52, 71 were away on leave and over-stayed leave. Nos. 3, 14, 013, had left and gone to Regina Industrial School; No. 83 died in January, 1893; 019 left the school; 85 was too young to attend classes. Of the twenty-four present at my examination, two children are in standard 4, four in standard 3, six in standard 2, and twelve in standard 1. The examination took in all the subjects appertaining to the respective standards. The two boys in standard 4 took nine hundred and fifty and nine hundred and fifteen marks respectively out of a possible one thousand. In standard 3, three took eight hundred and five, seven hundred and eighty-five and seven hundred and thirty marks respectively out of a possible nine hundred. Those in the lower classes passed very creditable examinations also. The reading of all the pupils was exceptionally good, as was also the spelling in the three higher classes. They all took high marks in arithmetic, English speaking and in religious instruction.

The teachers gave them all high marks for conduct, stating that they were good and obedient.

All the school books and material are furnished by the Presbyterian Church.

I found the children apt and quick at answering questions. Miss MacIntosh impressed me as a most successful teacher of Indian children. She has evidently taken great pains to teach them a distinct pronunciation as well as to speak audibly, a more difficult matter to succeed in with Indian children than the uninitiated would imagine.

The daily routine of work is punctually adhered to.

The dietary of the pupils is as follow:—Breakfast, oatmeal porridge with milk or syrup, bread and butter, tea or milk. Dinner, Monday, Wednesday, Saturday, vegetable soup and pudding with milk or syrup. Tuesday, Thursday, Sunday, boiled meat and potatoes. Friday, fish, barley soup, potatoes; every day bread and tea or milk. Supper, Monday, boiled barley with milk or syrup. Tuesday and Friday, corn meal porridge with milk or syrup. Wednesday, apple sauce. Thursday, boiled beans. Saturday, soaked bread with milk and syrup. Sunday, fruit or cake. Every day bread and butter, tea or milk.

The children appear at the breakfast table well washed and neatly dressed and were the same at all the meals. The meals were served regularly and eaten with great propriety.

I was present at all the meals; the tables are arranged that only six children sit down at each. They were nicely laid and the food was well cooked and properly served. The matron supervised the meals and they were eaten with decorum. After breakfast there was reading of the scriptures and prayers, then the programme of work for the day was continued.

The singing in the evening, from 6 to 7.30, was particularly pleasing, and appeared to be very much enjoyed by the pupils and also by the staff. At prayers the principal called upon several of the pupils to "read the next verse," and it was a very satisfactory thing to note that they took up the reading promptly and read out in a distinct and intelligent manner. I was pleased to observe that school was opened by the children repeating in audible voices the "Lord's prayer."

The work in the school-room was performed promptly and systematically.

Industries.

I attended at the afternoon junior knitting and sewing class; both boys as well as girls were there, and the former were quite as proud of showing their work as were the girls. At the season of my inspection, there was no outside work to do, excepting cutting stove wood and attending to the live stock.

The system that prevails here is that all the staff receive their salaries from the Church and board themselves. The intention of this plan is that the whole Government grant can be used for the benefit of the children. Any one of them boarding in the institution pays \$12 a month to the school funds. This sum is fixed by the Church.

Also the Church pays to the principal for the school funds the same *per capita* allowance for the five Half-breed children as the Government pays for the Indian children.

The Church has surrounded the system with safeguards, that no portion of the money received from the Government on account of the children is used for any other purpose than boarding and clothing them.

With few exceptions, all the animals, implements, furniture and plant used at the institution are the property of the Church for school purposes.

The duties of the staff are defined as follows:—

The principal has the general management of the institution. The matron oversees the whole household management, particularly the preparation and serving of meals. The assistant matron oversees and looks after the clothing of both boys and girls, such as making, washing, ironing and mending, and all the bed clothing, superintends the girl's dormitories, their dressing, bathing, etc.

The teacher teaches both the boys and girls, superintends the cleaning of the school and class rooms before school hours in the morning. After school, takes the girls for a walk for an hour or other recreation, and two nights in the week has a knitting class from six to seven.

The cook and assistant cook attend to all the cooking, washing dishes and keeping the kitchen and dining-room clean.

The trades instructor teaches the carpentry trade and farming, the boys going to him for three hours each day alternating mornings and afternoons. He will teach blacksmithing also as soon as a forge and tools can be obtained. He has charge of the boys' dormitory, and the washing and bathing of the boys. He has charge of the live stock and the outbuildings, gardening in summer, providing fuel and drawing water.

In summer the water is drawn from the river and is filtered before using either for drinking or cooking. In winter melted ice and melted snow are used.

From the sparse population in the locality, there are no butcher shops and a whole beef is too much fresh meat to use before spoiling; on that account a good deal of cured meat has been used; but an ice house has been built and fitted for the purpose of overcoming this difficulty. Having thought for the health of the children on account of using so much salted meats, a vegetable and farinaceous diet was tried last summer as an alternative; its results were found to be excellent as regards improving the children's health, but it made them discontented.

The boys are taught carpentering, farming and gardening, care of cattle, sewing and knitting.

The girls are taught house-work, cooking, laundry work, to cut out dresses and garments, to make up boys' clothing, also sewing and knitting, and the older ones run the sewing-machine.

I examined the dormitories of both boys and girls, they are large and airy apartments. Toilet facilities were arranged for the girls in their rooms, while the boys had a special lavatory.

The greatest care is taken to keep the beds and bedding perfectly clean, and the white cotton sheets and pillow slips are changed once a week, and the children wear night gowns, which are changed once a fortnight, or as often as necessary.

Every part of the buildings is kept clean by sweeping once a day, and the dining-rooms are swept three times a day. The dining-rooms, kitchen and laundry are scrubbed twice a week; the school-room, sewing-room, halls, &c., once a week; and the dormitories once a fortnight unless especially required oftener.

Children are forbidden to leave the school bounds unless with special leave, and they are allowed to visit home the first Saturday in each month and remain until Monday morning.

Every member of the staff takes great interest in the school work, and appeared to have but one object in view, namely, elevating the race.

School buildings:—These consist of principal's residence, which contains besides living apartments for the principal and his family, on first floor, kitchen, laundry, pupils' dining room and bath-room, provision store-rooms and pantries; 2nd floor four bed-rooms for principal's family and women servants, girls' dormitory 20 x 26, furnace-room with wood furnace under the main building. Kitchen and laundry are heated by stoves, the girls' dormitory by stove pipes from these stoves.

The school building is 30 x 40 feet of solid stone, two stories high and mansard roof. First floor contains school-room, sewing-room, class-room; 2nd floor hall and six rooms used by the staff as living and bed-rooms; 3rd floor is the boys' dormitory full size of the building.

A rope ladder fire-escape has been arranged from one of the dormitory windows, but it is intended to build an outside staircase as soon as the weather permits.

The school-room is properly furnished with patent seats and desks, the walls are adorned with pictures, banners, tables of lessons. The class-rooms are also suitably furnished.

Portage la Prairie Indian Mission Boarding-school.

I inspected this school on the 16th and 17th March. Staff: Miss Fraser, principal; Miss Walker, matron; Miss Hunter, teacher.

The buildings and premises are the property of the Presbyterian Church, and consist of dwelling-house, which contains living and dining-rooms, children's parlour, kitchen, bath-rooms, three rooms used as girls' dormitories, and one room as boys' dormitory, principal and matron's parlour and bed-room.

The school-house is a good building adjacent to the dwelling 16 x 20 feet inside, four windows, nine feet six ceiling, and is well fitted up. On the premises is a soft water cistern with a pump in the kitchen sink, well of good spring water with a pump, two closets. The girls' dormitories are comfortable rooms containing five double beds. The boys' dormitory contains one double bed. The bed clothing was ample and clean, with clean white sheets and pillow slips. The buildings are in very good repair and every room was neatly arranged, clean and comfortable.

Miss Hunter was only acting teacher since the 27th February. She holds a Manitoba 2nd class teacher's certificate, has good address and a good method of teaching.

There were sixteen pupils present out of a total number enrolled of nineteen; the others were at home on a short leave of absence.

The children are principally of the Sioux nation.

Of the sixteen present at my examination, thirteen were girls and three boys. Two were in standard 5, one in standard 4, four in standard 3, two in standard 2, and seven in standard 1. They were examined in all the studies of their respective standards. Louisa Rose 5th standard took eight hundred and fifty, and Kate Ross seven hundred and eighty marks, out of a possible eleven hundred. Mary Jane Contois, 3rd standard, took eight hundred and fifteen marks out of a possible nine hundred. The others did remarkably well and it is almost invidious to mention specially any of them. Seven spoke English almost fluently, and in reading, writing and arithmetic they were all very proficient according to their grading.

I found the children well and cleanly dressed—particularly so, and I was much impressed with the great progress of the work that is being carried on so quietly and unostentatiously.

Miss Fraser, the principal, had been the day previous to my visit suddenly called to Winnipeg, owing to the serious illness of her sister, who resides there. Miss Walker was in temporary charge.

The girls are becoming very useful in domestic work. I attended at the meals and was an unexpected witness to one dinner prepared entirely by one of the older girls; they had soup, meat, potatoes, bread and butter and tea.

The meals were neatly served and the children behaved as decorously as any children could.

The residence is comfortably furnished in a home-like manner, clean and comfortable, the beds also; and the children are provided with night gowns.

They have a systematic time table for the daily routine of work, it is closely observed. In winter they rise at 6.30 and all lights out at 9 o'clock p.m.

A work roster is prepared for each day.

The teacher here is required to conduct the musical part of the service held at the mission church every Sunday. This is situated at the place where the Sioux have made a permanent camp, not very far from the town.

At this church there is an attendance of forty to fifty Indians every Sunday.

I found the school well equipped to perform the work in hand; the house and premises are suitable to accommodate the pupils at present in the school, as they are nearly all little girls, and but three little boys.

Lake's End Boarding-school.

Situated on Qu'Appelle Lake. I inspected this school on the 8th June. Rev. Mr. Moore, principal and missionary for the Indians of Muscowpetung's Agency. He teaches the school himself. Mrs. Moore, matron.

The school building and residence is built of stone and is of modern design. It is 40 x 40 feet, three stories and cost \$3,000. It was built by the Church in 1890. The school-room within the building is 16 x 28 feet and has three windows, but has no decorations on the walls such as maps and pictures. There is accommodation for forty boarders. Drinking water is from a well and is good. Four meals a day are served to the children at 8 a.m., 12 m., 4 and 9 p.m. An issue of clothing book is kept. The school-room is fitted up with patent desks and seats, and has two blackboards with teacher's desk, chair, &c.

There are only four Indian children in attendance with six on the register. The principal says it is useless to attempt to attract the attendance of Indian children as "there are no children to attend here."

Twelve white and Half-breed children are pupils in the school in addition to the Indian children, only four of whom were present at my examination, the other two being absent on sick leave and are not likely to return to school. One, Annie Stevenson, No. 37, is consumptive, and Mary Jane Farel, No. 53, afflicted with scrofula, and neither of them is likely to recover. The former left on April 26th, and the latter on March 4th of the current year.

The stationery and school material are the property of the Church.

One boy is in standard 3, one in standard 2, and two in standard 1.

I examined them in the different studies according to their standards; they passed a creditable examination, particularly in arithmetic.

File Hills Boarding-school.

I examined this school on the 29th June. Mr. A. Skene, principal and first teacher; Mrs. Skene, matron and second teacher. Mr. Skene holds an Ontario Normal School 2nd class A teacher's certificate. He has taught school eighteen years. Mrs. Skene holds a Toronto Normal School 3rd class teacher's certificate.

The residence is a stone building 30 x 30 feet, three stories. The school-house is 16 x 30 feet with wash-room attached. There are horse and cow stables, woodshed, closets, etc., the whole premises are kept clean and in good order.

All the furniture and material of the school is the property of the Church.

There are twelve children on the register; ten were present at my examination, namely, eight boys and two girls, and were graded as follows: four in standard 1, five in standard 2, and one in standard 4.

The children were examined in subjects according to their standards and did very well, particularly in arithmetic and mental arithmetic; they read clearly and understandingly. I examined their writing, drawing books and compositions; they were very creditable.

Fred Dilter, standard 4, gained nine hundred and thirty-five marks out of a possible eleven hundred. Willie Yellow Bird gained eight hundred and eighty, Ben Assinawasis eight hundred and sixty, and Ernest Gopher eight hundred and fifty-five, out of a possible one thousand, and Winnie Okapew seven hundred and thirty out of a possible nine hundred marks.

The teacher spoke most highly of his children.

Upon my arrival at the school, I found it in full operation; the children were well washed and dressed in clean and suitable clothes. There were no cases of sickness in the school.

I was taken through the residence. I found a large and airy dining-room, a children's recreation-room and two large dormitories; these rooms were neat and clean and suitably furnished. The dormitories are provided with comfortable beds of inviting appearance; they were neatly arranged and well ventilated.

There is a fire-escape which can be easily reached from both the boys' and girls' dormitories, if necessity to use it ever occurs.

The children were not provided with night gowns.

The drinking water is provided from a good well on the premises.

The department grant is expended on fuel, light, maintenance and some clothing, but a great deal of the clothing is provided by friends of the Church.

The furniture in the residence, excepting the stoves, belongs to the principal, also all the horses, cows, and other live stock and vehicles, etc.

The industries taught are practical: basket-making, straw-plaiting, knitting, sewing, housework, gardening, milking and care of live stock.

Samples of their work in basket-making and straw-plaiting were shown to me; as yet they have not yet made much progress in learning these arts.

The large vegetable garden is a credit to the school.

The principal informs me that he seldom hears the children using any other language than English, even when at play, and that one little fellow has forgotten almost entirely his native dialect. They seldom, if ever, go home, their parents or guardians having given them up entirely to him, and that not one of them wished to or attended the sun dance held on the reserve near the school quite recently.

I examined the routine of work, schedule of the school and the time table of the school-room, they are all satisfactory.

While the children receive a sufficiency of meat, milk and fresh vegetables enter largely into the dietary of the school at this season of the year.

Mr. Skene gave me the impression that he is a superior teacher of Indian children.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS.

Oak River Day School.—This school is situated on the Oak River Sioux Reserve. I inspected it on November 8th, 1892.

The teacher is Charles Henry Hartland—unmarried—he lives with his mother in the mission house adjoining the reserve. At this inspection a new school-house 22 x 24 had just been opened. It is more centrally situated for the children than the old one; on that account there should be more regular and punctual attendance. There are thirty children enrolled on the school register and there were fifteen present at my examination: eleven boys and four girls; they were graded as follows: ten in standard 1, four in standard 2, and one in standard 3. I found the children very backward and they were making very little progress. The teacher's methods of teaching as exhibited to me were upon the right lines, but they were not reflected

in the children, they had absorbed little if anything. The teacher attributed his want of success to irregular attendance for the following reasons: 1st, the old school-house not being centrally situated, the children did not attend regularly; 2nd, they were not properly clothed for wet and inclement weather; 3rd, accompanying their parents who went to seek work in the neighbouring towns. About the 23rd May, and after seeding, most of the families left the reserve to find work, or fishing, and took their children with them.

The pupils were fairly clean and pretty well dressed; they were obedient and well-behaved, the school-house was clean and well provided with desks and seats; it is heated by both an open fire place and stove.

Elkhorn Industrial School.

I commenced my inspection of this institution on the 11th November, and continued it from day to day until completed. The staff of the school was as follows:—Mr. A. E. Wilson, superintendent; Mrs. Wilson, matron; Mrs. Diall, superintendent of girl's department; Miss Green, teacher; Mrs. Preston, cook; Hugh Stewart, foreman boys' department; Mrs. Sinclair, laundress; George Ley King, farming instructor; R. Drake, bootmaker; John Middleton, carpenter; John Preston, tailor; Dr Rolston, medical officer.

There was an attendance of fifty-eight children, namely, thirty boys and twenty-eight girls.

Since Mr. A. E. Wilson took charge of this school in January last, five Sioux children have been taken away by their parents. Sioux Ben and Big Hunter of the Bird Tail Reserve, two pupils, have died. Those then present (excepting two rather seriously ill but reported convalescent) were in good health and attended regularly to their duties.

Class Room Inspection.

All the children excepting two boys of standard 4, who were ill in bed appeared in the class-room for examination; they are graded as follows:—twelve in standard 1, ten in standard 2a, six in standard 2b, seven in standard 3, six in standard 4a, ten in standard 4b, seven in standard 5.

The examination covered the full curriculum laid down by the department for each standard. Barbara Senderson, seventeen years old, standard 5, gained seven hundred and thirty five marks out of a possible eight hundred. In 4th standard b division, Deyence Davids, fourteen years old, gained six hundred and eighty-five marks out of a possible eight hundred; 4th standard a division, Sarah Bena Sutherland, thirteen years old, gained seven hundred and five marks out of a possible eight hundred. In standard 3, Jessie Jane Smith, seventeen years old, and Peter Smith, twelve years old, gained five hundred and forty and five hundred and thirty-five marks, respectively, out of a possible six hundred. In standard 2 b division, Jessie Jane Thomas, nine years old, gained four hundred and ninety five marks out of a possible five hundred. Standard 2 a division, Ena Garrioch gained four hundred and forty marks out of a possible five hundred. In standard 1, Benjamin Smith, seven years old, gained three hundred and ninety marks, and Isabel Bear, six years old, gained three hundred and eighty marks out of a possible five hundred. In addition to the inspector's examination, of which some results are shown above, for conduct and industry the teacher gave them good marks. She spoke highly of their conduct both in and out of the class-room. They also received good marks for music and religious instruction.

All the school books and material used and on hand were provided by the principal from the school funds.

Fifteen pupils are learning trades as follows:—Jeremiah Cockraine and Na-pin-o-mo-kin-ma printing with Mr. F. G. Greenstreet of the Elkhorn "Advocate." A. E. Kennedy storekeeper with R. M. Coombs & Co., general dealers, Elkhorn. Charles Andrew McDonald harness making with Mr. Gilroy, harness maker, Elkhorn; and

the following are learning their trades from the trade instructors of the school:— John Cook, Fred. Pratt, Robt. Frances, John Henry Thomas, carpentering; Wm. Bear, Wm. McPherson, John Pa-pa-nas, Gilbert Pratt, shoemaking; Mina Slater, Peter Smith and Jessie Smith, tailoring.

The above named trade pupils attend school half each day, every two months, changing the system from mornings to afternoons and *vice versa*. They are reported as being well behaved and attentive to their several duties, and are making good progress in learning their trade. There obtains a system of paying the children for work performed both inside and outside the institution. Trade boys and girls are paid from ten to thirty cents each a week. These sums are paid in cash to each child, and they spend as they see fit, tobacco and of course spirits being prohibited. Some of the girls save their money and buy extra clothing, principally gloves, handkerchiefs, collars and ribbons; the older boys buy neckties, collars, handkerchiefs, &c.

The time-table observed is as follows:—winter rules: rise 6:30, breakfast 7:30, bed-making and cleaning dormitories 8 to 8:45, prayers 8:45, school 9 to 12, dinner 12, school 1 to 4:30, tea 5:30, bed time for juniors 7:15, mediums 8:30, seniors 9:30.

The children are reported to observe these rules, and there have been no recent cases of insubordination; two cases of corporal punishment have occurred during the year for open insubordination. Since then these boys have behaved well.

There is a farm connected with the institution, but, on account of its long distance therefrom, it was found impossible to work it as an adjunct thereof, and therefore the farming instructor had no pupils.

I visited it and took an inventory of Government property. I found the animals in good order and well attended to. The large barn is an exceptionally good building for this country for the stock. The span of team mares were in excellent condition and are valuable animals. The yoke of oxen are old, but in good working condition. The farm machinery and implements are new and valuable, they were collected together and arranged in order.

The dwelling-house is a moderate sized structure and appears to be a fairly comfortable farm-house.

There was a large area of land prepared for spring seeding. The only crop of any consequence raised this year was eleven hundred and forty bushels of wheat; it is an excellent sample and was being sold in Elkhorn for forty-eight cents a bushel.

This farm is situate nearly five miles from the school. It has been found impracticable for the pupils to work on the farm and attend classes, and in consequence no pupils have worked there since July, 1891.

There is half an acre of garden cultivated adjacent to the school, which the pupils work.

The children are healthy, look happy, and are comfortably and suitably clothed. I particularly noticed, while in the school-room, the freedom of the children from coughs and colds. This may be attributed to the good boots they wear, which keep their feet, at the sloppy season of the year, dry and comfortable.

I made a thorough inspection of the different departments of the school. I found the dining-rooms, kitchens, laundry, sleeping-rooms were all kept clean; the children's beds were comfortable, the clothes clean and sufficient in quantity. I was present during meal time. The children had sufficient, good, wholesome food, and it was properly served to them.

Buildings and premises.

Central building contains superintendent's quarters, dining-hall, school-rooms and kitchens. Girls' home building contains lady superintendent's and teachers' quarters, sewing-room, girls' dormitories (3) and a sick ward unoccupied, clothing-room. Attached to this building is a laundry, ironing-room; over the laundry is a girls' dormitory and a bed-room for the cook and laundress. Boys' home building

contains: 1st floor, two rooms for the employees, recreation-room, clothing-room and one dormitory for little boys; 2nd floor, three dormitories and a guest chamber. The small dormitory is now used as a sick room for two boys who are ill.

There is a stable for four horses, with a hay loft, a store-room and carpenter's shop under the same roof, also the necessary outbuildings for such an institution.

The above named buildings are the property of the Government. At present they are heated by stoves, but furnaces, one for each of the main buildings, were being put in. Storm windows were very much required in all the buildings.

The trades, namely, tailoring and bootmaking, are conducted in shops situated on main street of the town; these are owned by Mr. Wilson. Besides doing all this class of work for the school, they take orders from the general public. These shops are suitably fitted up and present a business-like appearance.

I took an inventory of all the Government property; the following books are kept: 1, admission of pupils; 2, discharge of pupils; 3, inventory of Government property; these are properly kept and written up to date.

The superintendent keeps a regular set of account books of the business affairs of the institution; he offered these for my inspection that I might be able to judge regarding the expense of running the institution, but I declined to examine them, as I had no official connection with the details of the same, as he receives a *per capita* allowance to defray expenses.

I judged by results. I spent a week looking into the working of the institution, and, although it was during that time handicapped by the serious illness of the superintendent, I am bound to say that it was well conducted.

Key Day School.

Teacher, Earnest Harold Dee.

I made this inspection 3rd March. There are thirteen children on the school register, and at my inspection there were four boys and three girls present. The school graded as follows: three in standard 1, seven in standard 2, and three in standard 4. I examined the children in their different grades; I found that they were well taught and that they were making very good progress; they were well dressed and clean in their persons. The average attendance for the preceding three months was ten. All the children on this reserve attend and are on the register but one. They are reported as punctual in their attendance, and obedient and well conducted both in and out of school.

The school-house is a log building 18 x 20 feet with a lean-to 18 x 8 feet, which contains a wash-room and store-room. It is heated by a stove and an open fire-place, it is kept in a clean and orderly manner.

St. Paul's Industrial School.

This school is situated at Middle Church, Manitoba. I commenced my inspection on the 27th March and continued it from day to day to the 4th April.

The staff and employees connected with the institution number twelve persons and are as follows:—

Rev. A. and Mrs. Burman, principal and matron; F. Burman, assistant principal; Mr. Fleetwood Hesketh Williams, 1st teacher; Miss Grace Willith, 2nd teacher; Mr. J. F. French, printing instructor; Mr. J. Fraser, farming instructor; Mr. W. Ozarn, blacksmith; Mr. A. Winder, carpenter; Mrs. Moore, housekeeper; Mrs. Matheson, cook; Miss McDonald, laundress.

There were forty-four children attending the school: twenty-three boys and twenty-one girls: they were graded as follows: six in standard 1, five in standard 2, sixteen in standard 3, eight in standard 4, and nine in standard 5. Mr. Williams teaches the three higher standards. I made a very thorough examination of each class in the different subjects laid down in the department's programme of studies, a reference to which shows very general proficiency. Mr. Williams is an excellent teacher and the children under him are advancing satisfactorily.

Miss Willith has the two junior classes; she is a sympathetic and thorough teacher. The children showed great confidence in answering questions, they were punctual at class, came into school clean and were good and obedient.

Class organization was very good. The class-rooms were clean and kept in good order, they were well furnished with patent seats and desks, blackboards all around the rooms interspersed with maps, cards, texts, pictures, &c. The teachers had tables and desks; the stationery, copy books and other school material were furnished by the principal from school funds.

The following named pupils are learning trades:—

Boys.—Printing: Arthur Cochrane, Maurice Sanderson, Robert Stevenson and Alfred Hunt; carpenters: William Dyer, Thomas Quo-quot, Andrew Sinclair, Angus Woodhouse, Bertie Sinclair, Thomas Hunt; blacksmith: Edward Landon, William Sinclair; farming: John James Anderson, Albert Prince, Henry Shorting, Frank Spence, Robert Landon, James Raven, Joseph Oge-magh, Andrew Hunt, Samuel Stevenson.

Girls.—Laundry: Christie Spence, Emma Spence, Mary Cochraine, Eva Hope, Nancy Stevenson, Agnes Cameron, Edith Asham, Jessie J. Thomas, Karen Prince, Marion J. Stevenson; kitchen maid: Mary Smith; housework: Mary Hall, Mary E. Sinclair, Minnie E. Smith, Fannie E. Bear, Ellen Spence, Harriet Favel. The girls are changed in their work once a fortnight, but only the larger girls are put in the laundry.

The principal was not at home during my inspection. His assistant defined the duties of the several officers as follows:—

Principal, general management of the whole institution. Matron has general management of the girls, and superintends the whole of the domestic work, she also takes regular turn in detail of work, such as being present while the children are at their meals, and every other Sunday takes the whole charge of the girls, is present at the bathing of the older girls, attends to all the sewing, mending, cutting, clothing, etc. After prayer she attends the senior girls, while preparing for bed.

F. Burman, assistant principal, keeps the accounts, makes out all returns, and attends to a great deal of the official correspondence, has charge of all clothes, stoves, etc. In summer he attends to keeping the grounds and flower gardens in order, and cultivates garden (not field) vegetables. He has the general management of the boys out of school. In summer he teaches them cricket, football and other sports; he has full charge of the boys every Wednesday afternoon and Fridays, attends to combing the boys. Saturday night he collects the boys' soiled clothes, and on Sunday night he collects their Sunday clothes.

Mr. Williams, first teacher, besides teaching in the regular school hours, has these duties: Every morning he rises with the boys and goes to their dormitories; he sees that they wash and dress themselves properly, calls the roll, (reads prayers when the principal is not present). After school he has a general oversight of the boys, conducts evening prayers. Saturday night he has a collect class; he has a half holiday every Wednesday and Saturday. On Thursday he attends the boys' bathing; in summer time he teaches the boys cricket and other out-of-door sports.

J. F. French, printer, commences work at 8.30 a.m., an hour for dinner, stops at 5:45 p.m. Every third Sunday he takes charge of the boys for the whole day; he has no other special supervision of the boys or other duties.

The farmer, blacksmith and carpenter have no special supervision of the pupils out of working hours. They commence work at 8 a.m., and stop at 5.45, with an hour's recess for dinner. Both before and after these hours the farmer lights the furnaces and attends to the live stock.

Miss Willith, teacher of the junior classes, rises with the children, attends the dressing of the girls, calls the roll, attends with them at prayers and marches them into breakfast. Her school closes at 3 p.m., then she has the girls for sewing, darning, mending, knitting, etc., until 4 o'clock; she then takes them for a walk till five, marches them into tea 5.45, after tea has a "King's Daughters' Class" twice a week, takes them into prayers and attends the junior girls in their preparation and getting

into bed. She takes alternate Sundays with Mrs. Burman charge of the girls for the whole day. On Saturday she has general charge of all the girls and bathing of the junior girls.

Mrs. Moore, housekeeper, rises with the rising bell, superintends laying table for breakfast in the dining-rooms, assists the cook in cooking breakfast and setting the same on the table. After breakfast she directs the cleaning of the dining-room, halls, etc., also makes pastry and assists in cooking; takes week about with Mrs. Burman in attending during the meals of the pupils. After dinner she attends to cleaning up the dining-room.

Cook cooks all meals and has full charge of the kitchen.

Laundress has full charge of the laundry.

Clothing.

I found the children suitably and comfortably clothed. The summer changes for boys are clean shirt and socks every Sunday morning, they then put on their Sunday suits. Clean night shirts every two weeks. White sheets and pillow cases are changed every two weeks.

In winter the boys get clean underclothes every two weeks, excepting the blacksmith boys, who get them every week.

The girl's changes of linen, underclothes, beds, etc., are the same as the boys.

An account is kept in a book for the purpose of all clothing, etc., issued to each pupil.

The drinking water is taken from the wells; this water has been reported favourably on by an analyst.

DIETARY WINTER SESSION.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Tea.
Sunday	Bread and butter, tea.	Cold beef pudding or pie, vegetables.	Bread and butter, fruit, tea.
Monday	Porridge and milk, bread and butter.	Meat stew, vegetables.	Bread and butter, tea.
Tuesday.....	Bread and butter, tea.	Boiled beef and gravy, vegetables, bread.	Bread, syrup, tea.
Wednesday	Porridge and syrup, bread and butter.	Cold beef, vegetables, pudding or pie.	Bread and butter, tea.
Thursday	Bread and butter, tea.	Meat stew, vegetables, bread.	Bread and butter, fruit, tea.
Friday.....	Porridge and syrup, bread, butter, tea.	Soup, bread, boiled beef and gravy, vegetables.	Bread and butter, tea.
Saturday.....	Bread and butter, tea.	Meat stew, vegetables, bread.	Bread and butter, tea.

Fish in season has been given three times a week instead of meat. Cured meat is seldom used, as the children do not care for it. In summer time vegetables are used in great variety, also a great deal of milk.

Routine of work.

The routine of duties followed are: bell rings to rouse at 6 a.m.; finished dressing at 6.30; farm boys return from stables at 7; prayers at 7; finished breakfast at 8; work bell rings at 8; school at 9; recess at 10.45 to 11; school 11 to 11.45; boys return from shops and prepare for dinner 11.45; dinner 12; work bell rings 1;

school 1.30; recess 2.45 to 3; school 3 to 4; bell rings to stop work at 5.45; tea at 6; after tea pupils are allowed recreation; assemble in school at 7.30; prayers 8.15; all lights out in dormitories at 9.

Sundays:—Rise 6.30; prayers, 7.30; breakfast, 8; church parade, 10.45; service, 11 to 12.30; dinner, 12.45; Sunday school, 3 to 4; church parade, 6.15; service 6.30; bed, 8.15.

Saturdays:—Workshops quit work at 3.30 p.m.

During my inspection the above was punctually adhered to.

The whole building from top to bottom was in admirable order. I found the dormitories very clean; each pupil has an iron bedstead with springs; the bedding was clean, and besides a sufficiency of blankets each bed was provided with an extra quilt, laid over the foot in case of emergency. Night gowns are provided for both boys and girls, and are changed every fortnight—the same regarding the white cotton sheets and pillow cases.

The children are very well clothed, and for Sundays they have better clothes. I found them clean in person and neatly dressed at all times. They have good habits and are well looked after.

They never or scarcely ever leave the school boundaries without authority, and only go home when leave is granted them by the department.

There is the greatest circumspection exercised regarding the association of the boys and girls. The attendance of pupils at this school, from 1st October, 1891, to 31st December, 1892, has been as follows:—

Quarter ended	December, 1891	.....	62
do	March, 1892	.....	68
do	June, 1892	.....	65
do	September, 1892	.....	66
do	December, 1892	.....	60

For the quarter just ended, 31st March, the number of boys enrolled is 30; in attendance, 23; girls enrolled, 32; attendance, 21, being an attendance of 44 out of 62 enrolled.

The total number enrolled since the school opened is thirty-eight boys and forty-nine girls—total, 87.

Since 1st January last, eight children have left school, discharged by authority; two others died at the school; and two (Joe Kent and Tom Favel) ran away and have not been recovered.

Since the opening of the school, three children have died in the institution. Since February, 1892, Dr. Orton has visited the school eighteen times and treated thirty-six patients.

Buildings and Premises.

The buildings are in good repair. The new hall is not quite finished; the whole of the lower story is to be a gymnasium, the upper story to be school-rooms.

Day Star Day School.

Thomas Lamb, teacher.

I inspected this school on the 20th April. There are thirteen children on the register. Nine were present at my inspection, namely, four boys and five girls. The average attendance during the previous three months was nine. The teacher had graded them as follows: four in standard 1, five in standard 2, four in standard 3. I considered this grading entirely too high. The present teacher had been less than three weeks at this school, so that he was not responsible for the backward condition of the pupils. He is most enthusiastic in his work and will—probably—make his children pass a better examination at the next inspection.

The children were not properly dressed, but they were wearing the best clothes they had. They were praised for their punctuality in attending school.

The school-house is a lean-to to the teacher's residence, which is a log house. The school-room has sufficient accommodation and was clean and comfortable.

George Gordon, Indian Boarding-school.

Rev. Owen Owens, principal and first teacher; Miss Mary Alice Shoebottom, second teacher; Mrs. Owens, assistant principal; Mrs. Shoebottom, matron.

I inspected this school on the 27th April. There are twenty-one children enrolled on the school register, and they were all present at my examination, fifteen boys and six girls. The average attendance for the past three months was nineteen.

The school was graded as follows: two in standard 5, five in standard 4, three in standard 3, five in standard 2, and six in standard 1.

I examined each class in the subjects of their respective standards. The two boys in standard 5, Colin R. Seer and Angus Anderson, gained eleven hundred and five and ten hundred and forty-five marks, respectively, out of a possible thirteen hundred. The five children in standard 4 were nearly equal; they are Angus McNab, Charles J. Anderson, Bell Gordon, Alex. William Seer and Martha McNab. They gained respectively ten hundred and fifty-five, ten hundred and seventy-five, nine hundred and fifty, ten hundred and fifty-five and ten hundred and ten marks, out of a possible thirteen hundred. The whole school passed a creditable examination. They are making very good progress, and some of the papers on composition are quite remarkable for dictation and spelling, and would be creditable to the pupils of the same standard in any school. The pupils also received high marks in conduct, religious instruction, vocal music and drawing—the last named included only standards 5 and 4. I consider the class organization very good, and the conduct of the pupils was exemplary. I was much pleased with the attention the children paid to their work while in the class-room, and the good order and the discipline maintained without apparent coercion on the part of the teachers.

The supply of school books and other school material was sufficient.

The school time-table was submitted to me; it was satisfactory. The routine of duties is as follows:—Summer, rouse 6 a.m.; wood and water, 6.30; fetch cows and milk, 7.45; dress, wash and preparation for breakfast, 8; breakfast, 8.15; assemble and prayers, 8.45; school, 9 to 12; dinner, 12; recreation to 1.30 p.m.; assemble, 1.50; school, 2 to 4; gardening, wood chopping, milking cows, 4 to 6; supper, 6.30 to 7; recreation, 7 to 8; assemble, 8 to 8.15; religious instruction and prayers, 8.20; retire, 9.

On Saturdays the school hours are allowed the children as a full holiday, with some few exceptions. Sometimes light work or errands to the Hudson's Bay Company's Post are assigned to the older ones. On Sundays the routine is the same up to church time; there is no Sunday school.

The following is the dietary, which I was informed is followed as closely as possible:—

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday	Oatmeal porridge and milk, bread, beef or bacon, tea.	Beef, potatoes and other vegetables, bread, tea.	Bread, prunes or apples, tea or milk.
Monday	Oatmeal porridge and milk, bread and butter, tea.	Irish stew, bread <i>ad lib.</i> , milk.	Bread pudding, bread and syrup, tea or milk.
Tuesday	Oatmeal porridge and milk, bread, beef or bacon, tea.	Irish stew, bread <i>ad lib.</i> , milk.	Same as Sunday, or fish and bread and tea.
Wednesday	Oatmeal porridge and milk, bread and butter, tea.	Irish stew, bread <i>ad lib.</i> , milk.	Rice pudding, bread and milk.
Thursday	Oatmeal porridge and milk, bread, beef or bacon, tea.	Irish stew, bread <i>ad lib.</i> , milk.	Suet pudding, sugar, bread and tea.
Friday	Oatmeal porridge and milk, bread and butter, tea.	Irish stew, bread <i>ad lib.</i> , milk.	Same as Monday, or fish and bread and tea.
Saturday	Oatmeal porridge and milk, bread, beef or bacon, tea.	Beef, potatoes and other vegetables, bread, tea.	Rice pudding, sugar, bread and tea.

I attended at dinner and tea and found those meals well cooked and properly served, and each child received sufficient for its satisfaction.

The drinking water is obtained from a well in summer and from melted snow in winter. The well is fourteen feet deep and the water is said to be pure and wholesome.

The principal did not submit any books for audit, but he informed me that the property about the school which did not belong to the Indian Department was owned by the Diocese.

Nearly all the children of Gordon's Reserve visit their homes once a week, on either Saturdays or Sundays, and sometimes both days. Those from the distant reserves only go home once every three months, and not always then.

The girls' industrial work consists of the house work, such as cooking, making bread, butter, sewing, mending, darning and knitting.

The boys work in the garden in summer, and in winter attend the cows, pigs and horses, and chop wood.

The bedding was clean and sufficient in quantity; the dormitories were clean and airy, the premises including the offices were clean and tidy. The girls are provided with night gowns, but the boys are not.

This school is performing a good work. While the duties of the school-room appear to be diligently performed, there is a domesticity pervading the establishment that leads one to the conclusion that the pupils feel very much at home there. Both boys and girls are bright and intelligent; they were well dressed from top to toe, the girls particularly so.

The school buildings are of very modest pretensions, but they appear to be sufficiently commodious to accommodate the present number of pupils and staff; they were warm and comfortable. The school-room is of sufficient size for the pupils in attendance; the dormitories are furnished with cots and there was sufficient bed clothing for the season. The beds were clean and the rooms ventilated.

SUMMARY OF SCHOOLS INSPECTED.

	Registered Number children.
Presbyterian Schools:	
Birtle Boarding-school.....	21
Okanase Day School.....	14
Round Lake Boarding-school.....	18
Crow Stand Boarding-school.....	39
Portage la Prairie Boarding-school.....	19
Lake's End Boarding-school.....	6
File Hills Boarding-school.....	12
Church of England Schools:	
Oak Lake Day School.....	30
Elkhorn Industrial School.....	58
Key Day School.....	13
St. Paul's Industrial School.....	62
Day Star Day School.....	13
George Gordon Boarding-school.....	21
Total 13 schools. Total pupils.....	326

I have, &c.,

T. P. WADSWORTH,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

HASTINGS COUNTY, TYENDINAGA RESERVE,
DESERONTO, 12th December, 1893.

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, 1893. The band numbers three hundred and twenty-five. During the year there have been twenty-eight births, two immigrations, and twenty-two deaths.

The crops were below the average, owing to the late, wet spring, followed by a dry spell; but provisions and fodder are fairly plentiful.

There have been some improvements made in the way of new buildings.

The four schools on the reserve are in operation and are progressing favourably.

The sobriety of the band has improved, and the general morality is showing a marked improvement, and much credit is due for the above to our attentive policeman, Sylvester Moses.

A great many have given their attention to farming and gardening, and are doing well; some find employment in the different mills and factories at Deseronto; while others are employed in the neighbouring counties by the farmers, and thereby obtain a comfortable living.

The interest money distributed among the people during the year amounted to \$2,406.67, and the usual supply of blankets was distributed among the aged and infirm.

The sanitary condition of the band is good. Drs. Newton and Whiteman attend to their medical requirements; while the Rev. J. A. Anderson looks after their spiritual welfare.

There has been no contagious disease among the band during the year, and not much sickness.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. GEO. EGAR,
Indian Agent.

ANNUAL REPORT—LAND AND TIMBER BRANCH.

The land sold during the year amounts to 25,692.89 acres, and the sales to \$72,215.28.

The quantity of surrendered land still in the hands of the department, in round numbers, is 499,040 acres.

Agents' returns (for land, timber and rent) examined and entered	644
New sales entered.....	267
Number of sales cancelled.....	221
Number of leases issued and entered.....	55
Number of timber licenses renewed.....	28
Number of payments on leases entered....	681
Number of payments on old sales entered.....	380
Number of notices to purchasers in arrears prepared and sent out.....	951
Assignments of land examined and entered.....	291
Assignments of land registered	206
Descriptions for patents prepared and entered.....	336
Number of patents engrossed.....	336
Number of patents registered	336
Number of patents despatched.....	335
Number of patents cancelled.....	
Location tickets issued and entered.....	34

The total collections on account of old and new sales, on rents and on timber amounted to \$107,056.84.

The approximate purchase money and interest thereon in arrears on land sales on the 30th June, 1893, amounted to \$156,125.85.

Principal.....	\$83,811 97
Interest.....	72,313 88
Total	<u>\$156,125 85</u>

HAYTER REED,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

J. D. McLEAN,
In charge of Land and Timber Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1893.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 1—LAND AND TIMBER BRANCH.
 SHOWING the number of acres of Indian Land sold during the year ended 30th June, 1893, 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.	Acres.	
Albemarle.....	Bruce.....	1,253 80	1,044 55	3,589 50	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.....	500 00	330 00	554 05	
Eastnor.....	do.....	1,300 00	610 00	7,931 00	
Lindsay.....	do.....	4,373 00	2,495 75	24,704 00	
St. Edmund.....	do.....	935 00	639 00	41,660 00	
Bury, town plot.....	do.....			1,767 25	
Hardwicke, town plot.....	do.....			1,111 00	
Oliphant do.....	do.....	50 00	100 00	89 00	
Southampton do.....	do.....	24 60	107 55	30 25	
Warton do.....	do.....	29 00	87 00	48 00	
Keppel.....	Gray.....	100 00	100 00	2,644 85	
Saugeen Fishing Islands.....	Lake Huron and Georgian Bay.....			880 50	
Cape Hurd Islands.....	do.....			7,720 50	
Mississauga Reserve.....	Algoma District.....			1,173 64	
Thessalon.....	do.....	480 00	480 00	3,537 87	
do town.....	do.....	22 69	1,026 95	103 76	
Aweres.....	do.....			13,584 00	
Archibald.....	do.....			2,900 00	
Dennis.....	do.....			3,349 00	
Fisher.....	do.....			9,602 00	
Herrick.....	do.....			7,267 58	
Haviland.....	do.....			3,821 00	
Kars.....	do.....			9,479 00	
Apquosh, town plot.....	do.....			316 91	
Laird.....	do.....	197 00	197 00	9,729 78	
Macdonald.....	do.....			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.....	161 50	86 75	12,787 00	
Vankoughnet.....	do.....			10,850 50	
Shingouicouse.....	do.....			269 00		Includes small islands.
Bidwell.....	Manitoulin Dist.....			7,205 00	
Howland.....	do.....	257 00	119 00	4,847 00	
Sheguiandah.....	do.....			12,526 50	
do town plot.....	do.....	2 27	90 80	298 23	
Billings.....	do.....	100 00	50 00	6,078 00	
Assignack.....	do.....			7,050 00	
Campbell.....	do.....	360 00	222 70	9,103 00	
Manitowaning, town plot.....	do.....	20	12 00	58 93	
Carnarvon.....	do.....	180 00	90 00	13,154 00	
Tehkummah.....	do.....	100 00	50 00	8,307 00	
Sandfield.....	do.....			7,136 00	
Shaftesbury, town plot.....	do.....	6 56	328 00	146 24	
Tolmaville do.....	do.....			1,569 43	
Allan.....	do.....	1,018 00	709 00	2,743 00	
Burpee.....	do.....	739 00	354 65	14,202 00	
Barrie Island.....	do.....	1,306 00	425 80	3,530 00	
Gordon.....	do.....	179 00	89 50	4,098 00	
Gore Bay, town.....	do.....	2 30	140 00	8 60	
Mills.....	do.....	941 00	373 80	8,598 00	
Cockburn Island.....	do.....			31,713 00	
Dawson.....	do.....	842 00	330 60	30,500 00	
Robinson.....	do.....	3,004 00	1,331 30	50,289 00	
Neebing.....	Thunder Bay Dist.....			3,778 00	
Sarnia, town.....	Lambton.....			5 28	Resumed lands.
Anderdon.....	Essex.....	149 44	1,550 00		
Seneca.....	Haldimand.....	3 00	30 00	192 71	
Cayuga, town plot.....	do.....	41 68	500 00	247 33	
Cayuga.....	do.....	154 10	1,201 00	312 60	

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 1.—Showing the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ended 30th June, 1893—*Concluded.*

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of Acres sold	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
			8 cts.	Acres.	
Azoff, village.....	Haldimand.....	0 25	20 00		
Dunn.....	do.....			1,571 50	
Caledonia, town plot.....	do.....			38 86	
Oneida.....	do.....	68 44	684 40		
Brantford.....	Brant.....	83 65	1,988 00	141 35	
Bronte, town plot.....	Halton.....			9 43	
Port Credit do.....	Peel.....			0 25	
Deseronto, town.....	Hastings.....	217 42	30,176 92		
Islands in River St. Lawrence	Prov. of Ontario...	107 94	1,520 00	638 18	
Isl'ds in Otonabee and its lakes	Peterborough, &c..	62 87	325 00	2,203 92	
Thorah Island.....	Lake Simcoe.....			74 00	
White Cloud Island.....	Georgian Bay.....			244 59	
Sultana Island.....	Rainy River Dist..			421 12	
Golden Lake Reserve.....	Renfrew.....	32 26	216 30		Railway right of way.
	Total.....	19,384 97	50,227 32	458,295 99	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Ouitchouan.....	Chicoutimi.....			10,095 20	
Coleraine.....	Megantic.....			1,203 00	
Dundee.....	Huntingdon.....	1,999 40	4,998 58	11,213 74	
Viger.....	Temiscouata.....			75 00	
	Total.....	1,999 40	4,998 58	22,586 94	

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Papaschase.....	N.W.T.....	3,645 00	14,752 75	18,138 00	
Railway right of way.....	do.....	629 11	1,190 28		
	Total.....	4,274 11	15,943 03	18,138 00	

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Railway right of way.....	British Columbia..	34 41	1,046 35		
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RECAPITULATION.

Ontario.....		19,384 97	50,227 32	458,315 99	
Quebec.....		1,999 40	4,998 58	22,586 94	
North-west Territories.....		4,274 11	15,943 03	18,138 00	
British Columbia.....		34 41	1,046 35		
	Total.....	25,692 89	72,215 28	499,040 93	

HAYTER REED,

Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

J. D. McLEAN,

In charge of Land and Timber Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1893.

TABULAR
AGRICULTURAL and

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 implements.	Cows.	Bulls.
<i>Ontario.</i>												
Grand River Superintendency--				Acres.	Acres.							
Six Nations	3531	631	442	30133		400	362	810	169	9	533	593
Mississaguas, New Credit.	250	92	99	3816	16	96	79	185	45	1	178	188
Walpole Island	830	219	130	2850½	43½	85	55	94	25	2	67	192
Western Superintendency--												
1st Division	467	124	81	2244	111	85	66	135	40	2	62	80
2nd do	1327	313	123	8420		154	115	157	60	2	167	173
3rd do	302	76	60	1300	40	47	38	64	14		80	60
Northern Superintendency--												
1st Division	3595	897	1142	7504	100	306	257	150	51	9	2093	275
2nd do	854	200	88	1436	138	29	28	11				106
3rd do	1143	199	76	2365		65	39	16	4	1	1	69
4th do	1738	393	23	459	2	10	7	3	1	1	244	12
Golden Lake Agency	88	27	21	65	5	5	4					14
Tyendinaga do	1125	191	185	8000		100	100	60	60	2	130	160
Lake Simcoe do (1892).	124	32	14	345		13	11	7	6	1	15	16
Cape Croker do	403	106	97	1240	24	86	52	95	15		1100	50
Saugeen do	377	82	80	790	40	45	32	70	20	1	31	30
Alnwick do	241	67	37	2470		25	21	21	10		60	14
Mud and Rice Lake Agency	245	57	27	852½	8½	18	11	8	3	1	82	22
Rama Agency, (1891).	226	75	25	796	4	13	12	12	5		70	20
Penetanguishene Agency, (1891),	357	33	21	598	23	13	10	12	2	1	145	39
Scugog Agency.	38	12	6	750		9	4	3	5		16	2
Total	17261	3826	2777	76434	555	1604	1303	1913	535	33	5074	2115
<i>Quebec.</i>												
Lake of the Two Mountains Agency	410	76	74	1455	3	35	29	75	7	3	381	97
Caughnawaga Agency	1830	422	380	4320	20	242	181	375	20	16	180	245
St. Regis do	1264	191	149	2664	21	82	67	100	8	9	88	250
Viger do	120	22	2									
St. Francis do	372	82	33	201		3	3	11				33
Lake St. John do	423	76	32	132	5	17	15	16	2	2	3	36
Maria do	98	19	13	250	5	4	5	9			2	9
Restigouche do	461	80	50	665	10	18	13	26	5		7	39
River Desert do	475	74	38	750	10	19	16	19	2		148	38
Jeune Lorette do	295	66	7	158	2	5	3	10				12
North Shore, River St. Lawrence Superintendency, (1891).	1302	147	9	24		2	2	7			5	6
Bécancour Agency.	54	9	4	76	1	2	1	2			20	6
Témiscamingue Agency, (1892).	136	49	33	130	4	8	6	2	2		160	12
Total	7240	1313	824	10825	81	437	341	652	46	30	994	783

STATEMENT No. 2.

Industrial Statistics.

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.	8 cts.
49	759	872	165	407	32358	51466	14655	6042	22779	25508			4811	9,500 00
4	342	209	124	176	7609	12518	1889	2071	74	475			573	2,000 00
21	327	472	88	405	4471	1837	122		5795	3325			938	11,017 20
1	84	197	23	83	3645	8097	293	520	1580	2731			413	2,988 00
	255	302	22	320	9068	20055	1576	409	14903	8467			1029	400 00
4	85	117	20	170	3397	3011	485	54	4530	2381			206	5 00
251	273	677	85	1171	2547	4788	6608		3541	31947			1238	33,691 00
34	146	44	31	45		692	56			4293			74	10,281 00
36	90	84		55		545	169			7601			265	9,865 00
18	34	4								4300			161	24,900 00
2	7	17	2	16	51	255	102			735			18	840 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
2	200	103	60	320	750	1000	700			500			200	1,325 00
2	110	120	8	160	500	1800	750			3250			200	6,655 00
	23	44		33	1575	3712	1625	1007	457	1629			93	5,713 00
2	39	32	10	25	1565	1790	830	200	100	1357			16½	8,424 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
	1	12		10	560	797	140	210	250	480			3	1,126 00
466	3029	3542	850	3820	72764	135676	37082	24713	57,065	108322			10826½	135,976 20
4	44	92	51	96										14,180 00
40	226	212	150	180		19500	900	1800	320	*	*	*	1100	25,000 00
	116	245		135	2098	7049	260	189	1424	1484			873	8,500 00
														482 00
		10		11										20,000 00
5	30	17	25	38		363	135		399	898			80	7,475 00
1	11	11	3	18		885	5	25	209	115			25	1,300 00
26	40	33	11	86		11061	24½	16	811	1229			119	1,100 00
	50	23	25	20	42	1125	180		20	3510			285	14,950 00
1	3	8		15		300	40		30	600			32	23,975 00
2	5	6		6						140			12	43,600 00
1	1			9		275	20	16	97	75			27	640 00
2	16	6	9	3	60	84	36			940			45	3,040 00
82	536	663	274	617	2200	40642	1600½	2046	3310	8991			2598	164,242 00

* Harvest excellent, but difficult to give correct returns.

TABULAR
AGRICULTURAL and

PROVINCES, AGENCY OR BAND.	Resident Indian Population.		IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, LAND CULTIVATED AND FRESH LAND PLOUGHED.				PERSONAL.						
	Houses.	Barns and stables.	Land cultivated. Acres.	Land newly broken up. Acres.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Wagons and carts.	Fanning mills.	Threshing machines.	Other imple- ments.	Cows.	Bulls.	
<i>New Brunswick.</i>													
North-eastern Superintendency.....	831	208	72	375	.....	23	27	15	2	.....	2	44	.....
South-western Superintendency—													
1st Division.....	473	78	13	177	.....	11	12	14	1	.....	156	6	.....
2nd do.....	236	39	16	287	4	10	11	12	.....	.....	95	14	.....
Totals.....	1540	325	101	839	4	44	50	41	3	.....	253	64	.....
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>													
Annapolis.....	78	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Shelburne.....	48	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Digby.....	185	44	2	250	8	.....	1	6	.....	.....	399	.....	.....
Yarmouth.....	87	6	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
King's.....	70	12	1	3	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Queen's and Lunenburg.....	162	51	11	235	2	3	6	16	.....	.....	23	12	.....
Halifax.....	120	32	5	35	1 ³ / ₄	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Hants.....	199	17	9	280	5	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Colchester.....	100	26	.....	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland.....	95	14	4	25	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	10	1	.....
Pictou.....	186	52	2	32	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Antigonish and Guysboro'.....	168	49	6	325	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Richmond.....	144	24	10	100	5	.....	1	1	.....	.....	20	11	.....
Inverness.....	143	27	9	120	10	4	4	6	.....	.....	5	17	.....
Victoria.....	109	18	5	135	3 ¹ / ₂	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Cape Breton County.....	235	15	12	750	.....	6	4	5	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
Totals.....	2129	410	78	2301	44 ¹ / ₄	19	19	43	.....	.....	475	79	.....
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>													
Superintendency.....	304	50	23	225	7	9	12	6	.....	.....	75	10	.....
<i>British Columbia.</i>													
Cowichan Agency.....	2044	601	260	2312	37	128	72	217	5	6	1	373	.....
*West Coast do.....	2839	372	.....	12	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Kwawkwelth do.....	1645	185	2	5 ¹ / ₂	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Lower Fraser do.....	4209	1187	300	3251	61	105	76	75	1	1	1840	911	.....
Williams Lake do.....	1843	503	174	1237	.....	50	31	19	9	1	540	615	.....
Kamloops do.....	2407	419	160	990	60	87	60	32	11	8	2782	335	.....
Okanagan do.....	878	172	112	1494	20	100	39	28	20	1	1678	1024	.....
Kootenay do.....	699	162	23	233	21	30	11	12	.....	.....	.....	210	.....
North-west Coast Agency.....	4054	864	14	114	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	629	2	.....
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency.....	2500	661	54	159	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
Totals.....	23118	5126	1099	9807 ¹ / ₂	278	501	289	383	46	17	7470	3580	.....

* The Indians in this agency raised some 1,500 bushels in small garden patches.

STATEMENT No. 2.

Industrial Statistics—Continued.

PROPERTY.					GRAINS 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.
13	59	20	51	79	70	1775			216	4248			115½	2,603 00
1	28	13		10		1155	27		549	1368			37	10,500 00
5	30	11		55		770	10	25	700	1770			105	13,280 00
19	117	44	51	144	70	3700	37	25	1465	7386			257½	26,383 00
				1		48				157				300 00
				1						500			50	345 00
				2										6,809 00
2		1		2		20			12	350			20	800 00
6	17	1	22	7	35	55	45	15	23	240			60	162 00
1	2	2				270				500			6	210 00
2	7	4				25				150			45	
						100				100			5	600 00
				2		25							3	1,235 00
		1		1	17					600				2,614 65
2	1		3	1		132				375			49	2,700 00
5	15	3		2		115		15	24	1500			100	1,550 00
2	21	5								600			140	1,980 00
	10	1	3				2			100			30	1,140 00
	20	8	20					50	8	5000			375	1,946 00
20	93	26	48	19	52	690	47	80	67	10172			883	22,391 65
3	22	17	7	1	224	1154			5	2240			25	6,300 00
136	769	422	489	110	350	15000	200			8000			600	†
2	8	17	40	20									10	60,450 00
	3			2										5,200 00
82	483	867	228	2113	3040	10860	6203	2428	2138	20207			1386	79,947 00
	246	3151		1380	10692	3050	1050	1150		6751			665	30,150 00
	163	2104		301	1316	3295	759	180	2009	20845		414	735	76,685 00
4	189	2736		473	7850	3660	1562		1602	14000		255	1883	31,960 00
56	331	1207			255	1650	192			1020			65	1,050 00
	7	27		8						4680	90		23	312,600 00
1	32	188												‡93,070 00
281	2231	10719	757	4407	23503	37515	18066	3758	5749	75503	90	669	5367	691,112 00

† The agent states that he has no means of estimating value.

‡ Other vegetables, 10 tons.

TABULAR
AGRICULTURAL and

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 implements.	Cows.	Bulls.
				Acres.	Acres.								
<i>Manitoba and N.-W. Territories.</i>													
F. Ogletree, Agent, Treaty No. 1.	480	46	20	390	20	18	10	36	2	9	110	15	...
A. M. Muckle do	1814	424	307	765	9½	68	76	156	4	...	1207	317	...
H. Martineau do	999	369	184	172	30	30	23½	87	*2	+1	17	291	...
R. J. N. Pither do	1064	429	33	91	...	11	8	...	...	...	608	38	6
F. C. Cornish do	869	188	37	41½	2½	17	16½	...	...	...	243	21	...
John McIntyre do	924	347	25	99	4	15	15	...	...	...	680	10	...
Touchwood Hills Agency do	840	197	71	688½	18	73	20	59	1	...	599	184	4
Muscowpetung's do	682	261	92	706	56	88	44	96	4	...	525	98	4
Birtle Agency do	932	115	84	2200	...	85	59	76	7	...	1233	159	5
Fort Pelly Agency do	637	68	59	241	...	37	22	46	3	...	465	170	8
File Hills do	284	48	79	364	...	45	18	26	2	...	410	191	7
Assiniboine do	180	144	38	404	10	31	8	17	...	...	44	21	...
Crooked Lakes Agency do	374	122	89	1409	19	89	38	34	3	1	842	162	4
Moose Mountain do	242	97	43	391	5	30	16½	23	1	...	627	39	1
A. Mackay, Agent do	2191	639	147	200	17½	38	53	1	...	...	2011	76	...
Joseph Reader, Agent do	1051	231	86	54½	2½	20	30	1	2	...	725	74	...
Saddle Lake Agency do	720	142	99	740	141½	61	36	40	3	1	826	150	5
Hobbena do	510	56	41	768	159	92	41½	61	1	...	714	102	...
Battleford do	866	316	160	1720	185	119	61	45	5	...	955	314	4
Onion Lake do	647	123	76	621	2	39	17	24	2	1	1048	165	4
Duck Lake do	608	117	92	1271	60	56	28	39	5	...	1187	180	23
Edmonton do	645	195	119	875	95	43	25	22	4	1	184	72	5
Carlton do	1246	123	106	885	69	61	50	40	1	...	1012	195	8
Sarcee do	788	379	53	404½	10½	9	8	9	...	...	433	163	5
Blood do	1665	316	14	361½	...	42	12	16	2	...	2135	...	...
Blackfoot do	1319	461	4	250½	91	39	21	16	2	1	1005	...	...
Peigan do	831	98	25	214	...	29	6	26	1	...	244	135	4
Total	23608	6051	2183	16327	1007½	1285	763	996	57	15	20089	3342	97

* Grist mills. + Spinning wheels.

JOHN MCGIRR,
Clerk of Statistics,
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1893.

STATEMENT No. 2.

Industrial Statistics—Concluded.

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.
25	31	70			4064					750			120	3,505 00
230	443	102	4	124	1070	1470	12	1340	370	9460			4460	28,700 00
149	380	116	8	23	66			157	54	3157	48	87	1494	11,295 00
24	10	10							72	2557			77	20,650 00
22	18	20	21	3	15	30		20	756	2115			240	9,738 00
4	11									2107	24	244	52	15,713 00
70	303	165		49	760	654	30	215		1918	1825	280	1585	6,651 00
153	178	349			3585	624				2223	1330		1252	14,300 00
156	222	261	62	6	16260	3010		45	451	2443			163	10,060 00
50	441	75	37	2	25			663	100	1710			1550	7,821 00
59	230	89	11	3	2084			100		1108			1368	2,725 00
37	57	56	79	16	1546	175		64		1782	2739	377	340	1,030 44
107	341	196	26	34	9073	1236		30		2138			988	5,941 81
36	96	37			390	150	40			1022	1405		399	2,137 00
43	93				205	200				5521			762	28,750 00
14	107	11		1			94	71		63194		8	269	16,903 00
79	430	196			976	379		2341		2931			1480	7,234 00
55	329	160			18234	388		535		1800			925	7,100 00
270	496	188	135	8	5553	926	9	215		3549	1798	173	2313	3,976 15
111	305	119	105	14	150			1799		3400	1200		1500	7,920 00
141	330	102			3791	1190	24	613		2725	2220		1436	3,725 34
64	161	168	39	30	1723	1225	24	3055	64	3830			1175	4,590 00
131	299	98	10	7	4496	1326	2			2380	245		1139	2,436 00
5	209	600	61	86		100				1817			270	4,420 00
25		1828			50	673				1441			100	2,800 00
30	478	1141			8	65		10		3661			90	1,734 00
17	128	655								387			32	1,637 63
2105	6132	6812	598	406	577134	132324	1504	11616	1867	742514	12834	9494	25579	233,493 37

‡ Colts. Gardens.

HAYTER REED,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which paid.	Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.
<i>Ontario.</i>		\$ cts.			
Alnwick	John Lawrence	250 00	Alnwick, Co. Northumberland. Paid by band and Methodist Missionary Society.	34	15
Back Settlement	Abel Waucaush	200 00	Caradoc, Co. Middlesex. Paid by band.	23	15
Bear Creek	James Fox	200 00	do do	11	5
Buzwah's Village	Chas. Maiangowi	200 00	Manitowaning Bay. Paid by Ojibbs and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island	14	6
Cape Croker	Annie E. Haslam	300 00	Nawash, Co. Bruce. Paid by band.	19	10
Caradoc	Joseph Fisher	200 00	Caradoc, Co. Middlesex. Paid by band	19	10
Christian Island	Alfred McCue	275 00	Christian Island, in Georgian Bay. Paid by band and Methodist Missionary Society	28	14
Fort William, boys	Emma S. Donahue	300 00	Fort William, Lake Superior. I. S. Appropriation	13	8
do girls	Sister M. Dionysia	200 00	do do	13	6
do orphanage	Sister M. Ambrose	500 00	do do	26	24
French Bay	Helen Cameron	300 00	Saugeen, Co. Bruce. Paid by band.	26	12
Garden River	John Hill	300 00	Garden River. Paid by band.	38	10
do	Rev. Thos. Ouellet	300 00	Garden River. Paid by Batchewana band and I. S. Appropriation	42	16
Georgina Island	Robert Mayes	300 00	Georgina Island, in Lake Simcoe. Paid by band and Methodist Missionary Society	19	12
Gibson	E. Hyndman	250 00	Gibson, Muskoka District. I. S. Appropriation and Methodist Missionary Society	21	11
Golden Lake	Minnie E. Quinn	300 00	Golden Lake, Co. Renfrew. I. S. Appropriation	14	9
Hiawatha	A. G. Millard	250 00	Rice Lake, Co. Northumberland. Paid by band and Methodist Missionary Society	25	15
Jack Fish Island	J. A. Blais	250 00	At head of River Nepigon. I. S. Appropriation	13	8
Kettle Point	H. J. Fisher	250 00	Sarnia, Co. Lambton. Paid by Chippewas of Sarnia	14	9
Lake Nepigon	Joseph Mighwa	200 00	Lake Nepigon. I. S. Appropriation.	9	2
Lower Muncey	Levi F. Doxtater	200 00	Muncey, Co. Middlesex. I. S. Appropriation and Church of England	20	10
Mattawa	Sister St. Monica	100 00	Upper Ottawa. I. S. Appropriation	28	25
Miller (Henvey's Inlet)	Annie E. Francis	250 00	Henvey's Inlet, Parry Sound District. I. S. Appropriation and band	28	11
Mississauga (New Credit)	Maggie Meehan	300 00	Mississauga, Co. Brant. Paid by band	55	36
do do	Annie Markle	250 00	Mississauga River, North Shore Lake Superior. I. S. Appropriation	25	20

MENT No. 3.

which Returns have been received) for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning History.	Number learning Music.	Number learning Drawing.	Number learning Composition.	Number learning Scripture.	Denomination under whose auspices Schools are conducted; and those which are undenominational.	Remarks.
34	31	10	7	7	2		2			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.
23	20	20	9	4		2	8		4	Undenominational	Mental arithmetic and dictation taught.
11	11	10	3	3				2		do	
9	13	7	3							Roman Catholic.	Catechism taught.
19	19	19	7	3		19	19	12		Undenominational	Literature and dictation taught.
18	18	10	3	3	1		5			do	
28	28	23	7	7	12	28	28		28	Methodist	Object lessons and scripture taught. See remarks opposite Alnwick.
10	13	13								Roman Catholic.	3 pupils in A.B.C.
12	13	12	3	3		13	13			do	8 in calisthenics; 7 in sewing.
23	25	22	8	9		23	23			do	23 do 13 do Receives government grant of \$500 per annum.
25	25	14	5	6	1					Undenominational	
24	35	23	19	5		6	25			Episcopal.	
24	42	42	10	7						Roman Catholic.	
18	19	16	10	6		19	16			Methodist	See remarks opposite Alnwick.
19	21	19	13	5			8			do	8 in dictation and 10 in bible, reading and catechism.
10	13	12	2					2		Roman Catholic.	2 in dictation.
25	24	24	24	10	9					Methodist	12 in dictation, 12 in scripture, and 5 in catechism. See remarks opp. Alnwick.
8	11	3								Roman Catholic.	
14	14	11	3	1						Undenominational	
6	6	6								Episcopal.	
20	20	19	7	4	2		14	1	18	do	15 in dictation.
28	28	28	25	25	8		7			Roman Catholic	28 in catechism.
28	23	11	6	3			6	4		Undenominational	23 in spelling, 9 in dictation, and 25 in notation.
49	55	55	27	11	14		28	10		do	27 in dictation, 3 in literature.
13	25	10	6	6			6			Roman Catholic	23 in catechism.

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.		8 cts.			
Mohawk Institute and Indian Normal School.....	Rev. R. Ashton, Principal.....	5,460 00	At Brantford. I. S. Appropriation. See remarks.....	99	90
Moravian.....	W. N. Tobias.....	350 00	Moravian, Co. Kent. Paid by band.....	36	16
do Mission.....	Dora Millar.....		do do Paid by Moravian Society.....	20	10
Mount Elgin Industrial Institution.	Rev. W. W. Shepherd, Principal.	5,100 00	At Munceytown. See Remarks....	97	81
Nipissing.....	F. E. Crawford.....	250 00	Nipissing. Paid by band.....	13	9
Oneida, No. 1.....	M. A. Beatty.....	300 00	Oneida, Co. Middlesex. I. S. Appropriation and Methodist Missionary Society.....	32	20
do No. 2.....	Mary J. Chambers.....	200 00	Oneida, Co. Middlesex. I. S. Appropriation and Church of England..	14	8
do No. 3.....	Clista A. Vollick.....	250 00	Oneida, Co. Middlesex. I. S. Appropriation and Methodist Missionary Society.....	38	22
Pays Plat.....	John Deschamps.....	250 00	Pays Plat. I. S. Appropriation....	13	13
Pic River.....	Joseph Morriseau.....	250 00	Pic River. I. S. Appropriation....	25	14
Port Arthur.....	Sister M. Regina.....	33 00	At Port Arthur. Is paid \$12 per annum (<i>per cap.</i>) from I. S. Appropriation.....	2	2
Port Elgin.....	David Craddock.....	250 00	Nawash, Co. Bruce. Paid by band.....	18	10
Rama.....	J. Egan.....	250 00	Rama, Co. Ontario. Paid by band and Methodist Missionary Society.....	26	13
Red Rock.....	Elizabeth Lahaye.....	250 00	Red Rock or Helen Island, about 70 miles from Port Arthur. I. S. Appropriation.....	6	3
Ryerson.....	Mary Pace.....	250 00	Parry Island, Parry Sound District. Paid by band.....	21	7
Sagamook.....	H. Atchitawense.....	250 00	Spanish River. I. S. Appropriation....	22	11
Saugeen.....	R. J. Currie.....	300 00	Saugeen, Co. Bruce. Paid by band and Methodist Missionary Society.....	28	17
Scotch Settlement.....	John Burr.....	300 00	Saugeen, Co. Bruce. Paid by Chipewas of Saugeen.....	21	16
Serpent River.....	Mary Cada.....	250 00	Serpent River, North Shore, Lake Huron. I. S. Appropriation....	18	9
Shawanaga.....	Mary C. Harrison.....	250 00	Shawanaga, Parry Sound District. I. S. Appropriation and band....	30	11
Sheguiandah.....	James Keatley.....	300 00	Sheguiandah. Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.....	21	11
Sheshegwaning.....	Wm. Kinoshameg, jun.....	200 00	Sheshegwaning. Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.....	18	5

MENT No. 3.—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.	Number learning Composition.	Number learning Scripture.	Denomination under whose Auspices Schools are conducted; and those which are undenominational.	Remarks.
95	92	93	50	68	27					Undenominational	93 in spelling. 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 and housework.
36	36	9	9	5			36	36		Undenominational	6 in Dictation; 36 in Object Lessons; 36 in Hygiene.
19	20	14	9	4						Moravian Society..	
97	97	97	23	29	23					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 taught sewing and housework.
12	13	13	5	5		9	12	5		Undenominational	9 in Dictation; 7 in Object Lessons.
22	21	17	12	1		11	16	8	12	Methodist...	16 in Dictation. See remarks opposite Alnwick.
13	13	8	3	1			13	1	10	Episcopal...	
38	38	22	7	7			31	6	3	Methodist...	7 in Literature; 28 in Dictation.
13	13	5	4							Roman Catholic...	
19	14	9								do	Only three returns received.
2	2	2	2	2	1	2				do	
18	18	18	9	3	4		11			Undenominational	6 in Literature; 6 in Dictation; 11 in Object Lessons.
15	26	26	9	9			17			Methodist...	See remarks opposite Alnwick.
6	6	4	2							Roman Catholic...	5 in Catechism.
21	21	16	4	2		11	21	6		Undenominational	12 in Dictation.
19	21	9	3	3		8	3			Roman Catholic...	17 in Catechism.
23	27	12	2	2						Methodist...	Only three returns received. See remarks opposite Alnwick.
21	21	20	13	2				2		Undenominational	
15	16	7		5		18				Roman Catholic...	18 in Catechism; 10 in Translation; 2 learning Knitting and 2 Sewing.
21	30	26	13	12			23	15		Undenominational	24 in Dictation; 8 in Language Lessons; 22 in Object Lessons.
18	21	16	16				16			Episcopal...	
14	18	14	2							Roman Catholic...	Only one return received.

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TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which paid.	Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.
ONTARIO—Continued.		\$ cts.			
*Shingwank Home	Rev. E. F. Wilson, Principal.	4,020 00	Garden River, District of Algoma.	54	48
Sidney Bay	Isabella McIver	250 00	Nawash, Co. Bruce. Paid by band.	20	14
†Six Nations, No. 1	Maggie Davis		Six Nation, Co. Brant.	36	24
do No. 2	C. Maracle			39	25
do No. 3	Lizzie Weatherell			39	19
do No. 5	Elam Bearfoot			32	21
do No. 6	John Lickers			24	15
do No. 7	Sarah C. Russell			47	27
do No. 8	Francis Davis			17	9
do No. 9	Mary J. Scott			34	18
do No. 10	Sarah Davis			48	30
do No. 11	Peter Adams			35	20
Skene	Mary E. Yates	200 00		Parry Island, Parry Sound District. Paid by band.	11	7
South Bay	M. Atchitawis	200 00	South Bay, Manitoulin Island. Paid by Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island	21	10
Spanish River	Carrie Morley	200 00	Spanish River. I. S. Appropriation	15	9
Stony Point	Birdie Ellis	200 00	Sarnia, Co. Lambton. do	8	4
St. Clair	F. E. Welsh	300 00	do do Paid by band and Methodist Missionary Society	42	20
Sucker Creek	Alice Keatley	200 00	Sucker Creek, Manitoulin Island. I. S. Appropriation	10	6
Thessalon	Victoria Wakegijig	300 00	Thessalon, North Shore of Lake Huron. I. S. Appropriation	17	8
Thomas	John Miller	362 50	Six Nation, Co. Brant. Paid by band	48	28
Tyendinaga, No. 1	Nancy Harvey	150 00	Tyendinaga, Co. Hastings. Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté	51	24
do No. 2	Maggie Corbett	250 00	do do	32	15
do No. 3	A. E. Graham	150 00	do do	35	17
Walpole Island, No. 1	Albert Z. Sahguj	300 00	Walpole Island, in River St. Clair. Band and Church of England	34	16
do No. 2	George Isaac	250 00	Walpole Island, in River St. Clair. I. S. Appropriation and Methodist Missionary Society	28	14
do No. 3	William Peters	300 00	Walpole Island, in River St. Clair. Paid by band	29	13
Wawanosh Home	Rev. E. F. Wilson, Principal.	600 00	Garden River, District of Algoma. Paid by I. S. Fund and I. S. Appropriation	24	20
West Bay	Onésime Peltier	200 00	West Bay, Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island	21	15

*An Industrial School; all pupils resident. \$60 per annum for each of 67 pupils, contributed from

†The salaries of the teachers of these 10 schools are paid from special grants from the Indian School tributing \$400, the second \$1,500, and the third \$1,000 per annum for that purpose.

MENT No. 3.—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.	Number learning Composition.	Number learning Scripture.	Denomination under whose auspices schools are conducted; and those which are undenominational.	Remarks.
53	53	53	41	25	1	14	28			Episcopal	14 in Drill; 6 in Dictation; 13 in Spelling.
20	20	20	20	6	2		15	8		Undenominational	8 in Dictation.
36	36	36	12	12			36	36		do	36 in Object Lessons.
39	39	33	10	10			39	39		do	27 in Dictation; 20 in Object Lessons.
39	34	24	10	10	12	34	4	34		do	34 in Object Lessons.
32	32	25	8	18		23		32		do	27 in Notation; 26 in Dictation; 32 in Object Lessons.
24	24	24	18	24		6		24		do	24 in Notation and Numeration; 16 in Dictation; 5 in Literature; 16 in Object Lessons.
47	47	47	9	13			47			do	35 in Object Lessons; 13 in Mental Arithmetic.
16	16	16	8	8		12		6		do	28 in Dictation; 34 in Object Lessons.
30	32	29	6	17		27		34		do	46 in Object Lessons.
47	47	47	15	15		46		46		do	17 do 5 in Dictation.
35	35	32	6	6			1	13		do	10 in Dictation; 3 in Literature.
11	11	11	5	4			11	7		do	
13	14	8	5	2		2	7			Roman Catholic	16 in Catechism.
12	15	10	9	2			8			Episcopal	
8	8	8	5	2	1		4	1		Undenominational	2 in Dictation; 1 in Literature.
42	42	34	16	8	8		26			do	Language Lessons and Mental Arithmetic taught.
8	10	7	3	1			7			Episcopal	
16	16	9	8				8			Roman Catholic	17 in Catechism.
41	48	48	26	26	26		5	26		Undenominational	7 in Object Lessons.
51	51	51	10	6	3		51			do	16 in Language Lessons; 5 in Hygiene Only 2 returns received.
32	32	25	6	2	2		32	15		do	7 in Phonics; 3 in Hygiene. Only 2 returns received.
35	35	32	12	11	4		35			do	2 in Temperance; 1 Book-keeping; 3 in Algebra.
34	34	34	4	1			22			Episcopal	5 in Letter Writing.
28	27	23	4	1			6			Methodist	See remarks opposite Ahwick.
29	29	29	9	6	6					Undenominational	
24	24	24	14	14	2					Episcopal	4 in Dictation.
15	15	7	2							Roman Catholic	2 in Catechism.

Indian Funds and I. S. Appropriation. The boys learn farming, trades, &c. Appropriation, the funds of the Six Nations and the New England Co., respectively; the first named con-

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—Concluded.		\$ cts.			
Whitefish Lake.....	Celina Lemoine...	200 00	Whitefish Lake, North Shore of Lake Huron. I. S. Appropriation and Methodist Missionary Society.....	16	11
do	A. Miskokoman...	200 00	Whitefish Lake. I. S. Appropriation and Methodist Missionary Society.....	13	11
Whitefish River.....	Lewis French.....	200 00	Whitefish River. I. S. Appropriation.....	21	12
Wikwemikong, boys.....	J. M. Tibertius...	300 00	At Wikwemikong, Manitoulin Island. I. S. Appropriation.....	46	39
do girls.....	Margaret Kelcher...	300 00	do do.....	70	60
do do Indstl.....	E. Miller.....	600 00	do do.....	44	35
Wikwemikongsing.....	Elizabeth Proulx...	200 00	Wikwemikongsing do.....	20	11
Wikwemikong, Industrial Institution.	Rev. D. du Ronquet principal.	1,800 00	At Wikwemikong. I. S. Appropriation. See Remarks.	34	35
Total, Ontario.....		33,950 50		2,310	1,427
QUEBEC.					
Becancourt.....	Rebecca Dubois...	80 00	Becancourt. Co. Nicolet. I. S. Appropriation and Indian School Fund.....	12	11
Caughnawaga.....	Frank M. Jacobs...	300 00	Caughnawaga, on the St. Lawrence River, opposite Lachine. I. S. Appropriation.....	85	37
do girls.....	Josephine Parent...	400 00	Caughnawaga. I. S. Appropriation and Indian School Fund.....	81	55
do Prot. Mission.	Rev. J. A. Dionne...	250 00	Caughnawaga. I. S. Appropriation and Methodist Missionary Society.....	21	12
Chenail.....	Margaret McKillop...	200 00	St. Regis, Co. Huntingdon, on St. Lawrence River. Paid by Band.....	17	4
Cornwall Island.....	Louis Benedict.....	200 00	St. Regis, Co. Huntingdon. Paid by Band and Methodist Missionary Society.....	14	8
do	Annie Back.....	200 00	St. Regis, Co. Huntingdon. Paid by band.....	22	14
Lake St. John.....	Eugene Roy.....	150 00	Lake St. John, Co. Chicoutimi. I. S. Appropriation.....	30	21
Lorette.....	Joseph Dubeau.....	200 00	Lorette, Co. Quebec. I. S. Appropriation.....	43	37
Maniwaki.....	James McAuley.....	300 00	River Desert, Co. Ottawa. Paid by band.....	15	13
Maria.....	Malvine Cyr.....	150 00	Maria, Co. Bonaventure. I. S. Appropriation.....	30	22
Oka (Country).....	F. E. Saunders.....	200 00	Oka, Co. Two Mountains. I. S. Appropriation and Methodist Missionary Society.....	23	11
Oka Village.....	Helen W. Clark.....	250 00	do do.....	25	14

MENT No. 3—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1893.

Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning History.	Number learning Music.	Number learning Drawing.	Number learning Composition.	Number learning Scripture.	Denomination under whose auspices schools are conducted; and those which are undenominational.	Remarks.
14	12	7	4	2		12				Roman Catholic.	5 in Dictation.
13	12	12	2							Methodist	2 do See remarks opposite Alwrick.
16	18	12	4							Episcopal	
43	46	46	23	24	9					Roman Catholic.	36 in Catechism.
54	70	55	12	12	12	70	4	8		do	70 do
42	42	32	7	7	7					do	44 do
14	11	9	1			20				do	20 learning English.
32	32	32	20	22	14					do	14 in Catechism. An Industrial and Boarding-school, \$1,800 per annum, paid from Indian School Appropriation. The boys learn trades, farming, &c.
2100	2205	1847	778	605	213	493	802	182	333		
10	11	7	1	6	4					Roman Catholic	
84	85	26	12			18				do	1 in Sacred History; 5 in Drill.
81	44		69	69	69	69				do	68 in Analysis.
20	21	6	3						16	Methodist	See remarks opposite Alwrick.
10	17	7	7	1		16				Roman Catholic	7 in Dictation; 17 in Mental Arithmetic; 4 in Catechism.
11	11	9	6	1					5	Methodist	See remarks opposite Alwrick.
17	22	10	7			14				Roman Catholic	5 in Dictation; 11 in Mental Arithmetic.
14	30	25	2	5	8					do	30 in Catechism.
30	43	32	10	20	19					do	8 learning English Language.
15	14	5		1						do	
30	30	27	6	5	10					do	10 in Catechism.
23	23	23	7	7		23			23	Methodist	23 in Catechism; 4 learning Sewing. See remarks opposite Alwrick.
25	25	22	7	4	7	6	24			do	7 in Hygiene; 2 in Object Lessons; 3 learning Knitting.

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 Attendance.
QUEBEC—Concluded.		\$ cts.			
Restigouche.....	Frances M. Keane	200 00	Ristigouche, Co. Bonaventure. I. S. Appropriation.....	46	27
St. Francis.....	Edwin Benedict...	250 00	St. François du Lac, Co. Yamaska. I. S. Appropriation.....	17	10
do	Sister St. Lawrence	290 00	do do	27	27
St. Regis.....	Mary J. Powell...	200 00	St. Regis, Co. Huntingdon, on River St. Lawrence. Paid by band		
do Island.....	Christina McKillop	200 00	do do	30	18
do				12	6
Temiscamingue.....	Marion J. Legge...	250 00	Temiscamingue, Lake Temiscamingue. I. S. Appropriation.....	31	24
do Mission.....	Sister St. Camille..	100 00	do do	5	3
Total, Quebec.....		4,370 00		586	374
NOVA SCOTIA.					
Bear River.....	John L. DeVany.	300 00	Bear River, Co. Digby. I. S. Appropriation.....	24	11
Cow Bay.....	Cath. F. Langley.	150 00	Cow Bay, Co. Halifax. I. S. Appropriation.....	15	12
Eskasoni	Rod'k McMillan..	200 00	Eskasoni, Co. Cape Breton. I. S. Appropriation.....	19	7
Middle River.....	Mary A. McEchen	200 00	Middle River, Co. Victoria. I. S. Appropriation.....	12	5
New Germany.....	Minnie A. Shea...	300 00	New Germany, Co. Lunenburg. I. S. Appropriation.....	13	7
Salmon River	Don. A. Campbell.	200 00	Salmon River, Co. Richmond. I. S. Appropriation.....	27	10
Whycocomagh.....	Victor Christmas..	200 00	Whycocomagh, Co. Inverness. I. S. Appropriation.....	14	5
Total, Nova Scotia..		1,550 00		124	57
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.					
Lennox Island.....	Cassimir J. Poirier	292 00	Lennox Island	43	18
NEW BRUNSWICK.					
Burnt Church.	Annie M. Borden.	200 00	Burnt Church, Co. Northumberland. I. S. Appropriation.....	22	10
Eel Ground.....	Michael Flinne...	250 00	Eel Ground, Co. Northumberland. I. S. Appropriation.....	15	5
Kings Clear.....	Frances McGinn..	250 00	Kings Clear, Co. York. I. S. Appropriation.....	22	16
St. Mary's.....	Maria J. Rush...	250 00	St. Mary's, Co. York. I. S. Appropriation.....	24	12
Tobique.....	Mrs. John Killeen.	240 00	Tobique, at mouth of Tobique River. I. S. Appropriation and band.	25	16
Total, N. Brunswick...		1,190 00		108	59

MENT No. 3.—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1893.

Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning History.	Number learning Music.	Number learning Drawing.	Number learning Composition.	Number learning Scripture.	Denomination under whose auspices schools are conducted; and those which are undenominational.	Remarks.
46	44	21	6		5	8				Roman Catholic	15 in Catechism; 10 in French Reading.
13	16	10	5	5	6	17	8			Episcopal	6 in French; 10 in Catechism.
21	27	20	9	12	14		20			Roman Catholic	12 in Translation; 27 in Catechism; 9 in English Reading.
28	30	22	13	3		10	6			do	12 in Mental Arithmetic.
9	12	8	6	3			9			do	6 in Dictation; 11 in Mental Arithmetic; 5 in Catechism.
29	29	14	15							do	Return for September quarter and month of June.
3	4	2								do	
519	538	296	191	142	142	78	170		44		
24	24	24	6	1						Roman Catholic	23 in Catechism; 6 in Language Lessons.
15	15	15	9							do	
18	6	3								do	
9	11	8	3	2						do	
13	13	13	9	9	6					do	4 in Book-keeping.
27	24	22	10	2		6				do	9 in Object Lessons; 4 in Mental Arithmetic; 2 Language Lessons; 5 in Dictation.
13	8	4	2	1						do	
119	101	89	39	15	6	6					
43	24	21	8	7	1			5		Roman Catholic	18 in Catechism; 17 in Dictation.
20	22	21	6	2	1	21	22			Roman Catholic	Natural History taught.
13	15	12	6	4			14			do	Colour, Form and Plant Life taught.
19	19	20	8	2			11	4		do	Catechism and Sewing taught.
21	24	24	5	1	5		17	4		do	Catechism, Sewing and Dictation taught.
19	18	10	5	1			12			do	Catechism and Dictation taught. The Department pays \$150, and band \$80 per annum.
92	98	87	30	10	6	21	76	8			

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.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.		\$ cts.			
Alberni.....	Margaret Minnes..	300 00	Near the Treshaht Reserve, West Coast Agency.....	23	15
Alert Bay.....	A. W. Corker.....	300 00	Kwawkewlth Agency	23	9
Bella Bella.....	Kate H. Ross.....	300 00	North-west Coast do	26	12
Cape Mudge.....	J. W. Galloway.....	300 00	Kwawkewlth Agency	29	15
Coqua Leetza Home.....	Laura Elderkin.....		See remarks. Fraser River do	22	20
Gwayasdumo.....	A. W. Corker.....	300 00	Kwawkewlth do	37	24
Hazelton.....	Rev. John Field..	300 00	Babine do	20	3
Kamloops Industrial Institution.....	Rev. A. M. Carion.....		See remarks. Kamloops and Okanagan Agencies...	26	22
Kincolith.....	W. H. Collison...	300 00	N.W. Coast Agency.	26	14
Kishifax School.....	J. C. Spencer.....		Upper Skeena do	18	7
Kitkahtla (Lak Lau).....	F. L. Stephenson..	300 00	N.W. Coast do	51	27
Kitlope Mission.....	Rev. A. D. Price..	300 00	do do	20	10
Kootenay Industrial School	Rev. N. Coccola, Principal.....		See remarks. Kootenay Agency...	41	36
Kuper Island do	Rev. G. Donckele, Principal.....		See remarks. Cowichan do	38	36
Metlakahtla Industrial Institution.....	John R. Scott.....		See remarks. West Coast do	25	20
Naas River (Lak Alsap)...	C. J. Stone.....	300 00	do do	22	10
Nanaimo (Cowichan).....	R. H. Cairns.....	300 00	Cowichan do	28	9
do (Augustine).....	Henry C. Evans...	300 00	do do	30	3
Oiath.....	Rev. Fr. Verbeke..	300 00	West Coast do	19	10
Port Essington.....	Kate Tranter.....	300 00	N.W. Coast do	37	12
Port Simpson.....	Robert H. Cole....	300 00	do do	59	23
Port Simpson Indian Girls Home.....	Leda J. Caldwell..		See remarks. do do	36	26
Songhees (Victoria)...	Tatiana Romanoff.	300 00	Cowichan do	28	17
St. Mary's R. C. Mission..	Rev. J. M. J. Lejacq.....		See remarks. Lower Fraser Agency	51	45
William's Lake Industrial Institution.....	Sister Amy (Superioress).....		See remarks. William's Lake do	29	28
Yale (All Hallows).....			See remarks. Lower Fraser do	22	18
Total, British Columbia...		4,800 00		786	471

MENT No. 3.—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1893.

Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning History.	Number learning Music.	Number learning Drawing.	Number learning Composition.	Number learning Scripture.	Denomination under whose auspices schools are conducted; and those which are undenominational.	Remarks.
22	22	21	3	2	18	18	18		18	Presbyterian	Object Lessons, Calisthenics and Catechism taught.
13	17	10	3	1		7				Episcopal	
18	26	26	12	5	7	20		3	26	Methodist	Sewing taught.
15	17	10								do	
21	21	14	19	20		19				do	Housework, Sewing, Gardening and Instrumental Music taught. Receives a grant of \$130 per annum for each of 10 pupils.
15	37	37								Episcopal	
15	14	12								do	
4	26	25	1	25						Roman Catholic	Receives a grant of \$130 per annum for each of 25 pupils.
21	25	11	8			21			21	Episcopal	Housework taught.
16	18	18								Methodist	
30	51	28				10				Episcopal	Dictation, Spelling and English taught.
20	20	8								do	
40	39	27	3	1	5					Roman Catholic	All expenses paid by the Government.
36	32	26	10	8	5				35	do	Receives a grant of \$130 per annum for each of 25 pupils.
24	24	24	23	17					22	Undenominational	All expenses paid by Government.
22	22	21	3	2				9		Methodist	Sewing taught.
28	28	27		2		28	28			do	
30	30	19	17	2		30	19			do	Only one return received.
11	19	16				19				Roman Catholic	
29	35	19	4			34				Methodist	
31	46	26	5	6						do	
30	32	34	27	25		12			26	do	Receives a grant of \$60 per annum for each of 10 pupils.
20	20	11	5	5	2	12				Roman Catholic	Sewing and Calisthenics taught.
50	48	38	22	15		20				do	Receives a special grant of \$1,000 per annum. Housekeeping, Carpentry and Agriculture taught.
29	28	29								do	Receives a grant of \$130 per annum for each of 25 pupils.
21	20	19	16	17	5	17	5	8	20	Episcopal	Receives a grant of \$60 per annum for each of 25 pupils.
611	717	556	181	153	42	267	79	11	168		

STANDARD COURSES OF STUDY.
MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Branch.	Standard 1.	Standard 2.	Standard 3.	Standard 4.	Standard 5.
Reading and recitation in—	Alphabet and Tablets.	First half of First Reader.	First Reader.	Second Reader.	Third Reader.
Spelling.	Simplest words.	Words in first half of First Reader.	Words in First Reader.	Words in Second Reader.	Words in Third Reader.
Writing.	Elementary strokes on slates.	On slates. To transcribe letters and simple words from print or black-board.	On slates and paper. Words and short sentences from Reader on black-board.	Sentences from Reader. On slates and paper or books.	To copy well from script or print.
Dictation.		Letters and short words.	Words from First Reader.	Sentences from First and Second Reader.	Sentences from Second and Third Reader.
Arithmetic.	Figures—to count—Addition and Subtraction (mental) of units.	Tables 2 to 5 times, mental exercise in addition and subtraction.	Multiplication Tables, Notation and Numeration, Mental +, -, ×, ÷, and simple exercises in same on slates, divisors and multipliers under 12.	Same—Division and multiplication tables, thoroughly. Tables weights and measures, +, -, ×, ÷ divisors and multipliers over 12. Mental exercises.	All simple rules. Thoroughly grounded in reduction. Mental exercises well performed.
Object lessons with English conversation.	Explanation of all common objects; verb acting; instructive movements and conversation.	Same—The intelligence of the pupils to be cultivated to keep pace with the progress they make in reading, <i>i. e.</i> , they must be made to understand thoroughly what they read and not to advance in mechanical reading quicker than in understanding. Object lessons should be designed to illustrate what is read as well as what is seen upon every hand, and instructive conversation be commonly held.			
English study and grammar.	To name common objects, learn names of days, months, &c., &c.	To name common objects, and make simple statements intelligibly.	To express thoughts well in simple English, but grammatically.	To compose simple sentences, to know verbs, nouns and adjectives.	To name parts of speech, understand their uses and identify them.

Geography.	Verbal instruction in facts necessary to understanding thoroughly geographical "definitions."	Definitions and maps of Canada, local Geography, the World, &c., &c.
Vocal music.	Simple Hymns and Songs.	
Religious instruction.	Scripture Reading; the Ten Commandments; Lord's Prayer; Life of Christ, &c., &c.	

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TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which paid.	Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.
MANITOBA.					
Assabaska	R. B. Grant		Assabaska, Treaty No. 3	20	12
Beren's River	Sarah E. Batty		Beren's River do 5	22	7
Big Eddy	Louis Cochrane		Pas do 5	37	24
Black River	George Stokes		Black River do 5	20	10
Broken Head River	A. K. Black		Broken Head River, Treaty No. 1	17	5
Chemawawin	Mellville Leffler		Chemawawin do 5	26	19
Coutcheeching	J. O. Fitzpatrick		Coutcheeching (R. R.) do 3	22	5
Crane River	John Favel		Crane River do 2	15	13
Cross Lake	C. J. Bouchette		Cross Lake do 5	30	6
Ebb and Flow Lake	Rev. Henry Coch- rane		Ebb and Flow Lake do 2	10	2
do do	Hermas Chartrand		do do do 2	13	5
Fairford Upper	Rev. Geo. Bruce		Fairford do 2	29	14
Fairford Lower	Wm. Anderson		do do 2	27	11
Fisher River	P. Iveson Thacker		Fisher River do 5	45	23
Fort Alexander	James Miller		Fort Alexander do 1	21	7
do Upper	Donald Flett		do do 1	39	14
do R.C.	Sara Bruce		do do 1	33	14
Frenchman's Head	Donald W. Wood		Lac Seul do 3	25	2
Grand Rapids	Rev. C. W. Prit- chard		Grand Rapids do 5	28	23
Grassy Narrows	C. A. D. Tétu		Grassy Narrows do 3	34	4
Hollow Water River	John Lugden New- ton		Hollow Water River do 5	30	5
Hungry Hall	Rev. Henry Coch- rane		Hungry Hall do 3	12	8
Islington	Ernest Edwards		Islington do 3	26	9
Jack Head	C. J. Bouchette		Jack Head do 5	19	10
Jack River	Ronald Strath, M.D.		Norway House do 5	25	7
Lac Seul	Rev. Thos. H. Prit- chard		Lac Seul do 3	21	6
Lake Manitoba	Maxime Gouletz		Lake Manitoba do 2	19	5
Lake St. Martin	Jessie Sebastian		Lake St. Martin do 2	16	8
Little Forks	William Wood		Little Forks (Rainy R.) do 3	12	8
Little Saskatchewan	Edwin Sewel		Little Saskatchewan do 2	21	11
Long Sault	W. J. Southam		Long Sault (Rainy R.) do 3	19	4
Manitou Rapids	W. C. R. Garrioch		Manitou Rapids do 3	24	10
Moose Lake	J. R. Settee		Moose Lake do 5	23	15
Muckle's Creek	K. McKenzie		St. Peter's do 1	13	6
Netley Creek	J. M. Gow		do do 1	8	5
Pas	Wm. R. Taylor		Pas do 5	40	30
Pine Creek	Rev. J. A. Dupont		Pine Creek (Agent Martineau agency) Treaty No. 4	15	10
Poplar River	Percy W. Nichols		Poplar River do 5	56	21
Portage la Prairie	Sara Laidlaw		At Portage la Prairie, Treaty No. 1	19	15
Rossville (Norway House)	Rose Swayge		Norway House, Treaty No. 5	59	25
Shoal Lake	W. C. Lundie		Pas Mountain do 5	17	13
Sandy Bay	Thos. Ward		Sandy Bay Reserve do 2	62	36
St. Boniface Indl. School	Rev. Sister D'Es- chambault		At St. Boniface. See Remarks	80	77
St. Paul's Indl. School	Rev. W. A. Bur- man		At St. Paul's. See Remarks	62	53

A minimum salary of \$300 per annum is paid to the teacher of each Day School and \$12 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.

MENT No. 3.—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1893.

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.
17	2	1			633 $\frac{1}{2}$	Episcopal	
7	5	2	5	3	16 $\frac{7}{8}$	Methodist	Only 3 returns received.
23	9	4	1		1,318 $\frac{1}{2}$	Episcopal	
10	8	2			302	do	Only 2 returns received.
12	3	1	1		293 $\frac{1}{2}$	Undenominational	
20	4	2			726	Episcopal	Only 3 returns received.
14	4		4		219	Roman Catholic	do do
5	2	6	2		604	Undenominational	do do
24	1	5				do	Only 1 return received.
3	2	2	3		164 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	Only 2 do
4	5	4			237	Roman Catholic	
6	8	5	5	5	600	Episcopal	
7	4	4	6	6	600 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	
12	10	9	12	2	690 $\frac{1}{2}$	Methodist	
13	7	1			382	Episcopal	
33	3	2	1		1,090 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	
17	12	4			815 $\frac{1}{2}$	Roman Catholic	
11	3	1			48	Episcopal	Only 2 returns received.
20	7	1			1,191 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	
28	3	3			21	Roman Catholic	Only 1 return received.
23	6	1			963 $\frac{1}{2}$	Episcopal	do 3 do
12					21 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	do 2 do
6	10	9	1		105	do	do 1 do
17	2				313 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	do 2 do
6	13	4	2		205 $\frac{1}{2}$	Methodist	do 2 do
12	4	4	1		386 $\frac{1}{2}$	Episcopal	
15	4				1,197 $\frac{1}{2}$	Roman Catholic	
8	2	3	3		461 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	
6	3	2	1		421 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	
10	7	4			543 $\frac{1}{2}$	Episcopal	
15	3	1			214 $\frac{7}{8}$	do	
18	6				392 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	
19	4				686	Episcopal	
5	5	3			348 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	
3	5				206 $\frac{1}{2}$	Roman Catholic	
24	8	6	2		1,604 $\frac{1}{2}$	Episcopal	
9	3	3			448 $\frac{1}{2}$	Roman Catholic	
32	10	13	2		888	Methodist	
11	12	3	2	1		Presbyterian	
25	7	18	5	4	870	Methodist	
14	3				137 $\frac{1}{2}$	Episcopal	
40	22				1,349 $\frac{1}{2}$	Roman Catholic	
42	23	10	4	1		do	Receives a grant at the rate of \$100 per annum for each pupil up to the number of 60.
10	8	18	14	12		Episcopal	Receives a grant at the rate of \$100 per annum for each pupil up to the number of 80.

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—Concluded.					
St. Peter's, North.....	Mary McLean.....		St. Peter's, Treaty No. 1....	22	9
St. Peter's, South.....	Rev. R. F. McDougall.....		do do No. 1.....	48	35
St. Peter's, East.....	Rev. B. McKenzie.....		do do No. 1.....	20	8
St. Peter's (R.C.).....	R. Chevrefils.....		do do No. 1.....	12	5
The Dalles.....	John Kippling.....		Rat Portage do No. 3.....	14	5
Wabigoon.....	Henry J. Johns.....		Wabigoon do No. 3.....	29	9
Wabuskang.....	Daniel W. Wood & John Evans.....		Wabuskang do No. 3.....	23	5
Washakada Home, Ind. Sch.	A. E. Wilson, Supt.....		At Elkhorn. See Remarks.....	62	56
Water Hen River.....	J. H. Adam.....		Water Hen River, Treaty No. 2..	19	17
do (Boarding).....	do.....		do do No. 2..	7	7
Whitefish Bay.....	Henry Kelly.....		Whitefish Bay do No. 3..	21	7
Total, Manitoba.....				1,488	780

MENT No. 3.—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1893.

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.		
10	3	3	4	2	612½	Undenominational	
24	9	9	5	1	1,211	Episcopal	
7	5	5	3	.....	455	Episcopal	
9	3	.....	.....	.....	276	Roman Catholic	
11	3	.....	.....	.....	287½	Episcopal	
32	3	4	.....	.....	429½	Undenominational	
13	9	1	.....	.....	306½	Episcopal	
19	12	7	17	7	.....	do	Receives a grant at the rate of £100 per annum for each pupil up to the number of 80.
11	6	2	.....	.....	553½	Roman Catholic	
1	4	.....	1	1	.....	do	
17	4	.....	.....	.....	473½	do	
812	323	192	107	45	26,323½		

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.					
Alexander	Ambrose Grey	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 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.	Alexander, Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6	37	8
Alexis	Peter Sutherland		Alexis, Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6	24	8
Armada Mission	D. H. McVicar		Mistawasis, Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6	18	13
Battleford Industrial Inst.	Rev. T. Clarke, Principal		At Battleford, Treaty No. 6	100	95
Battle River	Annie Whitelaw		Sampson's, Peace Hills Agency, Treaty No. 6	30	11
Bears Hill	Jas. A. Youmans		Muddy Bull, Peace Hills Agency, Treaty No. 6	15	6
do	Rev. V. Gabillon		Ermineskins, Peace Hills Agency, Treaty No. 6	44	5
Beardy and Okemasis	F. Ladret		Beardy & Okemasis, Duck Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	14	8
Beaver River	Thos. W. Harris		Colk Lake, Onion Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	39	22
Birtle Industrial School	Rev. G. G. McLaren, Principal		At Birtle, Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4	31	13
Birtle (day)	do		At Birtle, Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4	25	20
Blackfoot (Old Sun's Camp)	Hugh F. Baker		Blackfoot, Treaty No. 7	59	16
do (Eagle Rib's Camp)	Chas. L. Mills		do do	25	10
do (Crossing)	Vital Robbe		do do	33	13
do (Boarding)	Rev. J. W. Tims		do do	28	22
Blood (Bull's Shields)	John A. Hewson		Blood do	46	23
do (Bull's Horn)	Adam F. H. Mills		do do	41	16
do	Rev. E. M. Legal		do do	39	9
do (Red Cow)	Spencer Collins		do do	37	5
do (Boarding)	F. Swainson		do do	16	14
Blue Quills	Wm. Todd		Blue Quills, Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	14	8
Crow Stand (Boarding)	Rev. C. W. Whyte, Principal		Near Pelly (S. end Côté's Reserve) Fort Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4	34	19
Day Star	Ernest C. Clark		Day Star, Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	14	11
Eagle Hills	Mary Price		Near Red Pheasant's Reserve, Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6	22	16
Emmanuel College	Rev. J. A. McKay, Principal		At Prince Albert, Treaty No. 6	21	19
File Hills (Boarding)	Alex. Skene	Little Black Bear's, File Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	12	12	
Fort Chippewayan	A. J. Warwick	Athabasca and McKenzie River Dist., outside of Treaty limits	15	13	
Fort Resolution (St. James' Mission)	Lillian Laurance	do do	6	6	
Fort Simpson	Rev. W. D. Reeve	do do	8	6	
Good Fish Lake	Peter Erasmus	James Seenum's, Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6	41	15	
Gordon	Rev. Owen Owens	Geo. Gordon's, Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	18	12	

MENT No. 3—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1893.

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.		
27	6	4			206½	Roman Catholic...	
14	2	3			185½	do	
12	1	4	1		594½	Presbyterian...	
14	34	25	19	12		Episcopal	All expenses paid by the Government. Five pupils in Standard VI.
16	11	3			662	Methodist...	
4	9	1	1		295	do	
29	10	1	1		321½	Roman Catholic...	
2	3	4	5		462⅞	do	
27	6	6			1,177½	do	
13	1	12	5			Presbyterian	Receives a grant at the rate of \$72.00 per annum for each pupil up to the number of 20.
7	2	8	8			do	
52	4	3			288	Episcopal	
21	4				580½	do	
21	8	4			706	Roman Catholic...	
16	4	7	1			Episcopal	This school is allowed food and clothing instead of a money grant.
42	4				1,153½	do	
32	9				819½	do	
26	11	2			488½	Roman Catholic...	
33	4				250½	Episcopal	
12	4					do	
6	8				410½	Roman Catholic...	
19	3	4	4			Presbyterian	Receives a grant at the rate of \$72.00 per annum for each pupil up to the number of 50.
3	5	5	1		521	Episcopal	
6	6	4	5		727	do	
	6	2	7	6		do	
4	4	3	1			Presbyterian	
3			3	3		Episcopal	Receives a special grant of \$200 per annum.
		2	4			do	Receives no grant as yet.
2			3	3		do	Receives no grant as yet.
22	11	7	1		738½	Methodist	
4	3	4	5	2	216½	Episcopal	Receives a grant at the rate of \$72.00 per annum for each pupil up to the number of 20.

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which paid.	Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average daily attendance.
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES <i>—Continued.</i>					
Gordon (Boarding)	Rev. Owen Owens.	All teachers of Day Schools within Treaty Limits receive a minimum salary of \$800 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.	Geo. Gordon's, Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4.....	18	13
Heavy Shields.....	W. D. T. Jones...		Blood Reserve, Treaty No. 7.....	28	12
Ile à la Crosse.....	Sister Langelier...		Outside Treaty Limits.....	12	10
Jack Fish Creek.....	E. R. Applegarth...		Moosomin's, Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6.....	15	14
James Smith.....	J. F. D. Parker...		James Smith's, Duck Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6.....	15	5
John Smith.....	M. Willson.....		John Smith's, Duck Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6.....	23	12
Key.....	E. Harold Dee.....		Key's, Fort Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4.....	14	9
Lac la Biche (Boarding)....	Sister Briault.....		Lac la Biche, Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6.....	20	18
Lakes End (Boarding).....	Rev. W. S. Moore, Principal.....		Near Muscowpetung Reserve, Muscowpetung Agency, Treaty No. 4.....	6	4
Lesser Slave Lake.....	Percy M. Müller...		Peace River District, outside Treaty Limits.....	17	16
do	Rev. A. Desmarais.		Peace River District, outside Treaty Limits.....	12	12
Little Pines.....	C. A. Lindsay.....		Little Pines, Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6.....	15	12
Many Shot at's.....	J. S. Mahood.....		North Blackfoot, Blackfoot Agency, Treaty No. 7.....	30	5
Montreal Lake.....	Thos. Badger.....		Montreal Lake, Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6.....	16	11
Morley Mission, No. 1.....	George J. Blewett.		Stony, Sarcee Agency, Treaty No. 7	23	5
do 2.....	E. R. Steinhaur...		do (south side of Bow River) Treaty No. 7.	34	13
Muscowequan's (Semi-Boarding).....	F. W. Dennehy, Principal.....		Muscowequan's, Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4.....	16	14
Muscowequan's, Day School	F. W. Dennehy, Principal.....		Muscowequan's, Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4.....	21	15
Muskeg Lake.....	Rev. J. P. Paquette		Petequahey, Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6.....	11	8
do (Boarding).....	do		Petequahey, Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6.....	3	3
McDougall Orphanage and Training Institution.....	J. W. Butler, Prin.	Stony, Sarcee Agency, Treaty No. 7	39	36	
Oak River (Sioux).....	C. H. Hartland...	Oak River, Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4.....	25	10	
One Arrow.. ..	Mrs. P. L. Lafond.	One Arrow, Duck Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6.....	10	6	

MENT No. 3—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1893.

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	3	4	3		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 per capita per annum.
28					72½	Roman Catholic...	
3	5	2	2		293½	do	
6	3	3	3		601½	Episcopal.....	
8	5	2			257½	do	
8	1	5	6	3	642½	do	
4	6	1	3		533¾	do	
10	7	3				Roman Catholic...	
3	2	1				Presbyterian.....	Receives a grant at the rate of \$72 per annum for each pupil up to the number of 20.
5	2	1	3	2		Episcopal.....	Receives a special grant of \$200 per annum.
3	5			4		Roman Catholic...	
8	7				422	Episcopal.....	
20	1				213	do	
6	7	3			670	do	
18	4	1			418¾	Methodist.....	
15	10	5	4		437	do	
4	6	4	2			Roman Catholic...	Receives a grant of \$72 per annum for each pupil up to the number of 15.
6	7	4	2	2	681½	do	
4	3	4			307½	do	Receives a grant at the rate of \$60 per annum per pupil.
			1	2		do	
17	6	16				Methodist.....	Receives a grant at the rate of \$72 per annum for each pupil up to the number of 34.
18	7				571¾	Episcopal.....	
4	6				303¾	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.
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES —Continued.					
Union Lake	J. R. Matheson..		Oo-nee-pow-hayo's, Union Lake or Fort Pitt Agency, Treaty No. 6.	13	7
do	Sister St. Patrick..		Puskee-ah-kee-he-win's, Union Lake or Fort Pitt Agency, Treaty No. 6.	44	31
Piegan	J. Hinchcliffe.....		Piegan, Piegan Agency, Treaty No. 7.	18	4
do (Boarding).....	do		Piegan, Piegan Agency, Treaty No. 7.	10	6
do	Rev. Donat Foisy..		Piegan, Piegan Agency, Treaty No. 7.	34	10
Poundmaker.....	Patrick Burke....		Poundmaker's, Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6.	18	11
Qu'Appelle Industrial Inst.	Rev. J. Hugonard,		At Fort Qu'Appelle, Treaty No. 4.	204	158
Regina Industrial School..	Rev. A. J. McLeod,		Near Regina.	104	85
Riding Mountain.....	Mary S. McIntosh.		Kee-see-ko-wenin, Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4.	12	8
Round Lake Industrial Institution.....	Rev. H. McKay, Principal.....		At Round Lake, Crooked Lakes Agency, Treaty No. 4.	23	13
Saddle Lake.....	J. A. Dean.		Saddle Lake, Saddle Lake Agency, Treaty No. 6.	26	7
Sandy Lake.	Wm. R. Driver....		Attakakoop, Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6.	12	7
Sarcee No. 1.	W. G. White.....		Sarcee, Sarcee Agency, Treaty No. 7.	10	3
do No. 2.....	Rev. H. W. G. Stocken		do do do No. 7	16	4
do (boarding).....	do		do do do No. 7	9	7
Shoal River.....	E. H. Bassing....		Key's, Fort Pelly Agency, Treaty No. 4.	43	19
Sioux Mission.	Lucy M. Baker....		Near Prince Albert	24	8
Standing Buffalo (Sioux)...	Frank Jowens		Standing Buffalo, Muscowpetung Agency, Treaty No. 4.	14	7
do (boarding).....	Norman Leslie.....		do do ..	10	6
Stony Lake.....	Louis Ahenakew..		Kenematayee, Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6.	9	6
Stony Plains.....	Geo. J. Welbourne, Principal..		Enoch-la-potac, Edmonton Agency Treaty No. 6.	6	3
do (boarding)...	do		do do ..	8	7
do	Ada Latulippe.....		do do ..	23	5
Sturgeon Lake	Thos. Bear		Twatt's, Carlton Agency, Treaty No. 6.	8	4
Sweet Grass	Wm. J. Hope.....		Sweet Grass, Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6.	12	9
do	John Pritchard. ...		do do ..	16	12
St. Albert Industrial Institution..	Rev. H. Leduc....		Orphans, Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6.	53	50
St. Joseph's Industrial School.....	Père Naessens, Prin		At High River, near Calgary, Treaty No. 7.	73	68

See page 290.

MENT No. 3—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1893.

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.		
6	3	2	2		337	Episcopal.	
20	10	5	5	4	1,242 $\frac{3}{4}$	Roman Catholic.	
17		1			243 $\frac{1}{2}$	Episcopal.	
9	1					do	
20	7	7			469 $\frac{1}{2}$	Roman Catholic.	
5	7	2	1	3	514	do	
18	54	70	31	21		do	All expenses paid by the Government.
25	21	23	10	11		Presbyterian.	do
5	2	3	2		393 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	
8	8	6	1			Presbyterian.	Receives a grant at the rate of \$72 per annum for each pupil up to the number of 20.
12	6	4	4		405 $\frac{1}{2}$	Methodist.	
5	4	2	1		370 $\frac{1}{2}$	Episcopal.	
10					95 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	
15	1				233	do	
6	2	1				do	
29	10	4			165	do	
19	4	1			313	Presbyterian.	
8	3	2			133 $\frac{1}{2}$	Roman Catholic.	Receives a grant at the rate of \$50 per annum for each pupil up to the number of 10.
1	2	3	2	2		do	
6		3			257 $\frac{1}{2}$	Episcopal.	
2	2	1	1		56 $\frac{1}{2}$	Presbyterian.	
3	1	2	1	1		do	Receives a grant at the rate of \$50 per annum for each pupil up to the number of 20.
16	5	2			160	Roman Catholic.	
1	4	3			133 $\frac{1}{2}$	Episcopal.	
6	2	2	2		129 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	
2	3	6	5		555	Roman Catholic.	
9	5	8	12	19		do	Receives a grant at the rate of \$72 per annum for each pupil up to the number of 20.
18	16	11	12	8		do	All expenses are paid by the Government.

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which paid.	Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES <i>—Concluded.</i>					
Thunder Child's.....	C. F. Desmarais..	<i>See page 290.</i>	Thunder Child, Battleford, Treaty No. 6.....	16	11
do	Rev. G. P. M. Paquet.....		do do	17	9
Turtle Mountain (Sioux)...	John Thunder....		Turtle Mountain, Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4.	4	3
Vermillion, Irene Training Institution.....	Francis Giles.....		Athabaska District, outside Treaty limits	21	14
White Cap (Sioux).....	Mrs. W. R. Tucker		White Cap, near Saskatoon, Treaty No. 6.....	16	14
White Fish Lake.....	W. A. Foy		James Seenum's, Saddle Lake, Treaty No. 6.....	20	13
Total, N.-W. Territories ..	.....		.....	2,284	1,366

MENT No. 3—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1893.

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.		
10	4	2	.....	.....	572½	Episcopal.....	
6	7	5	.....	.....	412½	Roman Catholic...	
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Christian Endeavour Society...	
15	.....	3	.....	3	.....	Episcopal.....	Receives a special grant of \$200 per annum.
2	1	5	6	2	796	Methodist.....	
3	7	6	2	2	719½	do.....	
1,042	488	371	205	118	25,898½		

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3—*Concluded.*

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools.

SUMMARY OF STATEMENT No. 3.

Provinces.	Pupils on Roll.
Ontario.....	2,310
Quebec.....	556
Nova Scotia.....	124
New Brunswick.....	108
Prince Edward Island..	43
British Columbia.....	786
Manitoba.....	1,488
North-west Territories.....	2,284
Total.....	7,699

HAYTER REED,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

JOHN MCGIRR,
Clerk of Statistics.
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1893.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.

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	Protestant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
Algonquins Golden Lake	88		88		1 Roman Catholic.
do Renfrew north	286	*			
Chippewas of the Thames	456	456			Protestant.
do Walpole Island	637	600	20	17	do
do Sarnia	461	454	7		do
do Snake Island	124	124			do
do Rama	226	213	13		do
do Saugeen	377	358	19		do
do Nawash	403	278	125		do
do Beausoleil	357	215	142		do
Iroquois and Algonquins of Gibson, Muskoka District	140	140			do
Moravians of the Thames	302	302			do
Mississaugas of Mud Lake	166	166			Undenominational.
do Rice Lake	79	79			Protestant.
do Scugog	38	38			
do Alnwick	241	241			do
do New Credit	250	250			do
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté	1,125	1,125			do
Munsees of the Thames	136	136			do
Oneidas of the Thames	735	735			do
Pottawattamies of Walpole Island	193	185		8	do
do Aux Saubles	6	6			
Ojibewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands, at—					
Cockburn Island	40		40		
Sheshegwaning	167		167		Roman Catholic.
West Bay	254		254		do
Sucker Creek	114	98	16		Protestant.
Sheguiandah	153	153			do
Sucker Lake	21		21		
South Bay	73		73		Roman Catholic.
Wikwemikong	863		863		do
Wikwemikongsing	204		204		do
Obidgewong	23			23	
Ojibewas of Lake Superior, at—					
Fort William	368		368		do
Red Rock or Helen Island	200	27	173		do
Pays Plat	52		52		do
Lake Nipigon	534		334	200	Protestant.
Pic River	247		247		Roman Catholic.
Long Lake	337		337		
Michipicoton and Big Heads	326	53	273		
Ojibewas of Lake Huron, at—					
Thessalon River	173		173		do
Maganettawan	175		175		do
Spanish River	582	80	469	33	Protestant and R. C.
White Fish Lake	138	31	88	19	do
Mississauga River	151		121	30	Roman Catholic.
Onewatgoes	45		45		
Serpent River	106		97	9	do
French River	86	73	13		Protestant.
Tahgawenene	145		145		
White Fish River	82	64	18		do
Parry Island	81	33	26	22	do
Shawanaga	120	72	48		do
Henry's Inlet	188	54	134		do
Lake Nipissing	169		169		Roman Catholic.

* Religion unknown.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians ;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Concluded.

Indians.	Census Return.	Pro- testant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
Ojibbewas of Lake Huron at—					
Temogamingue	88		88		
Dokis	68		68		
Garden River	453	159	294		Prot. & R. Catholic.
Batchewana Bay	364	22	342		Roman Catholic.
Six Nations on the Grand River	3,531	2,634		897	11 Protestants.
Wyandotts of Anderdon	10	*			
Total	17,557	9,654	6,354	1,258	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Abenakis of St. Francis	372	68	304		1 Prot., 1 R. C.
do Becancour	54		54		1 Roman Catholic.
Algonquins of—					
Desert	475	2	473		Roman Catholic.
Temiscamingue	136		136		do
Pontiac, unorganized	230	*			
County of Ottawa	1,063				
Champlain, St. Maurice Territory	261	*			
St. Maurice	125	*			
Amalecites of Viger	120		120		
Hurons of Lorette	295	4	291		1 Roman Catholic.
Iroquois of Caughnawaga	1,830	19	1,811		2 R. C., 1 Prot.
do St. Regis	1,264	94	1,170		1 Prot., 4 R. C.
do and Algonquins of the Lake of Two Mountains	410	254	156		2 do 2 do
Micmacs of Maria	98		98		1 Roman Catholic.
do Restigouche	461		461		1 do
Montagnais of—					
Betsiamits	393		393		
Escoumains	54		54		
Godbout	40		40		
Grand Romaine	304		304		
Lake St. John	423	55	368		1 do
Mingan	158		158		
Maskapees of the Lower St. Lawrence	2,860	*			
Seven Islands	353		353		
Total	11,779	496	6,744		

* Religion unknown.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Mimacs of—					
Annapolis, G. Wells, Agt., Dist. No. 1a	78		78		
Digby, F. McDormand do No. 1b	185		185		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 do No. 5	120		120		1 do
Hants, James Gass, Agt., Dist. No. 6a	199		199		
Colchester, D. H. Muir, M.D. do No. 6b	100		100		
Cumberland, F. A. Rand, M.D. do No. 7	95		95		
Pictou, Rev. R. McDonald, Agt., Dist. No. 8	186		186		
Antigonish and Guysboro', W. C. Chisholm, Agt., Dist. No. 9	168		168		

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—Concluded.

Indians.	Census Return.	Pro- testant.	Romain Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
Micmacs of—					
Richmond, Rev. J. C. Chisholm, Agt., Dist. No. 10	144		144		1 Roman Catholic.
Inverness, Rev. D. McIsaac, Agt., Dist. No. 11	143		143	1	do
Victoria, Rev. R. McNeil, Agt., Dist. No. 12	109		109	1	do
Cape Breton, Rev. A. Cameron, D.D., Agt., Dist. No. 13	235		235	1	do
Yarmouth, G. R. Smith, Agt., Dist. No. 14	87		87		
Shelburne, J. J. E. de Molliter, do No. 15	48		48		
Total	2,129		2,129		

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Micmacs of—					
Restigouche	30		30		
Gloucester	27		27		
Northumberland	390		390		2 Roman Catholic.
Kent	309		309		
Westmoreland	75		75		
Amalecites of—					
Madawaska	42		42		
Victoria	194		194	1	do
Carleton	78		78		
Charlotte	29		29		
St. John	17		17		
York, Sunbury, King's and Queen's County.	349		349	2	do
Total	1,540		1,540		

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Micmacs	304		304		1 Roman Catholic.
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PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

WEST COAST AGENCY.					
Ahhousaht	264		44	220	
Clao-qu-aht	253		46	207	
Chaic-cles-aht	131		30	101	
Ehatt-is-aht	126		29	97	
Emlh-wilh-laht	174		20	154	
Hosh-que-aht	197		137	60	
Howchuk-lis-aht	41		4	37	
Kel-seem-aht	87		20	67	
Ky-wk-aht	452		69	383	
Match-itl-aht	67			67	
Mooach-aht	215		30	185	
Nitten-aht	191			191	
Nooch-ah-laht	120		18	102	
Oi-aht	200		55	145	
Opitches-aht	65		15	50	
Pacheen-aht	80			80	
Too-qu-aht	22			22	
Tsesh-aht	154		37	117	1 Protestant.
Total	2,839		554	2,285	

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.—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.	23	23			
Burrard Inlet, Reserve No. 3.	32		32		
Capitano Creek.	61		47	14	
Cheam.	127		127		
Chehales.	124	13	111		
Co-qua-piet.	29		29		
Coquet-lane.	45		45		
Clahoose.	105		105		
Douglas.	115		115		
Ewahoose.	105		105		
Em-Alcom.	73		73		
False Creek.	65		65		
Haisting's Saw Mills.	100	100			
Hope.	124		124		
Katsey.	73		73		
Langley.	90		90		
Matsqui.	58		58		
Mission—Burrard Inlet.	253		253		
Misqueam.	133		133		
New Westminster.	73		73		
Nicoamen.	35		35		
Ohamille.	85	42	43		
Pemberton Meadows.	169		169		
Popkum.	22	22			
Semiahmoo.	45		45		
Schuryle.	27		27		
Sechelt.	223		223		
Skokale.	48	48			
Skowall.	83		83		
Skukum-Chuck.	120		120		
Shulteen.	122		122		
Seymour Creek.	38	38			
Squah.	105		105		
Squattets.	78	27	51		
Squamish—Howe Sound.	240	100	140		
Sliammon.	290		290		
Slumagh.	69		69		
Squeam.	42		42		
Sumas, No. 1.	30		30		
do No. 2.	57		57		
do No. 3.	53	53			
Syuay.	52	24	28		
Texas Lake.	45		45		
To-ylee.	51	51			
Teonassan.	66		66		
Wadington Harbour.	30		30		
Whonock.	50		50		
Yak-y-you.	51		51		
Yale.	75	33	42		1 Church of England.
Total	4,209	574	3,621	14	

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.—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	140				
Kekalus	24				
Skuhuak	10	101	82	2	
Chataway	11				
Skuzzy	65				
Tkayuam	125	55	67	3	
Kapatsitsan	35				
Mpaktam	10				
Chomok	9				
Speyam	27				
Kamus	55	210		8	
Snuk	25				
Nkatsam	102				
Skappa	22				
Hlakklaktan	72	132			
Siska	31				
Halaha	7				
Kittsawat	15				
Nkya	44				
Tlkamcheen	148				
Spapiam	24				
Nhumeen	21				
Nkuaikin	48	388	32	7	
Stryne	51				
Nkaih	2				
Yeot	12				
Nkpaln	15				
Skaap	12				
Nesykep	35				
Nikaomin	22	111		1	
Shhahanih	90				
Nkamcheen	79				
Piminos & Pakeist	45	141		4	
Spaptsin	21				
Nepa	20	20		13	
Paska	13				
Stlahl	54	54			
Tluhtaus	122		122		
Skichistan	70		70		
Kamloops	227		227		1 Roman Catholic.
Chukchukualk	119		119		
Halaut	127				
Halkam	139		328		
Kuaut	62				
Total	2,407	1,212	1,047	38	
RECAPITULATION BY GROUPS.					
Spuzzum Group	185	101	82	2	
Boston Bar	235	55	67	3	
Boothroyd	218	210		8	
Skappa	132	132			
Lytton	427	388	32	7	
Nikaomin	112	111		1	
Spence Bridge Group	145	141		4	
Oregon Jack Creek Group	33	20		13	
Kamloops Group	392	54	338		1 Roman Catholic.
Sushwap Lake Group	328		328		
Grand Total Kamloops Agency	2,407	1,212	1,047	38	1 Roman Catholic.

* Religion of 110 not given.

**TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.—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.						
Chuchuwayha.....	63	}	161	8		
Keremeos.....	63					
Shennoskuankin.....	43					
Nkamip.....	29					
Nkamaplix.....	159					
Penticton.....	135					
Spahamin.....	147					
Kinsaatin.....	23					
Kuinskanah.....	25					
Naaik.....	99					
Nziskat.....	14	}	92	2		
Zoht.....	15					
Spellamcheen—Sushwap Tribe.....	63					
Total	878	82	636	160		
RECAPITULATION BY GROUPS.						
Similkameen Group.....	169		161	8		
Okanagan do.....	470		320	150		
Nicola do.....	176	82	92	2		
Spellamcheen—Sushwap Tribe.....	63		63			
Grand Total Okanagan Agency	878	82	636	160		
COWICHAN AGENCY.						
Che-erno.....	72	}	The majority have been baptized into the Roman Catholic Church. Many attend R. C. Missions, Wesleyan and English Church, as they may feel inclined; but a very large number attend no church whatever, and are, in fact, pagans.			
Comea-kin.....	75					
Clem-clemalats.....	144					
Conox.....	46					
Cowichan Lake.....	12					
Discovery Island.....	29					
Esquimalt.....	24					
Galiano Island.....	25					
Hel-lal.....	35					
Kil-pan-hus.....	15					
Kee-nip-saim.....	65					
Kok-si-lah.....	29					
Kul-leets.....	78					
Ll-mal-ches.....	15					
Lyach-sun.....	56					
Mal-a-hut.....	22					
Mayne Island.....	18					
Nanaimo.....	178					2 Protestants.
Newcastle Townsite.....	53					
Pan-que-chin.....	69					
Penel-a-kut.....	114					1 R. C. Industrial.
Punt-ledge.....	45					
Qua-michan.....	275					
Qual-i-cum.....	26					
Sick-a-meen.....	39					
Sno-uo-wus.....	11					
Somenos.....	100					1 Protestant.
Songhees.....	136					
Sooke.....	30					
Tsar-out.....	83					
Tsart-ilp.....	49					
Tse-kun.....	31					
Tsussie.....	45					
Total	2,044					

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.—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	108	108			1 Protestant.
Kose-kemoe	142			142	
Klah-wit-sis	70			70	
Kwawt-se-no	22			22	
Kwaw-she-la	51			51	
Kwaw-kewlth	31			31	
Kwe-ah-kah	50	50			
Mate-lpi	63	63			
Mah-ma-lil-le-kullah	154	154			
Na-knock-to	130	130			
Nim-keesh	151	151			1 do
Noo-we-tee	84	84			
Ta-nock-teuch	140	140			
Tsah-waw-ti-neuch	150	150			1 do
Waw-lit-sum, Saich-kioie-tachs	70	70			
We-wai-ai-kum do	111	111			
We-wai-ai-kai do	118	118			
Total	1,645	1,329		316	
WILLIAM'S LAKE AGENCY.					
Alexandria	53		53		
Alkali Lake	153		153		
Anahim	201		201		
Anderson Lake, No. 1	61		61		
Bridge River	87		87		
Canoe Creek	136		136		
Cayoosh, Nos. 1 and 2	73	39	34		
Clinton	36		36		
Dog Creek	10		10		
Fountain	200		200		
High Bar	40		40		
Kanimn Lake	69		69		
Lillooet, Nos. 1 and 2	97	5	92		
Pavillion	58		58		
Quesnelle	67		67		
Seton Lake, Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 6	141		141		
Soda Creek	67		67		
Stone	100		100		
Toosey's Tribe	55		55		
William's Lake	139		139		1 R. C. Industrial.
Total	1,843	44	1,799		
KOOTENAY AGENCY.					
Columbia Lake	97				
Flatbow	167				
Kinbaskets (Shuswap Tribe)	41		699		
St. Mary	291				
Tobacco Plains	103				
Total	699		699		
NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY.					
Aiyaush	84	84			1 Protestant.
Bella Bella	261	261			1 do
Bella Coala	214	40		174	1 do
China Hat	97	97			1 do
Clew	77	77			
Fort Simpson	665	665			3 do
Kincolith	230	230			1 do

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Protes- tant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
<i>NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY—Concluded.</i>					
Kittak.....	80			80	
Kitangataa.....	50			50	
Kitwint-shieth.....	101			101	
Kitlach-damak.....	184			184	
Kithkatla.....	236	236			1 Protestant.
Kitha-ata.....	78	78			1 do
Kitchem-kalem.....	52	22		30	
Kitsalass.....	82	24		58	
Kitamatt.....	295	295			1 do
Kit-lope.....	94	94			
Kinisquitt.....	101			101	
Lack-al-sap (Grenville).....	70	70			1 do
Metlakahtla.....	158	158			2 do
Masset.....	405	405			1 do
O-wee-kay-no.....	154	12		142	1 do
Quish-silla.....	43			43	
Skidegette and Gold Harbour.....	192	192			1 do
Tallium.....	51			51	
Total.....	4,054	3,040		1,014	9 Protestant.
<i>BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA RIVER AGENCY.</i>					
Babine.....	161		161		
Babine Fort.....	148		148		
Carriers (Lake Connelly).....	21		21		
Fraser's Lake.....	55		55		
Gal-doe.....	37			37	
Gelangle.....	12		12		
Git-au-max (Hazelton).....	239	14		225	1 Protestant.
Grand Rapids.....	9		9		
Ha-an-ees (Stuart's Lake).....	60		60		
do (Bear's Lake).....	90		90		
Kit-wan-gar.....	143	11		132	1 do
Kit-wan-cool.....	68			68	
Kits-se-quec-la.....	81	9		72	1 do
Kits-pyonks.....	231	12		219	1 do
Kit-se-las.....	289			289	
Lach-Kalt-sap.....	151		151		
McLeod's Lake.....	92		92		
Pinchie.....	34		34		
Port George.....	84		84		
Sic-an-ees (Stuart's Lake).....	99		99		
do (Bear's Lake).....	49		49		
Stella-quo.....	38		38		
Stony Creek.....	98		98		
Stuart's Lake Village.....	152		152		
Taché.....	37		37		
Yu-Kutcé (Portage).....	22		22		
Total.....	2,500	46	1,412	1,042	4 Protestant.

Bands not visited, 2,500. These are mainly some detached bands of Stickeen, Chilcats and some Small Jinnie Tribes, on the head waters of the Stickeen, Chilcat, Yukon, Laird and Dease Rivers.

RECAPITULATION, B.C.

Population, 25,618; Protestants, 6,327; Roman Catholics, 9,768; Pagans, 4,869.
There are 4,654 of which the Department has no returns as to religion.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.—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:—					
Rousseau River, including Rapids	241	2	70	169	
Long Plain	120	6		114	
Swan Lake, Indian Gardens	119			119	
St. Peter's	*1,109	939	123	47	4 Prot. 2 R.C.
Broken Head	196	98	40	58	1 do
Fort Alexander	509	228	251	30	2 do 1 do
Sandy Bay (Agent Martineau)	235	28	183	24	1 do
Total, Treaty No. 1	2,529	1,301	667	561	7 Prot. 4 R.C.
CHIPPEWAS AND CREES, OF TREATY NO. 2, AT:—					
Lake Manitoba	107	6	58	43	1 R.C.
Ebb and Flow Lake	75	11	49	15	1 do
Fairford	170	170			2 do
Little Saskatchewan	106	101		5	1 do
Lake St. Martin	95	65		30	1 do
Crane River	50	6		44	1 do
Water Hen River	106		106		2 R.C.
Total, Treaty No. 2	709	359	213	137	6 Prot. 4 R.C.
CHIPPEWAS AND SAULTEAUX, OF TREATY NO. 3, AT:—					
Hungry Hall, No. 1	34			34	1 Prot.
do No. 2	26			26	
Long Sault, No. 1	45	1		44	1 do
do No. 2	56	1		55	
Manitou Rapids, No. 1	86			86	1 do
do No. 2	27			27	
Little Forks	61			61	1 do
Coutcheeching	130	3	96	31	1 R.C.
Stangecoming	42			42	
Niacatchewenin	56			56	
Nickickonemeneaning	61			61	
Rivière la Seine	146			146	
Lac la Croix	99		9	90	
Lac des Mille Lacs	72	4		68	
Kawaiaganot	28			28	
Eagle Lake	55			55	
Wabigoon	85	4		81	1 Govt.
Lac Seul	513	395	96	22	2 Prot.
Wabuskang	78	36	41	1	1 do
Grassy Narrows	93	14	43	36	1 R.C.
Islington	161	116		45	1 Prot.
Rat Portage	92			92	
Shoal Lake, No. 39	82			82	
do No. 40	54			54	
North-west Angle, No. 37	121			121	
do No. 33	52			52	
do No. 34	27			27	
Buffalo Bay	49			49	
Big Island	134			134	
Assabasca	175	175			1 Prot.
White Fish Bay	62		62		1 do
The Dalles	55	11	14	30	1 do
Total, Treaty No. 3	2,857	760	361	1,736	10 Prot. 2 R.C. 2 Govt.

**TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.—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.
CHIPPEWAS, SAULTEAUX AND CREES OF TREATY No. 5, AT:—					
Black River	67	67			1 Prot.
Hollow Water	104	6	18	80	1 do
Loon Straits	25	10		16	
Blood Vein	108		4	104	
Fisher River	368	368			1 do
Jack Head	84	15	6	63	1 do
Berens River	228	194	34		1 do
Poplar River	163	38		125	1 Govt.
Norway House	566	566			1 do 1 do
Cross Lake	246	217	14	15	1 do
Grand Rapids	164	104		60	
Pekangekum	67			67	
Grand Rapids (Crees and Saulteaux)	100	99	1		1 do
Chemawawin (Crees)	133	124		9	1 do
Moose Lake (Crees and Saulteaux)	122	103		19	1 do
The Pas (Crees and Saulteaux)	387	361	4	22	2 do
Pas Mountain (Crees)	169	100		69	1 do
Cumberland (Crees)	140	135	5		
Birch River (Crees)					Res. unoccupied.
Total, Treaty No. 5.....	3,242	2,507	86	649	12 Prot. 3 Govt.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>					
BIRTLE AGENCY.					
Kee-see-koo-weenin's	143	109	20	14	1 Prot.
Way-way-see-cappo	168	26	31	111	
Gambler's	92	14	47	31	
Rolling River	113	4	11	98	
SIoux.					
Bird Tail Sioux	92	49		43	
Oak River do	258	137		121	1 do
Oak Lake do	46			46	
Turtle Mountain Sioux	20			20	1 do
Total	932	339	109	484	3 Prot.
FORT PELLY AGENCY.					
Côté	269	138	13	118	1 Prot.
Key	215	127	7	81	2 do
Kee-see-kouse	153	25	54	74	
Total	637	290	74	273	3 Prot.
MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.					
Pheasant Rump	69		10	59	
Striped Blanket	58	1	1	56	
White Bear	115	1	5	109	
Total	242	2	16	224	

**TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.—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	124	10	11	103	
Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw	125	15	8	102	
Cowesess	147	18	110	19	
Sakimay	178	9	9	160	
Total	574	52	138	384	
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.					
Carry-the-Kettles	180	14	14	152	
FILE HILLS AGENCY.					
Little Black Bear	78		26	52	
Star Blanket	47		2	45	
Pee-pee-keesis	90		27	63	
Okanees	69		10	59	
Total	284		65	219	
TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.					
Day Star's	85	85			1 Prot.
Poor Man's	100	100			
George Gordon's	155	155			1 do
Muscowequan's	151		151		1 R. C.
Yellow Quill's	349			349	
Total	840	340	151	349	2 Prot. 1 R. C.
MUSCOWPETUNG'S AGENCY.					
Pasquah	174	38	96	40	
Muscowpetung	119	21	6	92	
Piapot	205	11	21	173	
Standing Buffalo (Sioux)	184		106	78	1 R. C.
Total	682	70	229	383	1 R. C.
PINE CREEK (Agent Martineau).	55		54	1	1 R. C.
Total in Treaty No. 4	4,426	1,107	850	2,469	8 Prot. 3 R. C.
<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>					
DUCK LAKE AGENCY.					
One Arrow	99	5	29	65	1 R. C.
Okemasis	23	1	20	2	1 do
Beardy's	126	2	32	92	
John Smith	134	131	3		1 Prot.
James Smith	135	95		40	1 do
Band 100 A (Cumberland)	91	69		22	
Total	608	303	84	221	2 Prot. 2 R. C.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.—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).....	138			138	1 Prot.
Petaquaquey (Muskeg Lake).....	73		73		1 R.C.
Mistawasis (Snake Plain).....	155	116	39		1 do
Ahtahkakoop (Sandy Lake).....	208	187	12	9	1 do
Kapahawekenum (Meadow Lake).....	58		27	31	
Kenemotayee (Stony Lake).....	100	61		39	1 do
Pelican Lake Indians.....	34			34	
James Roberts (Lac la Ronge).....	383	383			1 do
Wm. Charles (Montreal Lake).....	97	97			1 do
Total.....	1,246	844	151	251	6 Prot. 1 R.C.
BATTLEFORD AGENCY.					
Grizzly Bear.....	80			80	
Mosquito.....					
Lean Man.....					
Red Pheasant's.....	122	98	16	8	1 Prot.
Sweet Grass.....	137	11	99	27	1 R.C.
Poundmaker.....	120	8	111	1	1 do
Little Pine and Lucky Man.....	130	63	30	37	1 do
Moosomin.....	108	15	71	22	1 do
Thunderchild.....	169	56	94	19	1 do 1 do
Nipahase.....					
Young Chippewyan.....					
Total.....	866	251	421	194	4 Prot. ; 3 R.C.
HOBBEMA AGENCY.					
Ermieskin.....	151		142	9	1 R.C.
Sampson.....	275	162	103	10	1 Prot.
Louis Bull.....	61	57	3	1	1 do
Sharphead (Chee-poostequan).....	23	23			
Total.....	510	242	248	20	2 Prot. ; 1 R.C.
UNION LAKE AGENCY.					
Seekaskootch.....	159	76	392	16	1 Prot. 1 R.C.
Paymootayahsoos.....	4				
Sweet Grass.....	18				
Thunder-Companions.....	5				
Weemisticoosueawasis.....	97				
Ooneepowhayo.....	68				
Puskeeahkuhewin.....	30				
Keehewin.....	103				
Kincoosayo (Chippewyans).....	163				
Total.....	647					76	555	16	1 Prot 2 R.C.
EDMONTON AGENCY.					
Enoch.....	149	25	123	1	1 Prot. 1 R.C.
Alexander.....	215	25	190		1 do
Joseph (Alexis).....	137		137		1 do
Paul.....	67	41	26		1 do
Orphans at St. Albert.....	8		8		1 do
Michel.....	69		69		
Total.....	645	91	553	1	2 Prot. ; 4 R.C.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.—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.....	95	82	13	1	Prot.
Wahsatanow.....	27	23	4		
Blue Quill.....	80	5	75		1 R.C.
James Seenum.....	311	289	22	2	do
Lac la Biche (Pee-aysis).....	6		6		1 do
Chippewayan (Antoine).....	75		75		
Beaver Lake (Kaquanum).....	126		126		
Total.....	720	399	321	3	Prot. 2 R.C.
Total in Treaty No. 6.....	5,242	2,206	2,333	703	20 Prot. 15 R.C.
<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>					
SARCEE AGENCY.					
Bull's Head (Sarcee).....	230			230	3 Prot.
Bear's Paw.....	558	558			3 do
Chiniquy.....					
Jacob.....					
Total.....	788	558		230	6 Prot.
BLACKFOOT AGENCY.					
Three Bulls.....	649	*		649	1 Prot.
Old Sun.....	670	*		670	1 do 1 R.C.
Total.....	1,319			1,319	2 Prot. 1 R.C.
BLOOD AGENCY.					
Red Crow.....	1,665			1,665	4 Prot. 2 R.C.
Day Chief.....					
PEIGAN AGENCY.					
Crow Eagle.....	831			831	2 Prot. 1 R.C.
Total in Treaty No. 7.....	4,603	558		4,045	14 Prot. 4 R.C.

* Though claimed by different denominations, the Indians are still all pagan.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Indians.	Protestant.	Claimed as being Roman Catholic.	Pagan.
ATHABASCA AND M'KENZIE RIVERS DISTRICT.			
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 Vermillion.....		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 Caribou.....		525	
Esquimaux.....		1	
Total.....		852	
Eastern Rupert's Land.....		4016 *	
Labrador, Canadian Interior.....		1000 *	
Arctic Coast.....		4000 *	

* Religion unknown.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.—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.....	2,529	1,301	667	561	7 Prot.	4 R.C.
do No. 2.....	709	359	213	137	6 do	4 do
do No. 3.....	2,857	760	361	1,736	10 do	2 do
do No. 5.....	3,242	2,507	86	649	12 Prot.	2 Govt. 3 Govt.
Grand Total.....	9,337	4,927	1,327	3,083	35 Prot. ; 10 R.C. ; 5 Govt.	

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Treaty No. 4.....	4,426	1,107	850	2,469	8 Prot.	3 R.C.
do No. 6.....	5,242	2,206	2,333	703	20 do	15 do
do No. 7.....	4,603	558	.....	4,045	14 do	4 do
Grand Total.....	14,271	3,871	3,183	7,217	42 Prot.	22 R.C.

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario.....	17,557	
Quebec.....	11,779	
Nova Scotia.....	2,129	
New Brunswick.....	1,540	
Prince Edward Island.....	304	
British Columbia.....	25,618	
Manitoba.....	9,337	
North-west Territories.....	14,271	
Athabasca and McKenzie Rivers District.....	} Full Returns not yet received. {	
Peace River District.....		5,589
Nelson and Churchill Rivers District.....		1,725
Eastern Rupert's Land.....	852	
Labrador, Canadian Interior.....	4,016	
Arctic Coast.....	1,000	
.....	4,000	
Total.....	99,717	

HAYTER REED,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

JOHN MCGIRR, *Clerk of Statistics,*
Department of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA, 30th June, 1893.

NOTE.—The religious belief of the various bands throughout the Dominion can only be given approximately, and more especially in the case of those bands residing in the more uncivilized parts of the country.

FARMING AGENCIES AND INDIAN RESERVATIONS

APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND

MUSCOWPETUNG

Reserve No.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	GRAIN AND					
			Total Acres broken last year.	Acres under crop this year.	Acres under crop last year.	Acres fenced.	Hay cut.	Wheat.
						Acres.	Tons.	Acres.
75	J. H. Gooderham	Qu'Appelle Valley	12	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	20	.....
	Piapot	do	226	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	226	150	675	93
	John Nicol	do	13	6	10	10	20	.....
80	Muscowpetung	do	100	69	96	171	351	63
	S. Hockley	Qu'Appelle Lakes	10	10	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	16	20	.....
79	Pasquah	do	270	132	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	230	350	113
78	Standing Buffalo	do	110	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	130	130	58
Total			741	410 $\frac{1}{2}$	621 $\frac{3}{4}$	721	1566	327

CARLTON

101	.....	Sturgeon Lake	11	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	124	212	4
102	George Chaffee	Muskeg Lake	37	63	74	180	120	47
103	.....	Snake Plain	72	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	227 $\frac{1}{2}$	250	355	99
104	.....	Sandy Lake	59	201 $\frac{1}{2}$	256	300	480	144
	.....	Stony and Whitefish Lakes	.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	60	.....
Total			179	453	627	856	1,227	294

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st OCTOBER, 1893.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

AGENCY.

ROOTS SOWN.								GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.							
Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Corn.	Garden Seeds.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Corn.	Garden Seeds.	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	
8		4	6	2		1	118			5				5	
		5								57	300				
5		1						25		15	10	2			
1		3	2				45			33	5				
9		1	1					80		35					
12		1	4			1	760	130		126	110			150	
6	1	6	3		3	2	418	60		780	273		73	200	
41	1	16	15	2	3	4	1,341	295		1051	698	2	73	355	

AGENCY.

	33	34			Pease.	1			165	430				12
5	4	2	2			2	125	18	4	61	145			18
24	10					4	562	87	68	432				69
33	9	10				5	723	175	45	325				42
		1				1				75				20
62	56	24	2			13	1,410	280	282	1,323	145			161

FARMING AGENCIES AND

APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND

MUSCOWPETUNG

Reserve No.	Name of Instructor..	Location.	Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructor.	HORSES AND CATTLE.			
					Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.	
					Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.
.....	J. H. Gooderham	Qu'Appelle.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
75	Piapot	do	203	.....	.....	47	128	.....
80	John Nicol	do .....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....
.....	Muscowpetung	do	80	.....	.....	26	37	.....
79	S. Hockley	Qu'Appelle Lakes.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....
78	Pasquah	do	114	.....	.....	52	99	.....
.....	Standing Buffalo	do	90	.....	.....	28	85	.....
.....	Total	Total	487	3	8	153	349	.....

CARLTON

101	.....	Sturgeon Lake	139	30	.....	12	21	3
102	George Chaffee	Muskeg Lake	61	11	.....	16	11	.....
103	.....	Snake Plain	136	22	1	32	25	2
104	.....	Sandy Lake	181	32	1	57	38	2
.....	.....	Stony and Whitefish Lakes	60	11	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	Total	Total	577	106	2	119	95	7

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, &c.—Continued.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

AGENCY—Concluded.

BUILDINGS ERECTED.					Remarks.		
Houses.	Stables.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Pig Styes.			
1	2	2					
25	24						
1	1	1	1				
19	18						
1	1	3					
42	32						
39	18						
128	96	6	1				

AGENCY.

20	22						
15	15	4					Breaking, 10 acres; fallow, 7 acres; ploughed under, 20 acres.
34	23	7					
26	9	9					
95	69	20					

**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.	Wheat.
							Tons.	Acres.
135	Enoch	Stony Plain.....	30	124½	224½	250	350	30
132	Michel	Sturgeon River.....		136	127	310	250	65
134	Alexander, W. J. O'Donnell..	Rivière qui barre.....	20	210	201½	6,500	450	80
133	Joseph.....	Lac Ste. Anne.....	5	35	25	150	150	10
133a	Paul.....	White Whale Lake.....	7	42	38	200	200	6
Total.....			62	547½	616	7,410	1400	191

BLOOD

148	E. McNeil.....	Belly River near Fort Macleod.....						
....	C. H. Clarke.....			19	20	36	70	.....
....	A. E. Jones.....							
		Red Crow, H. C.....	37	235	250	436	185	5
		Day Chief, H. C.....						
Total.....			37	254	270	472	255	5

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—Continued.

AND ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

AGENCY.

ROOTS SOWN.							GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.							
Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Buckwheat.	Flax.	Pease.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Buckwheat.	Pease.	Garden Seeds.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
35	35	10	5	½	1	8	185	320	465	480	.....	.....	.....	*
30	30	3	12	.....	1	5	400	325	410	315	.....	.....	.....	*
40	15	5	3	.....	.....	.....	695	570	647	513	.....	55	.....	443
.....	18	4	.....	.....	.....	3	135	.....	230	430	.....	.....	.....	350
3	25	4	.....	.....	.....	4	85	40	310	440	.....	.....	.....	280
108	183	26	10	½	2	27	1,500	1,255	2,062	2,178	.....	55	.....	1,073

AGENCY.

			Carrots.				Carrots.				Carrots.			
15	.....	2½	.....	1½	.....	.....	504	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
182	.....	20½	.....	18½	.....	28	932	.....	460	.....	Failure.	.....	.....	.....
197	.....	32	.....	20	.....	28	1,436	.....	570	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Gardens include turnips, onions, beets, carrots, sunflowers, beans and cabbages.

**FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN
EDMONTON**

Reserve No.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructor.	HORSES AND CATTLE.			
					Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.	
					Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.
135	Enoch.....	Stony Plain.....	145			24	60	
132	Michel.....	Sturgeon River.....	37		2	5	16	
134	Alexander, W. J. O'Donnell..	Rivière qui barre.....	207	2		20	45	
133	Joseph.....	Lac Ste. Anne.....	75			5	25	
133a	Paul.....	White Whale Lake.....	135			10	20	
		Total.....	599	2	2	64	166	

BLOOD

148	E. McNeil.....	Belly River near Fort Macleod.....						
....	C. H. Clarke.....			5	9	25		
....	A. E. Jones.....							
		Red Crow, H. C.....	1,494				1,828	
		Day Chief, H. C.....						
		Total.....	1,494	5	9	25	1,828	

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—Continued.

AND ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

AGENCY.

BUILDINGS ERECTED.						Remarks.
Houses.	Stables.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Pig Styes.		
29	20	
19	22	.....	7	.....	.....
68	59	.....	21	.....	.....
15	9	.....	1	.....	.....
14	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
145	119	29	

AGENCY.

9	3	8	3	The greater part of the work cattle are now issued to individual Indians.
216	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
225	22	8	3	.....	.....

JAS. WILSON,
Indian Agent.

FARMING AGENCIES AND INDIAN RESERVATIONS

APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND

BIRD TAIL

Reserve No.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	GRAIN AND					
			Total Acres broken last year.	Acres under crop this year.	Acres under crop last year.	Acres fenced.	Hay cut.	Wheat.
						Tons.	Acres.	
57	The Indian Agent.....	Bird Tail Creek.....	10	270 $\frac{3}{4}$	590	150	150	222
58	R. W. Scott.....	Oak River.....		966 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,074 $\frac{1}{2}$	650	350	904
59	The Indian Agent.....	Oak Lake.....		136	157	30	50	124
60	do.....	Turtle Mountain.....		34 $\frac{3}{4}$	26	10	25	3
61	do.....	Riding Mountain.....		103 $\frac{3}{4}$	49	150	200	
62	do.....	Lizard Point.....	10	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	121	1,000	400	15
62 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....	Dalley River.....					50	
63	do.....	Silver Creek.....		35 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	75	75	
67	do.....	Rolling River.....		10 $\frac{3}{4}$	16	40	40	8
Total.....			20	1574 $\frac{1}{8}$	2,133 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,105	1,340	1,276

FILE

81	.....	File Hills.....		46	111	130	320	13
82	do.....	do.....		46	70	100	500	37
83	do.....	do.....		12	25	15	110	10
84	do.....	do.....		52	68	90	380	47
Total.....				156	274	335	1,310	107

BATTLE

138	D. L. Clink, Indian Agent..	Battle River.....		244	290	328	400	166
137	W. H. Callender.....	Bear's Hill.....		196	202	300	250	159
140	do.....	do.....		81	117	150	160	56
Total.....				521	609	778	810	381

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st OCTOBER, 1893.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

CREEK.

ROOTS SOWN.							GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.							
Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Flax.	Corn.	Pease.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Flax.	Corn.	Pease.	Garden Seeds.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
42		58	1	44		4	1,694	394		322	4	84		
40½		16½		14		4	5,609	178		625		30		
10		13		15			744	100		24		26		
284		24		14			30	810		98		20		
101		24				15	150	3,030		180				
		3				15				300				
35		14								25				
1		14								125				
257½		30½	1	9		5½	8,227	4,512		1,699	4	160		

HILLS.

			Turnips.											
10	20	14	1			14	128	242	576	40				
5		14	4			14	543	178		50				
						14	25			15				
			2			3	366			75				
15	20	24	34			7½	1,062	420	576	180				

RIVER.

22	40					16	3,486	660	1,000					
3	22					12	3,339	90	550					
4	18					3	1,176	120	450					
29	80					31	8,001	870	2,000					

**FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
BIRD TAIL**

Reserve No.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructor.	HORSES AND CATTLE.			
					Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.	
					Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.
57	The Indian Agent.....	Bird Tail Creek.....	92			29	10	
58	R. W. Scott.....	Oak River.....	200	1	1	55	14	
59	The Indian Agent.....	Oak Lake.....	46			8	4	
60	do.....	Turtle Mountain.....	20			3	4	
61	do.....	Riding Mountain.....	60			11	14	
62	do.....	Lizard Point.....	120			26	8	2
62½	do.....	Dalley River.....	70			1	8	
63	do.....	Silver Creek.....	15			7	6	
67	do.....	Rolling River.....	90			5	2	
		Total.....	713	1	1	145	70	2

FILE

81		File Hills.....	74			18		
82		do.....	69		2	15		
83		do.....	46			8		
84		do.....	78			16		
		Total.....	267		2	57		

BATTLE

138	D. L. Clink, Indian Agent...	Battle River.....	274			28	180	
137	W. H. Callender.....	Bear's Hill.....	152	1		15	40	
140	do.....	do.....	60			9	20	
		Total.....	486	1		52	240	

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, &c.—Continued.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

CREEK.

BUILDINGS ERECTED.								Remarks.
Houses.	Stables.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Pig Styes.	—	—	—	
20	20	4						Garden stuff used as grown.
20	22							
6	6	2						
5	4							
11	8	6						
12	12	2						
8	8	4						
6	5	3	1					
5	6							
93	91	21	1					

J. A. MARKLE,
Indian Agent.

HILLS.

12	16	3						JOHN P. WRIGHT, Indian Agent.
14	26							
8	11							
14	26							
48	79	3						

RIVER.

.....	The garden produce gave a fair return, part of which was consumed during the summer and autumn, and a quantity stored for winter use.
.....	
.....	

D. L. CLINK, Indian Agent.

FARMING AGENCIES AND INDIAN RESERVATIONS

APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND CROOKED

Reserve No.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	GRAIN AND					
			Total Acres broken for year.	Acres under crop this year.	Acres under crop last year.	Acres fenced.	Hay cut.	Wheat.
							Tons.	Acres.
71	Isaac Pollock	Crooked Lake		4	5	6	14	
	Ochapowace	do		75½	168½	350	220	61
	James Pollock	do		4½	5	5	6	
72	Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw	do		115½	165½	380	170	105
	J. A. Sutherland	do		6	5	20	14	
73	Cowesess	do		200½	297	800	458	204
	Malcolm Calder	do		7	5	15	14	
74	Sakimay	do		68½	130½	150	196	50
		Total		541½	781½	1,726	1,092	420

PELLY

64	None (Chief Côte)	Assiniboine River		27	41½	95	900	
65	do (Chief Key)	do R. and Shoal R.		9	28½	42	400	
66	do (Chief Keeseekouse)	Assiniboine River		17	41½	50	500	
		Total		53	110½	187	1,800	

INDIAN

Reserve No.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	GRAIN AND					
			Total Acres broken for year.	Acres under crop this year.	Acres under crop last year.	Acres fenced.	Hay cut.	Wheat.
							Tons.	Acres.
76	J. C. Halford	Indian Head	16	213	213	394	400	149
One Arrow's, No.	95 Louis Marion	5 Miles from Batoche	10	111½	116½	112	270	75
Okemassis "	96 Lawrence Lovell	Near Duck Lake		61½	65½	230	130	38
Beardy's "	97 Lawrence Lovell	At Duck Lake	15	227½	274½	365	540	150
John Smith's "	99 Justus Willson	South Branch Sask.	20	147	215	328	470	68
James Smith's "	100 John H. Gordon	Fort a la Corne	4	30½	22	30	220	16
Big Head's "	100a John H. Gordon	Fort a la Corne	10	2½	4½	5	220	
Cumberland "	100c John H. Gordon	Fort a la Corne	4	6½	16	15	122	
		Total	63	586½	714½	1,085	1,972	347

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1893.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

LAKE.

ROOTS SOWN.							GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.							
Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Pease.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Pease.	Garden Seeds.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
4								80						
8		4				2½	649	48		110				
4½														
2		3½	2	1½		1½	1,395	30		105				
6								150						
3½	7	8	½		1	2	4,140	1,233	150	600	50		13	60
7								90						
9		7½	1½			½	763	175		120				
78½	7	23	4½	1½	1	6½	6,947	1,806	150	935	50		13	60

AGENCY.

2	7	9	6	2		1		40	84	450	300	30		
	3	3	1½	1		½			30	150	75	15		
1	5	6	3	1		1			50	350	175	20		
3	15	18	10½	4		2½		40	164	950	550	65		

HEAD.

ROOTS SOWN.							GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.							
Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Garden Seeds.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Garden Seeds.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
12	5	20	15	3	2	7	1320	250	25	1237	1929	303	69	
4	20	5	2	½	5	½	449	48	64	300	220	10	3	
10	7	3	2	1		½	258	25	56	100	400	5	4	
28	32	6	8	2	1	½	778	274	132	240	1,000	20	34	
69	4	4	1	½		½	1,036	1,188	98	415	20	15	10	
5	5	3	1	½		½	115	69	35	200	179	14	9	
		2		½		½				190	129	10	5	
	4	1½	½	½		½			48	160	71	4	3	
116	72	24½	15	3½	6	1½	2,636	1,604	433	1,595	2,019	78	68	

**FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
CROOKED**

Reserve No.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructor.	HORSES AND CATTLE.			
					Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.	
					Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.
71	Isaac Pollock.....	Crooked Lake.....		1	2			
	Ochapowace.....	do.....	125			20	38	1
	James Pollock.....	do.....		1	6			
72	Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw.....	do.....	127			30	30	
	J. A. Sutherland.....	do.....		1	3			
73	Cowessess.....	do.....	142			26	64	11
	Malcolm Calder.....	do.....		1	2			
74	Sakimay.....	do.....	180			19	64	
	Total.....		574	4	13	95	196	12

PELLY

64	None (Chief Côté).....	Assiniboine River.....	212			30	32	2
65	do (Chief Key).....	do R. and Shoal R.....	62			8	22	3
66	do (Chief Keeseekouse).....	Assiniboine River.....	120			7	20	3
	Total.....		394			45	74	8

INDIAN

Reserve No.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructor.	HORSES AND CATTLE.				
					Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.		
					Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.	
76	J. C. Halford.....	Indian Head.....	177	2	2	36	56		
One Arrow's, No. 95	Louis Marion.....	5 Miles from Batoche.....	87	1		26	34		
Okemassis " 96	Lawrence Lovell.....	Near Duck Lake.....	23	1		11	7		
Beardy's " 97	Lawrence Lovell.....	At Duck Lake.....	102				36	18	
John Smith's " 99	Justus Willson.....	South Branch Sask.....	92	1		24	16	4	
James Smith's " 100	John H. Gordon.....	Fort a la Corne.....	106	1		18	11		
Big Head's " 100a	John H. Gordon.....	Fort a la Corne.....	46				18	26	
Cumberland " 100a	John H. Gordon.....	Fort a la Corne.....	36						
	Total.....		492	4		133	102	4	

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, &c.—Continued.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

LAKE—Concluded.

BUILDINGS ERECTED.							Remarks.
Houses.	Stables.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Pig Styes.	—	—	
	3						Oats sown by Farmer, Reserve No. 72, were destroyed by cattle breaking through the fence. The potato crop was a poor yield, and much of it was consumed during the summer whilst growing. Nearly all garden produce, as well as turnips, carrots, &c., were consumed during the summer whilst growing. Certified correct. A. McDONALD, Indian Agent.
	12						
	5						

AGENCY.

								The garden stuff was consumed during the summer by the Indians. W. E. JONES, Indian Agent.

HEAD.

BUILDINGS ERECTED.								Remarks.
Houses.	Stables.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Pig Styes.	Sheep Pens.	Hen Houses.	—	
44	36	3	15	5	3	2		W. S. GRANT, Indian Agent.
20	15	2						R. S. McKENZIE, Indian Agent.
4	6	2						
21	21	2						
22	25	13						
16	15	5						
6	8	1						
7	9	4						
96	99	29						

FARMING AGENCIES AND INDIAN RESERVATIONS

APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
TOUCHWOOD

Reserve No.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	GRAIN AND					
			Total Acres broken for year.	Acres under crop this year.	Acres under crop last year.	Acres fenced.	Hay cut.	Wheat.
							Tons.	Acres.
85	L. Couture.....	Muscowequan's Reserve..		40½	75½	110	350	11
86	Thos. E. Baker...	George Gordon's do.....		107	136	263	600	57
87	Edward Stanley.....	Day Star's do.....		16	19	65	417	.....
88	do.....	Poor Man's do.....		51½	116½	129	520	38
89								
89	None.....	Yellow Quill's do.....		6	8	10	30	.....
		Total.....		221	355½	577	1,917	106

MOOSE

68	C. Lawford.....	Moose Mountain.....		79	89	600	105	42
69	do.....	do.....		88½	73		105	58
70	do.....	do.....		30	16	30	200	16
		Total.....		197½	178	630	410	116

SARCEE

45	.....	Sarcee Reserve.....		30½	74 50	37		2
142	.....	Sarcee Home Farm Ag'cy	14½	33½	24 60			
143	P. L. Grasse.....	Stony Reserve, Morley...	A separate return for this reserve will be for-					
		Total.....	14½	64	99 10	37		2

SOUTH BLACKFOOT

146	G. H. Wheatley.....	South Blackfoot Reserve.	6	125	187½	308½	120	½
....	W. M. Baker.....	North Blackfoot Reserve.	45	108	126	203	261	4
		Total.....	51	233	313½	511½	381	4½

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th NOVEMBER, 1893.

● ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

HILLS AGENCY.

ROOTS SOWN.							GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.							
Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Pease.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Pease.	Garden Seeds.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
8	11	5	4½	.....	.....	1	113	162.	164	40	150	.....	.....	.....
26	11½	4½	.....	.....	5	3	527	646	142	282	.....	.....	.....	327
5	10	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	130	185*	91*	.....	.....	67
.....	4½	2½	.....	.....	.....	1½	370	.....	.....	162	.....	.....	.....	165
.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	60	.....	.....	.....
39	37	19	6½	.....	5	8½	1,010	808	306	714	395	91	.....	559

MOUNTAIN.

28	.....	5	3	.....	.....	1	28	.....	.....	50	10	.....	.....	.....
25	.....	2½	2	.....	.....	½	473	10	.....	50	20	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	7	4	.....	.....	2	193	22	.....	300	150	.....	.....	.....
54	.....	14½	9	.....	.....	3½	694	32	.....	400	180	.....	.....	.....

AGENCY.

17	8	2	3	1½	.....	.....	.....	48	255	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
1½	21	7	1	.....	.....	.....	40	350	74	200	60	20	.....	.....
warded.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	29	9	4	1½	.....	.....	40	398	329	250	60	20	.....	.....

AGENCY.

67	15	29	8½	3½	1½	4	5	238	77	420	92	.....	.....	.....
45	20	35	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	60	26	903	.....	.....	.....	.....
112	35	64	8½	3½	1½	8	5	298	103	1,323	92	.....	.....	.....

* Taken from gardens.

FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
TOUCHWOOD

Reserve No.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructor.	HORSES AND CATTLE.			
					Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.	
					Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.
85	L. Couture	Muscowequan's Reserve.	148	1	13	21	2	
86	Thos. E. Baker.....	George Gordon's do	145	1	30	72	1	
87	Edward Stanley.....	Day Star's do	80	1	10	26	.....
88	do	Poor Man's do	83	1	22	30	.....
89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
& 90	None	Yellow Quill's do	345	.....	2	29	.....
		Total	801	4	77	178	3	

MOOSE

68	C. Lawford	Moose Mountain	45	1	13	8	.....
69	do	do	37	.....	7	11	.....
70	.....	do	104	.....	16	22	.....
		Total	186	1	36	41	.....

SARCEE

145	.....	Sarcee Reserve	234	2	12	200	.....
142	.....	Sarcee Home Farm Ag'cy .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
& 143	P. L. Grasse.....	Stony Reserve, Morley... ..	A separate return for this reserve will be for-				
		Total	234	2	12	200	.....

SOUTH BLACKFOOT

146	G. H. Wheatley.....	South Blackfoot Reserve.	670	2	.....	914	Heifers
....	W. M. Baker.....	North Blackfoot Reserve.	647	1	.....	787	14
		Total	1,317	3	.....	1,701	14

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, &c.—Continued.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

HILLS AGENCY.

BUILDINGS ERECTED.								Remarks.
Houses.	Stables.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Pig Styes.	Dwelling Houses.	Ox Stable.	Implement Shed.	
	1				1			Several old buildings have been pulled down, and new ones of a much better class erected in their place.
	8							
	6							
	15				1			Certified correct, J. FINLAYSON, Indian Agent.

MOUNTAIN.

								Bands 68, 69 and 70's new houses and stables were not completed at this date, and are not shown.
	3							
	3							

Certified correct,
J. J. CAMPBELL, Indian Agent.

AGENCY.

						1	1	Certified correct, A. M. P. KEMEYS-TYNTE, for Indian Agent.
warded.							1	
						1	2	

AGENCY.

12	1		1					Carrots and onions eaten while growing; old houses used for firewood. MAGNUS BEGG, Indian Agent.
21	3							
33	4		1					

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Muscowpetung's Agency, season of 1893.

PASQUAH'S RESERVE, No. 79.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.									BUSHELS HARVESTED.									TONS.	Remarks.				
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.			Onions.	Gardens.	Hay.	
2 & 97	Ka-ka-keesic and Pa-cha-pace	6	2			4	4				20	20			25	10									
8	George Asham	12																							
79&59	Wachen and James Lamask.	10					4				60				10										
75	Gotoess	10					1				48				20										
78	John Asham	5				2	4				50				12										
5&108	Charlie Asham and Tom Horsefall	5																							
77	Wm. Dubois	5																							
105 &		5																							
103	Peter Asham and Ustuchagan	3					1				36				10										
42	Echawas Comequapoo	5									42				12	10									
106	Geordy Thorn	3													12	10									
47	Ant. Cyr	9	3								40	35			20	20									
92	Nonchanguass	5									64														
37	Francis Matoney	5									94				15	10									
13	Josiah Matoney	8									56				15										
83	Tom Stevenson	18	7				2				250	75			15	20									
45	Albert Asham	2																							
89	Tom Daniels	1																							
104	John Asham, jun	1																							
	Total	113	12			13	4				760	130			126	110								350	
	S. Hockley, Home Farm A.		9			1	3					80			35									20	

Cut by the Band.

Garden produce eaten by Indians during summer.

S. HOCKLEY, Farmer.
J. B. LASH, Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Muscowpetung's Agency—Continued.

MUSCOWPETUNG'S RESERVE, No. 80.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.										BUSHELS HARVESTED.							Tons.	Remarks.							
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.			Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Gardens.	Hay.			
1	Muscowpetung ..														5												
2	Muscowcappo ..	9									10																
4	Keesick ..														2	5											
6	Manitoowasis ..		1																								
7	Stone Bear ..	5													10												
12	Thunder ..	4													5												
14	Echewas ..	9																									
23	Apiskew ..	4																									
43	Anakwad ..	4																									
49	Bowlegs ..														5												
54	John ..																										
55	Fiddler ..	5																									
56	Nas-katepeness ..	6																									
58	Gambler ..	7									10																
66	James Keepeness ..	3									10																
	Total ..	63	1			3	2				45				33	5									351		
	Home Farm ..		5			$\frac{1}{2}$					$\frac{1}{2}$	25			15	10	2								20		

Grain not threshed, shown approximately.
Garden.
J. NICOL, Farmer.
J. B. LASH, Indian Agent.

Cut by the Band.

TABLE STATEMENTS.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Muscopetung's Agency, season of 1893—Continued.

STANDING BUFFALO'S RESERVE, No. 78.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.											BUSHEL HARVESTED.											Tons.	Remarks.			
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Gardens.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Gardens.	Corn.			Hay.		
Non-treaty.	Towacca	8										88																
	Standing Buffalo, Julis, We-																											
	an-atappa and Chunta	9										40				135	20											
	Ladwiss and Son	10										70				30	15											
	Susa Patreep	10										110				25	20											
	James	5										30				50	15											
	John	7	3									40	30			30	15											
	Mapewy-chesta															20	15											
	Chatundota		1											10		30	10											
	Moses	9	2									40	20			15	10											
	Guetadota															35	10											
	Tom															20	15											
	Nehepshaw															30												
	Wey-canewhaw															35	12											
	Mowdee															15												
	Wazoka															35	20											
	Humpa-nispedoka															45	15											
	Obede-castoka															35	15											
	Chun-cowtoo															20												
Matawachunka															20	15												
Matokeppe															20	12												
Caha															15	12												
Oba															15													
Wa-pa-ze-ze															30	12												
Ocawope															15	15												
Ocaw-ta-hoo															30													
Ta-ta-u-chasta															30													
	Total	58	6	1		6	3				3	418	60		780	273								73	130			

J. B. LASH,
Indian Agent.

S. HOCKLEY,
Farmer.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Muscowpetung's Agency, season of 1893—*Concluded.*

PIAPOT'S RESERVE, No. 75.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.									BUSHELS HARVESTED.									TONS.	Remarks.						
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Gardens.	Onions.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.			Gardens.	Onions.	Hay.			
		1	Chief and Sons	2				1					10				15										
173	Watatch's Son										10				5												
132	We Hear-Him-Calling	4									10																
4	Young H. Man	10																									
54	Sight of Hills																										
143	Muskeg	6																									
90	White Sky	8									15																
62	Two Horns																										
165	Spy Glass	7													5												
48	G. Gopher																										
169	Watatch	2													10												
95	The Carrier	8									15																
39	C. Fox	9									8																
59	Lame Fox																										
137	Thunder	7									25																
133	Iah-Say-Wa-Tum	6									20				5												
20	Little Shoe																										
54	Big Sky																										
148	Big Sky's Son	8													10												
146	A. Rock																										
76	The Bear	5									10				4												
2	Rock Chief	5									5				2												
156	Porcupine																										
164	Kanouse																										
8	Rock Thunder					1																					
	For Band						6	2		1					300										675	Grain not threshed, given approximately.	
	Total	93				5	6	2		1	*	118			57	300									675	*Shown as gardens.	
	Home Farm		8			1				1					5										20	J. B. LASH, Indian Agent. J. H. GOODERHAM, Farmer.	

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Carlton Agency, season of 1893.

WM. TWATT'S RESERVE, No. 101.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.									BUSHELS HARVESTED.									TONS.	Remarks.				
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Gardens.	Onions.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.			Gardens.	Onions.	Hay.	
1	Wm. Twatt.....			4½									20		50							12		21	
13	Nik-is-che-katch.....												20		16									8	
39	Nay-toweh-kappo.....			5									10		15									7½	
86	Wee-chee-hin.....												15		15									8	
52	Osau-wis-ko-konee-ass.....			5									15		17									8	
50	May-o-nee-tou-a-kew.....			2									15		10									18	
9	Kai-sik-won-ayo.....												10		30									18	
25	Na-na-tay-wau-pew.....			8									20		50									12	
5	Ay-at-a-wayo.....	4		1½									5		40									18	
5	Thomas Ay-at-a-wayo.....								1½						30									12	
26	Kah-yay-kee-mat.....														10									11½	
27	Nay-tau-wau-hou.....			4									20		50									30	
42	Ee-ton-wee-kon-ay-pew.....			2																				7	
36	Quays-kiss-kummik.....			1									15		15									4	
8	See-seep.....								1½															3½	
80	Dan. Mees-quob-a-mayo.....														12									3½	
32	pap-pah-tay-wee-kon-ay-pew.....														50									18	
4	Nee-shoo-egah-na-goos.....								1½						10									12	
47	Alex. Badger.....														10									3½	
	Total.....	4		33					3½				165		430							12		212	

H. KEITH,
Indian Agent.

PETAQUAKBY'S RESERVE, No. 102.

103	Sam. Wolf.....	4									12				6									13	
13	Long-neck.....	6		3							30		4		15	10						3		16	
110	Daniel Wolf.....														10	30						4		14	
4	Isidore Wolf.....																								
6	Pierre Wolf.....																					3			
109	Bazil Osee-kee-ass.....	9									45					20									16
96	J. B. Lafona.....	10	5	1							28	18			14	50						4		24	Wheat ploughed up, 5 acres.
104	Ah-chee-tum.....	3									10				10	20						4			

98	Antoine	5													15				13	do	do	5	do	
105	Alexis Pas-ko-ko-paw-weem														6						do	do	4	do
85	Nee-an-sem-iss	4																			do	do	3	do
116	Gabriel Long-neck	3																			do	do	3	do
100	Okemow	3																			do	do	3	do
	Band (Reserve stack)																						4	
																							20	
	Total	47	5	4	2½	2½		2		125	18	4		61	145				18				120	

G. CHAFFEE,
Farmer.

H. Keith, Indian Agent.

MISTAWASIS RESERVE, No. 103.

86	Thos. Muchahoo	2½																					25
99	Green-hide	3		1						20		28			15							1½	18
72	Henry Cardinal	3		1½																			8
11	Jacob	1½													6								11
32	Wm. Duquette	2½								17					22								15
127	Louis Dubois	6								20					93						30		15
30	Wan-key-koot	6								32					16								20
66	Okee-mah-sis	5								32													5
111	Massan	5								32													12
29	Ayataskayo	4								82					22								5
	Waychan	4		½						56		13			8								20
115½	James Campbell	2½								15					2								18
22	John Duncan	4½	1½	2						36	12	27			15								15
89	Lagraisse	2½								11					2								25
95	Ambrose Wolf	4													8								12
	Donald McVicar	5	5½	3											35								9
97	Geo. Dreever	11	8	2																			23
136	W. Badger	2	2							30	40				40								15
63	Sand	2½													10								14
12	John Black	6	4							60	35				4								18
24	Jos. Ledoux	15	3		2½					96					50								14
65	Wop-ah-soos	1½																					14
14	Sakemou									23					25						7		14
1 & 110	Chief and Baptiste														9								12
131	Philip Badger																						14
38	Head																						3
	Total	99	24	10		7				4½*	562	87	68		432							69	355

Nearly all the Indians had small gardens, amounting in the aggregate to 4½ acres.

H. KEITH,
Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Carlton Agency, season of 1893.

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AHTAHKAKOOP'S RESERVE, No. 104.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.									BUSHELS HARVESTED.							TONS.	Remarks.				
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.		Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Gardens.	Hay.
115	Thos. Waystukay	9				1					18				5							9	
100	Chicken	2				1					9											9	
22	Nay-nee-kah-sim	1	1	4		1					8	5										8	
135	Ka-nah-oo-au-tum	4				1					20				3							9	
102	Wos Ketooey	4	1 1/2			1					20	5										11	
129	Moyatiss	4				1					20											6	
141	Albert Chahkapayo	8				1					28				5							5	
39	Pee-wee-en-ees	11	3	1		1					120	20	5		20					10		25	
89	Soo-nee-a-wayo	5				1					45				14							8	
139	Jacob Mahsiskaypew	5				1					30	5	9		33					27		15	
112	John Iman	11	4 1/2	2		1					48	25	8		25							22	
96	Baptiste	5	4	1		1					6											26	
23 & 124	Kah-kah-soo and Norbert	5	1			1					25				15					5		11	
95	Natskam	5				1					25				1							8	
131	Jumper	4				1					25				4						5	11	
101	Mokomanowayo	4				1					25				15							11	
69	Fox Chief	7	1 1/2			1					25	15			30							30	
113	Gray-eyes	6	3 1/2	1		1					50	20	5		25							18	
5	Wan say-he-koot	6				1					25				4							20	
4	Meenah-weh-chakwayo	5				1					35				7							10	
97 & 119	Bighead and Andrew	3				1									11							11	
119	Sasakamoos	5				1					18											16	
133	Kennee-quon-a-sew	4	3			1					18	20			7							21	
1	Michel and Chief	7	4	4		1					30	30	18		50							19	
24 & 98	Kah-may-oo-s-tar-tin	4				1					25											12	
3	Pay-kee-koot	3				1																32	
128	Isaac	12	2 1/2			1					48	10			4							20	
125	W. Cardinal, Way-teh-go-hoo	3	2 1/2			1					20	10			5							20	
104	Simon	4				1					20				17							11	
35	Way-mee-kon-a-wayo	4				1					20				35							9	
117	Pah-koo-s-tik	2	1 1/2			1					20	10			7							15	
106	Jno. Jimmuk																						

1876-71

120	Blackhead.....	4									12				2						9	
138	Paym-way-wayse-tik.....																					18
31	Levi.....																					6
	Total.....	144	38	9	1	10					723	175	45		325						42	480

H. KEITH,
Agent.

KENEMOTAYEE'S BAND, CARLTON AGENCY.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.										BUSHEL HARVESTED.							TONS.		Remarks.			
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Gardens.	Flax.	Buck-wheat.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Gardens.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.		Onions.	Hay.	
	Indians at Stony Lake.....					1										45	12					30		H. KEITH, Indian Agent.
	do Whitefish Lake.....					1										30	8					36		
	Total.....					1				1						75	20					60		

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Edmonton Agency, season of 1893.

ENOCH'S RESERVE, No. 135.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Name of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.										BUSHELS HARVESTED.							Remarks.					
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Gardens.	Flax.	Buck-wheat.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Gardens.		Carrots.	Mangold Wurzel.	Onions.	Hay-Tons.	
25	Shittan	3	5	6						1		25	50	80		60								Gardens include turnips, onions, beets, carrots, sunflowers, beans and cabbage.
77	Tom Saulteau															30								
26	Alexander	5	4	2							32	45	35		40									
41	Charlo			3											25									
85	Na-pa-sis	5	6	5								30	55	75		40								
40	Yem			3								30	30	30		15								
68	Daniel	6	3	6								36	60	80		35								
11	Layams			3								30	30		25									
4	Wm. Ward	5	6	6								25	50	75		20								
7	Mrs. Ward	2		5								15		60		16								
129	Tom Stony															20								
3	Mrs. Enoch															15								
61	B. Shortlegs	2										12				30								
114	Jas. Stony															15								
16	A. Bighead															30								
101	Susanne								1							15								
63	Ya-yak-a-koor															15								
6	Four Souls															10								
30	Grasshopper															15								
62	Oh-tay-no															8								
87	Antoine	2										10				6								
8	Ka-kee-nous															10								
	Total	30	35	35	1	10				8	1	5	185	320	465	480								A. E. LAKE. for Indian Agent.

MICHEL'S RESERVE, No. 132.

1	M. Callihoo	10	8	6	1	1	1	60	80	90	65	Gardens include turnips, carrots, beets, onions, cabbage and sunflowers.	
5	Gladu	12	8	6	1	1	80	90	90	50			
22	B. Callihoo	12	4	5			70	50	80	60			
25	Louis Callihoo	11	4	5			80	50	75	60			
27	Pierre Valade	10	3	4			60	30	40	40			
67	Albert	10	3	4			50	25	35	40			
Total		65	30	30	1	3	5	2	400	325	410	315	

A. E. LAKE,
for Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Edmonton Agency, season of 1893—Continued.

ALEXANDER'S RESERVE, No. 134.

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Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.										BUSHELS HARVESTED.										Tons.	REMARKS.		
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Gardens.	Onions.	Buck-wheat.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Gardens.			Onions.	Buck-wheat.	Hay,
1	Alexander	8	2	1								60	20	15		40					25				
2	John	2	2	1								20	30	15		5					10				
4	Reindeer	6	2	1								50	25	15		10					10				
5	John															10					15				
6	Che-cas-ka-mick															10					10				
7	Big Crow															10					10				
8	Isaac	4	1	1								30	15	6		35					40				
11	Moise	4	3	1								20	40	10		30					20				
12	Susanne															10					10				
13	John P. S.	1										10				15					10				
15	We-yeb-an-na-ta-oo	5	1	2								50	10	6		15					10				
20	John	1	2	1								10	25	10		10					10				
21	Rosalie															10					10				
23	Louis	1	1									5	5			8					10				
38	Paul	1	1									5	10			10					15				
49	Michel	3	3	2								30	50	40		10					10				
51	Thomas	2	1								1	15	5			10					5				
56	Baptist Wolf	2		3								20		35		5					10				
63	Nancy		1	1									10	15		10					5				
64	Henry	1		2								5	15			20					15				
68	Philip	2	1	2								10	5	15		10					5				
72	New Born	2	1	2								10	15	20		10					18				
75	Joseph	5	5	2								60	50	40		40					50				
76	Thomas	3	1	1								30	10	15		30					10				
79	Beaver Foot	10	10	5								125	200	100		40					50				
80	Man-ah-tow-ais	1	1	2								5	5	5		10					5				
81	Joseph	5	1	5							2	35	40	30		15					15				
83	Abraham	1		5								5		25		10					15				
87	Pierre	2		5								10		25		5					10				
89	Edward	4		5								40		30		10					5				
90	John	1		10								5		60		30					10				
93	Norbert	1		3								10		25		5					5				
94	Samuel	2		3								20		15		5					5				

Cut by the Band. See total.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

91	François			4											20				10		
	Pis-chas-koos			2											20				10		
	Thomas			1											10						
Total		80	40	75	...	5	...	7	...	3	695	570	647	...	513	...		443	...	55	450

W. J. O'DONNELL,
Farmer.
A. E. LAKE,
For Indian Agent.

JOSEPH'S RESERVE, No. 133.

1	Alexis	1	1												10				10																	
4	Spotted Stone	4	2												60				30																	
13	Paul		1																10																	
19	Mary		1																10																	
20	Maximilian		1																10																	
21	Baptist																																			
24	William		1																10																	
26	Michel		1																10																	
27	Narcisse	2	2												20				20																	
30	Soosy		1																10																	
38	Michel		1																10																	
41	Rosalie																																			
46	Joseph		1																15																	
47	François	2	1												30				20																	
50	Alexis		1																10																	
56	Benjamin																		10																	
53	Alexis		1																10																	
28	Nancy																																			
	Pierre	1	1												15				15																	
58	Peter		1																																	
61	Way-chan																																			
Total		10	18	4	3	135	230	430	350	150	Cut by the Band.																									

W. J. O'DONNELL,
Farmer.
A. E. LAKE,
For Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Edmonton Agency, season of 1893—*Concluded.*

PAUL'S RESERVE, No. 133a.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.										BUSHELS HARVESTED.										TONS.	Remarks.		
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Gardens.	Onions.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Gardens.	Onions.			Hay.	
1	Susanne	1		1							5		10		25						20				
2	Paul	3	2	4							30	25	40		100						30				
3	François			2									20		20						10				
4	Leah												10		10						10				
5	Thomas	1		2							15		30		15						10				
6	Susanne			1									10		10						5				
7	Alexis			2									30		15						10				
10	Peter			2									15		20						10				
14	Nancy												10		10						10				
15	John			1									10		15						5				
18	John			1									15		10						10				
2	Simon			1									10		20						15				
4	David														15						10				
23	Simon			2									30		10						15				
45	John Bull			2									30		20						15				
51	Isaac														30						40				
56	William			1									10		15						10				
36	Alexis Rain			1									10		10						10				
	Luke		1	1							20	15	30		40						25				
	Tatamas										8		10		15						5				
	William										7		10		15						5				
	Total	6	3	25		4				4	85	40	310		440						280		200		

Cut by the Band.

W. J. O'DONNELL,
Farmer.
A. E. LAKE,
Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Blood Agency, season of 1893.

BLOOD RESERVE, No. 148.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.										BUSHELS HARVESTED.						Remarks.				
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.		Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Gardens.
1	Owl Child		7 1/2									75			9							
	White Man Sleeps														5							
2	Long Mane		1 1/2									25										
3	Running Crane		3 1/2									30										
	Iron Head																					
4	Wolf Child		3									25			2							
	Bad Name'd Jack																					
5	Wolf Bull		2									15			4							
	Little Bear																					
	Big Calf														3							
6	Never Goes Out														5							
	Long Hair																					
7	Sitting Bull														6							
8	To-morrow		3									15			6							
	Bull Plume														5							
	Chief All Time																					
9	Bull Horn		5									30			11							
	Iron Shirt														6							
10	Short Man		1 1/2									15			10							
11	Old Man		1 1/2									20			4							
	Hind Man														4							
12	Many Dust		3									10			6							
	Crazy Bull														9							
13	Pulling up Grass		2 1/2									12			7							
	Buried in Water																					
14	Owl Moccasin		2									12			4							
	Scraping White														3							
15	Sleeps on Top		3 1/2									25			4							
	Eagle Child														4							
	Spotted Eagle														5							
	White Wolf														3							
16	Going Slow														7							
	White Wolf														5							
17	Left Hand		3 1/2									35			10							

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians on Blood Agency, season of 1893—Continued.

BLOOD RESERVE, No. 148—Continued.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.										BUSHELS HARVESTED.							Remarks.				
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.		Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Gardens.	
17	Gambler.....														7								
	Bear's Backbone.....														4								
	Goose Chief.....														5								
18	Charcoal.....																						
19	White Buffalo Chief.....		3									30			4								
	do do Son.....																						
20	Old Moon.....														7								
	Iron.....	1½	6								10	30			8								
	Wolf Shirt.....																						
21	Bear Down the River.....		5½									10			*								
	Man Talks.....																						
21	Striped Wolf.....																						
	Old Bull Horn.....																						
22	Bull Young Man.....		2									12			10								
23	Coming Singing.....		2												3								
	Many Mules.....														3								
24	Many White Horses.....		4									15			4								
	Bear's Teat.....														4								
25	Red Crow.....		8									100			6								
	Crop Ear Wolf.....														6								
	Chief Old Moon.....														7								
	Running Sun.....														2								
25	Grasshopper.....														2								
26	Big Old Man.....		3									25			5								
	Three Persons.....														4								
27	Three Bulls.....		2									10											
	Low Horn.....																						
28	Eagle Rib.....		1												4								
	One Spot.....																						
	Standing Alone.....																						
29	Eagle Child.....		1																				
30	Big Wolf.....		2½									5			4								
31	Bob Tail.....		1																				

*Failure.

Only partly harvested.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Birtle Agency, season of 1893.

BIRD TAIL (SIOUX) RESERVE, No. 57.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHELS HARVESTED.							TONS.	Remarks.	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Flax.	Potatoes.	Gardens.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Flax.	Potatoes.			Gardens.	Corn.	Hay.
14	Sunka Ho Hahon	40	7						288	94								
13	Wahukeza	7							66									
25	Moses Bun.	30	12						242	108			4	6				
32	Old Bun		2											40				
34	Isaac Bun.	4																
26	Awican-han	15	3					13	210	26				90			24	
28	Maka-ica-hota	5							28					30			2	
16	Boh-pa		5							94				40			2	
3	Big Hunter and Son	15	4						92									Oats used as feed.
21	Alex. Ben.	20	2						42									do
22	Jason Ben.	15							106					2				
19	Isaac Thunder	15	3						156	72				2				
6	Mrs. Davia																	
1	Mah-puya-duta		1											90				
8	Mrs. Benjamin																	
29	Charlie Hauska	25							242									
17	Henry Enoch	12	2					1	60					10				
15	Hen-sica	7	1						44									
35	Silas Boh-pa	12							118									
	Total	222	42			1	58	1	54	1694	394			4	322		84	150

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Birtle Agency, season of 1893.

OAK RIVER (SIOUX) RESERVE, No. 58.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHELS HARVESTED.							Tons.	Remarks.		
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Flax.	Potatoes.	Corn.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Flax.	Potatoes.	Corn.		Gardens.	Hay.
2	Appa.....	6							5					10					
5	Pampana...	25	3						131	*				10					*Used in sheaf.
7	Mato-skan-dan.	20							143					10	2				
8	John Noël..	15	3						76					5					
9	Ta-canhu Waite	10							19					10					Oats used in sheaf.
11	George Hapan..	35							32					98					
12	Pah'doka Sni..	17	2						69					10					do
13	Tom-maze-kag'a	15							70					5					do
14	Tasina Wakanhdi.	3	1						12					5					do
15	Ho'Ka.....	30							325					20	4				do
16	Harry Hobanina..	16							119					10					
17	Skeka Mihuaka	5							8										
19	Waste.....	40	6						345					20					do
28	Mah'piya Ska....	7							23					20	2				do
32	Antoine Hoke....	25							5					5					
33	Waste Antoine	22							77					5					
34	Sunka Maza.....	31							209					5					do
36	Wacanta.....	8	1						83					5					do
37	John Sioux.....	6							10					4	4				
39	Zitka-to-kopaga-mani	25							42					20					
41	Eli Aicage.....	16	2						104	13				40					
74	Ste-ya-hota....	11							61					10					
45	Cekpa-wakan-sin.	16							144					20					
46	He Waste.....	12	2						215					10					do
48	Wm. Damdeska..	20	2						166					5					d
50	Hoksidan Ska....	7							97										
52	Wan Duta.....	12							34					40	4				
53	Fauin-pahdi-nazin.	35							170					10	4				
54	Facuh-puyuh-nazin.	10							81					20					
55	Tunkan-cekija-na	12							81					20					
56	Top-ah-di-nazin..	24							218										
57	Mini-waho-hanon.	5							34										
58	Saste-na.....																		

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Birtle Agency, season of 1893.

KEE-SEE-KOO-WENIN'S RESERVE, No. 61.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHELS HARVESTED.							Tons.	Remarks.			
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Flax.	Potatoes.	Corn.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Flax.	Potatoes.			Corn.	Gardens.	
																				Used as grown.	Hay.	Cut by the Band.
4	John Bone		15							450					40					
43	William Bone		15							450										
5	George Bone		25							750					40					
20	Joe Boyer		30							900					20					
2	Antoine Bone		6							180					20					
13	Kee-see-koo-wenin														40					
9	George Flett		10							300					20					
	Total		101					24		3030					180					

WAY-WAY-SEE-CAPPO'S RESERVE, No. 62.

91	J. Andrew							1							25					
116	Manito-wigwam	5								50										
126	Ogena							1							100					
118	George Bird	10						1		100					100					
6	Mrs. Thos. Oge-magh														50					
134	John Baptiste														25					
	Total	15						3		150					300					

GAMBLER'S RESERVE, No. 63.

125	Alex. Tanner		20																	
120	John Tanner		15																	
141	Otter Skin							1							25					
	Total		35					1							25					75

ROLLING RIVER RESERVE, No. 67.

9	Ka-ka-ko-Penace																			50		
36	Otter Skin	5	1																	25		
45	Assin-ne-Penace	3																		50	Used as grown.	
31	Paul Desjarlais																					
	Total	8	1					14												125		40

J. A. MARKLE,
Indian Agent.

VALLEY RIVER BAND, No. 62½.

50 Tons of Hay cut by the Band.

RECAPITULATION of Grain Sown and Harvested at Birtle Agency, season of 1893.

No. of Band.	Name of Band.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHELS HARVESTED.							TONS.	Remarks.				
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Flax.	Corn.	Potatoes.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Flax.	Corn.			Potatoes.	Gardens.	Hay.	
57	Bird Tail Sioux	222	42				44	52	4	1694	394			4	84	322			150		
58	Oak River Sioux	904	404				16	164	44	5609	178				30	625			350		
59	Oak Lake Sioux	124	10				1	1		744	100				26	24			50		
60	Turtle Mountain Sioux	3	284				1	1		30	810				20	98			25		
61	Kee-see-koo-wenin's		101													180			200		
62	Way-way-see-cappo's	15						24		150						300			400		
62½	Valley River																		50		
63	Gambler's		35													25			75		
67	Rolling River (South Quill's)	8	1					14								125			40		
	Total	1276	2574				9	304	544	8227	4512			4	160	1699			1340		

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in File Hills Agency, season of 1893.
PEEPEKEESIS' RESERVE, No. 81.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHEL HARVESTED.								Tons.	Remarks.		
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Onions.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.		Onions.	Hay.
	Agency.....	2	10	20							242	576									Cut by the Band. Wheat fed to pigs in sheaf. Garden produce consumed during summer.
	Tommy Fisher.....	4								39				3							
	Nokesese.....	4								50				5							
	Shave Tail.....	3								39											
	Buffalo Bow.....													15							
	Kewist.....													5							
	Nokatoose.....													12							
	Total.....	13	10	20		1 1/4			1 1/2	128	242	576		40						320	

OKANEE'S RESERVE, No. 82.

	Moostooskape.....		5			1/2		4				178		12							Cut by the Band. Garden produce consumed during summer.
	Yellow Bird.....	5								62				4							
	Stone Child.....	5						3		67				15							
	The Flag.....	5 1/2								71				15							
	Keewaydin.....	4 1/2								100				4							
	Ka-ka-asinec.....	3								67											
	Day Walker.....	6								106											
	Mustatick.....	3								45											
	Sakawuskawat.....	3								12											
	Squatapew.....	3								13											
	Total.....	37	5			1 1/4		4		543	178			50						500	

STAR BLANKET'S RESERVE, No. 83.

	Ohoo.....	10								25				5							Cut by the Bd. Garden produce consumed during summer.
	Star Blanket.....																				
	Stem Child.....													10							
	Total.....	10							1 1/2	25				15						100	

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in File Hills Agency, season of 1893.

LITTLE BLACK BEAR'S RESERVE, No. 84.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	ACRES SOWN.											BUSHELS HARVESTED.											TONS.	Remarks.
	Names of Indians.																							
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Gardens.	Onions.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pea-e.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Gardens.	Onions.	Hay.			
	Pierre Le Cree	5				13	3				29												Garden produce consumed during summer.	
	Big Sky	34									29													Cut by the Band.
	Seekoose	64									60				6									
	Peekutch	64									72				21									
	Bellogarde	18									169													
	Akapew	5									14													
	Chamakais	24													12									
	Smoking Old Man																							
	Total	47				2	3			3	366				75						380			

JOHN P. WRIGHT,
Indian Agent.

ERMINEKIN'S RESERVE, No. 137, HOBBEA AGENCY.

Sam. Baptiste	5 00		1 00					0 20		105		25										The garden produce gave a fair return, a part of it being consumed during summer and autumn, and a quantity stored for winter use.
Lazy Joe	6 00		0 50					0 50		126		13										
Big Joe	4 00		1 50					0 50		84		37										
Moses	3 00		0 20							63		5										
Kotass	8 00									168												
Wild-cat	8 00		1 00					0 30		168		25										
Roasting	5 00		0 50					0 30		105		13										
William	3 00		1 50					0 50		63		37										
Headman	12 00		2 00					0 70		252		50										
Joe Ward	4 00		1 30					0 50		84		33										
Panny Ermineskin	5 00		1 00					0 50		105		25										
Chief Ermineskin	16 00	1 00	2 00					0 70		336	30	50										
Rattlesnake	3 00		3 00					0 70		63		75										
Pemese	5 00		1 50					0 50		105		37										
Seeksagan	8 00		0 50					0 50		168		13										
Mackino	13 00		1 30					0 50		273		33										
White mud-eye	4 00		0 60					0 30		84		15										
Stony Paul	12 00							0 20		252												

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Hobbema Agency, season of 1893.

ERMINESKIN'S RESERVE, No. 137.—Concluded.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.									BUSHEL HARVESTED.									Tons.	Remarks.			
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Gardens.	Onions.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.			Gardens.	Onions.	Hay.
	Kennewats.....	11 00		2 30					0 50		231		58									Cut by the Band.		
	Crane.....	5 00							0 50		105													
	Little Child.....	6 00							0 50		126													
	Old Pan.....	3 00									63													
	The Bat.....	10 00							0 10		210													
	Home Farm.....		2 00	0 30					3 00			60	6											
	Total.....	159 00	3 00	22 00					12 00		3,339	90	550											250

SAMPSON'S RESERVE, No. 138.

Kokitohat.....	2 10		1 70					0 90		44		42										
Nepoos.....	7 00		0 40					0 30		147		10										
Firing Stony.....			2 40					0 20				60										
Saddleback.....	7 00		1 10					0 60		147		28										
Red Deer.....	2 30		1 20					0 20		49		30										
John Okeman.....	1 50		0 90					0 40		35		23										
Okeman.....	3 20		2 50					0 40		67		62										
John Twins.....	5 30		1 20					0 90		119		30										
Buffalo Chips.....	5 20		1 60					1 50		109		40										
Alexis.....	6 50							0 30		140												
Souscoopence.....	12 00							1 50		252												
Chinachess.....	7 00							0 10		147												
Jas. Sousie.....	6 80							0 20		142												
Crier.....	3 50		2 20					0 50		73		55										
Chief Sampson.....	10 80	0 80	6 60					1 30		226	24	165										
Omachees.....	1 80									37												
John Crier.....	4 00		1 80							84		45										
Pierre Buffalo.....	6 20		1 00					0 30		130		25										
James Raggedgut.....	5 00		2 20					0 50		105		55										

The garden produce gave a fair return, a part of it being consumed during summer and autumn, and a quantity stored for winter use.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Blackfoot Agency, season of 1893.

NORTH BLACKFOOT RESERVE.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.									BUSHELS HARVESTED.						Remarks.				
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.		Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Gardens.
<i>Band E.</i>																					
1	Old Sun									1											Turnips, carrots and onions were sown in gardens and the produce was consumed during the summer months.
4	Old Brass									1											
20	The Fox															14					
	Total					1				1						22					
<i>Band I.</i>																					
62	Yellow Horse		3							1						11					do do
64	Night Chief									1						8					
66	Little Person			4																	
68	Not Good									1						17					
	Total		3	4		2				3						36					
<i>Band K.</i>																					
6	Crooked Meat String		4			1				1	14				40						do do
15	Crow Collar									1					24						
17	Red Blanket									1					28						
46	Little Calf		3			1				2	16				39						
43	Medicine Traveller									1					10						
44	James Appikokie	1	6	5		2				2		8			69						
	Total	1	13	5		7				8	30	8			210						
<i>Band L.</i>																					
1	White Pup	1	5			1				1	10				25						do do
3	Greasy-forehead			1											10						

6	Boss-rib-medicine				1			5	
23	Wolf carrier				1			15	
26	Black Bow		1				1	15	
34	Nose-cutter	1			11			30	
38	Spotted One						1	6	
39	Tried-to-fly-but-couldn't						1	12	
44	Big Road		1					8	
61	Little Axe	2			1		1		
	Total	2	8	3	7		6	10	126
<i>Band M.</i>									
3	Calf Child		3		1				22
26	Red-old-man	1	2		1				14
42	Left-hand				1				20
51	Dying-young-man				1				16
55	Yellow-tail-feathers	1	1		1				18
	Total	1	6	1	5				90
<i>Band N.</i>									
47	Running Martin			7	1		1	18	36
22	Wolf-tail								30
33	Raw-eater						1		28
49	Bear's-direction								14
	Total			7	3		2	18	108
<i>Band O.</i>									
1	Big Plume	5			1				16
3	Many Heads				1				20
9	Old Cree	1			1				30
11	Skunk-tallow	1			1		1		24
24	Hearing Bull								22
71	Stabbed-last								10
79	Dog-striped-back								12
85	Crow Shoe	5			1		1	20	40
99	Wolf Child	2			1				44
102	Northern Eagle								34
	Total	14			7 $\frac{1}{2}$		2	20	252

do do

do do

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Blackfoot Agency, season of 1893.

NORTH BLACKFOOT RESERVE.—*Concluded.*

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.									BUSHEL HARVESTED.							Remarks.				
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.		Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Gardens.
	<i>Band R.</i>																					
1	Weazel Child		1			2									35							Turnips, carrots and onions were sown in gardens, and the produce consumed during the summer months. W. M. BAKER, <i>Farmer.</i> MAGNUS BEGG, <i>Indian Agent.</i>
19	Many Shots					1									24							
	Total		1			3									59							
	Grand total	4	45	20		35½				22		60	26		903							

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in South Blackfoot Reserve, season of 1893.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHELS HARVESTED.								Remarks.	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.		Onions.	Gardens.
A 102	Hind Bull		1	2										5	1				Carrots and onions eaten while growing.
A 107	Eagle Child		1											3	1				
A 113	Black Eagle													3	1				
A 34	Many-shot-at													4	1				
A 155	Gun-cover-woman													3					
A 33	White Buffalo Mane			2										4					
A 28	High Eagle													3					
C 1	Weazel Calf	1	1	3					2	5	3			6	3				
A 47	Iron Shield		1	2						5	3			6	2				
C 47	The Moon		1							2				3					
A 44	Slow-coming-over-the-hill		1							2				3					
A 49	Big Body		1							2				4	2				
A 29	Medicine Shoe		1							2				4					
A 71	Running Weazel		1	1						5	3			5	2				
A 78	Weazel Tail		1							2				4					
C 35	Peace Maker		1							1				4					
A 31	Many Mixtures		1							1				4					
A 14	Iron Horn		1	2						5	3			5					
C 12	Big Snake		1							5				4					
D 1	Running Rabbit		2	1		2	1	1	1	9	7			25	15				
D 42	Bear Robe		1							4				5					
D 25	Bear Hat		1	1						4	7			5					
A 31	Not Good		1			1				4				19					
D 33	Old-woman-at-war		1							4				6					
D 41	Chief Duck		1							2									
D 2	Spotted Calf		1	1		1				4	7			12					
D 64	Running-Rabbit's-Son		1			1				4				5					
F 21	White Wolf		1	1						3	7			4					
D 43	Calf Bull		8			1				40				12	5				
F 1	Calf Robe		1	2		1		1	1	6	3			12	10				
F 19	Weazel Bear		1			1				4				12					
F 38	Bull-going-down		1			1				4	3			5					
D 10	Wolf Shoe		1			1				4				4					
F 39	The Louse		1			1				4				4					
G 1	Eagle Rib		2	2			1	1	1	5	10			8	12				
G 16	Running Calf		2			2				2				5					

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians on South Blackfoot Reserve, season of 1893—*Concluded.*

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHELS HARVESTED.								Remarks.	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.		Onions.	Gardens.
G 2	Bad-Old Man.		1								3			5					
G 56	Crow Chief.		1								3			5					
G 40	White Dog.		1								3			5					
A 32	Little Gift.		1								1			5					
A 30	Yellow Belly.		1								1			5					
G 6	Spotted Calf.		1								1			5					
G 46	Bear Shield.		2								5			5					
G 65	Bad Old Man's Son.		1								1			4					
G 5	Standing-up-smoking-alone.		1								1			4					
H 1	Medicine Shield.		1	1						2	5	6		7	2				
H 3	Little Bear.		1								4			3					
H 6	Scraping High.		1	1							4	6		4					
H 21	Black Fever.		1								4			3	2				
A 87	Crow Collar No. 2.		1								4			4	2				
H 13	Spring Chief.		1								4			4					
H 40	Slow-coming over the hill's Son.		1								4			4					
J 1	Rabbit Carrier.		1 1/2	1/2			1				4	2		8	13				
J 20	Wolf Collar.		4								12			5					Carrots and onions eaten while growing.
J 9	Calling Close.		1								1			5					
G 33	Bad-dried-meat.		1								1			5					
J 10	Spotted Bear's Son.		1								1			5					
G 39	Bob Tail Horse.		1								1			5					
J 33	The Black.		1								1			5					
P 1	White Eagle.		2	1			1/2	1	1/2		5	3		6	5				
A 58	Little Chief.		3								2			6					
P 8	Iron Head.		2								2			4					
P 2	Not Useful.		2								2			4					
P 55	The Writer.		2								2			4					
P 41	Yellow Door.		1								2			4	2				
P 43	Running Owl.		1								2			4	2				
P 60	Running Owl's Son.		1								2			1					
P 14	Chief Sitting.		1								2			4					

**RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Sarcee Agency, season of 1893.
BULLHEAD'S RESERVE, No. 145.**

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.					BUSHELS HARVESTED.					Remarks.
		Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	
	Crow Child	1½	5½			4	48	45				
	Many Wounds		3					37			4	
	Jim. Big Plume.		3					38				
	Joe Come-first		4					57				
	Left Hand		3					32				
	Fox tail										4	
	Afraid-of-a-grasshopper											
	Bull Collar											
	Dog					4					6	
	Many-big-bellies											
	Our Spot											
	Many Swans					4						
	Sleigh		3					46				
	Two Guns					4					4	
	Two-young-men											
	Big Crow											
	Sarcee											
	Hit First										4	
	Crow Shield.										4	
	Wolf Carrier										5	
	Wolf										3	
	Knife										4	
	Going-to-the-Crees										4	
	Tom Owning-a-horse										4	
	Yellow Lodge										2	
	Total	1½	21½		6½	1	48	255			50	

SAM'L B. LUCAS,
Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Sarcee Agency, season of 1893.

STONY RESERVES, Nos. 142 AND 143.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.						BUSHELS HARVESTED.						Remarks.		
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.		Turnips.	Gardens.
A 1	Bear's Paw.....			5									12			This band put up 15 tons of hay, it being very scarce.
2	James Ryder.....												3			
17	John Rocky Mountain.....					1										
3	James Dixon and Sister.....												13			
28	Paul Ryder.....												4			
4	Moses Bear's Paw.....												6			
26	Sam Baptiste.....												8			
97	Ben Kaquits.....															
89	John Mark.....												10			
10	Mark Ear.....												8			
7	John Dixon.....															
38	Wm. Rocky Mountain.....															
44	Amos Jonas.....															
43	Stephen Jonas.....															
39	Job Dixon.....															
52	Nancy Bear's Paw.....												2			
80	Mary Jane.....															
78	Mary Ann.....															
5	John Bear's Paw.....												34			
25	Stephen Ryder.....															
75	Wm. Dixon.....															
96	David Bear's Paw.....												2			
48	Peter Bear's Paw.....															
31	Daniel Big Man.....															
	Total A Band.....		3			8							60			

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Sarcee Agency, season of 1893—Continued.

STONY RESERVES, Nos. 142 AND 143.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.						BUSHELS HARVESTED.						Remarks.		
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.		Turnips.	Gardens.
B 6	Hector Nimrod.....					1		1					6			Oats cut green for feed. Hay being very scarce, this band put up only 20 tons.
50	Jonas.....		2										2			
53	John Big Stony.....															
60	Moses House.....												4			
61	Amos Big Stony.....							1					2			
31	Ann Abraham.....							1					8			
28	Hector Swampy.....							1					7			
22	George Poucette.....												10			
20	James Jacob.....												12			
17	John Abraham.....												10			
16	David Poucette.....												8			
13	Job Beaver.....							1					12			
72	James Swampy.....							1					16			
10	George Ear W.....							1					8			
9	Ben Red Fox.....							1					1			
7	Amos Poucette.....		1					1					9			
36	Paul Beaver.....					1		1					6			
41	James Big Woman.....															
47	David.....															
88	Wm. Soldier.....															
59	Jimmy John.....							1								
66	Jos. Snow.....							1								
64	Peter Wesley.....		2			1		1								
70	Peter Hunter.....															
74	Mark Wesley.....															
	Total.....		5			11		1					120			

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Sarcee Agency, season of 1893—Concluded.
STONY RESERVES, Nos. 142 AND 143.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.						BUSHEL HARVESTED.						Remarks.	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.		Turnips.	Gardens.
C 1	Chiniquy, H. C.		2					16							Oats cut green for feed. This band put up 12 tons of hay.
5	Geo. Hunter.														
6	Jonas Two-young-men.												8		
7	Thomas Chiniquy		1										10		
19	Noah Hunter												2		
15	Jacob Two-young-men.												4		
18	George Cecil.														
9	Simeon														
25	Ann Chiniquy												3		
27	Jane												1		
52	John Two-young-men														
46	Luke Powder-face												2		
42	Joshua Hunter														
20	Wm. Hunter														
3	Geo. Crawler		1/2												
41	Daniel														
	Total.		5			2		1/2					30		
RECAPITULATION SARCEE AGENCY.															
	Stony Reserve, Band "A"		3			2		3/4					60		
	do do "B"		5			11		1					120		
	do do "C"		5			2		1/2					30		
	Total, Stony Reserve.		13			21		2 1/4					210		

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Saddle Lake Agency, season of 1893.

THOS. HUNTER'S RESERVE, No. 125.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHELS HARVESTED.								Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.		Onions.	Gardens.
20	Thos. Hunter's son-in-law	5		7		2				40		56		122				
41	Louis	7		4 $\frac{1}{2}$		2 $\frac{1}{2}$				56		32		82				
52	Osemenas	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 $\frac{1}{2}$						12		12		12				
16	Crane	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		2 $\frac{1}{2}$						20		20		24				
28	Job Lapatack	3		6		1 $\frac{1}{2}$				24		48		10				
35	Moses	4		5						32		40						
8	Maria Hunter	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		2 $\frac{1}{2}$						12		28						
11	M. John	3		2 $\frac{1}{2}$						24		20		6				
9	Cecelia			8								64						
42	Blindman			1 $\frac{1}{2}$								8						
57	Daniel Makuskie			4								32						
55	Aug. Steinhauer	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$						36	40	20		14				
41	S. Steinhauer			4								32						
3	Jno. Makuskie													16				
	Band					3		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$							20	8	
	Total	32	2	51 $\frac{1}{2}$		8	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	256	40	412		286		20	8	

BLUE QUILL'S RESERVE, No. 127.

1	Blue Quill			3								24						
44	C. Hines			3								24						
36	J. B. Doghead			4								32						
37	L. Doghead	3		4						4		32		8				
28	Hihkusim	1		3						8		24		10				
35	Mosuch	1		3						8		24		5				
33	Red Cow	2		3						16		24						
40	Jos. Wakpamuse	2		3						16		24		6				
6	Wixis	1	4	1						8		8		6				
3	Waxpeemew and Sons	6		8		1				48		64		16				
23	Hincumans and Son	3		4		4				24		32		4				

14-24

46	Moses Wife and Son	2	1					16	8		
31	Nancy	2						16			
34	Puskwack	4					4	32	12		
41	Peter Bright Eyes	2						16	10		
	Band			3	1/2	1/2				20	11
	Total	17	4	49	4 1/2	3 1/2	136	392	85	20	11

JOHN ROSS,
Indian Agent.

WHITEFISH LAKE RESERVE, No. 128.

1	Jas. Seenum "Sons Chief"	4	1	3	1	1	1	14	58	44	10		
2	Jacob Jackson	14		14	1	1		8		11 1/2	20		
6	Maria Cardinal	1		1	1	1		8		10	8		
8	Thos. Sinclair	1	2	4	1	1	1	14	35	80	10	5	
9	David Seenum	1		2	1	1		4		40	25		
11	Big Snake	1		2	1	1	1	9		47	20	3	
12	Peter Apow	4 1/2		1 1/2	1	1		40		23	15		
13	Enoch Wood	5 1/2		5 1/2	1	1		40		59	22		
15	S. Saulteaux	2		2	1	1		8	5	58	15		
16	Paul Bernard	2		5 1/2	1	1	1	18		72	18	5	
18	John Half, jr.	7		4	1	1	1	64		114	12	6	
21	John Hunter, H. M.	4		4	1	1		20		42	15		
22	John Hunter, jr.	1		2 1/2	1	1		13 1/2		39 1/2			
24	Moise Jackson	2 1/2	1	2	1	1		7 1/2	2 1/2	5			
25	Widow Stanley			4	1	1					12		
32	Arthur Steinhaur	15	8	8	4	1	1	207	150	190	100	10	3
35	John White			2 1/2	1	1				40	18 1/2		
38	Jonas Honk			2 1/2	1	1				18	12		
39	Nathaniel Leg.	4		1	1	1	1	20		5	25	7 1/2	4
40	John Sinclair	4	1 1/2		1	1		17		16 1/2	11		
42	Jacob Hairline	2		1	1	1		23 1/2		9			
46	Edward Rose	5		4	1	1	1	36		39	28 1/2	4 1/2	1 1/2
47	Peter Shirt, H. M.	5	2	1	1	1	1	35	8	20			
48	Thos. Jackson	2		2	1	1		15		27	10		
51	Achip Half	2 1/2		2 1/2	1	1		10		29	10	2	
52	Peter Blood	1	1	4	1	1	1	15 1/2	18	56	12	3	
55	Widow Baldhead			2 1/2	1	1				13			
56	Eli Seenum with No. 1	2	2	2	1	1							
57	Richard Hardisty			2 1/2	1	1	1			37	15		
58	William Stamp	2		4	1	1	1	12		35	25	6	
61	Enoch Komowin	1		5	1	1	1	4		20	32 1/2		
63	Widow S. Baldhead	2		2 1/2	1	1		8		24	28		
65	Erastus	4			1	1		26			22		
74	John Whitford			1 1/2	1	1	1			41	4		
75	Whenhominisese			4	1	1	1			24	6 1/2	2	
78	Peter Breast			4	1	1				32	10		
79	Kwoeskis			6 1/2	1	1				94	31		
82	Baptiste Cardinal	1		1 1/2	1	1	1	4		9 1/2	19	14	

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Saddle Lake Agency, season of 1893—*Concluded.*

WHITEFISH LAKE RESERVE, No. 128.—*Concluded.*

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHELS HARVESTED.								Remarks.	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.		Onions.	Gardens.
99	Matthew Hank	1								11½		8		10					
100	Peuyes			2½								18		12					
101	Chas. Jackson	3½	3	3		1				12	30	25		24½					
104	Eli Seenum with No. 1			1½								8		10					
106	Joe Makookis	3½								30		8		10					
107	Moses Jackson	3		2						12		46		10½					
111	Baptiste Rose's Wife			3½								40		12					
113	Simon Nenentanop	1		3½								37		13½					
117	John Bull	2½		2						10		4		12	9				
118	Lazaro Half			1															
121	John Sunday			1½								20		7					
122	Abram Cardinal			2½								22		12	7	3			
123	Augusta Giant	4		5						15	10	35							
127	Henry Cardinal			1½								15		14	6	2			
	Total	104½	23½	140		33	2½	2	½	791½	316½	1,717½		776	90	12	1½		

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Onion Lake Agency, season of 1893.

SEE-KAS-KOOTCH RESERVE.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.						BUSHELS HARVESTED.						Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	
119-2	Myowasis	4		10						79		8		
3	Wah-kis-e-koot			16						159				
17	Jonas Vivier			7						61				
18	Antoine Muskago			15						77		6		
19	Wm. Secoos	2		8				9		103		7		
27 & 39	Nickawasis and Whitstone	1		10				1		35		4		
30	Augustine Vivier	2		8				20		43		42	20	
31	Kis-ayan-ew-let	3		16								15		
45	Isidore Vivier			8						22				
42	Gut													
49	Chocan			10	3			15		78		3		
59	Menokutchwaise			11						54				
81	Can-e-patato			6						32				
61	Waskahat			3										
66	Louis Mungrain			4										
67	Kochaynew and Opisenow			5				2		30		3		
68	Yah-yah-ke-chewan			11						68				
72	Patagan	5		9						17				
75	Antoine Joubieux	5		5				9		24		5		
78	Mee-see-hayo			4						79				
79	Ah-kee-now			5						69				
Attch. 4	Manitoonikeek and Son			11										
120-1	Young Chief			9						64			5	
2	Isidore Moyah			8										
4	Nastoos			3										
15	Sahwayo	2		2	3			2		4				
20	Alexie and Son			13						20				
33	Johnnie Callingbull			5										
35	Moochewenies			7						53		5		
38	Jabotis			5										
39	Matuce	2			8						1			
121-7	Ah-yah-pee-koo-kow	2		7				17		10				
26	Lame-man and Opisinow													
47	Francis Moonson	2			8						24	8		

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Onion Lake Agency, season of 1893—*Concluded.*

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SEE-KAS-KOOTCH RESERVE.—*Concluded.*

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.						BUSHELS HARVESTED.						Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	
36	Mistati and Boy.....			10		+	+					2		
122—3	Yellow Bear & He-pow-qua-tow.....			10		+	+					16		
24	Ka-ta-mis-ka-wat.....			3		+	+							
123—8	Kee-say-in (Kee).....			5		+	+							
19	Was-kay-witch and Son.....	4		10				2		13				
31	Gustave and Thunder.....	3		24		1		14		244	25	8		
52	Amahoose.....			5		+	+			8		10		
64	Badger.....			7		+	+			6				
67	Toussaint Callingbull.....													
119—71	Little Wolf.....			8		+								
120—42	Otis-kwayo's Son.....													
123—6	Thamaganish.....													
120—37	Kah-mew-e-sit Whiteface.....			4		+	+							
	Old people.....			38		+	+							
122—21	See-mah-tas-kay-we-in.....			4										
121—44	Frying Pan.....			6		+	+							
14	Wah-nah-ska-ksees.....			3		+	+							
	Total.....	40		378	22	20	10	112		1,452	50	142	25	
	Agency Field.....		10	10		+	+					80	100	
Band 124	Chippewyans.....			10		3	+			25		200		

GEO. G. MANN,
Indian Agent.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Moose Mountain Agency, season of 1893.

PHEASANT RUMP'S RESERVE, No. 68.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHELS HARVESTED.								Tons.	Remarks.						
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.			Onions.	Gardens.	Hay.			
2	Red Thunder	2	3											7	10										
5	Eahnchach													2											
6	Etonape	6	6											7											
6½	Ishanakootah	6	7											10											
12	Bad Hand	2	2½											6											
20	Etonshan													2											
112	Jim	2	2½											5											
115	Standing White Man													2											
120	Rupert	6	7											4											
	Band	6												5										105	
	Total	42	28			5	3		1	28				50	10									105	

STRIPED BLANKET'S RESERVE, No. 69.

3	Cananie-hay		3							25				10	5										
8	To-to-cup	11								95				10	5										
117	Pa-pa													10	2½										
114	White Man	12	6							110				10	2½										
119	Good Boy	18	3							148				10	5										
	Band	17	13							95														105	
	Total	58	25			2½	2		3	473	10			50	20									105	

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Moose Mountain Agency, season of 1893—*Concluded.*

WHITE BEAR'S RESERVE, No. 70.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHELS HARVESTED.							TONS.	Remarks.						
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.		Onions.	Gardens.	Hay.			
2	Ka-ka-ke-way.....	1½								16				50	25									
4	Kah-pee-twa-pew.....	2								32				20	10									
203	Nokehoot.....													5	2½									
210	Red Star.....	2								13				30	15									
211	Nahpaysis.....	2								24				15	7½									
221	Jack.....	1½								16				30	15									
226	Alick.....													10	5									
231	Lone Child.....	4	1							56				70	35									
232	Houste.....	1								10				30	15									
205	William.....													5	2½									
	John.....	2								26				35	17½									
	Band.....										22												200	
	Total	16	1			7	4		2	193	22			300	150								200	

RETURN of Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Crooked Lake Agency, season of 1893.

COWESESSE' RESERVE, No. 73.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHELS HARVESTED.								Tons.	Remarks.			
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Onions.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.		Onions.	Hay.	
2	Nepahpeness.....	16	10							350	230			35						Cut by the Band.	Garden produce chiefly consumed during summer.	
4	O'Soup.....	17	8							400	230			42								
7	Kanaswaywetung.....													10								
10	Esquequanape.....	10		4						300		75		27								
13	Aisaican.....	16	4							270	120			23								
17	B. Henri.....	18								300				31								
26	Zac Le Rat.....	8								240				23								
31	A. Gaddie.....	29	11	3		1				700	500	75		60	50							
38	Wapamoose.....	6								130				13								
46	H. Peltier.....	8								175				19								
47	A. Contois.....													22								
56	Joseph Le Rat.....	5								110				27								
58	A. Delorme.....	14	5		1					390	153		13	41								
108	E. Peltier.....	13								250				27								
110	M. La Vallie.....	6								50				30								
114	A. Peltier.....	3												32								
130	F. Delorme.....	14								175				12								
122	A. Le Rat.....	3												46								
126	P. Peltier.....	5								115				23								
135	Mrs. Ne-ka-ne-qua-nape.....													21								
138	J. B. Sparvier.....	8								70				12								
139	Wah-pe-kane-waup.....	5								115				24								
	Total.....	204	38	7	1	8			2	4,140	1,233	150	13	600	50		60			458		

J. A. SUTHERLAND,
Farmer.

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Crooked Lake Agency, season of 1893—*Concluded.*

KAH-KE-WIS-TA-HAW'S RESERVE, No. 72.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHELS HARVESTED.								Tons.	Remarks.	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Onions.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.		Onions.	Hay.
1	Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw	5								20				6						Chief part potato crop, all turnips and carrots and part of produce of gardens consumed during the summer.
2	Wah-sa-case	9								80				6						
4	Say-say-sen	2								20				5						
11	Mequah-quay																			
12	Kah-nah-nah-who-wayo.													6						
15	Alec	9								140				6						
22	Kah-say-way-se-mat.	7½								25				2						
28	Louison	9								280				8						
28	Joseph Louison	6	2							150	30									
29	Me-quah-kesicawasis	3								30				6						
30	Manitou-was-to-tin	10								120				10						
42	Isaac	4½								35										
64	Francis	3								35				14						
70	Pee-coo-chese	5½								25				6						
73	Jimmie	3½								40				5						
75	Ne-kick	2½								15										
80	Me-sah-cam-ma-pe-ness.	4½								110										
85	Kah-pah-ma-wa-co-chin.	4½								50				4						
86	Kah-ka-no-we-na-pen	5								30				5						
96	Iah-coo-wayo	7								150				10						
98	Sagitass-se-wenin	2								10										
99	Tay-pwa-tat	2								30										
	Total	105	2			3½	2	1½	1½	1,395	30			105					170	JAS. POLLOCK, Farmer.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Fort Pelly Agency, season of 1893.

COTE RESERVE, No. 64.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.						BUSHELS HARVESTED.						Remarks.
		Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	
5	J. Severight	2					1	40	25	15				
11	Chief Côté		2					25	15					
2	White Hawk		2	1			1	25	15	20				
23	Wm. Harnie		2				1	20	35	25				
32	Iron Quill		1				1	14	20	10				
13	A. Caldwell			1			1		35	30	15			
30	Mrs. Favel			1			1		25	25				
122	McK. Singuish						1		10					
46	H. Wymestigoosh						1		15	10				
119	D. Tourango								15					
12	Alex. Côté						1		10	10				
3	Singuiush						1		25	20				
106	C. Singuish						1		15					
21	R. Pelly						1		15	15				
126	B. Fiddler						1		25	25	15			
105	Bill Crow								15					
24	Harnie								15	15				
136	Pete Fiddler						1		20	20				
15	Bald Head						1		25	15				
9	J. Friday						1		15	15				
4	C. Kesick						1		10					
115	Ka Kaymass						1		25	30				
18	Cheatome						1		25					
111	S. Manitoose						1							
	Total	2	7	8½	5½	2	20	40	84	450	300	30		

KEY'S RESERVE, No. 65.

3	G. Brass, sr.	1				1	20	20	20	3
4	W. Brass, sr	1½				1	10	25	15	5
1	Key					1		15	10	
28	W. Brass, jr					1		15		
8	Thos. Brass					1		10	15	2
34	J. Redlake	½				1		15	5	3
61	Ah Incheappo					1		15	10	2
12	Ka-ka-quo-ne-pe					1		15		
38	Long-may Kesick							20		
Total		3	3	1½	1	8	30	150	75	15

KISICKOUSE RESERVE, No. 66.

3	Kitchimonias	1	1	½		1	10	30	15	
72	W. Waynesticgoosh			1½		1		45	40	6
10	Keshane		1	3		1	10	40	35	4
1	Kisickouse			4		1		20		
5	Que-me-zance		2	1		1	20	35	40	4
27	T. Kennedy			4				20	15	
69	J. Stevenson									
2	Cake-cake-way		1	3		1	10	35	10	
7	Waytamash			4		1		20		3
73	D. Razor			4		1		25	20	
40	Mrs. Bird			4		1		15		
37	Mamay Qua			4				15		
78	Annabella			4		1		25		3
29	Little Wolf			4				25		
Total		1	5	6	3	10	50	350	175	20

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Touchwood Hills Agency, season of 1893.

MUSCOWEQUAN'S RESERVE.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHELS HARVESTED.								Remarks.	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.		Onions.	Gardens.
43	H. Bear.....		6	4		1	1				162	48		10	50				
10	Moise.....	5		3		1	1			58		56							
34	Mahin-ga-ness.....					1	1							20	75				
30	P. Disjarlais.....	5	2	4		1	1			40		60		10	25				
2	Pinenci.....																		
4	Win-di-go-gin-wayan.....	1								15									
1	Muscowequan's Joseph.....																		
	Total.....	11	8	11		5	4		1	113	162	164		40	150				

LOUIS COUTURE,
Farmer.

YELLOW QUILL'S RESERVE.

1	Yellow Quill.....					4	2							100	60				
	Total.....					4	2							100	60				

This band subsists by hunting, and does no farming except putting in some potatoes and turnips.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Touchwood Hill Agency, season of 1893—*Concluded.*

DAY STAR'S RESERVE, No. 87.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHELS HARVESTED.								Remarks.		
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.		Onions.	Gardens.
	Kinequon													15	27	13			7	*From Gardens.
	Crow Buffalo													9	10	6			3	
	Horn													7	8	9			5	
	Mrs. Day Star													5	11	4			2	
	Ma-che-chuck													5	6	5			3	
	It-it-ah-koose													10	8	3			3	†Not accurately known.
	Playing Buffalo													8	10	4			2	
	Moostoase													6		3			4	
	Kee-way-tin	+												7	5	3			3	
	Mootie													14	18	9			6	
	Joe													6	12	5			4	
	Kus-ka-tav-nah-pay-on													5	8	2			5	
	Wah-pay-cis													12	20	7			7	
	Me-in-gin													4	8	3			3	
	We-chi-wot													8	15	7			2	
	Moos-amay-wid													6	10	5			4	
	Fox's Widow													3	9	3			4	
	Band			10		3			3			+		+				+		
	Total			10		3			3					130	*185	*91			67	

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians, in Assiniboine Agency, season of 1893.

CARRY KETTLE'S RESERVE, No. 76.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHEL HARVESTED.							Remarks.	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.		Onions.	Gardens.
1	Gee-gus											41	34	14			Garden produce consumed during summer and fall.
2	Bend Wood											16					
3	Kosh-kosh-ne											18	36				
4	Dry Walker											39	71	12	4		
5	Carry Kettle	8										102	37	13	5		
7	Little Wolf											17	33				
8	Stands on Stone											18	34	11			
11	Black Foot											19					
12	Hi-way-he	6										30	38	40	12	3	
14	Big Darkness	15										89	42	68	14	4	
15	Artist											44	36	10	6	6	
17	Dragon fly	10										89	32	72	13	3	
18	Wes-e-can	10										86	36	76	11	4	
20	Broken Eye											15	37				
22	Runs with another											31	32				
23	Walks by River											14	34				
24	Pretty Shield	6										34	36				
25	Pretty Bear	15										225	37	69	14	6	
30	Echus-ho-pah	10										128	31	33	12		
31	Ho-po-ki-e											16					
32	Rabbit Skin	9										65	29	35	11	5	
33	White Walker											14	38				
35	White Face	8										102	12	37			
36	Red Eagle	15										129	27	71	16	4	
37	A-cha-za											14					
64	Charlie Rider		12	5								250	25	32	40	14		3
67	Little Mountain													32			
69	Crooked Arm												30	41	12	3	
70	Winter Bird												13	38			
73	Dog Skin													36			
76	White Hat													31	34		
78	Many Horses' Son													16	37		
79	Moon Face	12										67	28	75	10	5	
81	Two Bears												16	51			

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Assiniboine Agency, season of 1893—*Concluded.*

CARRY KETTLE'S RESERVE, No. 76—*Concluded.*

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHELS HARVESTED.							Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.		Onions.	Gardens.
83	Crooked Legs	4							40			30	34	17	4	
85	E-ash-abbe	5							43			12	37	12		
87	Oak-sheppie											14	39			
91	Frank											13	32	10	4	
92	Chan-o-gath-me											26	41			
93	Stands in Water											11	33	11		
96	Eagle Man											25	36	14	6	
97	Cut Nose	2							38			31	31	12		
109	We-oak-shim												35			
111	O-too-mony											15	37	13		
117	Runner											31	41	15		
	Old Widows				3	3		2				206	210			
	Total	149	12	5	20	15	3	2	7	1,320	250	25	1,257	1,929	303	69

JAS. C. HALFORD,
Farmer.
W. S. GRANT,
Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Duck Lake Agency, season of 1893.

ONE ARROW'S RESERVE, No. 95.

14-71
95-71
Nos. of Pay Tickets.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHELS HARVESTED.								Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.		Onions.	Gardens.
60	Ah-see-nee-coo-see-son	8								65				30	25	1		
61	Larocque	4		2						20		10		15		3		
59	Kah-kee-too-moo-tay-gun.	10		2	1					48		4		15				
52	Wah-was-kah-soo	5								32				20	30			
40	Pee-pa-kee-chew	2		2						62		12		20	40	3	1	
5	Cap-pa-hoo	4								20				15	30			
47	Kah-mee-an-pee-hit	6								30				20	20			
34	Kah-quay-too-way-oo	6		2						34		8		35	20			
35	Susie	5								28				15				
58	F. Dumond	10			2	1				40				95	30			
12	John	4		4	1					20		16		5			1	
48	Pee-tse-tuce	5		2	1					50		14		15	25	3		
	Home farm		4															
	Total	75	4	20	5	5	2	1	1	449	48	64		300	220	10	3	

LOUIS MARION,
Farmer.

OKEMASIS' RESERVE, No. 96.

11	Pah-way-was-cum	10	3	2						60	7	14		25	100	1½		
12	Ookee-moo-kay-kake	8	3	2						56	8	14		25	100	1	2	
94	Grigoire	10	4							60	10			25	100	1½		
95	Baptiste	10		3						82		28		25	100	1	2	
	Total	38	10	7		3	2	1	1	258	25	56		100	400	5	4	

LAWRENCE LOVELL,
Farmer.

BEARDY'S RESERVE, No. 97.

15	Enjoyice	12				½				60				17				4
16	See-see-gua-sis	6	10			1	1	½		32	75			40	120	2½		4
18	Ookee-may-sim	6	5	6		½	1	½	½	30	30	24		18	130	2½		3

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Duck Lake Agency, season of 1893—Continued.

BEARDY'S RESERVE, No. 97—Concluded.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHEL HARVESTED.							Remarks.	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.		Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.
21	Nah-tow-wee-kee-new	24	4	2	1		1			132	25	10		20	140	2		3
36	Wah-pah-hoo	29		1			1			150		28		22	105	1		3
42	Kee-tee-may-kee-in	17	1	1						80	8	6		21	60	2		2
55	Kee-nee-qua-nee-pe-ness	10	3				1			51	36			20	125	1		3
57	Yah-yah-kee-koot	28		1						153		4		22	65	1		3
67	Iya-ya-soo	6		3			1			30		32		20	125	3		3
75	See-pe-quase-cum	6	2	1						30	10	2		20		1		3
76	Wah-pis-tee-quan	6		6			1			30		26		20	130	3		3
	Home farm		3								90							
	Total	150	28	32	1	6	8	2		778	274	132		240	1000	20		34

LAWRENCE LOVELL,
Farmer.

JOHN SMITH'S RESERVE, No. 99.

1	John Smith, Chief	8	6				1	1		92	20			25				
75&51	E. Smith and Peter Bat.	6	3				1	1		183	11			35				
3	Benjamin Joyful	6	5				1	1		120	89			35				
10	Chas. Crane	8	3				1	1		224	215			30	10			
25	Francis Drever	5	10				1	1		50	125			15				
46	Henry Crane	4	2				1	1										
9	Peter Badger	6	6				1	1		90				80				
61	John Richard Charles	3	1				1	1		50	25			50				
14	T. Bear	3					1	1						10				
56	R. Bear	5	3				1	1		94	58			40	10			
70	E. Bear	6	15	2			1	1		106	399	28		20				
7	Philip Bear		12	2			1	1			246	70		30				
6	Joseph Badger, sen	5					1	1		13				10				
27	Joseph Badger, jun	3	3				1	1						25				
4	John Badger						1	1						10				
	Total	68	69	4		4	1	1		1036	1188	98		415	20	15	10	

JUSTUS WILLSON,
Farmer.

Carrots and onions consumed during the summer.

This crop was stacked and threshed with Chas. Crane's.

JAMES SMITH'S RESERVE, No. 100.

14-253	1	James Smith, Chief	4	$\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	35	6		15	20	4	Onions consumed during summer. The $\frac{1}{8}$ acre of onions comprises the 6 gardens shown on work return and were consumed by the Indians as they matured. The total amount is, therefore, given in a line with other totals only.
	2	Bernard Constant	7	$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	70	56		10	30	2	
	4	Chee-koo-soo				$\frac{1}{8}$						12			
	5	Jacob McLean				$\frac{1}{8}$						13	15		
	6	Noah Walker				$\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{1}{2}$				16	18	3	
	11	Samuel Smith				$\frac{1}{8}$						10	10		
	13	Albert McLeod			1	$\frac{1}{8}$					8	17	13		
	43	Oo-pah-hoo-sis				$\frac{1}{8}$						10			
	118	Lazarus			2	$\frac{1}{8}$					12	14	9		
	150	Ah-pee-chee-chew			2	$\frac{1}{8}$					15	10	21		
	153	M. R. Constant	4			$\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$			12	16	5	
	154	Robert Burns	1	$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{8}$				10	7	18	9		
	155	Ah-sin-nee-we-kah-pow				$\frac{1}{8}$						10	7		
	156	Musen-ow-kee-mow				$\frac{1}{8}$						10			
	160	May-you-puck-kiss-cum				$\frac{1}{8}$						10			
	161	Antoine Anderson				$\frac{1}{8}$						13	11		
	Total	16	5	5	3	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	115	69	35	200	179	14	9

JOHN H. GORDON,
Farmer.

BIG HEAD'S RESERVE, No. 100a.

88	Nee-soo-pah-taw-wein				$\frac{1}{8}$						25	10		*Carrots and onions consumed during summer. The $\frac{1}{8}$ acre of carrots and onions comprises the 3 gardens shown on the work return. This band also lives more particularly by hunting than on what they might procure from agricultural pursuits.
90	Kah-ta-pis-co-wat				$\frac{1}{8}$						24	12		
92	Oo-poo-nee-chaw				$\frac{1}{8}$						20	20		
95	John Sanderson				$\frac{1}{8}$						22	25		
97	George Sanderson				$\frac{1}{8}$						23	9		
100	James				$\frac{1}{8}$						24	17		
104	Charles Sanderson				$\frac{1}{8}$						22	23		
105	Na-na-qua-neum				$\frac{1}{8}$						20	13		
	Total				2	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$			180	129	10	5

JOHN H. GORDON, Farmer.

CUMBERLAND RESERVE, No. 100a.

1	William Head, jun				$\frac{1}{8}$						18	10		Onions consumed during summer. The $\frac{1}{3}$ acre of onions comprises the 3 gardens shown on work return. This band lives more particularly on hunting than by agricultural pursuits.
2	Samuel Britten				$\frac{1}{8}$						25			
3	Patrick Britten				$\frac{1}{8}$						20			
19	Moses Cameron				$\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{1}{2}$				18		1	
66	Michael Oo-kee-keep		$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{8}$				15		30	20		
87	James Head				$\frac{1}{8}$						21	16		
98	Joseph Head		$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		33	28	25	3	
	Total		4		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	48		160	71	4	3

JOHN H. GORDON, Farmer.
R. S. MCKENZIE, Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Peigan Agency, season of 1893.

PEIGAN RESERVE.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHELS HARVESTED.							Remarks.		
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.		Onions.	Gardens.
A 4	Dog Child									5			19	3				
13	Sits-in-the-middle		1							7			24	11				
19	Otter Above		3							3			36	4				
45	Crow Shoe												20					
60	Shining Double									5			16	2				
	Total		2			2	1			20			115	20				
B 7	Travelling		1			1							5					
8	Sore Legs		1							11			8	3				
15	War Bonnet												16	4				
26	Little Girl		1							9			11					
29	Crow Round		1							11			22					
32	Bull Plume		2							29			19	7				
	Total		6			1	1			60			70	14				
C 1	Big Swan		6			1				35			13	7				
7	Little Plume		2							16			21	3				
8	Many Chiefs		3							27			32	7				
12	Towipee		2							20			20	3				
20	Little Leaf		1							16			20					
35	Commodore		1							14			28					
	Total		17			1	2			128			120	20				

D	1	Running Wolf	2	1	21	29	6
	4	H. Potts	3		32	34	5
	9	Plain Eagle	14		5	5	
	15	Rides Ahead	1		8	19	3
	30	Plenty Robes	17		9	8	2
		Total	9	2	75	95	16
E	1	Crow Eagle	6		37	22	4
	15	Understandtit	3		24	11	7
	17	Grassy Water	14		13	24	
	18	Lost	2		20	30	8
	19	Crooked Tail	14		13		
	21	Black Eyes	4		31	25	2
	45	Wolf Robe	2		20	7	4
	53	Hair-on-his-face	2		21	9	
		Total	22	2	179	128	25

RECAPITULATION.

A	Crow Shoe (M.C.)	2	2	1	21	20	115	20
B	Bull Plume	6	1	14	24	60	70	14
C	Big Swan	17	2	2	24	128	120	20
D	Running Wolf	9	2	1	24	75	95	16
E	Crow Eagle (H.C.)	22	2	14	34	179	128	25
	Total	56	9	7	13	462	528	95

H. H. NASH,
Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Battleford Agency, season of 1893.
STONY RESERVE, No. 109.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHELS HARVESTED.							TONS.	Remarks.	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.		Gardens.	Hay.
55	Ink John				1							20	15					
10	Wa-to-caw				1							35	20					
8	Pahasic Sheeca				1							20	15					
1	Lean Man											15						
15	Hoskishuee											10						
28	Togan-sa-bosh				1							18						
13	Sheena Sappa											12						
65	Utumbelegia				1							20						
41	Tat-tongon											10						
	Total				7				13			160	50				450	

S. WARDEN,
Farmer.

RED PHEASANT'S RESERVE, No. 108.

2	Play Chew	4																
3	Opasaquascouchun	5								2½								
8	Coopiquanacit	4																
10	Pechawis	7		2								8						
11	Renopatch	4																
13	Baptiste	4		1								4						
15	Soonias	5										8						
19	Papapay	3																
35	Nepayhat	6		2						10		8						
37	Jean Baptiste	4	5															
38	Mywian	4																
56	Ryasapot	4																
44	Rapaycekamikamoot	7								15								
59	John Thomas	7		3														
62	Jacob Tob Juice	5								2½								
63	Adam	7		3								15						
97	Rytotah	7		2						5								
78	Thomas Wattance	6	1	3								12						
79	Isaac Wattance	7																
	Band				10	3	1	16	12			190	150				700	
	Total	100	14	10	10	3	1	16	12	35	40	190	150				700	

J. H. PRICE,
Farmer.

SWEET GRASS' RESERVE, No. 113.

5	Maseness	5		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	16		4				Band.	The carrots and onions were eaten green, and many turnips.		
45	Ploughman	5	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	14	6	3							
53	Baptiste	5		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	17		4							
62	Sweet Grass	3	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$			5							
63	Nokosit	15	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$			37	20						
85	Mistaysa	5		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	9		3	5						
125	Fine Day	7															
127	Coming Day	4								2							
131	Sahkwao	12	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	20	10	6							
134	Tuchwahnow	4		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$			4							
135	Big Thunder	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	4	5	3							
156	Niskekoot	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	9		4							
	Total	82	19	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	1	1	89	21	75	25					600	

W. DUNBAR,
Farmer.

POUNDMAKER'S RESERVE, No. 114.

73	B. Favel	7		$\frac{1}{2}$	1		1			2	3			Band.	Garden produce was all used during the summer; it amounted to very little. Onions were all eaten in the summer.		
103	Antoine	8	4	$\frac{1}{2}$				4		3							
99	Chats-hees	3						3									
44	Samaganis	9		$\frac{1}{2}$	1			8		1	3						
100	Jack	5					1										
31	Nickwasis	3		$\frac{1}{2}$	1					1	2						
59	Ewayseehan	20	1	$\frac{1}{2}$			1	35		2							
13	Choochoosis	10		$\frac{1}{2}$				32									
8	Nayopuskahpewm	3		$\frac{1}{2}$				10		$\frac{1}{2}$							
	Band															450	
	Total	68	5	4	3		3	92		10	8			450			

F. A. D. BOURKE,
Farmer.

LITTLE PINE'S RESERVE, No. 116.

83	Kalmaopusko	12		1	1			52		1	3			Band.	Garden produce was all used during the summer.		
152	Sahpoostaygun	7		$\frac{1}{2}$				12		1							
62	Mistitonoos	4		$\frac{1}{2}$	1			2			3						
90	Latapooch		4	$\frac{1}{2}$					3	$\frac{1}{2}$							
78	Hinnie	8	2	$\frac{1}{2}$				8	2	1							
205	Ogenow	12		$\frac{1}{2}$				10		1							
	Napanin	10	3	$\frac{1}{2}$			1	11	2	1							
140	Pemnee	8	3	1	1		1	11	2		1						
145	Kiskatagun	8	3	$\frac{1}{2}$			1	11	1	$\frac{1}{2}$							
143	Tuskuenow	16		$\frac{1}{2}$			1	52		$\frac{1}{2}$							
	Total	85	15	6	3		4	169	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7			250			

F. A. D. BOURKE,
Farmer.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Battleford Agency, season of 1893—*Concluded.*
MOOSOMIN'S RESERVE, No. 112.

392

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHELS HARVESTED.							TONS.	Remarks.			
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.		Gardens.	Hay.	
46	White Cap.....	18	4		1	1	1	1	105	12								Band.	P. TOMKINS, <i>Farmer.</i>	
80	Assassay.....	7						1/2	33											
64	Kookoos.....	4						1/2	15			20								
98	Blackstar.....	13						1/2	50			10								
22	Wahpoos.....	6	6		1			1/2	25	27										
27	Kahpatawaymat.....	7						1/2	30			10								
41	Quaquarochees.....	8						1/2	12											
9	Towkesic.....	13	8					1/2	50	12		33								
6	Oseekap.....	9						1/2	30											
84	Jossie.....	9						1/2	36											
7	Louis.....	13						1/2	37											
101	Nanacatch.....	3			1			1/2	10											
Total.....		110	18		5	3	1	4	433	51		73					350			

THUNDER CHILD'S RESERVE, No. 115.

1	Thunder Child.....	10			1			1/2	18									Band.	R. FINLAYSON, <i>Farmer.</i>
102	Chippewyan.....	24						1/2	50			10							
98	Albert.....	24			1			1/2	30										
95	Michel.....	8						1/2	15			5							
87	Angus.....	5			1			1/2	1				7						
96	Yellow Head.....	12			1			1/2	15			7	10						
94	Paddy.....	15			1			1/2	10										
100	Monease.....	10			1			1/2	10										
88	Weekus.....	10			1			1/2	1										
86	Alexander.....	12			1			1/2	1										
70	Jimmie.....	15			1			1/2	15			10							
92	Tipiskow Muskwa.....	10			1			1/2	7										
69	Pameehon.....	5			1			1/2	1			8	8						
59	Lean Man.....	7			1			1/2	10										
60	Sharp Head.....	13						1/2	1										
Total.....		180			13 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	1	15			40	25				450		

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

RECAPITULATION.

Nos. of Bands	Names of Bands.													3,250
109	Stony			7	3			13		160	50			450
108	Red Pheasant's	100	14	10	3	4	1	12	35	40	190	150		700
113	Sweet Grass	82	19	6½	4	1	1		89	21	75	25		600
114	Poundmaker's	68	5	4	3			3	92		10	8		450
116	Little Pine's	85	15	6	3			4	169	10	6½	7		250
112	Moosomin's	110	18	5	3	1	4		433	51	73			350
115	Thunder Child's	180		13½	3½	2	1	15	180		40	25		450
	Grand total	625	71	10	52	19½	4½	27½	998	82	40	554½	265	

P. J. WILLIAMS,
Indian Agent.

FARMING Agencies and Indian Reservations for the Year ended 23rd December, 1893.

Number of Reserve.	Name of Instructor.	Location.	GRAIN AND ROOTS SOWN.							GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.				Approximate No. of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructor.	HORSES AND CATTLE.				BUILDINGS ERECTED.		Remarks.
			Total acres broken for year.	Acres under crop this year.	Acres under crop last year.	Acres, Oats.	Acres, Potatoes.	Acres, Rye.	Acres, Garden.	Hay cut, Tons.	Bushels, Potatoes.	Bushels, Rye.	Gardens.			Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private property of Indians.		Houses.	Stables.	
																Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.			
19	Peter Lewis Grasse.	Stony Reserve, Morley	4	48½	36	23	22	14	24	80	218		4	589	1		2	400		6	7	Oxen were loaned to McDougall Orphanage. P. L. GRASSE, <i>Farmer</i> .

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

FARMING AGENCIES AND INDIAN RESERVATIONS

BATTLEFORD

Numbers of Reserves.	Names of Instructors.	Location.	GRAIN AND					
			Total Acres broken this year.	Acres under crop this year.	Acres under crop last year.	Acres fenced.	Wheat.	Oats.
							Acres.	Acres.
109	S. Warden	Eagle Hills	190	20 ² / ₃	25	810	.....	.....
108	J. H. Price	do	325	149 ⁵ / ₁₆	151 ¹ / ₂	400	100	14
113	W. Dunbar	Battle River	234	113 ¹ / ₂	182 ³ / ₄	400	82	19
114	F. A. D. Bourke	do	171	83	130 ¹ / ₂	700	68	5
116	do	do	125	113	90 ³ / ₄	800	85	15
112	P. Tomkins	Jack Fish Creek	265	137 ¹ / ₄	129	610	110	18
115	R. Finlayson	Saskatchewan	450	215	224	750	180	..
		Total	1,760	831 ⁷ / ₁₆	933 ³ / ₄	4,470	625	71
119	Onion Lake—Geo. G. Mann.	Pitt District	.....	606	606	581	40	.....
124	Chippewyan	Cold Lake	2	15	13	15	.....	.....
....	Agency Farm—Geo. G. Mann	Pitt District	.....	21	21	25	.....	10
		Total	2	642	640	621	40	10
147	H. H. Nash, Agent	Peigan Reserve (Porcupine Hills.)	15	.....	13	15	.....	.....
....	Crow Eagle (H. C.)	do	234	84	195	279	.....	56
		Total	249	84	208	294	.....	56

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST OCTOBER, 1893.

AGENCY.

Roots Sown.							GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.								Tons.
Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Rye.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Rye.	Onions.	Garden Seeds.	Hay cut.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bush.	Bu.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bu.	Bu.	
.....	7	3	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	160	50	.....	.....	.....	450
10	10	3	1	.....	1 ¹ / ₈	12	35	.....	40	190	150	.....	.....	.....	700
.....	6 ¹ / ₂	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	21	.....	75	25	.....	.....	.....	600
.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	3	92	.....	.....	10	8	.....	.....	.....	450
.....	6	3	.....	.....	.....	4	169	10	.....	6 ¹ / ₂	7	.....	.....	.....	250
.....	5	3	1	.....	1	.....	433	51	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	350
.....	13 ¹ / ₂	3 ¹ / ₂	2	.....	1	15	180	.....	.....	40	25	.....	.....	.....	450
10	52	19 ¹ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂	.....	2 ³ / ₈	47	998	82	40	554 ¹ / ₂	265	.....	.....	.....	3,250
378	20	10	.....	22	.....	4	113	.....	1,251	113	25	46	.....	.....	1,200
10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 ¹ / ₂	.....	.....	25	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	600
10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	100	.....	.....	.....	1,500
398	23 ¹ / ₂	11	.....	22	.....	5 ¹ / ₂	113	.....	1,276	393	125	46	.....	.....	3,300
.....
.....	9 ¹ / ₂	6	.....	.....	.....	13 ¹ / ₂	.....	462	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	528	95	.....	.....	.....	220
.....	9 ¹ / ₂	6	.....	.....	.....	13 ¹ / ₂	.....	462	.....	578	95	.....	.....	.....	250

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—Continued.

AGENCY.

BUILDINGS ERECTED.								Remarks.
Houses.	Stables.	Store-houses.	Root-houses.	Pig-styes.	Mill and Granary.	Work shops.	Schools.	
22	31	3	2					Garden produce eaten while green. Garden produce consumed while green. Garden produce consumed while green. P. J. WILLIAMS, <i>Indian Agent.</i>
27	27	1						
24	22	2	2					
28	23	1						
27	18	1	1					
21	17	2	2					
48	25	5	4					
197	163	15	11					
60	40			10			2	
4	4	3	1		1	1	1	The eighteen horses shown in Agency are constantly working for benefit of Band 119, with the exception of two horses which the agent drives. GEO. G. MANN, <i>Indian Agent.</i>
64	44	3	1	10	1	1	3	
4	2	5	1					Twenty acres new land broken. Seed grain being scarce, it was thought advisable to give it all out to Indians, on condition that they should return a specified amount of grain or money after harvest. This condition has been fulfilled. The whole amount of seed grain was only sufficient to sow 56 acres. Twenty new acres fenced this year. Two hundred and fifty tons of hay put up by Indians under instruction and with the assistance of farmer. Yield of oats very light. Potatoes a very good yield, plenty of seed well stored. Turnips, fair yield. Gardens, fair, well hoed and kept clean. Decrease in population caused by many Indians having gone to Montana. Decrease in Indian horses caused by trading them off for cattle. Thirteen new houses built; 5 new stables built. H. H. NASH, <i>Indian Agent.</i>
106	31		29					
110	33	5	30					

FARMING AGENCIES AND

BATTLEFORD

Numbers of Reserves.	Names of Instructors.	Location.	Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructor.	HORSES AND CATTLE.			
					Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.	
					Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.
109	S. Warden	Eagle Hills	97	1		45	30	
108	J. H. Price	do	127	1	8	70	15	
113	W. Dunbar	Battle River	144	1		31	58	
114	F. A. D. Bourke	do	115	2		26	38	
116	do	do	109			24	30	
112	P. Tomkins	Jack Fish Creek	125	1		22	30	
115	R. Finlayson	Saskatchewan	170	1		55	40	
		Total	887	7	8	273	241	
119	Onion Lake—Geo. G. Mann.	Pitt District	387			88	57	
B'd	Chippewyan	Cold Lake	152			10	62	12
124	Agency Farm—Geo. G. Mann	Pitt District			18			
		Total	539		18	98	119	12
147	H. H. Nash, Agent	Peigan Reserve (Porcupine Hills)		4	7			
	Crow Eagle (H. C.)	do	780			17	507	
		Total	780	4	7	17	507	

NUMBER and Whereabouts of Indians in the North-west Territories, 1893.

Nos. of Reserves.	Name of Band.	Location of Reserve.	Tribe.	Total No. in Band.	No. on Reserve, Payments, 1893.	No. Absent.	Whereabouts of Absentees.
TREATY NO. 4.							
<i>Birtle Agency.</i>							
61	Kee-see-koo-wenin	Riding Mountain.	Saulteux	131	131		
62	Way-way-see-cappo.	Bird Tail Creek.	do	173	171	2	2, Portage la Prairie.
63	The Gambler.	Silver Creek	do	123	116	7	6, Portage la Prairie; 1, Pelly.
67	Rolling River	Rolling River.	do	124	111	13	8, Crooked Lake; 1, jail; 2, Portage la Prairie; 2, Moose Mountain.
<i>Pelly Agency.</i>							
64	Côté	Duck Mountain and Assiniboine River.	Saulteux	272	272		
65	Key	Assiniboine and Shoal Rivers	do	226	225	1	1 left. Treaty Annuity commuted.
66	Kee-see-kouse.	Duck Mountain and Assiniboine River.	do	149	149		
<i>Moose Mountain Agency.</i>							
68	Pheasant Rump.	Moose Mountain	Assiniboine.	75	64	11	} 4 absent, hunting, &c.; 25 across the line.
69	Striped Blanket.	do	do	69	55	14	
70	White Bear.	do	Cree	108	104	4	
<i>Crooked Lake Agency.</i>							
71	Ochapowace	Crooked Lakes.	Cree	294	125	169	2, Qu'Appelle; 7, Maple Creek; 5, Piapot's; 70, Turtle Mountain; 85, whereabouts unknown.
72	Kah-kee-wis-ta-haw	do	do	225	127	98	10, File Hills; 22, Piapot's; 2, Rolling River; 9, Cypress Hills; 9, Turtle Mountain; 46, whereabouts unknown.
73	Cowessess.	do	Cree & Saulteux.	229	142	87	2, Fort Ellice; 2, Medicine Hat, 3, out West; 1 Rosseau River; 18, Turtle Mountain; 59, unknown; 2, Portage la Prairie.
74	Sakimay.	do	Saulteux	220	180	40	11, Turtle Mountain; 29, whereabouts unknown.
				968	574	394	

<i>Assiniboine Agency.</i>						
76	Carry-the-Kettle	Indian Head	Assiniboine	210	177	33 33, Montana.
<i>File Hills Agency.</i>						
81	Pee-pee-kee-sis	File Hills	Cree	90	86	4 4, Touchwood Hills.
82	Okanees	do	do	67	67	
83	Star Blanket	do	do	51	51	
84	Little Black Bear	do	do	77	72	5 2, Nut Lake; 3, Muscowpetung's Agency.
<i>Muscowpetung's Agency.</i>				285	276	9
75	Piapot	Qu'Appelle Valley	Cree	225	213	12 9, Maple Creek; 2, Turtle Mountain; 1, Crooked Lake.
80	Muscowpetung	do	Saulteux	124	115	9 1, Crooked Lake; 1, File Hills; 5, Turtle Mountain; 1, Swift Current; 1, Touchwood Hills.
79	Pasquah	Qu'Appelle Lakes	do	185	180	5 1, Swift Current; 1, Fort Qu'Appelle; 3, Turtle Mountain.
<i>Touchwood Hills Agency.</i>				534	508	26
85	Muscowequan	Little Touchwood Hills	Saulteux	148	148	
86	George Gordon	do do	Cree	152	145	7 6 across the line; 1, Battleford.
87	Day Star	Big Touchwood Hills	do	85	80	5 1, Duck Lake; 3, across the line; 1, whereabouts unknown.
88	Poor Man	do	do	95	83	12 5, Swift Current; 1, Duck Lake; 2, Nut Lake; 4, whereabouts unknown.
89	Yellow Quill	Nut and Fishing Lakes	do	356	345	11 10 absent, north, hunting; 1, whereabouts unknown.
Total in Treaty No. 4.				836	801	35
TREATY NO. 6.				4,283	3,734	549
<i>Duck Lake Agency.</i>						
95	One Arrow	Near Batoche	Cree	109	108	1 1, Swift Current.
96	Okemasis	Duck Lake	do	21	20	1 1 supposed to be across the line.
97	Beardy	do	do	134	134	
99	John Smith	South Branch	do	156	142	14 14, Fort Macleod.
100	James Smith	Fort à la Corne	do	135	122	13 8, Montreal Lake; 1, Cumberland; 2, Birch Hills; 2, whereabouts unknown.
100a	Big Head	do	do	41	38	3 3, Stony Creek.
100a	Cumberland	do	do	57	53	4 4, Cumberland.
				653	617	36

N. B. There are 838 Indian children attending the various Industrial Schools who are included in Number on Reserve, 1893.

NUMBER and Whereabouts of Indians in the North-west Territories, 1893—Continued.

Nos. of Reserves.	Name of Band.	Location of Reserve.	Tribe.	Total No. in Band.	No. on Reserve, Payments, 1893.	No. Absent.	Whereabouts of Absentees.
<i>TREATY NO. 6—Continued.</i>							
<i>Carlton Agency.</i>							
101	William Twatt	Sturgeon Lake	Cree	146	143	3	3 working in Prince Albert.
102	Petaquahey	Muskeg Lake	do	73	73		
103	Mistawasis	Snake Plain	do	144	142	2	1, Beaver Lake; 1, Egg Lake.
104	Ahtahkakoop	Sandy Lake	do	218	213	5	5, Turtle Mountain.
105	Kapahawekenun.	Meadow Lake	do	66	63	3	3, Turtle Lake.
107	Pelican Lake	Pelican Lake	do	91	41	50	50 hunting in the district, have not yet taken treaty.
106	Keneemotayee	Assiniboine Lake	do	100	100		
				838	775	63	
	James Roberts	Lac la Ronge	Cree	392	369	23	23 absent hunting.
	William Charles	Montreal Lake	do	101	100	1	1, whereabouts unknown.
				493	469	24	
<i>Battleford Agency.</i>							
108	Red Pheasant	Eagle Hills	Cree	135	128	7	7, Montana.
109	Mosquito	do	Stony	132	99	33	11, Montana; 12, Milk River; 10, Belknap; 22 absentees returned to reserve, 1893, but annuities not paid.
110	Bear's Head	do	do				
111	Lean Man	do	do				
112	Moosomin	Jackfish Creek	Cree	119	111	8	1, Bears Hills; 3, south; 4, Red Deer.
113	Sweet Grass	Battle River	do	139	132	7	2, Battleford; 5, Montana.
114	Poundmaker	do	do	127	113	14	12, Montana; 2, north.
115	Thunderchild	Saskatchewan River	do	175	166	9	3, north; 1, Turtle Lake; 1, Rocky Mountains; 4, U.S.
116	Little Pine and Lucky Man	Battle River	do	139	117	22	15, south; 2, Calgary; 3, Fort Pitt; 2, Fort Macleod.
				966	866	100	
<i>Onion Lake Agency.</i>							
119	See-kas-kootch	Onion Lake	Cree	199	186	13	2, Battleford; 9 hunting in district; 2, Edmonton.
120	Weemistacosneawasis	Stony do	do	106	106		
121	Ooneepowhayo	Frog do	do	67	60	7	7 hunting at Island Lake.
122	Pus-keeah-kee-wenin	do do	do	29	29		
123	Kee-hee-win	Long do	do	108	108		
124	Kinoosayo	Cold do	Chippewyan	170	169	1	1, Heart Lake.
				679	658	21	

<i>Saddle Lake Agency.</i>						
125	Thomas Hunter	Saddle Lake	Cree	94	94	
126	Wahsatanow	do	do	27	27	
127	Blue Quill	do	do	78	78	
128	James Seenum	Whitefish Lake	do	310	306	4 2, Great Slave Lake; 1, Edmonton; 1, whereabouts unknown.
129	Pecaysis	Lac la Biche	do	14	5	9 9, Great Slave Lake.
130	Antoine	Heart Lake	Chippewyan	66	66	
131	Kaquanum	Beaver Lake	Cree	108	103	5 4, Athabasca Landing; 1, Great Slave Lake.
				697	679	18
<i>Edmonton Agency.</i>						
132	Michel	Sturgeon River	Iroquois	79	79	
133	Joseph	Lac Ste. Anne	Stony	136	129	7 7, hunting in woods.
133a	Paul	White Whale Lake	do	127	127	
134	Alexander	Rivière qui Barre	Cree	221	221	
135	Enoch	Stony Plain	do	152	140	12 2, Saddle Lake; 2, South Saskatchewan; 3, hunting at Bear's Hills; 5, working at Calgary.
	Orphans	St. Albert Indus. School	do	8	8	
				723	704	19
<i>Hobbema Agency.</i>						
137	Ermineekin	Bear's Hills	Cree	156	152	4 4, Lac Ste. Anne.
138	Sampson	Battle River	do	289	274	15 7, Morley; 8, whereabouts unknown.
140	Sharphead	Formerly of Wolf Creek	Stony	86	2	84 84, at White Whale Lake.
141	Louis Bull	Bear's Hills	Cree	62	60	2 2, whereabouts unknown.
				593	488	105
Total in Treaty No. 6				5,642	5,256	386
TREATY NO. 7.						
<i>Sarcee Agency.</i>						
145	Bull Head	Fish Creek	Sarcee	235	232	3 2, Blackfoot Reserve; 1, Calgary.
142	Bear's Paw	Morley	Stony	647	550	97 97, Hunting and trapping in the Rocky Mountains and British Columbia.
142	Chiniquy	do	do			
143	Jacob	do	do			
				882	782	100
<i>Blackfoot Agency.</i>						
146	Running Rabbit	Bow River	Blackfoot	678	662	16 15, whereabouts unknown; 1, Blood Reserve.
146	Old Sun	do	do	653	647	6 5 do do 1, Sarcee do
				1,331	1,309	22

NUMBER and Whereabouts of Indians in the North-west Territories, 1893—Continued.

No. of Reserves.	Name of Band.	Location of Reserve.	Tribe.	Total No. in Band.	No. on Reserve, Payments, 1893.	No. Absent.	Whereabouts of Absentees.
TREATY NO. 7—Concluded.							
<i>Blood Agency.</i>							
148	Red Crow and Day Chief.....	Belly River	Blackfoot	1,611	1,494	117	45, in Montana ; 25, hunting in Rocky Mountains ; 47, whereabouts unknown.
<i>Poigan Agency.</i>							
147	Crow Eagle.....	Old Man's River.....	Blackfoot	830	780	50	5, in jail ; 4, Blackfoot Crossing ; 40, Montana ; 1, whereabouts unknown.
	Total in Treaty No. 7.....			4,654	4,365	289	
NON-TREATY INDIANS.							
	Stragglers	Lac Doré and Turtle Lake Cree and Sault-eaux.....		103			No Reserve : hunting Indians.
	Enoch	Bird Tail Creek.....	Sioux.....	110			100, on reserve ; 10, United States.
	Little Chief.....	Oak River.....	do.....	250			210 do 20 employed among settlers ; 20, U. S.
	Ha-we-eda.....	Oak Lake.....	do.....	50			40 do 10, United States.
	Padamonee.....	Turtle Mountain.....	do.....	41			25 do 16 do
	Standing Buffalo.....	Qu'Appelle Lakes.....	do.....	185			185 do
	White Cap.....	Moose Woods.....	do.....	103			103 do
	U. S. Sioux.....	Birtle, Regina and Moose Jaw.....	do.....	215			10 returned to United States.
	Cree Stragglers.....	Swift Current, Maple Creek and Medicine Hat.....	do.....	180			20 entered treaty and joined various reserves.
	Total number Non-Treaty Indians.....			1,237			

RECAPITULATION OF AGENCIES.

Agencies.	Total Number in Band.	Number on Reserve, 1893.
<i>Treaty No. 4</i>		
Birtle	551	529
Pelly	647	646
Moose Mountain	252	223
Crooked Lake	968	574
Assiniboine	210	177
File Hills	285	276
Muscowpetung	534	508
Touchwood Hills	836	801
Total	4,283	3,734
<i>Treaty No. 6</i>		
*Duck Lake	1,146	1,086
Carlton	838	775
Battleford	966	866
Onion Lake	679	658
Saddle Lake	697	679
Edmonton	723	704
Hobbena	593	488
Total	5,642	5,256
<i>Treaty No. 7</i>		
Sarcee and Stony	882	782
Blackfoot	1,331	1,309
Blood	1,611	1,494
Peigan	830	780
Total	4,654	4,365

* Includes "James Roberts" and "William Charles" Bands.

RECAPITULATION.

	Total Number in Band.	Whereabouts.	
		Present.	Absent.
Treaty No. 4	4,283	3,734	549
do 6	5,642	5,256	386
do 7	4,654	4,365	289
Non-Treaty Indians	1,237	1,151	86
Total	15,816	14,506	1,310

A. E. FORGET,
Asst. Indian Commissioner.

EARNINGS of Individual

Agency.	Band.	No.	Sale of	Grain	Wood	Lime,	Labour,
			Live Stock.	and	and	Bones and	Freight-
			\$	Roots.	Hay.	Charcoal.	ing, &c.
			cts.	\$	\$	\$	\$
				cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Pelly.....	Côté.....	64	1,425 00	30 00		45 00	320 80
	Key.....	65					
	Keesickouse.....	66					
Birtle.....	All Bands.....		1,200 00	2,500 00	1,300 00		1,000 00
Moose Mountain.	Pheasant Rump.....	68		112 25	439 25	3 00	611 21
	Striped Blanket.....	69					
	White Bear.....	70					
Crooked Lakes....	Ochapowace.....	71	834 70	2,383 59	733 50	82 60	64 00
	Kahkeewistahaw.....	72					
	Coweeses.....	73					
	Sakimay.....	74					
Assiniboine.....	Jack.....	76		132 62	312 30		321 51
File Hills.....	All Bands.....			82 60	967 89		122 20
Muscowpetung's..	Piapot.....	75	51 00	352 25	3,071 47		659 46
	Pasquah.....	79					
	Muscowpetung.....	80					
Touchwood Hills..	Day Star.....	87	264 34	58 10	187 50	18 75	623 98
	Poor Man.....	88					
	Muscowequan.....	85					
	George Gordon.....	86					
Duck Lake.....	One Arrow.....	95	246 00	455 20	432 27		716 28
	Okemasis.....	96					
	Beardy.....	97					
	John Smith.....	99					
	James Smith.....	100					
	Peter Chapman.....	100a					
Carlton.....	Wm. Twatt.....	101	39 33	217 80	168 52	5 00	284 81
	Petaquakey.....	102					
	Mistawasis.....	103					
	Attakakoop.....	104					
	Kapahawakenum.....	105					
	Keeneemotayee.....	106					
	Pelican Lake.....						
Battleford.....	Stonies.....	109	217 00	166 85	1,582 65	311 75	418 25
	Red Pheasant.....	108					
	Sweet Grass.....	113					
	Poundmaker.....	114					
	Little Pine.....	116					
	Moosomin.....	112					
	Thunderchild.....	115					
Onion Lake.....	Seekaskooch.....	119	35 00	24 00			
	Chippewyan.....	124					
Saddle Lake.....	Saddle Lake.....	125		10 00	21 00		135 00
	Blue Quill.....	127					
	Wahsatonow.....	126					
	James Seenum.....	128					
	Chippewyan.....	130					
	Beaver Lake.....	131					
Edmonton.....	Enoch.....	135			35 00		530 00
	Michel.....	132					
	Alexander.....	134					
	Joseph and Paul.....	133					

Indians, 1892-93.

Hunting, Furs, &c.	Fish and Game.	Senega Root.	Mis- cellaneous and Manufac- tures.	Beef.	Total.	How expended.
§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	
3,300 00			9 00	259 91	5,389 71	Provisions, clothing, horses, heifers, wagons, mowers, harness, &c.
8,250 00		200 00	1,500 00		15,950 00	Provisions, clothing, seed wheat, horses, cattle, mowers, rakes, wagons, &c.
210 00	96 50		554 50	50 00	2,076 71	Provisions, clothing, lumber, &c.
555 00		360 00	301 75	75 13	5,390 27	Provisions, clothing, binding twine, mower, implements, building material, horses and buckboard.
130 00			87 55	47 06	1,031 04	Provisions, clothing, lumber, pigs, threshing, &c.
194 00			40 00	1,308 58	2,715 27	Provisions, clothing, lumber, cows, heifers, mower, binding twine, implements, &c.
250 00			183 70	26 90	4,594 78	Provisions, clothing, wagons, live stock, implements, building material, &c.
4,400 00			73 20	694 78	6,320 65	Provisions, clothing, cattle, hay, implements and building material.
1,362 25	139 50		336 50	214 24	3,992 24	Provisions, clothing, cattle, implements, wagon, horses, building material and necessities of life.
1,220 00				75 03	2,010 49	do do
1,080 00			89 25	36 00	3,901 75	Provisions, clothing, implements, cattle, household furniture and building material.
5,300 00			13 50	27 12	5,399 62	Provisions, clothing, implements, horses, cattle, sleighs, wagons, ammunitions and traps.
3,839 00			62 00		4,067 00	Provisions, clothing, implements, horses, cattle, wagon and necessities of life.
3,390 00			275 00		4,230 00	Provisions, clothing, implements, cattle, building material, wagons, and necessities of life.

EARNINGS of Individual

Agency.	Band.	No.	Sale of Live Stock.	Grain and Roots.	Wood and Hay.	Lime, Bones and Charcoal.	Labour, Freight- ing, &c.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Hobbema	All Bands				12 00		330 12
Sarcee	Sarcee	142	171 00	8 05	195 75		1,424 30
	Stony	143					
		144					
Blackfoot	Blackfoot	146	201 50		536 91		995 75
Blood	Blood	148			550 00		2,659 89
Peigan	Peigan	147			9 00	4 00	685 50
	Total		4,684 87	6,533 31	10,555 01	470 10	11,903 06

Indians, 1892-93—*Concluded.*

Hunting, Furs, &c.	Fish and Game.	Senega Root.	Mis- cellaneous and Manufac- tures.	Beef.	Total.	How expended.	
§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.		
3,378 00				203 26	3,923 38	Provisions,	clothing, implements,
						cattle, building material, wagons	and necessities of life.
2,050 00	170 00		45 00	1,676 38	5,740 48	do	do
					1,734 16	do	do
300 00			50 00		3,559 89	do	do
				935 03	1,633 53	do	do
39,208 25	406 00	560 00	3,620 95	5,629 42	83,570 97		

A. E. FORGET,
Assistant Indian Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 15th December, 1893.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the survey of Indian reserves in the North-west Territories during the past season.

In accordance with instructions from this department, I left here in the latter part of July and proceeded to Regina, where I received further instructions from Mr. Assistant Indian Commissioner Forget, in reference to the survey of the boundaries of certain proposed Indian reserves at Swan Lake, and Dawson's Bay, at the north-westerly end of Lake Winnipegosis.

Having engaged a party of men and secured transport, I left Regina on the 24th August, and proceeded to Dawson's Bay, *via* Fort Qu'Appelle and Pelly.

En route I met Mr. W. E. Jones, Indian Agent, and ascertained the views of that gentleman as to what lands should be set aside as new reserves by the proposed surveys in his agency.

On my arrival at Swan Lake, I made arrangements with Peter Moore, an Indian belonging to the "Key's" Band, and highly recommended by Mr. Jones, to herd my transport animals. I also procured from Moore some small birch canoes in addition to one belonging to Mr. Jones, which he kindly lent me. Mr. Jones's canoe is very unsteady and dangerous.

Having been delayed a day by adverse winds, we crossed Swan Lake during the night to the Hudson's Bay Company's trading post. Here I chartered a York boat from the gentleman in charge, the canoes being unsuitable for surveying purposes and liable to upset and drown some of the party, or continually cause delay while moving from one point to another along the shores of such an extensive sheet of water as Lake Winnipegosis, where the wind blows more or less every day at this season of the year.

In consequence of prevailing winds from the north, which invariably decrease the depth of Swan Lake at its outlet at the northerly end, so that the stretch of river from there to Dawson's Bay was found to be very shallow and difficult to descend, we were obliged to drag our boat over the numerous shoals and rapids filled with boulders which occur in this stream fitly called Shoal River.

On my arrival at Dawson's Bay I had an interview with the Indians, whom I found there engaged in fishing and hunting, in regard to the new reserves which I had been instructed to allot to them; and I secured the services of the headmen and a few other members of the band to assist in making the surveys, thus affording them an opportunity of seeing the position of the boundaries.

This reserve now consists of one larger and six smaller portions of land. The principal part is situated at Pelly and was surveyed by Mr. A. W. Ponton, D.L.S., in the year 1883. The other parts, surveyed this season, are situated at the north-westerly end of Lake Winnipegosis, with the exception of a small area at the mouth of Birch River, on the westerly shore already mentioned of Swan Lake, where Peter Moore, above mentioned, an excellent hunter belonging to the Key's Band, has fixed on a claim for himself and family.

The character of the soil in the part of the reserve at Fort Pelly has already been described, *vide* "Plans and Descriptions of Indian Reserves." The portions at Dawson's Bay are heavily wooded with poplar, spruce and tamarack. Small areas of hay land are met with here and there, the grass being generally of inferior quality. The portion situated at Swan Lake was on my suggestion selected by the Indians in lieu of a tract of worthless land at the westerly end of Dog Island which some members of the band wished to acquire. I pointed out to the headmen the superior

advantages afforded by the tract at Swan Lake for the purpose, more especially, of raising cattle, in which enterprise they seem to be much interested. The more elevated parts of this area are covered with fine poplar timber suitable for the construction of byres and other buildings, and hardwood is to be found along the edges of the lake, and the rivers.

The meadows are extensive and would produce large quantities of good hay, and the rivers flowing across this tract abound in fish and fowl.

It may be well to mention that a small tract of land situated on the right bank of Shoal River, near its mouth, and within the limits of the fishing station surveyed in the year 1889 for this band of Indians, was, at that time, temporarily occupied as a trading post by a squatter, a Mr. Hartman, and in consequence it was thought desirable to cut this claim out of the fishing station in order to avoid possible complications. Mr. Hartman having now abandoned the place, the Indians have taken possession of it, and I marked it off as a part of the reserve. It may be well to add that the Indians say they are pleased with their new reserves.

Having completed the work in the vicinity of Dawson's Bay, the Indians who had been employed on the survey were paid off. Their names are "Keematch," John Beardy, Humphrey Favel and "Che-che-me-can," all good hands on land or water.

On the 12th October we left Swan Lake and proceeded to the reserve of Chief Côté. In the evening heavy rain, followed by a violent snow storm, set in, rendering the roads almost impassable. The next day we came across the tracks of a herd of moose; one of the party followed them and succeeded in stalking and killing four—a bull, a cow, and two calves.

On the 17th we arrived at the well appointed agency of Mr. Jones. That gentleman accompanied me to the "Crow Stand" Indian mission, and I proceeded to survey a small area adjacent to the southerly boundary of the reserve of Chief Gabriel Côté, including the site of the buildings used as a boarding-school in connection with the "Crow Stand" Indian mission.

On the 20th we left "Crow Stand" and proceeded to Regina *via* Yorkton and Fort Qu'Appelle, where, after an uneventful trip, the party arrived on the 26th. The men were paid off the next day, thus ending surveying operations for the season.

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

JOHN C. NELSON,
In charge Indian Reserve Surveys.

INDIAN WOMEN WHO HAVE COMMUTED THEIR ANNUITY BY A TEN YEARS' PURCHASE UNDER SECTION 11 OF THE INDIAN ACT.

1879-80.

Treaty No. 1.

Harriet Hunt, St. Peter's.. \$ 50 00

1880-81.

Treaty No. 2.

Isabella McAully, No. 29, Ebb and Flow Lake..... 50 00
 Suzanne Sinclair do 37 do 50 00
 Marguerite Moar do 28 do 50 00
 Margaret Monkman do 24, Lake Manitoba..... 50 00
 Mary Jane Garreoch do 12, Fairford..... 50 00

1881-82.

Treaty No. 2.

Elizabeth Moar, No. 5, Fairford River..... 50 00

Treaty No. 5.

Elizabeth Brittain, No. 6, Cumberland..... 50 00
 Annie Cox do 26 do 50 00
 Mrs. Jourdain do 55 do 50 00
 Annie McKay do 58 do 50 00
 Josette Sais do 77 do 50 00

Treaty No. 6.

Mrs. T. T. Quinn, No. 42, Red Pheasant..... 50 00

1882-83.

Treaty No. 2.

Mary Saunderson, Lake Manitoba. 50 00

Treaty No. 4.

Marguerite Parisien, Pasquah's Band..... 50 00
 *Jean Baptiste Parisien do 50 00
 *Alexander Parisien do 50 00
 *Isidore Parisien do 50 00
 Marie Rose Parisien do 50 00
 Mame Parisien do 50 00
 Françoise Parisien do 50 00
 Teresa St. Denis do 50 00
 Julie St. Denis do 50 00
 Rosalie St. Denis do 50 00
 Marie St. Denis do 50 00
 Françoise Desjerlais, Muscowequan's Band..... 50 00
 Isabelle Desjerlais do 50 00
 Caroline Blondeau do 50 00
 Melanis Blondeau do 50 00

(*These three men were paid by the agent in error.)

1883-84.

Treaty No. 1.

Margaret McLeod, No. 146, St. Peter's Band.....	\$	50	00
Margaret Pritchard do 357 do		50	00

Treaty No. 2.

Maria Misayabit, No. 20, Lake Manitoba.....	50	00
Margaret Misayabit do 21 do	50	00
Shaw-aw-way-in-cit-ah-wook do 24 do	50	00
Isabella do 1 do	50	00

Treaty No. 4.

Mary Ann McKay, No. 12, Little Black Bear's Band.....	50	00
Caroline Peletier do 27, Cowesess' Band.....	50	00
Mrs. Trochier or Oopeepeewahnook No. 9, Cowesess' Band	50	00

Treaty No. 5.

Christie McLeod, No. 184, Norway House.....	50	00
Catherine Swain do 138 do	50	00
Bella Morrison do 81 do	50	00
Rosalie Moore do 21, Grand Rapids.....	50	00
Harrie Houston do 15 do	50	00

1884-85.

Treaty No. 1.

Lydia Sutherland, No. 354 $\frac{1}{2}$, St. Peter's.....	50	00
Jane Whyte do 371 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	50	00
Charlotte Desrosiers do 170 do	50	00
Emily Isbester do 361 do	50	00
Margaret Thom do 63 do	50	00
E. J. Macleod do 136 do	50	00
Caroline McDonald do 388 do	50	00
Victoria Young do 166 do	50	00
Nancy Leask do 143 do	50	00
Lucy West do 409 do	50	00
Nancy Marsh do 42 do	50	00
Jane Grey do 322 do	50	00
Jane M. Snider do 394 do	50	00
Lucy Fiddler do 101 do	50	00
Catherine Walker do 401 do	50	00
Rosalie Gagnon do 53 $\frac{1}{2}$, Fort Alexander	50	00
Charlotte Lapierre do 53 $\frac{1}{2}$, Brokenhead River.....	50	00

Treaty No. 4.

Julia Angeau, No. 71, Pasquah's Band.....	50	00
Néline Wallet do 66 do	50	00

Treaty No. 5.

Jane Shaw, No. 29, Fisher River Band.....	50	00
Betsy Semours do 26 do	50	00
Adelaide Garson do 43, Norway House.....	50	00

Treaty No. 6.

A. Laframboise, No. 27, Petaquakey's Band.....	50	00
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1885-86.

Treaty No. 1.

Anne Favel, No. 12, Long Plain Band..... \$ 50 00

Treaty No. 4.

Teresa Breland, Cowesess' Band..... 50 00
 Sarah Fisher, No. 37 Muscowpetung's Band.... 50 00
 Mary Thomas do do 50 00
 Susie Thompson, Sister of Chub Jack, Assiniboine Reserve .. 50 00
 Mary McDonald, No. 13, Keeseekouse..... 50 00

Treaty No. 5.

Mary Jane Boulette, No. 82, Hollow Water River..... 50 00

Treaty No. 6.

Mary DeCoteau, No. 33, Red Pheasant's Band..... 50 00
 Emilie Vivier do 50, Seekaskoutch's Band... 50 00

1886-87.

Treaty No. 1.

Agnes Briere, No. 20, Fort Alexander..... 50 00
 Jessie Spense do 304, St. Peter's..... 50 00
 Catherine Kennedy do 510 do 50 00

Treaty No. 3.

Hannah McIvor, No. 75, Lac Seul Band..... 50 00
 Magna Young do 103 do 50 00
 Louisa Kirkness do 116 do 50 00

Treaty No. 6.

Louisa Donald, No. 57, James Seenum's Band..... 50 00
 Annie Whitford do 73, Alexander's do 50 00
 Catherine Besson do 34, Muskegwatic's do 50 00
 Jane Collins do 14, Blue Quill's do 50 00
 Emma Brabant do 53, Red Pheasant's do 50 00

Treaty No. 7.

Sally Bird, Blackfoot Reserve..... 50 00

1887-88.

Treaty No. 1.

Georgina Starke, No. 365, St. Peter's..... 50 00
 Kaposohahsohting do 28, Brokenhead River 50 00

Treaty No. 4.

Philomen Daniels, No. 35, Peepeekeesis' Band..... 50 00
 Elizabeth H. Pratt do 10, Gordon's do 50 00
 Anne Houle do 123, Gambler's do 50 00

Treaty No. 5.

Mrs. Mary Ned, No. 17, Black River..... 50 00
 Jane Norquay do 61, Fisher do 50 00

Treaty No. 6.

Rosalie Fournier,	No. 53, John Smith's Band.....	\$ 50 00
Peggy Favel	do 26, Muskegwtic's do No. 126.....	50 00

Treaty No. 7.

Lucy Cook,	No. 25, Running Wolf's Band, Peigan Reserve.....	50 00
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1888-89.

Treaty No. 1.

Mrs. Catherine Ann Michaud,	No. 536, St. Peter's.....	50 00
Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Clouston	do 511 do	50 00
Mrs. Catherine Gilliaud	do 77 do	50 00

Treaty No. 6.

Adelaide Loyer,	No. 132, Michel's Band.....	50 00
Margaret Cardinal	do 11, Beaver Lake do	50 00
Matilda Cardinal	do 41, Lac la Biche do	50 00
Mrs. D. Leblanc	do 99, Attakakoop's do	50 00

Treaty No. 7.

Emma Jonas, Stony Reserve,	Bear's Paw Band	50 00
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1889-90.

Treaty No. 1.

Eliza Daniels,	No. 295, St. Peter's Band.....	50 00
Mrs. Ed. Kippling	do 551 do do	50 00

Treaty No. 2.

Maria Lamalice,	No. 33, Waterhen River.....	50 00
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Treaty No. 5.

Emma Robideaux,	No. 20, Black River.... ..	50 00
Kitty Smith	do 29, Moose Lake.....	50 00

Treaty No. 6.

Emma Higgins or Apistatim,	No. 111, Thunderchild's Band	50 00
Phebe Jefferson	do 189, Poundmaker's do	50 00
Judith Boucher	do 109, James Seenum's do	50 00

Treaty No. 7.

Julia Choquette,	No. 46, Blood Reserve, Running Wolf's Band.....	50 00
Isabella Grant	do 59 do do do	50 00
Mrs. Howard	do 35, Blood Band N.....	50 00
Mrs. Murphy	do 19 do M.	50 00
Mrs. Millar	do 34 do I.....	50 00

1890-91.

Treaty No. 1.

Matilda Asham,	No. 6, St. Peter's.....	50 00
Harriot Fontaine	do 531 do	50 00
Mary Ann Johnston	do 160, Fort Alexander.....	50 00
Angelique Johnston	do 162 do	50 00

Treaty No. 5.

Margaret Jane Buck,	No. 69, Moose Lake.....	\$	50 00
Philemon Budd	do 116, Cumberland.....		50 00
Margaret Mackay	do 110 do		50 00
Margaret Saunders	do 41, Pas.... ..		50 00
Mary J. Cochrane	do 24, Fisher River.....		50 00

Treaty No. 4.

Marie Gervais,	No. 83, Cowesess' Band.....		50 00
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Treaty No. 6.

Mrs. Chas. Fiddler,	No. 50, James Smith's Band		50 00
Lizzie Calleboo	do 132, Michel's do		50 00
Rosalie House	do 1, Ermineskin's do		50 00
Elizabeth St. Germain	do 137, George Gordon's do		50 00

1891-92.

Treaty No. 1.

Mrs. Joseph Moore,	No. 394, St. Peter's		50 00
Mrs. Sarah Sasford	do 49 do		50 00
Mrs. Sarah Sargeant	do 558 do		50 00
Mrs. Jane Mowat	do 218 do		50 00
Eliza Ann Walker	do 393 do		50 00

Treaty No. 2.

Marie Ste. Matte,	No. 58, Lake Manitoba.....		50 00
Elsie Spence	do 46, Ebb and Flow Lake.....		50 00

Treaty No. 5.

Sarah Clarke,	No. 22, Black River.....		50 00
Mrs. Albert Balledine	do 101, Cumberland		50 00

Treaty No. 4.

Nancy Laronde,	No. 53, Key's Band.....		50 00
Flora Chartrand	do 26 do		50 00
Harriet Chartrand	do 26 do		50 00

Treaty No. 6.

Maria Beaudry,	No. 33, Mistawasis' Band.....		50 00
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PART II.

RETURN A (1).

Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended 31st December, 1893.

HEADQUARTERS.

Name.	Designation or Rank.	Salary.	Date of Appointment to Department.	By whom appointed.	Date of First Appointment to Civil Service.
Hon. T. Mayne Daly.	Superintendent General.			Holds this office combined with that of the Minister of the Interior.	
Hayter Reed.	Deputy Superintendent General.	3,200	Mar. 1, 1881	Governor in Council.	Mar. 1, 1881
D. C. Scott	Chief Clerk and Accountant.	1,800	Oct. 8, 1880	do	Oct. 8, 1880
E. L. Newcombe.	Solicitor.	400	Mar. 13, 1893	do	Mar. 13, 1893
Wm. McGirr.	1st Class Clerk.	1,800	June 14, 1883	do	June 14, 1883
Miss A. C. Taylor.	3rd Class Clerk.	550	do 10, 1890	do	do 10, 1890
J. A. J. McKenna.	Stenographer.	1,350	Nov. 28, 1887	do	July 1, 1887
R. B. E. Moffat.	do	550	Feb. 7, 1891	do	Feb. 7, 1891
R. G. Dalton.	Clerk in charge of Accountant's Branch.	1,400	July —, 1871	do	July —, 1871
F. W. Smith.	1st Class Clerk.	1,500	Sept. 1, 1873	do	Oct. 13, 1873
E. Rochester.	2nd do	1,250	June 5, 1890	do	Jan —, 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	950	Mar. 24, 1884	do	Mar. 24, 1884
D. W. Osahgee.	3rd do	650	Feb. 11, 1889	do	Feb. 11, 1889
Miss F. K. Maracle.	3rd do	550	Jan. 31, 1891	do	Jan. 31, 1891
J. D. McLean.	Clerk in charge of Land and Timber Branch.	1,800	Oct. 25, 1876	do	Oct. 25, 1876
W. A. Orr.	2nd Class Clerk.	1,400	Nov. 24, 1883	do	Nov. 24, 1883
A. E. Kemp.	3rd do	1,000	Feb. 1, 1884	do	Feb. 1, 1884
L. A. Dorval.	3rd do	950	July 1, 1886	do	July 1, 1886
Miss E. H. Lyon.	3rd do	600	May 31, 1890	do	May 31, 1890
Miss H. G. Ogilvy.	3rd do	600	June 30, 1890	do	June 30, 1890
A. N. McNeill.	Clerk in charge of Correspondence Branch.	1,800	July 1, 1874	do	July 1, 1874
Miss C. Reiffenstein.	3rd do	950	Nov. 24, 1883	do	Nov. 24, 1883
Miss L. D. McMeekin.	3rd do	800	Dec. 31, 1887	do	Dec. 31, 1887
Miss M. Maxwell.	3rd do	550	May 31, 1890	do	May 31, 1890
Samuel Stewart.	Clerk in charge of Registry Branch.	1,450	July 1, 1879	do	July 1, 1879
T. F. S. Kirkpatrick.	2nd Class Clerk.	1,400	Aug. 6, 1873	do	Aug. 6, 1873
J. Delisle.	3rd do	1,000	June 23, 1880	do	June 23, 1880
Miss F. Yeilding.	3rd do	1,000	April 3, 1882	do	April 3, 1882
G. M. Matheson.	3rd do	650	July 1, 1888	do	July 1, 1888
F. R. Byshe.	3rd do	550	Mar. 26, 1891	do	Mar. 26, 1891
Miss L. E. Dale.	3rd do	550	July 21, 1891	do	July 21, 1891
Jas. Guthrie.	3rd do	500	do 21, 1891	do	do 21, 1891
T. P. Moffatt.	3rd do	450	Oct. 14, 1891	do	Oct. 14, 1891
W. A. Austin.	Clerk in charge of Technical Branch.	1,800	June 1, 1883	do	June 1, 1883
Samuel Bray.	Assistant Surveyor.	1,400	do 14, 1884	do	do 14, 1884
John McGirr.	Clerk in charge of Statistics and Supply Branch.	1,450	Aug. 1, 1877	do	Aug. 1, 1877
Miss I. H. Wilson.	3rd Class Clerk.	750	Jan. 29, 1887	do	Jan. 29, 1887
A. Dingman.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.	1,800	July 22, 1882	do	July 22, 1882
J. V. de Boucherville.	French Translator.	1,400	Dec. —, 1868	do	May —, 1865
M. Benson.	Clerk in charge of School Branch.	1,400	April 22, 1876	do	April 22, 1876
Miss A. M. S. Graham.	3rd Class Clerk.	500	Nov. 28, 1893	do	Nov. 28, 1893
H. C. Ross.	Clerk in charge of Printing.	1,400	Jan. 10, 1883	do	Jan. 10, 1883
Benj. Hayter.	Packer.	450	July 26, 1893	do	July 26, 1892
T. Starmer.	Messenger.	500	July 1, 1883	do	do 1, 1883
F. H. Byshe.	do	300	Feb. 6, 1893	do	Feb. 6, 1893
Wm. Seale.	do	300	Mar. 18, 1893	do	Mar. 18, 1893

NOTE.—L. Vankoughnet, Deputy Superintendent General, was superannuated on the 2nd Oct., 1893.
R. Sinclair, Chief Clerk and Accountant, was superannuated on the 1st July, 1893.

RETURN A (2)

Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended 31st December, 1893.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ONTARIO.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.		Address.	Remarks.
		\$	cts.		
J. Ansdell Macrae...	Inspector of Indian agencies.	1,400	00	Ottawa.	
Geo. L. Chitty.....	Inspector of timber..	1,000	00	do	
E. D. Cameron.....	Superintendent.....	1,200	00	Brantford ..	With commission of 5 per cent on collections on land sales; \$140 for travelling expenses and \$200 a year for house and office rent.
A. G. Smith.....	Clerk.....	900	00	do	
A. McGregor Ironside	Clerk and interpreter	720	00	Manitowaning...	With free house.
Thos. S. Walton, M.D.	Superintendent.....	900	00	Parry Sound.....	With \$60 per annum office rent, 5 per cent commission on collections up to \$2,000, and 2½ per cent on collections above that amount.
Wm. Van Abbott....	Agent.....	825	00	Sault Ste. Marie..	With \$154.50 for office rent and fuel.
P. E. Jones.....	do.....	600	00	Hagersville.....	
Thos. Gordon.....	do.....	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.
W. G. Egar.....	do.....	500	00	Deseronto.....	
A. B. Cowan.....	Indian Lands Agent.	250	00	Gananoque.....	
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.
Wm. Simpson.....	do.....			Warton.....	5 per cent on collections up to \$2,000, and 3½ per cent on sums in excess of that amount, and free office.
B. W. Ross.....	do.....	600	00	Gore Bay.....	With 5 per cent on collections.
John Beattie.....	Agent.....	500	00	Highgate.....	
E. Bennett.....	do.....	60	00	Castile.....	
J. W. Jermyn.....	do.....	500	00	Cape Croker.....	With free house.
James Allen.....	do.....	500	00	Chippewa Hill...	do
John G. Wallace.....	Guardian of Islands.	25	00	Ivy Lea.....	
John Thackeray.....	Agent.....	650	00	Roseneath.....	
D. J. McPhee.....	do.....	650	00	Atherley.....	
A. McKelvey.....	do.....	500	00	Wallaceburg.....	With \$60 a year for rent.
A. English.....	do.....	500	00	Sarnia.....	
E. P. Watson.....	Indian Lands Agent.			do.....	5 per cent on collections.
C. J. Blomfield.....	do.....			Peterborough....	7½ per cent commission on collections.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended 31st December, 1893.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

QUEBEC.				
Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.		
Geo. Long	Agent		St. Regis	10 per cent commission on collections, 2½ per cent on disbursements. No other remuneration.
James Martin	do	600 00	Maniwaki	\$50 a year for office rent.
L. E. Otis	do	400 00	Pointe Bleue	
A. Brosseau	do	600 00	Caughnawaga	With \$60 a year for office rent.
Rev. J. Gagné	do	50 00	Maria	
V. J. A. Venner, M.D.	do	200 00	Campbellton, N.B.	
P. E. Robillard	do	200 00	Pierreville	
A. O. Bastien	do	200 00	Lorette	
N. Lebel	do	150 00	Cacouna	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. Temiscamingue	

MISSIONARIES receiving remuneration from the Department of Indian Affairs for services performed among Indians to the 31st December, 1893.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.				
Name.	Address.	Annual Allowance	Denomination.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.		
Rev. J. M. Roy	Pierreville	235 00	Roman Catholic	Abenakis of St. Francis.
Rev. John Tucker	do	140 00	Church of England	do do
Rev. M. Mainville	St. Regis	303 32	Roman Catholic	Iroquois of St. Regis. \$100 of this amount and an additional \$25 for fuel is paid by Iroquois of St. Regis.
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.

RETURN A (2)—MEDICAL MEN employed by the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended 31st December, 1893, showing the Tribes which they attend.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.			
Name.	Name of Tribe attended.	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 Quinté.	250 00	do
J. Newton.	do do	250 00	do
J. A. Langrill.	Six Nations.	2,000 00	do
W. F. Langrill, asst.	do	850 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	Paid by the band. Allowed \$150 additional for rent.
H. Wible.	Chippewas of Nawash.	350 00	Paid by the band.
D. Sinclair.	do and Munsees of Thames.	260 00	\$200 paid by Chippewas and \$60 voted by Parliament.
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.	Micmacs 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	do
W. H. Howey.	Whitefish Lake Indians.	300 00	do
Jas. A. McEwan.	Oneidas of Thames.	300 00	Salary voted by Parliament.
Geo. Bowman.	Chippewas of Beausoleil.	150 00	Paid by the band.
E. A. Mulligan.	River Desert Indians.	200 00	do

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended 31st December, 1893.—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Name.	Office.	Annual Allowance	Address.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.		
A. W. Vowell.	Visiting Superintendent.	3,000 00	Victoria.	
J. W. Mackay.	Superintendent's asst.	1,800 00	do	
W. MacLaughlin.	Clerk.	700 00	do	
W. Bryce.	Messenger.	600 00	do	
L. P. Lewis.	Constable.	480 00	do	
P. O'Reilly.	Indian Reserve Commissioner.	3,500 00	do	
E. M. Skinner.	Surveyor.	1,800 00	do	
F. A. Devereux.	do	1,800 00	do	
A. H. Green.	do	1,800 00	do	
W. H. Lomas.	Agent.	1,200 00	Cowichan.	
Tom.	Constable.	240 00	do	
H. Guilloid.	Agent.	1,200 00	Alberni.	
R. H. Pidcock.	do	1,200 00	Fort Rupert.	
F. Devlin.	do	1,200 00	New Westminster.	
W. F. Wood.	do	1,200 00	Kamloops.	
M. Phillippe.	do	1,200 00	Kootenay.	
C. Todd.	do	1,800 00	Metlakahtla.	
Gomer Johns.	do	1,200 00	Lesser Dog Creek.	
R. E. Loring.	do	1,100 00	Hazelton.	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended 31st December, 1893—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Concluded.				
Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.		
J. Langley.....	Engineer on steamer "Vigilant".....	900 00	Metlakahtla.....	
Jas. Kirby.....	Pilot do.....	540 00	do.....	
METLAKAHTLA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.				
J. R. Scott.....	Principal.....	1,000 00	Metlakahtla.....	
Jas. McGregor.....	Trades Instructor.....	960 00	do.....	
Ah Toon.....	Cook.....	360 00	do.....	
KAMLOOPS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.				
Rev. A. M. Carion..	Principal.....	800 00	Kamloops.....	
Sister M. Rogation..	Teacher.....	200 00	do.....	
Sister M. Clement..	Matron.....	400 00	do.....	
Sister M. Stanislas..	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.....	400 00	do.....	
Sister Mary Celestin	Teacher.....	300 00	do.....	
Sister M. Frs. Xavier	Cook.....	250 00	do.....	
Catherine Thomsson..	Assistant Matron....	200 00	do.....	

NOVA SCOTIA.

NOVA SCOTIA.				
Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	District—
G. Wells.....	Agent.....	50 00	Annapolis.....	No. 1 "a," for Annapolis County.
F. McDormand.....	do.....	50 00	Bear River.....	1 "b," for Digby do
C. E. Beckwith.....	do.....	50 00	Steam Mills.....	2, for King's do
Rev. Thos. J. Butler.	do.....	100 00	Caledonia.....	3, for Queen's do
Rev. D. O'Sullivan..	do.....	50 00	Sheet Harbour.....	4, for Lunenburg do
James Gass.....	do.....	50 00	Shubenacadie.....	5, for Halifax do
D. H. Muir, M.D....	do.....	50 00	Truro.....	6 "a," for Hants do
F. A. Rand, M.D....	do.....	50 00	Parrsboro'.....	6 "b," for Colchester do
Rev. R. McDonald..	do.....	100 00	Pictou.....	7, for Cumberland do
W. C. Chisholm....	do.....	100 00	Heatherton.....	8, for Pictou do
Rev. John Chisholm.	do.....	100 00	St. Peter's, C.B....	9, for Antigonish and Guys-boro' Counties.
Rev. D. McIsaac....	do.....	100 00	Glendale, River Inhabitants.	10, for Richmond County.
Rev. R. McNeill....	do.....	50 00	Iona, Grand Narrows.....	11, for Inverness do
Rev. A. Cameron, D.D.	do.....	100 00	Christmas Island..	12, for Victoria do
G. R. Smith.....	do.....	50 00	Yarmouth.....	13, for Cape Breton do
J. J. E. de Mollitor.	do.....	50 00	Shelburne.....	14, for Yarmouth do
M. A. McDonald, M.D.	Medical Officer.....	100 00	Sydney.....	15, for Shelburne do
J. McMillan, M.D..	do.....	75 00	Pictou.....	13, for Cape Breton do
				8, for Indians of Pictou and vicinity.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs
for the year ended 31st December, 1893—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.		
W. D. Carter	Visiting Superintendent	400 00	Chatham	North-eastern superintendency.
James Farrell	do	300 00	Fredericton	South-western do
do	Acting Agent	200 00	do	Counties of Victoria and Madawaska. With actual travelling expenses.
Rev. M. A. O'Keeffe	Missionary	100 00	Tobique	
Rev. W. Morrisey	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. S. Benson, 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. Olloqui, M.D.	do	100 00	Big Cove	do Kent.
G. C. Vanwart, M.D.	do	200 00	Tobique	
W. G. King, M.D.	do	20 00	do	
T. Barnaby	Constable	20 00	Eel Ground	do Northumberland.
P. Pennais	do	24 00	do	

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

John O. Arsenaull	Agent	300 00	Egmont Bay	Salary as agent, \$200; allowance for travelling expenses, \$100.
Cassimir J. Poirier	Teacher	300 00	do	

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, REGINA.				
A. E. Forget	Assistant Indian Commissioner	2,400 00	Regina	
T. P. Wadsworth	Inspector of Farms and Agencies in N.-W. Territories	2,200 00	do	
Alex. McGibbon	do	2,200 00	do	
J. C. Nelson	Surveyor	2,190 00	Ottawa	
A. W. Ponton	Assistant Surveyor	1,400 00	Regina	
G. A. Betourney	Inspector of Roman Catholic Schools	1,200 00	do	
W. Pocklington	Storekeeper	1,300 00	do	
F. H. Paget	Clerk	1,300 00	do	
J. A. Mitchell	do	1,200 00	do	
J. W. Jowett	do	1,000 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	
E. C. Stewart	do	840 00	do	
J. R. Marshallsay	do	720 00	do	
C. J. Johnson	do	720 00	do	
T. J. Fleetham	do	720 00	do	
H. R. Halpin	do	720 00	do	
J. R. C. Honeyman	do	720 00	do	
N. Campbell	do	480 00	do	
R. Bakes	do	420 00	do	
A. H. Lock	do	360 00	do	
P. Hourie	Interpreter	900 00	do	
G. S. Collier	Caretaker	420 00	do	
D. N. McLachlan	Messenger	360 00	do	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended 31st December, 1893—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN—*Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
	SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, WINNIPEG.	8 cts.		
E. McColl.....	Inspector of Indian Agencies, in charge of Manitoba Superintendency.....	2,400 00	Winnipeg.....	
L. J. A. Lévesque.....	Clerk.....	1,500 00	do.....	
E. Jean.....	do.....	900 00	do.....	
S. M. Jarvis.....	do.....	420 00	do.....	
Michael Fee.....	Caretaker.....	250 00	do.....	
G. T. Orton.....	Medical Officer.....	800 00	do.....	Attends Indians of St. Peter's, Fort Alexander and Broken Head River Reserves.
	MANTOBA SUPERINTENDENCY.			
	<i>Treaty No. 1.</i>			
F. Ogletree.....	Agent.....	1,050 00	Portage la Prairie.....	
A. M. Muckle.....	do.....	900 00	Clandeboye.....	
	RUPERT'S LAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.			
J. B. Ashby.....	Principal.....	720 00	Middle Church.....	
Edith Ashby.....	Matron.....	300 00	do.....	
F. H. Williams.....	Schoolmaster.....	300 00	do.....	
J. G. Fraser.....	Farmer.....	600 00	do.....	
W. Ozard.....	Blacksmith.....	600 00	do.....	
A. Winder.....	Carpenter.....	600 00	do.....	
J. T. French.....	Printer.....	420 00	do.....	
W. Dixon.....	Night watchman.....	240 00	do.....	
L. Dixon.....	Cook.....	240 00	do.....	
M. M. Tomkins.....	Housekeeper.....	216 00	do.....	
E. A. Poskitt.....	Governess.....	180 00	do.....	
Jessie Bird.....	Seamstress.....	60 00	do.....	
Isaiah Badger.....	Shoemaker.....	36 00	do.....	
	<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.....	
Thos. Hanson, M.D.	Medical officer.....	1,000 00	Rat Portage.....	
	<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>			
A. Mackay.....	Agent.....	1,000 00	Grand Rapids.....	
J. Reader.....	do.....	1,000 00	The Pas.....	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended 31st December, 1893—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN—Continued.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
	NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY.	\$ cts		
	<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>			
	BIRTLE AGENCY.			
J. A. Markle.....	Agent.....	1,200 00	Birtle.....	
S. M. Dickenson....	Clerk.....	720 00	do.....	
W. Nabbis.....	Interpreter..	420 00	do.....	
	FORT Pelly AGENCY.			
W. E. Jones.....	Agent.....	1,200 00	Côté.....	
F. Fischer.....	Clerk and Farmer...	540 00	do.....	
	MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.			
John J. Campbell...	Agent.....	1,200 00	Cannington Manor	
W. Graham.....	Clerk.....	720 00	do.....	
W. Murison.....	Interpreter.....	360 00	do.....	
C. Lawford.....	Farmer.....	600 00	do.....	
	CROOKED LAKES AGENCY.			
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.....	
J. Pollock.....	do.....	420 00	do.....	
Isaac Pollock..	do.....	420 00	do.....	
	FILE HILLS AGENCY.			
J. P. Wright.....	Acting Agent.....	1,000 00	Qu'Appelle.....	
Wm. McNab.....	Farmer & Interpreter	240 00	do.....	
	MUSCOWPETUNG'S AGENCY.			
J. B. Lash.....	Agent.....	1,200 00	Regina.....	
W. Anderson.....	Clerk.....	720 00	do.....	
R. McKinnon.....	Farmer.....	720 00	do.....	
S. Hockley.....	do.....	600 00	do.....	
J. H. Gooderham...	do.....	600 00	do.....	
J. Nicol.....	do.....	480 00	do.....	
J. D. Finlayson....	Herder.....	480 00	do.....	
John Larocque....	Interpreter.....	360 00	do.....	
M.M. Seymour, M.D	Physician.....	1,200 00	Qu'Appelle..	Also attends Qu'Appelle Industrial School.
	TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.			
Jos. Finlayson.....	Agent.....	1,000 00	Kutawa.....	
H. A. Carruthers...	Clerk.....	800 00	do.....	
T. E. Baker.....	Farmer.....	480 00	do.....	
L. Couture.....	do.....	600 00	do.....	
E. Stanley.....	do.....	420 00	do.....	
C. Favel.....	Labourer.....	360 00	do.....	
Geo. McNab.....	Interpreter.....	360 00	do.....	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended 31st December, 1893—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
	ASSINIBOINK AGENCY	\$ cts.		
W. S. Grant.....	Agent	1,200 00	Indian Head.....	
J. C. Halford.....	Farmer	480 00	do	
	<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>			
	DUCK LAKE AGENCY.			
R. S. McKenzie.....	Agent.....	1,000 00	Stobart.....	
W. Sibbald.....	Clerk.....	720 00	do	
L. Marion.....	Farmer.....	480 00	do	
J. Willson.....	do	480 00	do	
L. Lovell.....	do	480 00	do	
John H. Gordon.....	do	420 00	do	
S. Thomas.....	Interpreter.....	480 00	do	
	CARLTON AGENCY.			
H. Keith.....	Agent.....	1,200 00	Aldina.....	
G. Chaffee.....	Farmer.....	600 00	do	
Rupert Pratt.....	Interpreter.....	480 00	do	
H. W. Halpin.....	Clerk.....	480 00	do	
W. Giles.....	Miller and Blacksmith.....	660 00	do	
	STOIX.			
W. R. Tucker.....	Overseer and Issuer, Moose Woods.....	144 00	Saskatoon.....	
R. W. Scott.....	Farmer, Oak River..	480 00	Griswold.....	
	BATTLEFORD AGENCY			
P. J. Williams.....	Agent.....	1,200 00	Battleford.....	
S. T. Macadam, M.D.	Medical Attendant..	750 00	do	
A. J. McNeill.....	Clerk.....	800 00	do	
Jos. H. Price.....	Farmer.....	600 00	do	
Wm. Smith.....	Teamster.....	480 00	do	
W. Dunbar.....	Farmer.....	360 00	do	
F. A. D. Burke.....	do	360 00	do	
P. Tomkins.....	do	360 00	do	
S. Warden.....	do	360 00	do	
R. Finlayson.....	Labourer.....	360 00	do	
Peter Taylor.....	do	360 00	do	
	ONION LAKE AGENCY.			
G. G. Mann.....	Agent.....	1,200 00	Onion Lake.....	
John Carney.....	Storeman.....	720 00	do	
John Bangs.....	Farmer & Interpreter	360 00	do	
Joseph Taylor.....	Millwright's asst....	60 00	do	
	SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.			
J. Ross.....	Agent.....	1,200 00	Saddle Lake.....	
G. H. Harpur.....	Clerk.....	420 00	do	
Chas. de Gear.....	Farmer.....	420 00	do	
Solomon Desjardins	Interpreter.....	300 00	do	
Philip Whitford....	do and Labourer.....	150 00	do	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended 31st December, 1893—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN—Continued.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
EDMONTON AGENCY.				
		\$ cts.		
C. DeCazes.....	Agent.....	1,200 00	Edmonton.....	
A. E. Lake.....	Clerk.....	720 00	do.....	
John Foley.....	Farmer & Interpreter	420 00	do.....	
W. J. O'Donnell....	Farmer.....	600 00	do.....	
HOBBEMA AGENCY.				
D. L. Clink.....	Agent.....	1,200 00	Hollbroke.....	
S. Swinford.....	Clerk.....	900 00	do.....	
G. Whitford.....	Interpreter.....	360 00	do.....	
Sam.....	Labourer.....	60 00	do.....	
BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.				
Rev. T. Clarke.....	Principal.....	1,200 00	Battleford.....	
A. M. Fenwick.....	Asst. Principal.....	540 00	do.....	
C. A. Gibson.....	Matron.....	300 00	do.....	
Mary M. V. Smith..	Governess.....	264 00	do.....	
Nellie Hayes.....	Seamstress.....	180 00	do.....	
J. Gatley.....	Carpenter.....	600 00	do.....	
A. Macdonald.....	Farmer.....	420 00	do.....	
P. J. Smith.....	Blacksmith.....	540 00	do.....	
D. J. Mackenzie....	Shoemaker.....	480 00	do.....	
Susan Baptiste....	Servant.....	144 00	do.....	
V. Taylor.....	Cook.....	300 00	do.....	
S. S. Simpson.....	Night watchman....	300 00	do.....	
<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>				
SARCEE AGENCY.				
S. B. Lucas.....	Agent.....	1,200 00	Calgary.....	
A. Kemeys-Tynte...	Clerk.....	720 00	do.....	
G. Hodgson.....	Interpreter.....	420 00	do.....	
P. L. Grasse.....	Farmer.....	600 00	do.....	
BLACKFOOT AGENCY.				
M. Begg.....	Agent.....	1,400 00	Gleichen.....	
J. Lawrence.....	Clerk.....	900 00	do.....	
G. H. Wheatley....	Farmer.....	540 00	do.....	
W. M. Baker.....	do.....	600 00	do.....	
F. Skynner.....	Issuer.....	420 00	do.....	
BLOOD AGENCY.				
Jas. Wilson.....	Agent.....	1,000 00	Fort McLeod..	
C. W. H. Saunders..	Clerk.....	900 00	do.....	
F. X. Girard, M.D..	Medical attendant..	1,000 00	do.....	
D. Mills.....	Interpreter.....	480 00	do.....	
Ed. McNeil.....	Farmer.....	480 00	do.....	
A. E. Jones.....	Farmer.....	360 00	do.....	
F. D. Freeman.....	Issuer.....	540 00	do.....	
C. H. Clarke.....	Labourer.....	420 00	do.....	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended 31st December, 1893—*Concluded.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
PEIGAN AGENCY.		\$ cts.		
H. H. Nash.....	Agent.....	1,000 00	Fort McLeod.....	
J. W. Smith.....	Farmer.....	420 00	do.....	
Geo. F. Maxfield.....	Clerk and Issuer.....	480 00	do.....	
W. H. Cox.....	Cook and assistant issuer.....	420 00	do.....	
H. Dunbar.....	Interpreter.....	420 00	do.....	
RED DEER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.				
Rev. John Nelson.....	Principal.....	600 00	Red Deer.....	
R. B. Steinhauer.....	Teacher.....	300 00	do.....	
S. Longheed.....	Carpenter.....	600 00	do.....	
D. J. Hunter.....	Farmer.....	420 00	do.....	
E. R. Nelson.....	Matron.....	144 00	do.....	
H. Diamond.....	Cook.....	180 00	do.....	

HAYTER REED,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 31st December, 1893.
D. C. SCOTT,
Accountant.

RETURN B (1)—INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

SERVICE.	Grant.		Expenditure	Grant not used.	
	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
Grant under 55 Vic., c. 2	5,993	00			
" 56 " 2	1,200	00			
Expenditure—					
Salaries			1,184	83	
Relief to destitute, and seed grain			2,890	79	
Medical attendance and medicines			2,395	82	
Miscellaneous			543	15	
	7,193	00	7,014	59	178 41

HAYTER REED,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1893.

D. C. SCOTT,
Accountant.

RETURN B (2)—INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

SERVICE.	Grant.		Expenditure	Grant not used.	
	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
Grant under 55 Vic., c. 2	6,286	35			
Expenditure—					
Salaries			1,629	68	
Relief to destitute, and seed grain			2,646	34	
Medical attendance and medicines			1,257	27	
Miscellaneous			207	09	
	6,286	35	5,740	38	545 97

HAYTER REED,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1893.

D. C. SCOTT,
Accountant.

RETURN B (3).—INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

SERVICE.	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Grant under 55 Vic., c. 2	2,000 00		
Expenditure—			
Salaries		300 00	
Relief to destitute, and seed grain		982 82	
Medical attendance and medicines		211 82	
Miscellaneous		205 36	
	2,000 00	1,700 00	300 00

HAYTER REED,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1893.
D. C. SCOTT,
Accountant.

RETURN B (4).—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Indians of British Columbia, under 55 Vic., c. 2	81,160 00			
Indians of British Columbia, under 56 Vic., c. 2	9,500 00			
	90,660 00	88,948 42	1,711 58	
Indian Reserve Surveys, under 55 Vic., c. 2	9,672 00	9,646 37	25 63	
do Commission, under 55 Vic., c. 2	8,000 00	8,243 46		243 46
	108,332 00	106,838 25	1,737 21	243 46

HAYTER REED,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1893.
D. C. SCOTT,
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 55 Vic., c. 2	130,500 00	123,972 00	6,528 00	
Agricultural implements, under 55 Vic., c. 2	12,000 00	10,738 38	1,261 62	
Seed grain do	1,500 00	1,490 91	9 09	
Live stock do	4,550 00	4,571 10		21 10
Supplies for destitute do	218,700 00	202,243 51	16,456 49	
Triennial clothing do	4,000 00	3,629 38	370 62	
Day, Boarding and Industrial Schools, under 55 Vic., c. 2 226,000 00				
Day Boarding and Industrial School, under 56 Vic., c. 2 8,500 00				
	234,500 00	218,577 03	15,922 97	
Surveys, under 55 Vic., c. 2	4,000 00	3,921 68	78 32	
Farm wages, under 55 Vic., c. 2	24,700 00	22,443 44	2,256 56	
Supplies for farmers do	11,000 00	9,742 42	1,257 58	
Sioux do	5,000 00	4,854 88	145 12	
Buildings do 8,500 00				
do under 56 Vic., c. 2 800 00				
	9,300 00	9,430 38		130 38
General expenses, under 55 Vic., c. 2	143,320 00	144,042 98		722 98
Grist and saw mills do	1,555 00	1,607 71		52 71
	804,625 00	761,265 80	44,286 37	927 17

HAYTER REED,

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA, 30th June, 1893.

D. C. SCOTT,

Accountant.

RETURN B (6).

INDIANS of Ontario and Quebec.

Account No.		Grant.	Expenditure	Grant unexpended.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
78	Surveys	519 09	484 45	34 64
86	For relief to destitute Indians, Ontario	814 83	607 60	207 23
87	Blankets for Indians of Ontario and Quebec	1,777 82	1,613 51	164 31
88	For removal of Oka Indians to Township of Gibson	1,000 00		1,000 00
111	Quebec seed grain and relief	5,497 54	5,495 42	2 12
118	Goulais River bridge	2,261 41	2,261 41	
119	Legal services	100 00	100 00	
123	Indian Schools, Ontario, Quebec, Maritime Provinces	27,476 13	27,476 13	
136	Salaries	100 00	100 00	
144	Robinson Treaty annuities	16,806 00	16,806 00	
146	T. J. Richardson, stenographer on Dundee Commission	48 85	48 85	
	Grant to assist Indian land management fund			
	do Province of Quebec fund	19,000 00	19,000 00	
	do School fund			
		75,401 67	73,993 37	1,408 30

HAYTER REED,

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA, 30th June, 1893.

D. C. SCOTT, *Accountant.*

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

RETURN C with Subsidiary Statements showing transactions in connection with the Fund during the year ended 30th June, 1893.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Balance at credit of the fund, 30th June, 1892	3,542,305	57		
Collections on account of land sales, timber and stone dues, rents, fines and fees	116,524	24		
Interest accrued during the year on funds in hands of the Dominion Government	160,316	33		
Outstanding cheques		20 74		
			3,819,166	88
Expenditure during the year	219,720	59		
Transfer to Mississaugas of Credit	68,672	01		
			288,392	60
Balance on 30th June, 1893			3,530,774	28
NOTE—Balance on 30th June, 1893	\$ 3,530,774	28		
Balance on 30th June, 1892, as shown by Auditor General	3,502,555	17		
Difference	\$ 28,219	11		
Which is made up as follows:—				
Compound interest for 7 years at 4 per cent, and 1 year at 3½ per cent on \$68,672.01, amount credited to Mississaugas of Credit, 30th June, 1884	28,599	75		
Less interest for 3 months on \$68,672.01, the original entry being reversed 31st March, 1893	600	88		
			27,998	87
Amount charged to Batchewana Indians and credited Province of Canada debit account by Auditor General, not entered by Department of Indian Affairs	189	14		
Interest (compound): 3 years at 4 per cent, 1 year at 3½	31	06		
			220	20
Overcharge on cheque No. 2407, Wyandottes of Anderdon				04
			28,219	11

HAYTER REED,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1893.

D. C. SCOTT,
Accountant.

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

Subsidiary Statements.

Batchewana Indians (Account No. 1).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			4,085 87	298 20
Receipts.....			5,441 64	766 44
Expenditure.....	713 13	618 32		
*Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	8,814 38	446 32		
	9,527 51	1,064 64	9,527 51	1,064 64

Chippewas of Beausoleil (No. 2).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			58,558 83	598 10
Receipts.....			176 90	2,991 42
Expenditure.....	2,414 90	2,646 65		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	56,320 83	942 87		
	58,735 73	3,589 52	58,735 73	3,589 52

Chippewas of Nawash (No. 3).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			383,353 75	3,422 66
Receipts.....			6,417 24	15,988 00
Expenditure.....	2,790 88	16,289 00		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	386,980 11	3,121 66		
	389,770 99	19,410 66	389,770 99	19,410 66

Chippewas of Rama (No. 4).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			56,706 58	525 30
Receipts.....			141 60	2,840 00
Expenditure.....	1,229 78	2,715 45		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	55,618 40	649 85		
	56,848 18	3,365 30	56,848 18	3,365 30

Chippewas of Sarnia (No. 5).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			211,550 72	1,742 83
Receipts.....			472 85	9,265 27
Expenditure.....	1,927 93	9,605 53		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	210,095 64	1,402 57		
	212,023 57	11,008 10	212,023 57	11,008 10

* There is a difference between the books of the Audit Office and this Department which arises from a claim for Indian lands sold by the Crown Lands Department, Ontario, and not credited to Indian Funds. This matter forms one of the subjects for discussion before the arbitrators appointed to consider the claims of the Dominion and the Provinces.

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

Chippewas of Saugeen (No. 6).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			291,270 02	2,974 45
Receipts.....			5,747 80	12,619 59
Expenditure.....	3,159 64	13,388 47		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	293,858 18	2,205 57		
	297,017 82	15,594 04	297,017 82	15,594 04

Chippewas of Snake Island (No. 7).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			24,900 57	124 48
Receipts.....			185 04	1,567 59
Expenditure.....	18 50	1,397 67		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	25,067 11	294 40		
	25,085 61	1,692 07	25,085 61	1,692 07

Chippewas of the Thames (No. 8).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			66,267 70	1,505 05
Receipts.....			283 64	7,878 99
Expenditure.....	229 03	7,573 28		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	66,322 31	1,810 76		
	66,551 34	9,384 04	66,551 34	9,384 04

Chippewas of Walpole Island (No. 9).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			69,753 69	818 82
Receipts.....				4,060 57
Expenditure.....		4,090 53		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	69,753 69	788 86		
	69,753 69	4,879 39	69,753 69	4,879 39

Fort William Band (No. 10).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			14,746 44	372 67
Receipts.....			93 07	554 17
Expenditure.....	637 15	710 40		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	14,202 36	216 44		
	14,839 51	926 84	14,839 51	926 84

French River Indians (No. 11).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			5,079 23	231 70
Receipts.....				185 88
Expenditure.....		12 89		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	5,079 23	404 69		
	5,079 23	417 58	5,079 23	417 58

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

Garden River Indians (No. 12).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892			62,883 25	470 06
Receipts			6,454 27	2,608 12
Expenditure	648 92	2,556 43		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	68,688 60	521 75		
	69,337 52	3,078 18	69,337 52	3,078 18

Henvey Inlet Indians (No. 13).

Balance, 30th June, 1892			7,240 50	30 77
Receipts				254 49
Expenditure		270 23		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	7,240 50	15 03		
	7,240 50	285 26	7,240 50	285 26

Lake Nipissing Indians (No. 14).

Balance, 30th June, 1892			35,797 88	591 84
Receipts			1,426 29	1,677 39
Expenditure	142 62	2,206 60		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	37,081 55	62 63		
	37,224 17	2,269 23	37,224 17	2,269 23

Manitoulin Island (Unceded) No. 15).

Balance, 30th June, 1892		396 92	20,069 27	
Receipts			4,587 97	738 78
Expenditure	578 79	414 70		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	24,078 45			72 84
	24,657 24	811 62	24,657 24	811 62

Maganettawan Indians (No. 16).

Balance, 30th June, 1892			510 32	117 40
Receipts				21 97
Expenditure		10 00		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	510 32	129 37		
	510 32	139 37	510 32	139 37

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

Mississaugas of Alnwick (No. 17).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			74,208 55	646 51
Receipts.....			1,994 98	5,515 27
Expenditure.....	1,522 35	5,581 76		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	74,681 18	580 02		
	76,203 53	6,161 78	76,203 53	6,161 78

Mississaugas of the Credit (No. 18).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			182,345 15	1,847 75
Receipts.....			70 00	8,491 25
Expenditure.....	68,779 01	9,632 03		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	113,636 14	706 97		
	182,415 15	10,339 00	182,415 15	10,339 00
Balances brought down.....			113,636 14	706 97
			706 97	
Auditor General's balance.....			114,343 11	
			86,344 24	
*Difference.....			27,998 87	

Mississaugas of Rice Lake (No. 19).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			22,314 31	119 24
Receipts.....			103 99	2,060 48
Expenditure.....	36 88	2,064 89		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	22,381 42	104 83		
	22,418 30	2,169 72	22,418 30	2,169 72

Mississaugas of Mud Lake (No. 20).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			37,326 05	400 55
Receipts.....			188 21	1,802 33
Expenditure.....	75 96	2,154 54		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	37,438 30	48 34		
	37,514 26	2,202 88	37,514 26	2,202 88

*An Order in Council of 30th June, 1884, authorized the Department to credit the Mississaugas of the Credit with \$68,672.01, an amount due the tribe by the old Province of Canada, and the interest on this sum was expended for the benefit of the Indians up to 31st March, 1893, when, by direction of the Treasury Board, the original entry of \$68,672.01 was reversed and the Department was directed to make good the expenditure on interest account as soon as possible. The Auditor General took no action on the Order in Council of 30th June, 1884, and, consequently, there is a difference between the balances of \$27,998.87, being the amount of the interest on the above sum.

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

Mississaugas of Scugog (No. 21).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892			10,391 06	582 90
Receipts			53 86	1,524 82
Expenditure	25 97	1,853 59		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	10,418 95	254 13		
	10,444 92	2,107 72	10,444 92	2,107 72
Mohawks of Bay of Quinté (No. 22).				
Balance, 30th June, 1892			104,852 09	1,491 48
Receipts			7,200 17	
Expenditure	3,706 62	8,367 82		7,877 34
Balance, 30th June, 1893	108,345 64	1,001 00		
	112,052 26	9,368 82	112,052 26	9,368 82
Moravians of the Thames (No. 23).				
Balance, 30th June, 1892			158,168 12	1,387 16
Receipts			38 08	6,195 92
Expenditure		6,341 77		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	158,206 20	1,241 31		
	158,206 20	7,583 08	158,206 20	7,583 08
Munceys of the Thames (No. 24).				
Balance, 30th June, 1892			2,632 74	8 23
Receipts				
Expenditure		301 00		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	2,632 74	254 54		547 31
	2,632 74	555 54	2,632 74	555 54
Ojibewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island (No. 25).				
Balance, 30th June, 1892			116,350 01	986 20
Receipts			14,486 33	5,451 32
Expenditure	2,245 73	5,353 83		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	128,590 61	1,083 69		
	130,836 34	6,437 52	130,836 34	6,437 52
Ojibewas of Lake Huron (No. 26).				
Balance, 30th June, 1892			48,000 00	231 51
Receipts				14,349 07
Expenditure		13,696 67		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	48,000 00	883 91		
	48,000 00	14,580 58	48,000 00	14,580 58

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

Ojibewas of Lake Superior (No. 27).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892			40,000 00	1,605 05
Receipts				8,302 18
Expenditure		9,322 94		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	40,000 00	584 29		
	40,000 00	9,907 23	40,000 00	9,907 23

Ojibewas of Mississauga River (No. 28).

Balance, 30th June, 1892			5,709 52	28 39
Receipts			104 10	249 54
Expenditure	10 41	45 54		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	5,803 21	253 38		
	5,813 62	277 92	5,813 62	277 92

Oneidas of the Thames (No. 29).

Balance, 30th June, 1892		199 58	591 10	
Receipts				530 70
Expenditure		246 73		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	591 10	84 39		
	591 10	530 70	591 10	530 70

Parry Island Indians (No. 30).

Balance, 30th June, 1892			48,508 44	373 47
Receipts			722 35	1,821 03
Expenditure	573 06	1,924 74		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	49,057 73	269 76		
	49,630 79	2,194 50	49,630 79	2,194 50

Pottawattamies of Walpole Island (No. 31).

Balance, 30th June, 1892			6,207 52	111 21
Receipts				547 94
Expenditure		659 85		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	6,207 52			0 70
	6,207 52	659 85	6,207 52	659 85

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.
Subsidiary Statements.

Serpent River Indians (No. 32).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892			3,504 23	128 40
Receipts			1,042 18	287 24
Expenditure	164 22	143 37		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	4,382 19	272 27		
	4,546 41	415 64	4,546 41	415 64
Six Nations of Grand River (No. 33).				
Balance, 30th June, 1892			889,233 99	15,523 96
Receipts			4,786 78	49,473 77
Expenditure	765 28	49,596 20		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	893,255 49	15,401 53		
	894,020 77	64,997 73	894,020 77	64,997 73
Shawanaga Indians (No. 34).				
Balance, 30th June, 1892			11,116 13	62 96
Receipts				438 72
Expenditure		446 57		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	11,116 13	55 11		
	11,116 13	501 68	11,116 13	501 68
Spanish River Indians (No. 35).				
Balance, 30th June, 1892		32 94	5,462 09	
Receipts			225 00	310 86
Expenditure	42 50	141 08		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	5,644 59	136 84		
	5,687 09	310 86	5,687 09	310 86
Thessalon River Indians (No. 36).				
Balance, 30th June, 1892			15,672 36	111 69
Receipts			1,992 81	
Expenditure	263 10	97 15		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	17,397 07	607 46		592 92
	17,665 17	704 61	17,665 17	704 61
Tootomenai's Band (No. 37).				
Balance, 30th June, 1892			900 00	59 16
Receipts				56 07
Expenditure		23 15		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	900 00	92 08		
	900 00	115 23	900 00	115 23

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

White Fish River Indians (No. 38).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			8,862 15	187 21
Receipts.....			4,696 65	467 84
Expenditure.....	502 87	109 80		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	13,057 93	545 25		
	13,560 80	655 05	13,560 80	655 05

Wyandottes of Anderdon (No. 39).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			19,741 22	2,450 79
Receipts.....			1,550 00	1,258 46
Expenditure.....	5,150 45	402 15		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	16,140 77	3,307 10		
	21,291 22	3,709 25	21,291 22	3,709 25

Abenakis of St. Francis (No. 40).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			4,028 18	39 20
Receipts.....				1,399 62
Expenditure.....		776 86		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	4,028 18	661 96		
	4,028 18	1,438 82	4,028 18	1,438 82

Abenakis of Becancour (No. 41).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		107 53	906 60	
Receipts.....				27 97
Expenditure.....				
*Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	906 60			79 56
	906 60	107 53	906 60	107 53

Amalecites of Isle Verte and Viger (No. 42).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			6,526 48	56 40
Receipts.....			765 43	272 94
Expenditure.....	99 67	277 24		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	7,192 24	52 10		
	7,291 91	329 34	7,291 91	329 34

Golden Lake Indians (No. 43).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			63 28	7 20
Receipts.....			175 00	58 47
Expenditure.....	17 50	66 68		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	220 78			1 01
	238 28	66 68	238 28	66 68

* The debit balance of this account is being gradually reduced and will disappear before long.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

Hurons of Lorette (No. 44).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.			4,349 05	313 23
Receipts				166 18
Expenditure		341 31		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.	4,349 05	138 10		
	4,349 05	479 41	4,349 05	479 41

Iroquois of Caughnawaga (No. 45).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.		10,037 46	11,752 24	
Expenditure	97 42	430 41		
Receipts			974 24	219 34
Balance, 30th June, 1893.	12,629 06			10,248 53
	12,726 48	10,467 87	12,726 48	10,467 87
Balances, 30th June, 1893, brought down		10,248 53	12,629 06	
			10,248 53	
* Actual balance, 30th June, 1893			2,380 53	

Iroquois of St. Regis (No. 46).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.			54,521 25	399 31
Receipts			59 37	3,119 03
Expenditure	6 84	3,144 55		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.	54,573 78	373 79		
	54,580 62	3,518 34	54,580 62	3,518 34

Iroquois of St. Regis Land Fund (No. 46a).

	Debit.	Credit.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.		4,610 72
Receipts		465 38
Expenditure	2,612 50	
† Balance, 30th June, 1893.	2,463 60	
	5,076 10	5,076 10

* This overdraft was occasioned by the large expenditure for surveys on the Reserve which continued from 1881 to 1889.

† This debit balance is being gradually reduced and in a few years it will be wiped out.

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

Lake St. John Indians (No. 47).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.		655 76	1,650 22	
Receipts			77 36	209 81
Expenditure	7 73	10 50		
* Balance, 30th June, 1893	1,719 85			456 45
	1,727 58	666 26	1,727 58	666 26

Lake of Two Mountains Indians (No. 48).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.			1,564 29	148 32
Receipts			730 68	116 64
Expenditure	292 27	123 68		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	2,002 70	141 28		
	2,294 97	264 96	2,294 97	264 96

Temiscamingue Indians (No. 49).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.			2,345 96	1,696 68
Receipts				217 99
Expenditure		683 49		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	2,345 96	1,231 18		
	2,345 96	1,914 67	2,345 96	1,914 67

River Desert Indians (No. 50).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.			35,228 58	262 91
Receipts			642 40	1,620 66
Expenditure	113 47	2,008 67		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	35,757 51	74 92		
	35,870 98	2,083 59	35,870 98	2,083 59

Songhees Indians (No. 51).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.			9,573 01	1,101 86
Receipts				708 12
Expenditure		518 21		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	9,573 01	1,286 77		
	9,573 01	1,804 98	9,573 01	1,804 98

Cowichan Indians. B.C. (No. 52).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.			60 02	13 24
Receipts				3 56
Expenditure		0 06		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	60 02	16 74		
	60 02	16 80	60 02	16 80

* This debit balance is being gradually reduced and in a few years it will be wiped out.

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

Musquean Indians, B.C. (No. 53).
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892			113 11	8 84
Receipts				4 27
Expenditure				
Balance, 30th June, 1893	113 11	13 11		
	113 11	13 11	113 11	13 11
Squamish Indians, B.C. (No. 54).				
Balance, 30th June, 1892			86 46	14 68
Receipts				3 54
Expenditure		16 25		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	86 46	1 97		
	86 46	18 22	86 46	18 22
Harrison River Band, B.C. (No. 55).				
Balance, 30th June, 1892			181 56	5 40
Receipts				6 54
Expenditure	166 60			
Balance, 30th June, 1893	14 96	11 94		
	181 56	11 94	181 56	11 94
Quemichan Band, B.C. (No. 56).				
Balance, 30th June, 1892			11 16	1 92
Receipts				0 46
Expenditure				
Balance, 30th June, 1893	11 16	2 38		
	11 16	2 38	11 16	2 38
Chemains Band (No. 57).				
Balance, 30th June, 1892		24 65	368 89	
Receipts				12 05
Expenditure				
*Balance, 30th June, 1893	368 89			12 60
	368 89	24 65	368 89	24 65
Ohillihertzas Band (No. 58).				
Balance, 30th June, 1892			2 14	0 48
Receipts				0 09
Expenditure				
Balance, 30th June, 1893	2 14	0 57		
	2 14	0 57	2 14	0 57

* This debit balance will be reduced to 13 cents on 30th June, 1894, and will shortly after disappear.

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

St. Peter's Band (No. 59).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.	399 07	39 91		
Receipts			409 89	409 89
Expenditure	409 89	1,005 25		
*Balance, 30th June, 1893.			399 07	635 27
	808 96	1,045 16	808 96	1,045 16

Broken Head River Band (No. 60).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.			47 71	63 20
Receipts				78 88
Expenditure		61 00		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.	47 71	81 08		
	47 71	142 08	47 71	142 08

Portage la Prairie Indians (No. 61).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.			457 01	131 47
Receipts				20 60
Expenditure				
Balance, 30th June, 1893.	457 01	152 07		
	457 01	152 07	457 01	152 07

Rosseau River Indians (No. 62).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.		352 50	2,182 62	
Receipts			128 84	1,033 66
Expenditure	373 34	554 37		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.	1,938 12	126 79		
	2,311 46	1,033 66	2,311 46	1,033 66

Fort Alexander Band (No. 63).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.	70 69			42 10
Receipts				
Expenditure		1 00		
+Balance, 30th June, 1893.		41 10	70 69	
	70 69	42 10	70 69	42 10

Indians of Tabusintac, N.B. (No. 64).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.			225 00	9 00
Receipts				33 19
Expenditure		25 00		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.	225 00	17 19		
	225 00	42 19	225 00	42 19

* This debit balance arose from a large outlay for drains in 1885-86.

+ This debit balance was wiped out on 28th February, 1894.

NOTE.—Account No. 65 closed.

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.
Subsidiary Statements.

Indians of Nova Scotia (66).
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance on 30th June, 1892.....	5 38	
Receipts.....		24 75
Expenditure.....	13 50	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	5 87	
	24 75	24 75

Indians of New Brunswick (No. 67).

	DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....	5 38			6,080 25
Receipts.....			24 75	212 81
Expenditure.....	13 50	34 00		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	5 87	6,259 06		
	24 75	6,293 06	24 75	6,293 06

Tobique Indians (No. 68).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			9,163 34	9 79
Receipts.....			482 15	467 42
Expenditure.....	291 39	282 34		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	9,354 10	194 87		
	9,645 49	477 21	9,645 49	477 21

Indians of Prince Edward Island (No. 69).

	Debit.	Credit.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		42 98
Receipts.....		68 65
Expenditure.....	67 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	44 63	
	111 63	111 63

J. B. Clench (No. 70).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			725 06	964 42
Receipts.....				59 13
Expenditure.....				
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	725 06	1,023 55		
	725 06	1,023 55	725 06	1,023 55

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

James Manace (No. 72).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			1,200 00	75 75
Receipts.....				44 65
Expenditure.....		75 75		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	1,200 00	44 65		
	1,200 00	120 40	1,200 00	120 40

William Wabuck (No. 73).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			2,000 00	291 56
Receipts.....				80 21
Expenditure.....		100 00		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	2,000 00	271 77		
	2,000 00	371 77	2,000 00	371 77

Province of Quebec Fund (No. 74).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		37,240 29	49,766 30	
Receipts.....				655 41
Proportion of Appropriation.....				1,749 30
Expenditure.....		3,050 11		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	49,766 30			37,885 69
	49,766 30	40,290 40	49,766 30	40,290 40
Balances brought down.....		37,885 69	49,766 30	
			37,885 69	
Actual balance, 30th June, 1893.....			11,880 61	

NOTE.—For details, see page 462.

Indian Land Management Fund (No. 75).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		83,891 73	156,680 61	
Receipts.....				15,351 50
Proportion of Appropriation.....				14,270 88
Expenditure.....		24,709 41		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	156,680 61			78,978 76
	156,680 61	108,601 14	156,680 61	108,601 14
Balances brought down.....		78,978 76	156,680 61	
			78,978 76	
Actual balance, 30th June, 1893.....			77,701 85	

NOTE.—For details, see page 463.
Account No. 71 closed.

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.
Subsidiary Statements.

Suspense Account (No. 76.)
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Debit.		Credit.	
	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			5,422 63	164 82
Receipts.....			74 06	1,076 87
Expenditure.....	71 06	747 57		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	5,425 63	494 12		
	5,496 69	1,241 69	5,496 69	1,241 69

Indian School Fund (No. 77).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		43,905 52	141,222 83	
Receipts.....				7,529 93
Expenditure.....		5,124 96		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	141,222 83			41,500 55
	141,222 83	49,030 48	141,222 83	49,030 48
Balances brought down.....		41,500 55	141,222 83	
			41,500 55	
Actual balance, 30th June, 1893.....			99,722 28	

NOTE.—For details, see page 467.

Superannuation Account (No. 79).

	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....	11,257 00	
Receipts.....		245 61
Expenditure.....	3,445 77	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		14,457 16
	14,702 77	14,702 77

Point Grondine Indians (No. 80).

	DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			6,805 58	109 23
Receipts.....			894 42	257 04
Expenditure.....	89 44	12 89		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	7,610 56	353 38		
	7,700 00	366 27	7,700 00	366 27

Account 78. See folio 430.

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

White Fish Bay Indians (No. 81).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.			2,389 49	936 62
Receipts				116 41
Expenditure.				
Balance, 30th June, 1893.	2,389 49	1,053 03		
	2,389 49	1,053 03	2,389 49	1,053 03

White Fish Lake Indians (No. 82).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.			9,189 67	387 52
Receipts			3,135 75	544 40
Expenditure.	313 57	404 28		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.	12,011 85	527 64		
	12,325 42	931 92	12,325 42	931 92

Hope Indians, B.C. (No. 84).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.			3,621 51	188 80
Receipts				133 36
Expenditure.				
Balance, 30th June, 1893.	3,621 51	322 16		
	3,621 51	322 16	3,621 51	322 16

Pagonakeshick's Band (No. 85).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.			766 78	137 97
Receipts				31 67
Expenditure.				
Balance, 30th June, 1893.	766 78	169 64		
	766 78	169 64	766 78	169 64

Eagle Lake Indians (No. 90).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.			2,597 05	138 44
Receipts				95 74
Expenditure.				
Balance, 30th June, 1893.	2,597 05	234 18		
	2,597 05	234 18	2,597 05	234 18

Ebb and Flow Lake Indians (No. 91).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.			148 50	18 56
Receipts				5 85
Expenditure.				
Balance, 30th June, 1893.	148 50	24 41		
	148 50	24 41	148 50	24 41

Account 83 closed. Accounts 86, 87 and 88. See folio 430. Account 89 closed.

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

Subsidiary Statements.

Restigouche Indians (No. 92).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			68 00	4 91
Receipts.....				2 55
Expenditure.....		8 10		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	68 00			0 64
	68 00	8 10	68 00	8 10

St. Mary's Indians, N. B. (No. 93).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			45 94	3 76
Receipts.....				1 74
Expenditure.....				
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	45 94	5 50		
	45 94	5 50	45 94	5 50

Okanagan Indians, B.C. (No. 94).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			212 80	
Receipts.....				
Expenditure.....	21 28			
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	191 52			
	212 80		212 80	

Wabigon Indians (No. 95).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			31 21	2 52
Receipts.....				1 18
Expenditure.....				
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	31 21	3 70		
	31 21	3 70	31 21	3 70

Ann Konwahentaken (No. 96).

	Debit.	Credit.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		85 60
Receipts.....		3 00
Expenditure.....	5 53	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	83 07	
	88 60	88 60

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.
Subsidiary Statements.

Chehalis Indians (No. 97).
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		3,022 64
Receipts.....		1,962 59
Expenditure.....	843 62	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	4,141 61	
	4,985 23	4,985 23

Indians of Cumberland County, N.S. (No. 98).

	DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
	Capital.	Interest.	Credit.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			155 16	12 64
Receipts.....				5 87
Expenditure.....				
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	155 16	18 51		
	155 16	18 51	155 16	18 51

Heirs of Chief Piknawatick (No. 99).

	Debit.	Credit.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		97 38
Receipts.....		309 69
Expenditure.....	407 11	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		0 04
	407 11	407 11

One Arrow's Band (No. 100).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		23 64
Receipts.....		0 83
Expenditure.....		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	24 47	
	24 47	24 47

Indians of Port Medway, N.S. (No. 101).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		149 92
Receipts.....		5 25
Expenditure.....		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	155 17	
	155 17	155 17

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

Indians of Reserve 38 A, Treaty No. 3 (No. 102).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....			1,863 97	216 28
Receipts.....				72 81
Expenditure.....		20 00		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	1,863 97	269 09		
	1,863 97	289 09	1,863 97	289 09

Indians of Eel Ground, N.B. (No. 103).

	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		83 79
Receipts.....		71 34
Expenditure.....	6 84	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	148 29	
	155 13	155 13

Heirs of John Williams and Annie Ketsetsaronkwa (No. 104).

	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		357 52
Receipts.....		12 51
Expenditure.....		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	370 03	
	370 03	370 03

Big Island Indians (No. 105).

	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		2,419 56
Receipts.....		84 68
Expenditure.....	261 70	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	2,242 54	
	2,504 24	2,504 24

Swan Lake Indians (No. 106).

	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		252 26
Receipts.....		691 42
Expenditure.....	376 66	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	567 02	
	943 68	943 68

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

Spellumcheen Indians, B.C. (No. 107).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Debit.	Credit.
	§ cts.	§ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		147 24
Receipts.....		586 40
Expenditure.....	58 12	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	675 52	
	733 64	733 64

Riding Mountain Indians (No. 108).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		28 12
Receipts.....		25 98
Expenditure.....	1 50	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	52 60	
	54 10	54 10

Rat Portage Indians (No. 109).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		27 04
Receipts.....		107 20
Expenditure.....	6 38	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	127 86	
	134 24	134 24

Squah Indians, B.C. (No. 110).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		132 16
Receipts.....		9 63
Expenditure.....	0 30	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	141 49	
	141 79	141 79

Sumas Lake Indians, B.C. (No. 112).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		122 50
Receipts.....		4 29
Expenditure.....	125 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	1 79	
	126 79	126 79

Lake Manitoba Band (No. 113).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		27 04
Receipts.....		0 95
Expenditure.....		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	27 99	
	27 99	27 99

For account 111, see page 430.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

The Brothers Reserve, N.B. (No. 114).
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		20 00
Receipts.....		
Expenditure.....	2 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	18 00	
	20 00	20 00

Indians of Red Bank, N.B. (No. 115).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		776 21
Receipts.....		95 58
Expenditure.....	6 83	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	864 96	
	871 79	871 79

Indians of Burnt Church, N.B. (No. 116).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		393 97
Receipts.....		13 79
Expenditure.....	106 99	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	300 77	
	407 76	407 76

Indians of Wallabuck, N.S. (No. 117).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		187 35
Receipts.....		6 56
Expenditure.....		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	193 91	
	193 91	193 91

Papaschase Band (No. 120).

	DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		164 11	1,475 99	
Receipts.....			2,364 71	599 17
Expenditure.....	236 47	437 73		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	3,604 23			2 67
	3,840 70	601 84	3,840 70	601 84

For accounts 118 and 119, see page 430.

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

White Bear's Band (No. 121).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892		1 19
Receipts		0 04
Expenditure		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	1 23	
	1 23	1 23

Indians of Whyoccomagh, N.S. (No. 122).

Balance, 30th June, 1892		20 24
Receipts		0 71
Expenditure		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	20 95	
	20 95	20 95

Gibson Indians (No. 123).

	DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892			60 75	265 94
Receipts			67 50	129 43
Expenditure	6 75	118 00		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	121 50	277 37		
	128 25	395 37	128 25	395 37

Texas Lake Indians, B.C. (No. 124).

	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892		1,149 28
Receipts		40 22
Expenditure		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	1,189 50	
	1,189 50	1,189 50

Yale Indians, B.C. (No. 125).

Balance, 30th June, 1892		764 14
Receipts		26 75
Expenditure		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	790 89	
	790 89	790 89

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

Nicoamen Indians B.C., (No. 126).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892		447 78
Receipts		15 67
Expenditure		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	463 45	
	463 45	463 45
Long Plain Indians (No. 127).		
Balance, 30th June, 1892		520 16
Receipts		18 21
Expenditure	12 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1893	526 37	
	538 37	538 37
Matsqui Sahsahcom Indians, B.C. (No. 129).		
Balance, 30th June, 1892		108 00
Receipts		3 78
Expenditure		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	111 78	
	111 78	111 78
Coucheeching Band (No. 130).		
Balance, 30th June, 1892		99 50
Receipts		28 48
Expenditure	1 50	
Balance, 30th June, 1893	126 48	
	127 98	127 98
Hungry Hall Band No. 1 (No. 131).		
Balance, 30th June, 1892		50 00
Receipts		1 75
Expenditure		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	51 75	
	51 75	51 75
Way-way-see-cappo's Band (No. 132).		
Balance, 30th June, 1892		4 70
Receipts		52 16
Expenditure	53 20	
Balance, 30th June, 1893	3 66	
	56 86	56 86

For account 129, see page 430.

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

Tsoo-a-hoi Band, B.C. (No. 133).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		220 43
Receipts.....		242 22
Expenditure.....	472 02	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		9 37
	472 02	472 02

Langley Indians, B.C. (No. 134).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		341 21
Receipts.....		11 94
Expenditure.....		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	353 15	
	353 15	353 15

Betsiamits Indians (No. 137).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		61 71
Receipts.....		1,385 23
Expenditure.....	277 38	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	1,169 56	
	1,446 94	1,446 94

Blackfoot Indians (No. 138).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		9 59
Receipts.....		63 48
Expenditure.....	4 31	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	68 76	
	73 07	73 07

Little Bones' Band (No. 140).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		27 46
Receipts.....		117 51
Expenditure.....	17 49	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	127 48	
	144 97	144 97

Hellelt Indians, B.C. (No. 141).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		126 42
Receipts.....		147 42
Expenditure.....	145 30	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	128 54	
	273 84	273 84

Account 135 closed. For account 136, see page 430.

INDIAN TRUST FUND—*Continued.**Subsidiary Statements.*

Coté's Band, No. 64, Treaty No. 4 (No. 142).
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		5 00
Receipts.....		0 18
Expenditure.....		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	5 18	
	5 18	5 18
Man-who-took-the-coat's Band (No. 143).		
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		6 10
Receipts.....		0 21
Expenditure.....		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	6 31	
	6 31	6 31
Boothroyd Indians, B.C. (No. 147).		
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		96 75
Receipts.....		3 39
Expenditure.....		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	100 14	
	100 14	100 14
Siska Flat Indians, B.C. (No. 148).		
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		80 64
Receipts.....		2 82
Expenditure.....		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	83 46	
	83 46	83 46
Kanaka Indians, B.C. (No. 149).		
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		99 00
Receipts.....		3 46
Expenditure.....		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	102 46	
	102 46	102 46
Skuppa Indians, B.C. (No. 150).		
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		69 30
Receipts.....		2 43
Expenditure.....		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	71 73	
	71 73	71 73

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.
Subsidiary Statements.

Lytton Indians, B.C. (No. 151)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Debt.	Credit.
	§ cts.	§ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		15 30
Receipts.....		0 53
Expenditure.....		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	15 83	
	15 83	15 83

Cook's Ferry Indians, B.C. (No. 152).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		297 22
Receipts.....		10 40
Expenditure.....		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	307 62	
	307 62	307 62

Salmon Arm Reserves, B.C. (No. 153).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		6 98
Receipts.....		0 25
Expenditure.....		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	7 23	
	7 23	7 23

Ochapowace's Band (No. 154).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		19 56
Receipts.....		0 68
Expenditure.....		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	20 24	
	20 24	20 24

Sampson's Band (No. 155).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		17 86
Receipts.....		179 62
Expenditure.....	62 99	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	134 58	
	197 48	197 48

Red Pheasant's Band (No. 156).

Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		25 00
Receipts.....		0 88
Expenditure.....		
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	25 88	
	25 88	25 88

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

Ohamil Band, B.C. (No. 157).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		191 66
Receipts.....		6 71
Expenditure.....	198 37	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	198 37	198 37
Skawalook Band, B.C. (No. 158).		
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		173 63
Receipts.....		6 08
Expenditure.....	179 71	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	179 71	179 71
Union Bar Band, B.C. (No. 159).		
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		404 19
Receipts.....		14 15
Expenditure.....	418 34	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	418 34	418 34
Spuzzum Band, B.C. (No. 160).		
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		164 13
Receipts.....		5 74
Expenditure.....	169 87	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	169 87	169 87
Boston Bar Band, B.C. (No. 161).		
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		245 17
Receipts.....		8 58
Expenditure.....	253 75	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	253 75	253 75
Popkum Band, B.C. (No. 162).		
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....		83 93
Receipts.....		2 93
Expenditure.....	86 86	
Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	86 86	86 86

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

Skawtits Band, B.C. (No. 163).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892		83 93
Receipts		2 93
Expenditure	86 86	
Balance, 30th June, 1893	86 86	86 86
Indians of Little South-west Reserve, N.B. (No. 164).		
Balance, 30th June, 1892		84 60
Receipts		75 61
Expenditure	7 26	
Balance, 30th June, 1893	152 95	
	160 21	160 21
Indians of Big Hole Reserve, N.B. (No. 165).		
Balance, 30th June, 1892		74 30
Receipts		286 86
Expenditure	157 43	
Balance, 30th June, 1893	203 73	
	361 16	361 16
Indians of Bobtail Reserve (No. 166).		
Balance, 30th June, 1892		150 20
Receipts		15 02
Expenditure	135 18	
Balance, 30th June, 1893	150 20	150 20
Ermineskin's Band (No. 167).		
Balance, 30th June, 1892		205 80
Receipts		19 58
Expenditure	186 22	
Balance, 30th June, 1893	205 80	205 80
Indians of Bridge River Reserve, B.C. (No. 168).		
Balance, 30th June, 1892		160 00
Receipts		9 60
Expenditure	150 40	
Balance, 30th June, 1893	160 00	160 00

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

Enoch's Band (No. 169).
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892		
Receipts		50 00
Expenditure	3 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1893	47 00	
	50 00	50 00

Oak River Sioux (No. 170).

Balance, 30th June, 1892		
Receipts		75 00
Expenditure	4 50	
Balance, 30th June, 1893	70 50	
	75 00	75 00

Stony Indians, Bands Nos. 142-3-4 (No. 171).

	DEBIT.		CREDIT.	
	Capital.	Interest.	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892				
Receipts			594 71	135 55
Expenditure	59 47	13 56		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	535 24	121 99		
	594 71	135 55	594 71	135 55

Indians of Ohiat Reserve, B.C. (No. 172).

	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892		
Receipts		5 00
Expenditure	0 30	
Balance, 30th June, 1893	4 70	
	5 00	5 00

Blood Indians (No. 173).

Balance, 30th June, 1892		
Receipts		50 00
Expenditure	3 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1893	47 00	
	50 00	50 00

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

Islington Indians (No. 174).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Debit.		Credit.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892				
Receipts				25 00
Expenditure	1	50		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	23	50		
	25	00		25 00

Indians of Edmundston Reserve, N.B. (No. 175).

Balance, 30th June, 1892				
Receipts				100 00
Expenditure	10	00		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	90	00		
	100	00		100 00

Indians of Nanaimo Reserve, B.C. (No. 176).

Balance, 30th June, 1892				
Receipts				100 00
Expenditure	10	00		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	90	00		
	100	00		100 00

Chuk-cha-kualk Band, B.C. (No. 177).

Balance, 30th June, 1892				
Receipts				350 00
Expenditure	35	00		
Balance, 30th June, 1893	315	00		
	350	00		350 00

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

Province of Québec Indian Fund (Interest Account).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

DETAILS.	Dr.	Cr.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892.....	37,240 29	
Interest on invested capital.....		655 41
Share of \$19,000 voted by Parliament.....		1,749 30
<i>Salaries.</i>		
H. Desilets, Agent.....	100 00	
S. Poirier, do 3 months.....	50 00	
V. J. A. Venner, M.D., Agent, 9 months.....	140 55	
Rev. J. Gagné do.....	50 00	
N. LeBel do.....	151 00	
L. E. Otis do.....	400 00	
P. E. Robillard, do.....	200 00	
L. G. Belley, prosecutor, 1st April to 8th August, 1892.....	33 60	
F. H. O'Brien do 9 months.....	75 00	
N. C. Smillie, physician, Gaspé.....	80 00	
V. J. A. Venner, physician, Restigouche.....	100 00	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Supplies for Point Blue Hospital.....	745 20	
Salary of nurse do.....	104 00	
Expenses of liquor prosecutions.....	149 16	
S. Poirier, agent, travelling expenses.....	35 40	
Expenses, opening line between Fraser property and Restigouche Reserve.....	6 00	
<i>Medical Attendance and Medicines.</i>		
Chicoutimi Indians.....	39 50	
Lake St. John Indians.....	367 70	
Rivière du Loup do.....	119 75	
Betsiamits do (vaccinating).....	91 00	
Restigouche do do.....	12 25	
Balance.....		37,885 69
	40,290 40	40,290 40

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

Indian Land Management Fund (Interest Account).

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

DETAILS.	DR.	CR.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1892	83,891 73	
Interest on invested capital		4,367 35
Share of \$19,000 voted by Parliament		14,270 88
Amount transferred for percentage on collections, charged to sundry accounts		9,469 31
Fees, fines, &c., collected		786 62
Transfer to close account of Government of British Columbia		0 58
<i>Salaries.</i>		
E. D. Cameron, Indian Supt., Brantford	1,100 00	
A. G. Smith, clerk, Brantford	900 00	
Thos. Gordon, Indian Agent, Strathroy	600 00	
John Beattie do Highgate	500 00	
Thos. Walton do Parry Sound	900 00	
W. Van Abbott do Sault Ste Marie	825 00	
J. C. Phipps, Indian Supt., Manitowaning	1,200 00	
A. M. Ironside, clerk do	720 00	
R. M. Stephen, M.D., Physician, do	1,000 00	
B. W. Ross, Indian Land Agent, Gore Bay	400 00	
J. P. Donnelly, Indian Agent, Port Arthur	800 00	
W. Hill (13 m.) do Shannonville	541 66	
J. Thackeray do Roseneath	600 00	
A. McKelvey do Wallaceburg	500 00	
A. English do Sarnia	500 00	
J. W. Jermyn do Cape Croker	500 00	
James Allen do Saugeen	500 00	
James Martin do Maniwaki	600 00	
A. Brosseau do Caughnawaga	600 00	
P. E. Jones do Hagersville	595 00	
A. O. Bastien do Lorette	200 00	
John Moblo, Indian Land Agent, Brantford	500 00	
J. R. Stevenson, Indian Agent, Georgina, 4 months to 31st October	166 64	
H. H. Thompson, Indian Agent, Penetanguishene, 4 months to 31st October	166 64	
D. J. McPhee, Indian Agent, Atherley, 4 months to 31st October	166 64	
E. Harris, Indian Agent, Gores' Landing, 4 months to 31st October	166 64	
G. B. McDermott, Indian Agent, Scugog, 4 months to 31st October	50 00	
E. Bennett, Indian Agent, Eganville	60 00	
A. McBride, Indian Agent, Temiscamingue	45 83	
Jas. A. McEwan, Physician, Oneidas of the Thames	300 00	
D. Sinclair do Munceys do	60 00	
<i>Contingent Expenses of the various Superintendencies and Agencies.</i>		
A. Brosseau—		
Rent	\$ 75 00	
Postage	12 08	
Travelling, &c	71 75	
		158 83
Thos. Gordon—		
Allowance for rent, travelling, &c	\$150 00	
Postage, &c	25 71	
		175 71
A. McKelvey—		
Rent, travelling, postage, &c	160 00	
Carried forward	100,150 42	28,894 74

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

Indian Land Management Fund (Interest Account)—Continued.

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

DETAILS.	DR.	CR.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	100,150 42	28,894 74
<i>Contingent Expenses, &c.—Con.</i>		
J. C. Phipps—		
Commission on collections.....	\$483 49	
Fees.....	66 00	
Travelling.....	137 45	
Postage.....	68 96	
Sundries.....	45 30	
	801 20	
E. Bennett—		
Postage.....	8 49	
E. D. Cameron—		
Rent and travelling ..	\$255 00	
Postage.....	34 95	
	289 95	
Thos. Walton—		
Commission on collections.....	\$129 48	
Rent.....	60 00	
Travelling.....	57 35	
Postage, &c.....	30 63	
	277 46	
John Moble—		
Commission on collections.....	\$504 42	
Travelling, postage, &c.....	17 05	
	521 47	
George Long—		
Commission on collections and disbursements.....	\$137 07	
Travelling.....	14 70	
Postage.....	1 63	
	153 40	
A. English—		
Allowance for keep of horse.....	\$100 00	
Travelling.....	116 15	
Rent, fuel and postage.....	68 80	
	284 95	
C. J. Blomfield—		
Services.....	\$91 50	
Assistant.....	24 50	
Travelling.....	66 65	
Commission on collections.....	2 25	
Postage.....	1 15	
	186 05	
James Martin—		
Rent.....	\$50 00	
Postage.....	8 00	
	58 00	
A. B. Cowan—		
Travelling expenses for 3 months.....	25 00	
W. Van Abbott—		
Allowance for rent and fuel.....	\$154 48	
Travelling, &c.....	207 97	
	362 45	
A. Dingman—		
Postage, stationery, &c.....	35 37	
Carried forward.....	103,154 21	28,894 74

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

Indian Land Management Fund (Interest Account)—Continued.

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

DETAILS.	DR.	CR.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	103,154 21	28,894 74
<i>Contingent Expenses—Concluded.</i>		
Wm. Simpson—		
Commission on collections	\$228 54	
Rent.....	80 00	
Fuel, postage, &c	60 89	
	369 43	
B. W. Ross—		
Commission on collections	\$404 50	
Rent.....	60 00	
Assistance in office.....	55 50	
Travelling expenses.....	238 55	
Fuel, postage, &c.....	72 71	
	831 26	
S. Hagan—		
Commission on collections.....	\$97 95	
Rent.....	24 00	
	121 95	
J. P. Donnelly—		
Rent, fuel, &c.....	\$130 00	
Travelling.....	91 95	
Postage.....	9 45	
	231 40	
E. Harris—		
Travelling	14 30	
J. W. Jermyn—		
Travelling	\$17 00	
Postage	3 85	
	20 85	
S. Poirier—		
Postage.....	1 43	
L. E. Otis—		
Commission on collections	8 75	
E. P. Watson—		
Commission on collections	\$121 59	
Travelling, &c.....	60 41	
Postage.....	3 57	
	185 57	
V. J. A. Venner, M.D.—		
Travelling	43 70	
John Beattie—		
Fuel.....	22 00	
T. G. Pile—		
Commission on collections.....	70 89	
N. LeBel—		
Commission on collections.....	\$38 29	
Travelling.....	1 50	
	39 79	
John Thackeray—		
Travelling, &c.....	31 05	
Carried forward	105,145 58	28,894 74

INDIAN TRUST FUND—Continued.

Subsidiary Statements.

Indian Land Management Fund (Interest Account)—Continued.

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

DETAILS.	DR.	CR.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	105,145 58	28,894 74
<i>Protection of Timber</i>		
W. H. Baxter, forest bailiff.....	340 72	
A. Monk do	62 25	
M. Balrose do	35 79	
J. Weatherhead do	52 17	
H. Trout do	70 89	
H. May do	58 39	
W. Haner do	86 86	
W. Boyd do	29 57	
W. H. Tilley do	67 25	
J. Lesage do	274 45	
Adam Powis do	17 73	
Peter Megis do	38 43	
S. Commanda do	23 30	
Louis Beaucauge do	23 31	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Dr. Stephen's allowance for rent	150 00	
C. Kiyoshk, services as interpreter	3 00	
P. Martin do do	3 00	
W. H. Price, do auctioneer	7 00	
Advertising	4 32	
Furniture for office at Hagersville	20 13	
Expenses of removal of office from Cockburn Island to Gore Bay ..	29 75	
Furniture for Brantford office	54 00	
do Lorette do	26 00	
Repairs to lock of safe, Maniwaki office	4 00	
Allowance to prosecutor, Tadousac, 3 mos	25 00	
Expenses of liquor prosecution	17 50	
G. L. Chitty, inspecting timber	318 20	
P. H. Colton	379 15	
Amount due J. F. Day (late agent)	33 97	
Printing and Stationery	302 04	
Express charges	4 25	
Salaries of constables	152 00	
Salaries of Island Guardians	12 50	
Balance on 30th June, 1893		78,978 76
	107,873 50	107,873 50

INDIAN TRUST FUND—*Concluded.**Subsidiary Statements.*

Indian School Fund. (Account 77.)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

DETAILS.	DR.	CR.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance on 30th June, 1892.....	43,905 52	
Interest on invested capital.....		3,961 11
Refund.....		5 00
Share of \$19,000 voted by Parliament.....		2,979 82
<i>Salaries of Missionaries.</i>		
Rev. M. Mainville, St. Regis.....	203 32	
Rev. J. Tucker, St. Francis.....	140 00	
Rev. J. Jacob, Walpole Island.....	400 00	
Rev. A. G. Smith, Muncey.....	400 00	
Rev. T. Quinn, St. Francis.....	235 00	
Rev. G. Giroux, Lorette.....	225 96	
Rev. N. V. Burtin, Caughnawaga.....	97 91	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Ledas Genest, teacher of school at Becancour, 3 mos.....	10 00	
Rebecca Dubois, do do 9 mos.....	30 00	
Grant, Mount Elgin Institute.....	750 00	
do Wawanosh Home.....	329 00	
do Shingwauk Home.....	108 00	
Insurance, Mount Elgin Institute.....	30 00	
School material.....	7 75	
Transfer from appropriation for schools, of part of expenses for inspection, fuel and school material.....	1,574 02	
Balance.....		41,500 55
	48,446 48	48,446 48

