

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE

1894

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OTTAWA

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1895

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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, 1894.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. MAYNE DALY,

Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA, 31st January, 1895.

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REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1894.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 31st December, 1894.

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 30th June, 1894.

Since the several reports of the superintendents, principals of industrial schools, and agents, to which I have the honour to refer you, treat in detail of the various matters under their respective jurisdiction, it would be superfluous for me to traverse the ground already covered by them.

Suffice it to remark, with gratitude, that on the whole the year has been characterized by the same tranquillity and prosperity which marked the immediately preceding one, and indeed has been even more favourable to the Indians, inasmuch as they have been spared the severity of the weather experienced during the winter of 1892-93.

I had entertained the expectation of being able to do more visiting among the reserves during the year than I have managed to accomplish, and have had reluctantly to defer until next season an intended visit to the Maritime Provinces, which I hope to be then able to accomplish.

It seemed to me to be of paramount importance to get rid as fast as possible of many matters of long standing, some of which are of somewhat complicated character, and a source of no small irritation to all concerned so long as they remain open. To such, therefore, I have devoted a considerable proportion of my time, and am glad to state that good headway has been made in the direction of disposing of them.

CONDITION OF INDIANS IN THE OLDER PROVINCES.

Such visits as time could be found for, in addition to a hurried one to Manitoba and the North-west Territories, have been paid to parts of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and I was naturally greatly interested in coming, for the first time since the extension of the sphere of my duties, into contact with many of the bands within these older provinces. I feel assured that the personal acquaintance with them and their environment, thus gained, will be of much service to the department in dealing with their affairs.

In this connection I may remark that I have been somewhat disappointed to observe a want of that energy and progress which are such striking features of not a little of the Indian life of the west. Some of the bands which have reached a point towards which many in the west are still struggling, manifest a lack of desire for further improvement, and do not care to avail themselves of the machinery provided by the "Advancement Act." There seems, generally speaking, to be too much inclination to take advantage of such exemptions as special legislation has necessarily provided for the protection of Indians in the earlier stages of evolution, and to shrink from assuming the responsibilities of citizenship. It will be the department's earnest endeavour to trace to their sources the causes productive of this apathetic attitude, and to provide the necessary incentive to further progress, for experience has shown that Indians are peculiarly sensitive to the operation of the law by which, when progression ceases, retrogression begins.

With regard to the condition of some of the bands referred to, probably the introduction of the system of close supervision and tuition which has worked so well in the North-west would have the desired effect, and I propose, with your approval, to make an experiment in the direction indicated, beginning with some of those Indians who usually remain in the vicinity of their reserve, and who could probably be most readily induced to settle down and make a livelihood there.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

In Manitoba and the North-west such inspection as time admitted of produced the impression of a very satisfactory state of affairs. Although, as before said, nothing would be gained by going over matters already described by others, the following extracts, copied from agents' reports which in the course of the ordinary routine have been received during the month immediately preceding the date of this of mine, may be given as a fair illustration of how matters progress on the various reserves in Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

The agent at Assiniboine Reserve writes :—

"It gives me much pleasure to be able to report that these Indians have worked very hard during the past month. They have done a large amount of fall ploughing, built some new houses and repaired old ones, plastered all their stables, repaired doors, &c., to make them comfortable for the stock in winter. They have also hauled and stacked a large quantity of hay, handy to their stables, and have put up stanchions for holding cattle. These Indians are making fair progress in what may be called 'mixed farming.' They are raising wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, turnips, carrots and onions, cattle for beef, sheep, pigs and poultry, and a few make butter.

"I may also state that the Indian women of this agency are becoming more industrious every year; they knit socks, mitts, gloves, and mufflers for their families; they also tan hides for robes for white settlers. The young women make moccasins, while the old women prepare the leather. The health of the Indians has been good. Cattle, sheep, and horses are in good condition and being well attended to."

Birtle Agency.—"The Indians have cultivated more potatoes this year than formerly. The yield has been good, and it is to be hoped that another year a larger area will be put in. The general health of the Indians has been good. A number in the bands make butter for their own use; in fact, have at different times offered it for sale."

Touchwood Hills Agency.—"The Indians have been employed in preparing their houses and stables for winter, and in addition Muscowequan's Band, in the latter part of October, were working repairing the boarding school, making willow-laths, some nailing on the laths, others plastering outside. The work on the school has all been done by Indians. The live stock on the different reserves is in good condition, and the health of the Indians is also good."

Onion Lake Agency.—"The threshing has been completed. Considerable fall ploughing has been done. The Indians have 'mudded' and whitewashed their dwellings and stables, making them comfortable for the winter.

"The Indian women can handle and milk their cows fairly well. A number make butter for their own use. The milk and butter, with the help of the government rations, assist them in living.

"The cattle are all in good condition, and the young animals thriving well. The general health of the Indians is good."

Saddle Lake Agency.—"Seventy acres were fall-ploughed on Saddle Lake Reserve, and eighty on that of Blue Quill. The dwelling-houses and the stables of these Indians are about all mudded and made comfortable for the winter, and at present the corrals are being repaired and strengthened. The cattle are in good condition. Some families are making butter."

Edmonton Agency.—"The Indians are in good health and during the month have been busy ploughing, building and mudding stables, and whitewashing their houses. The cattle are in good condition.

"On Michel's Reserve the women nearly all make butter and keep a few hens.

"During September we had a number of visitors at the agency, amongst others being Mr. Ham, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Mr. Colmer and Mr. Charbonneau, of the Montreal press. These gentlemen expressed themselves as being highly pleased with everything they saw, and were particularly struck with the successful growing of tobacco, the crop being quite as good as any they had ever seen in any part of this continent. I am trying to cure these plants. I distributed some plants to about 25 different Indians this spring, and they all grew them successfully."

Blackfoot Reserve.—"The Indians have been engaged in fall-ploughing, working at irrigation ditch, mining and hauling coal, repairing and whitewashing their houses. There has been a large amount of work done on the irrigation ditch. The general health of the Indians is good. Horses and cattle are in good condition. Indians that have heifers have retained enough hay to supply them, and others have had permission to sell hay. Indians at Lower Reserve have stored considerable potato seed. The conduct of the Indians has been good."

Coutcheecheing Agency.—"All the Indians here had good crops, with one exception, and there was no sickness on the reserve. On the 24th, we reached Manitou Rapids. The Indians on this reserve were improving their dwelling-houses. Whilst I was on the reserve three Indians cut 900 feet of lumber from the mill for this purpose, and intend paying for it out of the money that they will get for their hay. Before leaving the reserve I went to see a new house built by Kay-bay-ga-bo. It is 20 x 26, with 13 feet walls, magnificent logs, splendidly hewn and dove-tailed, plastered with lime, and whitewashed on the inside. He intends putting on a drop-siding as soon as he can afford it; has a cellar 12 x 10 feet, lined with cedar logs.

"I found everything proceeding satisfactorily on all the reserves."

Piegan Reserve.—“The Indians were at work during the early part of the month, taking up and housing their potatoes. The yield and quality were good. Having finished their crops, the Indians then began to thoroughly clean and whitewash their houses, both inside and out. A good amount of hauling has been done throughout the month by the Indians, including coal for house, blacksmith's shop, agency buildings, and all Indian requirements. They have been hauling building logs and corral-poles from the timber limit. The health of the Indians has been very good throughout the month.”

Sarcee Reserve.—“The Indians were chiefly employed in hauling hay to Calgary, erecting and repairing buildings, road-making, cutting wood, ploughing, &c. Thirty-seven acres of fall-ploughing has been done. Five houses have been built, three of good hewn logs, and two of round timber; four are completed, and one has to be roofed. Most of the houses have been whitewashed and made comfortable for the winter, and others will be attended to after payments. The Indians have worked well and are in good health. They were eager to obtain work from the settlers, and accepted every chance offered them. This year they will appreciate the benefits of their labour at haying more than heretofore, as they have not incurred any debts. All the men in the band are good haymakers, and are eager to be allowed to work during haying.”

Moose Mountain Agency.—“The Indians have got through the threshing of their grain and the ploughing of all their stubble, and the backsetting of what was broken in the spring, and have done freighting from Moosomin; have hauled logs for stables, which they have built and plastered, some being floored. They have built some new corrals and got out wood for sale to settlers. A number of new dwelling-houses have also been built. The health of the Indians has been good, and their stock is in fine condition.”

Carlton Agency.—“Indians have done a fair quantity of fall-ploughing. Many houses have been built and repaired, and stables have been erected. Old houses have been repaired, roofs raised, buildings plastered and whitewashed, and in some cases kitchens added. The health of the Indians has been good. It has not been necessary to call in a doctor since last July. The cattle throughout the district have been well cared for.”

File Hills Agency.—“Since securing the grain and root crops the Indians have been busy building new houses and stables, and whitewashing and mudding their houses and stables, and preparing for winter. The stock on the different reserves is in splendid condition. The general health of the Indians is good.”

Duck Lake Agency.—“Indian matters are progressing favourably in this agency. During the fall, Indians have been engaged ploughing and fixing up their houses and stables for the winter. Some are away hunting. The health of the Indians has on the whole been fair. Their cattle are in fine condition, and the women are beginning to milk and make butter.”

Muscowpetung's Agency.—“Piapot's and Muscowpetung's Indians have been engaged hauling and selling hay at Regina, and Pasquah's Band has been hauling wood for sale. The earnings for October have been considerable. Six new houses and four stables have been erected at Piapot's, two houses and one stable at Muscowpetung's, and all the houses and stables on the reserves have been repaired or are undergoing repairs, and when completed will be comfortable for the winter. The Indians have supported themselves from the proceeds of their earnings and hunting, and have lived very well. The Sioux are returning home from their outside employment, and are preparing for the winter. The Indians generally continue to enjoy good health, and appear to be contented and happy.”

Pelly.—“The general health of the Indians is good. They have been busy ploughing after finishing their hay and taking up roots, which has been well done. Everything has been safely stored for the winter. Cattle are in good condition and carefully looked after. Many of the women are making butter for themselves. Some are making and selling it. Brass's daughter has milked nine cows all summer, and has been selling 20 lbs. of butter per week. She has a good milk-house. Others are imitating her example, but on a smaller scale. The cattle are in good condition, and the return of calves is good. Sheep also have done well and have increased. The general health of the Indians is fair.”

“The new houses erected by Indians are substantially built and present a neat appearance. Those who are supplying beef to the agency expend some of their money in the purchase of lumber for house flooring.”

RECENT LEGISLATION.

An important feature of the management of Indian affairs during the year has been the enactment by Parliament, at its last session, of legislation which provides a remedy for several difficulties which have had to be contended against in the past.

While the whole of this legislation is essential, the most important provisions are those which relate to matters of probate and the distribution of estate of intestate Indians, trespass on reserves, the jurisdiction of Indian agents as *ex officio* magistrates, the establishment of industrial schools, and regulations for enforcement of attendance of children at Indian schools generally.

It may be remarked, relative to trespass on reserves, that the method of procedure for the removal of trespassers involved so much delay that frequently, when urgent occasion for prompt action arose, the necessity disappeared before action could be taken, and objectionable characters, influencing the Indians most injuriously, could enter upon the reserves with impunity and remain sufficiently long to do serious mischief.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

There is no feature of Indian work more important or deserving of more earnest attention at the hands of the department than education.

The extension of educational facilities for Indian children has necessitated a steadily increasing expenditure, which has pretty well kept pace with such gradual reduction of outlay upon assistance given to destitute Indians as their advance in the direction of self-support has rendered possible.

It may be admitted, moreover, that so far as can now be foreseen, little expectation may be entertained of appreciably reducing the expenditure for educational purposes during the present generation. Since, however, there is a consensus of opinion that the permanent elevation of the race depends upon the education of the young, the cost may be regarded as not only inevitable, but, when viewed with relation to the future interests of the country, as an excellent investment.

In order to ensure a proper return for the large outlay of funds, and to watch closely over the carrying out of the details of the policy adopted by the department with a view to getting the best possible results, I have established a school branch, which fully occupies a staff of three members. This has been done by means of some changes in the arrangement of the department's work, without increasing the aggregate number of clerks employed. The extension of educational work is being chiefly carried out in the direction of industrial and semi-industrial institutions, in which the children not only get the positive advantages of instruction superior to what could be given them on the reserves, but are removed from the retarding influences of contact with them.

In the past no small amount of difficulty has been experienced in getting Indian parents to consent to leave their children in these institutions for terms sufficiently long to enable them to receive permanent benefit; but it is very gratifying to observe that a

marked change is fast becoming apparent in the attitude of the parents generally toward the subject of the education of their children, and that they are beginning to realize its advantages, and to covet them for their offspring.

It is the growth of this better sentiment which justifies the introduction, without fear of exciting undue hostility, of measures for securing compulsory attendance at schools contemplated by the legislation of last session hereinbefore referred to.

It seems at least as reasonable to insist upon Indians, who are to an extent a privileged class, taking advantage of means provided for the mutual benefit of themselves and of the State, as to require white members of the commonwealth to subject their children to proper educational influences.

Advantage was recently taken of the opportunity afforded by an excursion to the west made by Miss E. Bolton, the principal of the Normal Kindergarten School, Ottawa, to get her to visit such of our industrial institutions in Manitoba and the North-west Territories as are readily accessible from the main line of railway, with a view to instructing those charged with the teaching of the younger children in the Kindergarten system, and from this very beneficial results may be confidently expected.

The following extracts from a report made by Miss Bolton, coming from so authoritative and disinterested a source, cannot fail to be received as most valuable testimony to the character of the work already done by the department.

Miss Bolton writes, *inter alia* :—“In conclusion, allow me to say that I was amazed and delighted at the educational advance made in your schools. Certainly, from a scientific standpoint, your schools will be on a very solid basis. There is no doubt in the mind of educators generally that there is no true education given which does not combine technical and intellectual training, and your half-day system seems to me to be the height of perfection. In many of the schools in Europe and the United States they have long had a somewhat similar course, but I do not think the half-day system prevails here as yet.

“Allow me to express the pleasure and profit to myself which this inspection of your schools has given me. When one sees the Indians in their native state, as I saw them, and then sees them and talks with them in the schools, as I did, one cannot fail to remark the great strides made, and even if only a few fulfil all your desire, yet your government has much cause to be thankful, as even in our schools, after centuries of training, the number are few who fully realize all our expectations.”

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., 6th September, 1894.

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, 1894.

The crops for the past year were good, but the amount sown was not as much as the previous year. On account of the low prices paid for grain, the Indians have gone more into stock-raising, in which there was quite an increase during the year.

There were a number of contracts awarded to members of the reserve by the Six Nations Council, principally for building bridges, and all gave general satisfaction.

The road work under the direction of Indian pathmasters is yearly well attended to. There were forty-three road warrants issued and all duly returned in accordance with the by-laws of the reserve. Those in default of performing their road work paid their fines; by this means the road work is better performed every year, and roads left in good condition.

During the past year fewer fires occurred on the reserve than any previous year. In case of fire the Nation pays one-third of the loss, which amounts to an insurance.

The agricultural society of the reserve, wholly under Indian management, held its annual fair in October last, which occupied three days as usual, and was very largely attended, particularly the two latter days. It certainly was a success. The exhibits are confined to the Indians, and their showing in every respect was equal to any township fair. Large numbers of whites attend the fair, numbers coming many miles. Two Indian bands usually are in attendance.

There are a number of members residing on the reserve who are not engaged in farming, or in any other business, and seek employment among the whites, particularly during the berry, hop-picking and flax-pulling seasons.

I am glad to add that this custom of seeking employment is not increasing, but the desire to remain on the reserve and cultivate the land is gaining yearly. The chiefs in council frequently refuse assistance to those when asked who neglect their homes and seek employment off the reserve, for they are anxious to encourage their members to cultivate their farms, and, if anxious to pick berries or hops or pull flax, to engage in the same on their own farms and give employment to those who have no land to cultivate.

The education on the reserve is given every attention. The school boards of the reserve are anxious to advance education among the Indians, and hope that the compulsory attendance will be enforced on the reserve.



The churches and Sunday schools under various denominations are doing good work and great interest is manifested in the work by Indians.

Pic-nics, garden parties, tea meetings and entertainments are frequently held on various parts of the reserve in order to raise money for church purposes, and large amounts are realized. An annual ploughing match is held on the reserve under the direction and control of the agricultural society, and is largely attended. Indians are the only competitors. They are generally good ploughmen, and frequently compete off the reserve in ploughing matches. At the provincial ploughing match held on the asylum grounds, Hamilton, last November, many prizes were carried off by Indians from this reserve and they were heartily congratulated by whites.

The health of the Indians has been fairly good as a community. During the winter and spring months an epidemic of "la grippe" largely increased the amount of sickness, measles and chicken-pox were also very prevalent. There were a great number of deaths among the old people from la grippe, and among young children from inflammation of the lungs, following measles and la grippe.

A number of difficult and delicate surgical operations were performed by Dr. J. A. Langrill, senior physician, and his assistant, Dr. W. F. Langrill, all of which were successful, or were of great benefit to the persons operated on. These were performed on the reserve and the attendants in every case were members of the reserve.

During the past summer months there was less than the usual amount of sickness, the epidemic of measles being the chief complaint. The physicians on the reserve were very busy vaccinating the Indians.

The census taken the past spring shows three thousand five hundred and fifty-seven members, being an increase of twenty-six over the previous year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. D. CAMERON,

Superintendent

WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,

WALLACEBURG, ONT., 13th September, 1894.

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, 1894.

I have visited nearly every house on the reserve during the last month while engaged in taking the census, and find the people (all I may say) in good health.

The harvest just ended has been a very good one, the fall wheat being a fine crop, and never before in the history of Walpole Island has there been seen so many big straw stacks as can be seen there at the present time.

The spring crops, owing to the very long continuance of dry weather, will not be as good as could be desired, or expected, but there will be a fair crop of spring grain and roots, enough if it is taken care of to take the people well through the winter.

Preparations are now being made to sow fall wheat, which is found to give the best returns, and the crop just harvested has given great encouragement to the people to get in all they can. Some fine rains have fallen and the ground is in good order for ploughing and sowing.

The order of the department with regard to vaccination has been pretty generally observed, though there are some who have not brought their children to the places appointed by the doctor, and who have not in consequence been vaccinated. These will be attended to.

The Chippewa Band has increased since taking the census last year; the Pottawattamies have not quite held their own, though their decrease has been more on account of marriage to members of the Chippewa Band than on account of deaths.

The schools have been kept open, and attendance good during the year,—a good many of the more advanced children are at the Shingwauk Home and the Mount Elgin Institute.

Divine service is held regularly in both churches every Sunday, and taking everything into consideration, there is much to encourage and be thankful for.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. MCKELVEY,

Indian Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—1ST DIVISION,
SARNIA, 31st August, 1894.

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, 1894.

The band of Indians known as the Chippewas of Sarnia, which is under my agency, resides on Sarnia Reserve, situated on the banks of river St. Clair, and on Kettle Point and Aux Sables Reserves, on the shores of Lake Huron, all in the county of Lambton.

I am sorry to have to state that the Indians have suffered, in common with other farmers this year, from light crops.

The Indians of my agency have completed harvesting and have their grain threshed out.

The health of the Indians has been fairly good during this year, there being no contagious disease amongst them. They are generally well supplied with farming implements. A number of them have binders, with which they can take off their grain in a short time.

As you will see by my tabular statement, they are well supplied with horses, but they do not keep many cows, nor other stock.

I have started a register, which is almost completed, with Christian names, surnames and ages of the Indians. I find it difficult to obtain the ages correctly, as very few have any knowledge of their own ages.

Your obedient servant,

A. ENGLISH,

Indian Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—2ND DIVISION,
STRATHROY, 29th August, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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

Oneidas of the Thames.

This band numbers seven hundred and sixty-eight, an increase of forty-two as compared with the previous year.

They live within the township of Delaware, in the county of Middlesex. On this reserve there are living twenty-seven Indians who do not belong to the band, and are in consequence not included in the tabular statement. There are three schools on the reserve, taught by white teachers, and which schools are kept open during the year. They are well attended, and appear to be doing good work.

The Church of England and the Methodist Church of Canada have each a mission on the reserve, and are doing a good work. The agricultural society of the reserve held its annual fair in October last, which occupied two days, and was largely attended, and was also a success in every respect.

The medical advisers have lately vaccinated quite a number of these Indians, in accordance with the instructions of the department.

Chippewas of the Thames.

This band numbers four hundred and forty, a decrease of sixteen as compared with the report of last year. They live within the township of Caradoc in the county of Middlesex, and have three schools, managed by themselves on their portion of the Caradoc Reserve, taught by two Indian teachers and one white teacher. The schools are kept open during the year. The attendance is not as satisfactory as it ought to be, partly owing to a number of families being away a large portion of the year making baskets and doing other work among whites, as well as some carelessness of parents in not sending their children to school.

Munceys of the Thames.

This band numbers one hundred and twenty-nine, a decrease of seven since last census. They, along with the Chippewa Band, occupy the same reserve within the Township of Caradoc, and have one school on their portion of the reserve. On this reserve the Church of England and the Methodist Church of Canada have each a fairly prosperous mission.

The Mount Elgin Institute and Industrial farm are situated on this reserve, and are under the able management of the Rev. W. W. Shepherd, where Indian boys learn trades and farming, and Indian girls, home-work, needle-work and dairying.

There are living on this reserve twenty-four Indians who do not belong to either of the bands owning the reserve, and consequently are not included in the census taken of the bands.

The medical adviser of the reserve has lately vaccinated a considerable number of the Indians.

The general health of the Indians within my agency has been good. There have been no epidemics among them during the year.

Their sanitary surroundings are upon the whole fairly clean and healthy.

The soil on both reserves is of first-class quality, and good for the raising of ordinary crops, or for pasturage.

The Indians are peaceable and progressing.

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

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS GORDON,

Indian Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—3RD DIVISION.

HIGHGATE, ONTARIO, 29th August, 1894.

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 condition and progress made by the Indians of the Moravian Band of the Thames for the year ended the 30th June, 1894.

The reserve upon which this band resides is situated in the township of Orford in the county of Elgin. The river Thames constitutes its northern boundary.

The soil is mostly a sandy loam, well adapted for general farming. The Indians are slowly improving their knowledge and methods of tilling the soil, and for the area of land under cultivation a fair number of bushels of good grain is obtained almost every year. Proper drainage is required, and is being pushed forward as fast as possible. Some three hundred rods of a large drain was completed last fall, and another one of nearly five hundred rods is to be constructed at once.

The roads and bridges are in good repair, the roads being much better than they are in the adjoining townships.

In April, 1893, the Indian Council passed a set of rules to compel parents and guardians to send their children to school. Since these rules came into force the attendance has been all that could be desired, except for a short time during April and May, when the measles kept a number of the children at home for a time. The measles have gone and the health of the Indians is good.

Farm stock has decreased in numbers since my last report to quite an extent, but the quality of all farm stock now on the reserve is far ahead of what it was a few years ago.

There are three churches on the reserve all doing good work.

The agricultural society continues very successful. It is a great benefit to the Indians.

A blacksmith shop has been opened on the reserve by Munroe Pheasant, who learned his trade at the Brantford Institute.

There have been no new buildings erected, and few changes in the old ones since my last report.

The population of the band is three hundred and four, an increase of two since my last report.

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

JOHN BEATTIE,
Indian Agent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY, ONTARIO—1ST DIVISION,

INDIAN OFFICE, MANITOWANING, 15th September, 1894.

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, 1894. Having been but recently appointed to the position of superintendent, my information must necessarily be meagre.

The Thessalon River Band numbers one hundred and seventy-three. They are mostly fishermen and pay but little attention to farming.

The Maganettawan Band numbers one hundred and eighty-four. They mostly live at West Bay, on the Manitoulin Island, where they have good farms, and mostly well

stocked. Some of them, however, work in the camps in winter and load vessels in summer. They are all very prosperous.

The Spanish River Band numbers five hundred and eighty-five; the first division of the band resides at Sagamook, on the Spanish River 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 all appear to be in a prosperous condition.

The Whitefish Lake Band numbers one hundred and forty-two. They complain of the scarcity of furs and game, and that their hunting is not remunerative. Many of the Indians find employment as guides and some work on the Canadian Pacific Railway and in the lumber shanties.

The Ojibways of Mississauga River number one hundred and fifty-nine. Their condition seems to be fair. They also complain of the scarcity of game and fur. They farm but very little. They have a good school in the village and are rather intelligent.

The Point Grondin Band numbers forty-nine. I did not visit this reserve, as the Indians met me at Killarney. They are apparently very intelligent and industrious and follow fishing for a living mostly in summer, and work in the lumber camps in winter.

The French River Band numbers eighty-seven. The most of them reside at Sheguiandah, on the Manitoulin Island, where they have gardens or small farms, and are apparently well-to-do.

The Whitefish River Band numbers eighty-five. There were none of them at home when I visited their reserve, but they met me at different points and got their annuity. They are apparently well-to-do, and report having a good school and church under the auspices of the Church of England.

The Serpent River Band numbers one hundred and ten. These Indians find plenty of employment at the different saw-mills in the vicinity and are doing well.

The Tahgawinini Band numbers one hundred and fifty. They farm and fish and are very prosperous.

The Indians of Manitoulin Island "Unceded."

This band numbers one thousand and fifty-three; they are industrious and hard working Indians, and are prosperous and contented; they are good farmers and fishermen, and in winter take out timber on their reserve.

The Ojibways and Ottawas of the Manitoulin Island.

The Cockburn Island Band numbers seventy-nine; they are good workers and are self-sustaining and prosperous.

The Shesheguaning Band numbers one hundred and fifty-eight; they are industrious and are good farmers. The village is nicely situated at or near Bayfield's Sound; they have a number of very nice, comfortable houses in the village.

The West Bay Band numbers two hundred and sixty-one; they are successful farmers, and are well-to-do. They have a fine church and school under the auspices of the Catholic Church at Wikwemikong, both of which are well attended.

The Sucker Creek Band numbers one hundred and twelve. They are good farmers and well-to-do. They have a church and school under the auspices of the English Church.

The Sheguiandah Band numbers one hundred and forty-nine. The church and school are both under the auspices of the Church of England. The Indians are self-supporting, prosperous and contented and are fair farmers.

The South Bay Band numbers seventy-four. They fish and farm successfully. Their church and school are under the missionaries of Wikwemikong.

The Sucker Lake Band numbers twenty-one. They are now prosperous and contented.

The Obidgewong Band numbers twenty-two. They farm pretty well, and in winter hunt, in which they are generally successful. Sixteen schools are in operation in this division and are fairly well attended, but still there is room for improvement.

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

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

B. W. ROSS,
Indian Superintendent.

PARRY SOUND, ONT., 8th September, 1894.

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.

During the past year this band has occupied a very solid, steady position. Health has been fairly good ; births have balanced deaths, and the decrease of one in the census list is the result of one woman's marriage into another band.

The crops of last season were abundant, and present prospects in the same direction are bright. Labour at neighbouring lumbering establishments has been in good demand, and the wages for such labour has also been good, consequently peace and plenty have reigned through the band throughout the year. Relief was extended to only one family—that of late Chief Pegamagabo—during the year.

The two schools have been in full operation, but I regret to have to report that the attendance of the pupils has not been what I could have desired.

I am glad to say that though in close proximity to liquor stores, I have not heard of any intoxicants having being used by any of this band, and the rumours of occasional bouts of drunkenness, which in former years sometimes circulated, have ceased altogether.

Nearly one hundred of the Indian inhabitants of this island were recently vaccinated.

Shawanaqa Band.

Three births and four deaths are the chief census characteristics of this band of one hundred and nineteen persons. The census of ten years ago shows it to have then consisted of one hundred and eighteen souls, consequently the band may be considered stationary as to population, as it undoubtedly is in every other respect.

The development of the deep-lake fishing industry, which two years ago I hoped would reach respectable dimensions, has, I fear, degenerated into illegitimate work. It is suspected that unscrupulous white men have supplied some of the members of this band with trap and pound-nets, and that instead of launching out boldly into deep-lake fishing they have, in many cases, confined their efforts to illegal in-shore work.

During the winter the school is well attended, but, unfortunately, in June and early in July, the band moves, bag and baggage, from their reserve to the shore of the Georgian Bay, in order to fish and gather wild fruit. In so doing they interfere most injuriously with school, as well as farm work. Notwithstanding this drawback the school is in a fair condition.

Nearly one-third of this band has been recently vaccinated.

Henvey Inlet Band.

During the past year this band has held a position that may be termed retired. I seldom heard from it. Its wants were few, its complaints fewer. On pay-day when I visited them they met me with happy, contented faces, and their children were well nourished—well, even gaudily dressed, and full of the exuberant frolicsomeness of youth.

No great advance has been made in agriculture, but the facts that five acres of new land have been brought under cultivation, and a new plough added to their implements, show that they have not come to a stand-still. The amount of crop reported by the Indians to have been raised was in some respects larger than in the previous year, but the quantities said to have been raised by individual Indians were so small that I do not consider them reliable. The last season's hunting was also successful, but the catch of fish, as reported, was very small.

The progress made in school matters has, I regret to say, been almost "nil." The isolated position of the reserve renders it almost impossible to obtain and retain the services of a thoroughly efficient teacher. This, coupled with the indifference and neglect of the parents in compelling the attendance of their children at school, renders the progress of education very slow.

Nipissing Band.

The crops of 1893, though not quite as abundant as had been anticipated, were amply sufficient for the wants of the band, and were a good average. Several of these Indians, in answer to my inquiry as to the amount of crop they had raised, replied: "The pine woods are my farm," while others claimed hunting as their favourite occupation. It is, therefore, evident that, in the matter of employment, a diversity of tastes exists among the members of this band as well as elsewhere. Fortunately the reserve is so situated that all who desire work, no matter of what kind, can obtain it.

Two deaths and eight births reveal a satisfactory census condition.

The school was in operation till the close of the year when sickness in the teacher's family caused him to resign. Here, as elsewhere, the problem presented for solution is how to induce parents to compel their children to attend school regularly.

With the exception of school matters everything in connection with this band is in a satisfactory condition.

Dokis Band.

On the 17th August I visited this band and was much gratified to find that all were happy and contented. Our intercourse did not contain a single complaint on their part.

The younger adult members of the band have evidently abandoned their fathers' trading pursuits and now depend largely on lumbering for a subsistence. The senior members cultivate the soil in the usual Indian fashion.

Temogamingue Band.

This band, which at present numbers eighty-one souls, had in 1884 a census list of one hundred and two, to which a family of eight was subsequently added. There has, therefore, been a decrease of over twenty-six per cent during the past ten years.

They fully appreciate the effort of your department to obtain for them a reserve, and now that the lumberman's axe is almost within hearing distance of their lake, and railway routes are explored to it, and mining interests are examining its shores, they despairingly deplore the failure, so far, of those efforts, and it was extremely difficult for me to cheer hearts sickened by hope deferred.

During the past season hard times were reported by this band, and a death roll of seven indicated their severity.

Agriculture has been followed in the usual desultory fashion and has not at all made up a deficiency of one-third on the usual income derived from the chase.

Gibson Band.

I visited this band on the 13th of June, and vaccinated a large number of its juvenile members.

The progress of this band in agriculture has not been so marked as in former years.

Internal dissensions and quarrels have produced a considerable amount of unrest. This, together with the inherent migratory instinct of the Iroquois character, has caused one or two families to move back to Oka, whence they came, and a number more to desire a location elsewhere. During the past year attention has, I judge, been withdrawn from this migratory idea and confined to or replaced by the cares and troubles of intestine turmoil. The band is full of ardent but undisciplined vitality, the defect of which time will rectify.

The school was in full operation, and though still much below the usual standard, was in advance of its former position.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. S. WALTON,

Indian Superintendent.

INDIAN LANDS AGENCY—3RD NORTHERN DIVISION,
SAULT STE. MARIE, 12th September, 1894.

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, 1894.

Garden River Band.

In this band during the past year there have been fifteen births, ten deaths, and six marriages; four of the deaths were from old age, and the remaining six young people and children. Among the latter there was a great deal of sickness, but not of a contagious kind. Dr. Reid had to make a number of extra visits on that account.

The houses have been kept clean, and also all the approaches, most of them were whitewashed last year. More fencing has been done than usual, but crops have not come up to former years. The potato crop has not been nearly so large, this is in a great measure owing to the potato bug which infests the reserve in great numbers, and in spite of Paris green and attention in trying to destroy them, they have this year appeared in larger quantities than ever and destroyed the vine. I have advised them to try planting on new land; the lands at present cropped are mostly around their dwellings, and they object to changing them. The pease, oats and corn were injured by frost, and the hay crop this season will be poor owing to the drought this summer and the quantity of grasshoppers which have been in clouds this spring. As I before mentioned, these Indians are not agriculturists; there is really only one place on the reserve that has the appearance of a farm, and is owned by an Indian family named Tegeosh, not members of any band, but as farmers set a good example to all the rest.

The band generally, both male and female, have been well employed during the past winter and spring in the camps, cutting pulpwood on the reserve, making sugar, and

berry-picking, the return shows from these industries their earnings amount to over eleven thousand dollars.

The schools this year have not been doing at all well, the attendance especially at the Church of England school has greatly fallen off, the difficulty is in getting the parents to insist on their children going to school, they kept them away for the most trivial cause. The Catholic school is now showing an improvement in attendance, and on my last visit the teacher informed me that about forty would be on the roll and children of a more advanced age than heretofore. Those children who have been regular are making considerable progress.

I regret to say that liquor drinking has not decreased, though a temperance society has been started on the reserve, the close proximity to the American side and the ease with which liquor is obtained, and the way they have of getting across the river prevents their being arrested and punished. The Indians were to have built a lock-up to put the liquor offender in, but as yet I have not succeeded in getting them to get out the necessary timber for the purpose; the excuse is that sufficient of them cannot be got together at one time.

The new Council Hall has been finished, and several councils and entertainments have been held. It is a fine looking building. I have been trying to get them to fence it in, and lay out the ground so as to give it a far better appearance, but all that has been done up to the present is the levelling off of the surroundings.

Chief Piquitchinine was selected this spring for another term of three years, together with four sub-chiefs, viz: Jacob Waikenah, John Atkin, Jarvis Augustin and John Augustin; all good men, if I can get them to work properly together.

This band is composed of Church of England and Roman Catholic, the greater number of the latter, they have two churches and two schools. There is besides a Methodist Church, but no minister.

Batchewana Band.

Chief Nubinagooching is a life chief of this band, and resides at the bay on the Garden River Reserve with a large number of his band, who farm in a like manner with Garden River Band, and the same remark applies to these, except that they do not participate in any of the profits of the Garden River Reserve. They work at the outside camps, and make sugar, syrup, bark work, and with their families pick berries, and assist in the loading of lumber vessels. This winter and spring they earned in the neighbourhood of three thousand dollars. They have only a small reserve on an island at St. Mary's Rapids, containing about twenty-three acres. This spot was the scene in the month of June of a very agreeable kind, being the occasion of the presenting of a large British flag to the island by Sir Frank Smith, of Toronto. The presentation was made in the presence of Chief Nubinagooching, Peter Cahgoosh, several other members of the band, Judge O'Connor, Crown Attorney Kehoe, Mr. Bigging, editor of the *Pioneer*, and myself. Mr. J. H. Henderson, of Toronto, presented the flag on behalf of Sir Frank Smith, and it was placed in the custody of Peter Cahgoosh, a member of the band, residing on the island. Appropriate speeches were made on the occasion, and the chief expressed his thanks for the honour conferred on this island, and requested Mr. Henderson to convey the same to Sir Frank Smith.

The rest of the members of this band are scattered up Lake Superior, and earn their living by hunting and fishing for the white man. The fish taken on their own account is very small. At Goulais and Batchewana Bay a few of them have land of their own purchased from the department. These do a little farming, one has a nice little place and several head of cattle. Most of these live in wigwams and shanties at Agawa, Lizards, Batchewana and Goulais Bay, and during my trip in paying them Robinson Treaty I feed those I come across and give blankets to the old and infirm as supplied by the department. They all appear very well contented. There are two Catholic churches, one at Goulais and one at Batchewana. They are visited periodically by missionaries. This band are mostly all Catholic with a few Methodist. They have no school on their reserve.

Big Head Band, Michipicoten.

This band is only visited by me once a year on the occasion of paying the Robinson Treaty annuity money. Their chief is Sanson Legard. They have a reserve purchased at Michipicoten River, near the Hudson Bay Company's post, from the Ontario Government, on which there are eighteen houses which used to be occupied by eighteen families; on my last visit they were all empty; each house has a small garden; these were planted with potatoes. The product would perhaps be about eighty bushels. All the Indians were away at Gros Cap, their old reserve, Dog River and further up the lake. You will see by the census their scattered places of residence. Chief Sanson and some twenty Indians were all I saw there before I left. The balance I paid as usual to the Hudson Bay Company's officer, Mr. Wm. Spence, from whom I get the census and other information. The fur business at this post is dwindling down, and before long it is likely it will be closed and the Indians will then have to seek some other place to live in. At present they hunt for the company, fish, get out wood for the tugs and assist the fishermen in mending nets, and selling the little they may catch for the means of subsistence. They appear contented and enjoy the feed they get on my arrival. I paid them all along the coast. Some are at Chapleau, Misanabie, Grassette and Brunswick and other inland stations. There has been little sickness among them during the past year.

The land on this reserve is very sandy, a few scrubby pine and tamarack. They have some distance to go for their wood, it appears to have all been burned over; the low land is certainly better, but becomes flooded in the spring from the overflowing of the river, and therefore unfit for cultivation. The growing season is short and subject to summer frosts. The potato bug has not yet visited this spot.

This band is composed of Roman Catholics and Methodists. They have a Catholic church.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
WM. VAN ABBOTT,
Indian Lands Agent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—4TH DIVISION,
PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO, 31ST August, 1894.

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, 1894.

The Fort William Band

Numbers three hundred and sixty-seven, a decrease of one since last year. They are each year paying more attention to farming and the general improvement of their lands and premises, and have their reserve looking neat, houses whitewashed and yards cleaned every spring. I will give your department a retrospective view of the doings of this band and their progress from the term of my appointment in this agency in 1883 to the present time. Prior to 1883 they farmed or gardened only the land cleared and used by their forefathers. They would burn their fences in some cases for fuel during the winter, drank plenty of whisky, had no cattle or horses, and would not get hay enough to keep the pair of oxen over winter furnished them by the department, and would hang their hides on the fence in the spring. They had no bridges, very little ditching and perhaps grew about one hundred bushels of potatoes, etc. In 1883 I fur-

nished them with a yoke of cattle, plough, harrow and other farming tools, with a promise of two yoke of oxen the following year, and agreed with them that no other magistrate would try any of their petty cases but myself. With the latter they were specially pleased. They passed a dog law, appointed a pathmaster and fence viewer, and provided that no young men or women should be out from home or off the reserve after nine at night, and some other laws made in council and recorded. Each gave his name to furnish his portion of hay to keep the oxen or its equivalent to be taken out of their annuity money. When winter came many furnished no hay, and I furnished it for them. I had twenty seven of them, and some out of other bands, in jail for drink and other vagrancies the first year, and had four Indian policemen on this reserve, and two in each of six other reserves, who worked diligently for costs in each case they could hunt up, and whisky was stopped and prosperity commenced.

In 1884 I gave them two yoke of cattle and procured them all the seed wanted. They fed their oxen well, cleared new land, put up their fences, made a mile of ditching each gave their two days' statute labour and built up their bridges and roads, and got calves to raise for oxen and cows. In 1887 they returned me the oxen and said they would feed only their own cattle, and by careful watching over improved each year up to the present.

This year their agricultural operations show five hundred bushels of oats, two hundred of parsnips, three hundred of beets, six hundred of carrots, one thousand five hundred of turnips, five thousand of potatoes, one hundred and eighty-six tons of hay, eleven horses, twenty cows, six oxen, three bulls broken to harness and twenty-three young stock. They nearly all belong to the temperance league. Their families are comfortable and well-dressed; their boys' and girls' school well attended. The St. Joseph's Orphanage has seventy-one children in it. Every discipline and order is maintained, the orphans carefully looked after by the good sisters, and the teachers over these three institutions are talented and anxious for their pupils progress.

I may further state that these Indians live no longer by the chase, and each winter get out for the market from one to three thousand dollars in cordwood and timber. They also market their overplus farm produce to the whites. Like all the other Indians they have a good many pulmonary and scrofulous diseases, and every two years, for the last eight, your department has been good enough to furnish me with a barrel of good fresh cod liver oil, which I immediately bottle into quarts and pints and by this means keep it from becoming rancid. They have found out by experience its great value and beneficial effects, particularly for scrofula, in which it never fails, and ask for it instead of for a doctor as they formerly did.

With reference to the potatoes and vegetables and stock grown on this reserve, I have to remark that about one-quarter is grown by the Roman Catholic Brothers of the mission, excepting the hay, one hundred and eighty-six tons grown by the Indians. These brothers are a good example in their industry and good farming and help the Indians' progress.

The Red Rock Band

Numbers two hundred and three, an increase of three over last year. They have a school on their reserve and one of the band for a teacher, who is very competent. The chief and several others have farms, and very good crops of potatoes, turnips and hay, and a few good horses, cows and bulls, and good houses and out-buildings. These do not live on the reserve but close to it. Those on the reserve are a new set of hunting Indians who do not like agricultural life and have made very little improvement considering the several years they have lived there. Their houses are small and of a poor kind and their clearings also. Their opportunity to make money during the summer season by hiring to tourists at \$1.50 per day and their board, and fifty cents per day for their canoes, keeps them from farming. Of late years more than formerly this beautiful Nepigon River has become more noted by tourists from Europe, the United States and Canada who are fond of fine scenery and fly-fishing and picturesque camping ground. Among them are many ladies who are quite expert with the fly. A New York lady at Virgin Falls, close to Lake Nepigon, caught a seven pound brook trout with a delicate

rod and fly line. The Indian attendants wanted to assist her (as their favour always runs to have the ladies eclipse the gentlemen) which she declined, and landed the fish in a most masterly manner. Fish on this river are very plentiful, as it is carefully looked after by the government inspectors, Mr. McKirdy and myself. Fish from five to six pounds are common. Some of my Nepigon Indians catch brook trout in Lake Nepigon in gill-nets weighing eleven pounds, and some occasionally thirteen pounds, the deep water lake trout from twenty to thirty-five pounds quite commonly.

I vaccinated five of the Indians. All the others were vaccinated previously.

The Pays Plat Band

Numbers fifty-five. They are few in number but progressive and enterprising. Some have good sail boats and nets and fish for the market, making from fifty to one hundred dollars per month from spring to Xmas time. They have a good school and Miss Alice Barker shows admirable ability as their teacher, the children evincing a desire to learn and improve. This reserve is at the mouth of Pays Plat River, on Lake Superior coast, the Canadian Pacific Railway crossing it at their settlement. Their houses are built on the banks of the river, presenting a nice appearance. A few years ago, your department furnished them with a heavy, strong bull, plough, harrow, and other farming tools. This bull ploughs their land and draws all their fuel and logs for buildings. They have this year put up the walls for a new Roman Catholic church. They commenced with small gardens, but now have a few fields, and grow from three hundred to four hundred bushels of potatoes, some turnips and other vegetables, and have comfortable cellars. None of this band required vaccination this year, all having previously been vaccinated.

Pic Band

Numbers two hundred and forty-eight, an increase of one over last year. I will also give a retrospective glance at this band. In 1884 your department gave them eight hundred acres of land along the west side of the Pic River at its mouth on Lake Superior. Prior to this they had built a few houses with small gardens. Their entire potato crop might be one hundred bushels. After their homes were secured to them, living on their own land was a stimulus to improve. They cleared more land and yearly put more under cultivation, and the settlement increased. Your department furnished them with a yoke of cattle, plough, harrow and other implements. In the winter they leave their families at home with plenty of fish and potatoes, etc., in their cellars and go to their hunting grounds and make some money by their fur catches. They keep their oxen well housed and fed, and this year will have nine hundred bushels of potatoes, six hundred of turnips, two hundred of carrots and fifty of beets, and are building six two story frame houses of a good size, and with fine cellars. They have a good school-house and well attended school, and a half-breed teacher from their own band. They are temperate and law-abiding. Their Chief, Thomas Desmoulin, is industrious and intelligent, and looks after his band and reserve very carefully, and is a good example to them. They have a Roman Catholic church, and the travelling missionary, Rev. Father Spect, pays them periodical visits, which tends to keep them in order. I had thirty-three vaccinated, being all that required having it done.

Long Lake Band

Numbers three hundred and forty-one persons, an increase of four over last year. These Indians live entirely by the chase and are industrious and cleanly in their habits. Their reserve on Long Lake is half a mile from the Hudson Bay Company post, with only a Roman Catholic church built upon it. It is unfit for cultivation, with a cold clay soil. They have no horses and live in birch bark wigwams. This year they have a few acres of land cleared at the mouth of the Little Albany River on Long Lake,

with a good root-house. The soil is a warm black loam, planted with potatoes and turnips. They will have about two hundred bushels of potatoes and one of turnips, the first they have ever been successful in raising. They came in for the seed I sent them last spring by bark canoes over twenty-four portages. They are quite proud of their success and I will encourage them on to putting in more another year. They take their example of farming from the Pic Reserve, where they go every summer with five-ton boats for Hudson Bay Company goods, which they have to pack over twenty-four portages and one sand hill two hundred feet high. They get wages this way to help them live in the summer season. On my payment tour I have travelled this river for ten years in a bark canoe with a crew of these Indians: five days travel of fifteen hours per day, rain or shine, up the Pic River, making twenty-four portages to the height of land, thence down the Little Albany one day to the Long Lake Reserve or Hudson Bay Company post. On the return trip down the Pic River make but fourteen portages, as we run down rapids that we could not ascend. During my several trips I have had four accidents by having holes knocked through my canoe by snags, but each time reached shore before sinking and succeeded in keeping my cash box, with money and pay sheets, without getting wet. We patched the canoe bottom with bark and gum each time and travelled on.

I had twenty-five Indians of this band vaccinated, all that required it.

Nepigon Band

Numbers five hundred and thirty-seven, an increase of three over last year. Their principal support is hunting fur. Many have horses and good garden grounds, with plenty of fish at different places, fair crops of potatoes, and are commencing to save their seed over winter for spring use. At Gull River Reserve few are selling there. Fish are not so easily had as at some other points. Many engage with tourists from New York, Chicago and other places, who fish and camp among the picturesque islands of this beautiful Lake Nepigon, abounding with the finest of fish, and which is the breeding ground of the largest speckled or brook trout said to be on earth, and furnishing River Nepigon and other rivers flowing from it to Lake Superior with these trout, attracting fishing tourists from all parts of America, and is a great revenue to this country.

About one mile from the Nepigon Hudson Bay Company House on Jackfish Island there is a large settlement of Indians, with good houses and potato gardens, and a good school-house well attended, with a competent teacher. On my Indian payment tour I vaccinated eighty-five Indians of this band. Altogether in the different bands I have under my agency one thousand seven hundred and fifty-one Indians, an increase of fourteen over last year. I had one hundred and eighty-seven vaccinated.

English Church Mission Reserve

I did not visit this year, as the Indians were all away at Red Rock and other places during their school vacation time. I met them at Red Rock. Their councillor, Koh-Koh-Kida, informed me they had built two more houses this year, and their gardens were heavily cropped with potatoes and vegetables, promising a great yield. Their bull did all their ploughing, and drawing logs for their new houses as well as all their fuel; and their cow and calf are in good condition. These Indians also hire out to tourists and what they earn this way, together with what they grow off their land, with their winter's fur hunt, manage to live comfortably and dress well. They are also tidy and clean in their habits.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. P. DONNELLY,

Indian Agent.

COUNTY OF RENFREW, GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY,
SOUTH ALGONA, ONT., 4th October, 1894.

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, 1894.

I am able to report some progress in farming operations, as the most of the Indians now depend entirely on farming for a living and consequently have given that industry greater attention than formerly. The school on the reserve is well attended and good progress is the result. The Indians of Golden Lake Reserve are, on the whole, a fairly industrious class of people.

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

E. BENNETT,
Indian Agent.

HASTINGS COUNTY, TYENDINAGA RESERVE,
DESERONTO, 1st September, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report in duplicate and tabular statement on the Bay of Quinté Reserve for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

The Indians under my agency have done very well in their farming operations.

The crops are very good this year, being above the average. Provisions and fodder will be in abundance.

A great deal has been done in the way of improvements to houses, barns and fences. Chief Solomon Loft has taken a great deal of interest in the improving of the roads and already they show the good work done.

A great many of our Indians find work among the farmers in the county of Prince Edward and have learned to be good agriculturists.

A marked improvement has taken place in the sobriety of the band.

A number of our Indians continue to devote their attention to gardening, the town of Deseronto consuming all they offer; many find employment in the works of the Rathbun Company.

There is a good brass band upon the reserve, for which Dr. Oronhyatekha is to be thanked, as he secured the instruments for the boys.

In the spring a ditch ninety rods long was dug, redeeming about four hundred acres of land.

Chief Sampson Green does mission work as assistant to the missionary at the mission school, where the service is held in the Indian tongue, and is very highly appreciated by the people.

Three of the chiefs visited the Rainy River for the purpose of securing ten thousand acres of wild lands to offer homes for the young men; the matter of purchase is now before the department.

All the schools have been kept open during the year and have been well attended.

There are services in both churches each Sunday, which are well attended.

During the spring all the children were vaccinated.

The sanitary condition of the reserve is excellent.

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

W. G. EGAR,
Indian Agent.

SAUGEEN AGENCY,
CHIPPEWA HILL, ONT., 28th August, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my tabular statement in connection with the Chippewa Band of Saugeen for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

The population of this band now numbers three hundred and seventy-five, a decrease of two since last year.

The health of the Indians for the past year has been good, no contagious disease having arisen among them.

The three schools on the reserve are fairly well attended. The new school-house in the Indian village is completed with the most modern improvements, and is greatly admired by people visiting the reserve.

The early sown crops are very good, and the harvest in good condition, but the continuous drought has shortened the yield of the root crop.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES ALLEN,
Indian Agent.

ROSENEATH AGENCY,
ROSENEATH, ONT., August 28th, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I enclose herewith tabular statement in connection with the Mississagua Indians of Alnwick, Rice Lake and Chemong Lake for the year ended June 30th, 1894.

Mississaguas of Alnwick.

This band now numbers two hundred and twenty-eight ; we had a decrease of twenty and an increase of seven, or a total decrease of thirteen during the year. Two of those who died were drowned, caused by the use of intoxicating liquors, but I was unable to ascertain where the liquor had been procured ; three died of consumption and one of inflammation of the lungs ; the remainder were children who died from various causes. The sanitary condition of the band is at present good—I know of only one case of sickness. Many of the Indians are working their own lands, and their crops are good ; their dwellings are nearly all frame and of a good quality. The school was taught during the past year by the Rev. John Lawrence. The average attendance, however, was not as good as in previous years. The school is now being taught by Miss A. G. Millard, who holds a second-class professional certificate.

Mississaguas of Rice Lake.

This band numbers seventy-nine, being the same as last year ; there was one birth and one death during the year. The sanitary condition of the band is at present good, there being now only one case of sickness. Nearly every member of the band who is able to work his own location is doing so, and their crops are good. The Indian women are clean and tidy and their houses well kept. The school is taught by Mr. J. P. Windsor, who holds a second-class professional certificate. There are twenty-four child-

ren in the band under sixteen years of age ; there are nineteen on the school roll, and the daily average during the last half-year was ten. The Indians have recently repainted their church and procured new seats for their school of the best quality, from the Canadian School Furniture Company, Preston, Ontario.

Mississaguas of Chemong Lake.

This band numbers one hundred and sixty-three, being a decrease of one during last year. The general health of the band during the year has been good. There are about two thousand acres in the reserve, of which only about one hundred and twenty acres are cleared. Nearly every part of the cleared land is under crop. The Indians are paying attention to more farming than formerly ; they are tidy in their appearance. The women are industrious and devote most of their time to fancy work and basket-making, for both of which they obtain ready sale. There has been one new frame house built during the year and three more are in course of construction ; when finished they will add greatly to the comfort of the occupants as well as to the appearance of the reserve. The greater number of the houses on this reserve are log, and of a poor quality. The church has been reshingled and repainted inside and out at a cost of nearly five hundred dollars. The church services are well attended. The Sabbath school is open all the year and is also well attended. The day school has been open all the year and well attended, the average being twenty-six, and the scholars are making fair progress I believe.

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

JOHN THACKERAY,
Agent.

INDIAN AGENCY, ATHERLEY, 13th September, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information my report and tabular statement showing the condition and progress of the Indians under my supervision for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

The population is now two hundred and twenty-eight, a decrease of three since my last census, the result of eleven deaths, six births and two emigrations. There has been no contagious disease among them during the past year. Consumption is the chief cause of mortality. Their general health at the present time is good. Sanitary precautions are generally well observed, all the houses being neat and clean. Every spring the dwellings are whitewashed inside, which not only adds greatly to their appearance but is also most beneficial to the health and comfort of the inmates. I have much pleasure in stating that a greater interest is manifested by them in agriculture. At the present time a number of them are fall ploughing—others are sowing fall wheat. Some of them during the year have bought horses, harness and implements, and are turning their attention almost entirely to farming. The yield of produce this season was better than any previous year ; this is owing to better cultivation of the soil. Most of the Rama Indians are well conducted and of sober and steady habits. I regret to say there are a few improvident ones, and as a result they are addicted to intemperance. In this connection I have had considerable trouble. During the year I have sent three Indians to jail for being intoxicated and imposed six fines on hotel-keepers. The council-house, school-house, church and mission-house are neat, comfortable and substantial buildings. The school is taught by the Rev. J. Egan. It is pleasing to note that the average attendance of pupils is on the increase, and also that they are making fair advancement in their studies.

Georgina and Snake Island Band.

This band now numbers one hundred and twenty-two, a decrease of six since the last census. Great attention is paid to sanitary arrangements. All offensive matter is removed from the vicinity of the dwellings. Their houses are mostly very neat, clean and comfortable. During the past year, I have made several visits to this reserve, and found the Indians making fair progress and continually endeavouring to improve their reserve. Their crops are good this year, grain and hay being above the average. The people are happy and contented. I am pleased to state the majority of the band are strictly temperate. Of course, there are a few who will drink when liquor can be had. I may here remark that I find it is only the most disreputable vendors of liquor who will sell to Indians. Men of respectability will not sell to them under any circumstances. They have some good horses and cattle. They are in excellent condition. The school on this reserve is taught by Mr. Mayes, who is very painstaking. The children are making good progress. The school, council hall and church are neat, comfortable buildings. Two families reside on Snake Island. They have neat, comfortable homes. In conclusion, I would say the Indians of Rama and Georgina are fortunate in having for their chiefs, Charles Bigcanoe and Joseph Nanigishkung, who lead very exemplary lives and who give their people excellent examples of integrity, industry and sobriety.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. J. MCPHEE,

Indian Agent.

MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT,
HAGERSVILLE, 17th September, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg leave to enclose the tabular statement of this band for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

It shows a slight variation in the yield of crops, but on the whole it is more than the year before. One brick house has been built by councillor Joseph Laform, and several farm outbuildings have been erected.

Public Works.

The band has built a fine bridge at Boston Creek, with substantial stone abutments, and has made about 1,100 yards of grading at the same place. They have also built a board and wire fence about the mission-house property, and had the council-house repainted throughout.

Wooden culverts are being replaced by stone ones, and the road work has been very well performed.

Education.

The school continues to prosper very nicely under the teaching of Mr. N. F. Black, the average daily attendance being about forty.

The trustees and parents treated the children to a pic-nic at the shores of Lake Erie. The musical band went with them, and nearly all the parents. A number of useful presents were given to the little ones, who enjoyed themselves immensely.

Health.

The health of the band has been very good with the exception of an epidemic of measles. The deaths were only three, two infants and one adult, my brother George D. Jones, who died in Brantford from a brain affection. Cleanliness and sanitary matters are much more carefully attended to than in former years.

A good number of the band have been successfully vaccinated, and the completion of their necessary protection against small-pox will be made this fall.

The council have been very faithful in the performance of their duties. Not a councillor was absent from any of the meetings.

Daniel McDougall, the chief councillor, was unflagging in his work. The people have shown their appreciation of this, by re-electing all but one, with large majorities.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. E. JONES,
Indian Agent.

SCUGOG AGENCY, PORT PERRY, 16th August, 1894.

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, 1894.

The Scugog Band now numbers thirty-seven, being one less than last year. There were three deaths during the year previous to my appointment as agent—all, I believe, from natural causes.

The sanitary condition of the people is fairly good, and there has been no sickness in the band during the summer.

There has been one birth, and one connected with the band by marriage.

I regret exceedingly that very little interest is taken in agriculture. A few give some attention to the matter, but the majority seem disposed to neglect their lands, and hold to their primitive notions of hunting, fishing and making baskets, consequently a very small portion of the reserve is under crop the present year.

I find also that very little attention is given to the education of the children. There is a public school adjoining the reserve, which was kept open the whole year, to which the Indian children have free access, but only two of their number attended during the year.

The band has a church on the reserve, the Rev. J. Whitlock being the officiating minister, who is unable to give them a public service oftener than once in three weeks.

The band was delighted a few weeks ago with a visit from the Rev. E. R. Young, for many years a missionary in Manitoba and the North-west, who speaks their own language fluently, and in each family very generously distributed books, Bible stories and pictures before leaving.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. BATEMAN,
Indian Agent.

CAPE CROKER AGENCY, ONT., 3rd September, 1894.

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, 1894.

The population of this band now numbers three hundred and ninety-four persons, being a decrease of nine since last year.

This decrease was caused by a large number of deaths, consumption being the prevailing disease.

I am well pleased to be able to state that most of the people are in good health at present. Their sanitary condition is fairly good, many of them having made considerable improvements in their dwellings.

The crops last year were very good, which gave encouragement to many of the Indians to devote more attention to agriculture than they did in former years.

The catch of fish last fall was plentiful, and those engaged in this industry realized considerable money for their labour.

The three schools on this reserve were open all the year, and while the attendance of pupils was not as good as could be desired, it is pleasing to note that those who did attend regularly made very fair progress.

Very recently Mr. Hayter Reed, Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, visited this reserve. Matters affecting the best interest and welfare of the band were discussed. The Indians were highly pleased with the interview they had with the Deputy Superintendent General.

Always hoping for the best,

I have the honour to be sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. JERMYN,

Indian Agent.

WIKWEMIKONG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
9th July, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—There has been a thorough change in the staff of teachers, which proved successful in many respects. The director is a man of ability, who knows how to unite kindness with firmness. The tone of his training is essentially paternal, although it exacts at the same time perfect discipline. It is understood that what he says will be carried out to the letter, and the juveniles make no opposition. He takes the liveliest interest in the pleasures and games, as well as in the good feeding of his family.

At the beginning of the scholastic year, 1892-93, very hard pecuniary circumstances had made it imperative to oblige the parents who could afford it to provide for the clothing of their children. Reasonable as it was, this measure had the effect of keeping away several children who had been in the house for many years.

The crops this year have been a sad failure, and it was difficult to provide for the salary of the teachers, for the management of the house, for the clothing and feeding of so many children, when it is clear that what we get from the Indian Department does not cover the salary of our several officers.

However, the past year has brought us many blessings. The health of the establishment, without any exception, was excellent. The children are docile and good-humoured. In this latter respect there was a marked improvement on the former years, and the change was noticeable from the very beginning of the year. Contentedness was the

general feature of the children. Their readiness to comply with whatever task was imposed upon them was rejoicing indeed.

Their attachment to the house, for whosoever knows an Indian, was really surprising. One of them was seen crying because his stupid parents came to fetch him from the school at the sugar time. A person anxious to put her child in the institution was asking some Indian about what she had heard: "You may ask that big boy," said the Indian, "he is now four years in the establishment." "Well," answered the boy, "we are well fed and well taught and well taken care of. We want nothing else."

Several new games, among others a shuffle board, were procured for the pleasure of the winter recreations. To give them new zest it was decided that whosoever should be convicted by his comrades of having used an Indian word would be excluded from the society of the players.

Many are able to write tolerably good English compositions, explaining English idioms, answering the difficulties of their native tongue. It is no longer an oddity for them to be heard carrying on a conversation in English.

The children learning trades have made remarkable progress, especially those who learn tinsmithing and painting. Turning and running a small engine is taught successfully by the carpenter.

In former years there used to be great demand for shoemaking. At present there prevails a general aversion for this trade. I asked them the cause of it; their unanimous answer was this: "We do not want to die of consumption." In fact consumption has chosen its chief victims among those who were pursuing that branch of industry.

On the other hand, they betray a great desire to be employed on a farm. Their ardour in this respect requires no stimulus. Although it is no regular trade, the largest boys spend every day of their free time before and after the school hours either on the farm or in the garden or on the premises, and eventually some time at the seeding and harvesting season. Most of their Saturdays they are doing some work on the farm. They never show any tardiness at such occupation.

At five minutes walk from the residence an additional barn of 60 x 40 was put up this summer.

During the past year the largest number of girls at the industrial home was forty-two. They attend school five and a half hours daily.

Good spirit prevailed among the girls. They have not wasted their time. Their progress in school in the common English branches is good, and their conduct is satisfactory.

The health of the children in general was good, nevertheless we had one death. It was that of a little girl who died of consumption after lingering five months.

For the industrial part of their education our girls follow no trade in particular, but learn all kinds of housework. They learn to make their own dresses, and do all the repairing, washing and general housework. They also help in the vegetable garden under the direction of their mistresses.

The hours of work are from half-past seven to nine a.m., and from five to half-past seven p.m.

A little encouragement has been given to our good work during the last quarter. It was an increase of grant, which will enable us to make some improvements.

I remain, dear sir,

Your most humble servant,

D. Du RONQUET,
Principal.

MOHAWK INSTITUTION,
BRANTFORD, ONT., 6th Sept., 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you a report on the state and condition of the Mohawk Institution for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

Attendance.

During the year sixteen boys and twenty-six girls entered, and fourteen boys and eleven girls left the institution, the number in attendance 30th of June, 1894, being one hundred and ten.

The average number boarded and clothed for the year was one hundred and two.

Health and Conduct.

With the exception of an epidemic of measles, the health of the pupils has been very good throughout the year, though we have to regret the loss of one bright boy by drowning whilst skating.

The general conduct of the pupils shows marked improvement, as under the existing system of admission for definite terms we are enabled to eliminate the badly disposed by refusing them readmission.

Education.

Although admitting as pupils many orphaned and destitute children who are generally totally ignorant, the educational progress has been better than I expected. Good work has been done in both schools, and although our general standard of attainments is somewhat lowered, the foundation has been laid for future advancement.

The applications for the admission of girls far outnumber those for boys. This fact is worthy of note, as formerly the Indians would not readily allow their girls away from home, therefore the mothers of the present generation mostly grew up in ignorance. Now we may hope for rapid improvement, as English will more frequently be the language of the family.

H. B., L. G. and P. W. successfully passed the entrance examination to the Collegiate Institute at midsummer, and are now under training as pupil teachers.

J. G. obtained a third-class teacher's certificate and passed her Model School training examination, winning the highest praise of the Public School Inspector and the Principal of the Model School. She has been appointed to the New England Company School at the Bay of Quinté.

N. L. is continuing her course for a 2nd class certificate.

The "Nelles Medal," for general proficiency, was awarded to Lizzie Goode.

During the year the building has been enlarged by the addition of a wing 60 x 36 feet, three stories high. The basement is 10 feet, the other stories 12 feet in height. There is also a projecting front 9 x 26 feet. This contains the staircases, a boot-room in the basement and an office room on both the upper floors. The whole of the basement forms the girls' play-room, and contains two large furnaces with which the building is heated.

A rearrangement of the older portion of the building is being carried on, and when completed will add greatly to the accommodation of the institution and comfort of the pupils.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL BOARD, SIX NATION INDIAN RESERVE, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1894.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts.

1893-94. To balance brought forward.....	\$ 675 07
Annual grants :—	
New England Company.....	\$1,000 00
Indian Department.....	550 00
Six Nation Council.....	1,500 00
Methodist Conference	250 00
	3,300 00
	\$3,975 07

Expenditure.

1893-94. By salaries.....	\$2,507 16
Buildings and grounds.....	4 40
Fuel.....	106 87
School requisites.....	48 59
Printing and office expenses.....	16 04
Prizes	82 00
Sundries	19 15
School fees	12 50
Insurance	22 00
	2,818 71
Balance in bank.....	1,156 36
	\$3,975 07

The board has ordered that all the school-houses be put in a thorough state of repair; that the yard of section 3 be enlarged and the school-house removed to the centre of it; that new fences be erected to the play grounds of sections 3, 7 and 9, and that all the closets be screened from one another, and from the public roads.

The above named work is in progress. The school-houses will be finished in time for re opening after the holidays. The outside work will be pushed on as rapidly as possible.

The school-building in section 9 is much too small. I therefore recommend that it be offered for sale, and that a more suitable structure be erected in its stead, as soon as the funds of the board will permit.

At school No. 5 great difficulty is experienced in obtaining water during the summer months, as there is not a good well within the distance of a mile. I recommend that the Council of the Six Nations be urged to sink a well for public use, on the lot adjoining the school yard.

The statistical report submitted herewith shows a further decline in the number of pupils on the roll of the schools under the management of this board. This may in part be accounted for from the fact that thirty-two pupils from this reserve have been admitted into the Mohawk Institution during the year.

The recommendation contained in my last annual report, and which was approved by the board, was so imperfectly acted upon by some of the teachers as to render it barren of results. From the returns made we are led to believe that section 10 has a school population of one hundred, whilst sections 6 and 11 have school populations of only forty-four each.

To secure full and reliable information as to the school population of the reservation, it is desirable that the superintendent, with the assistance of the teachers, prepare a correct map of the whole reserve, showing the limits of each S.S. as far as it may be possible to define them, and the position of all residences therein, and to submit with

the same a return of the names and ages of the whole school population, noting those who are attending school, either at the day schools (Thomas School included), or white schools and institutions.

There are from 150 to 200 children of school age who are not attending any school and whose parents will continue to neglect the duty they owe to their offspring until some measure of compulsion is brought to bear upon them.

I am of the opinion that the compulsory clauses of the Educational Act of Ontario may be applied to these people, and recommend that the Indian Department be asked to consider the matter.

I beg to recommend that teachers whose salaries have not been advanced beyond the usual amount and whose average attendance for the year exceeds twenty, be granted a bonus of two dollars for each pupil beyond that number.

Respectfully submitted,

R. ASHTON,

Hon. Secretary.

Adopted as the report of the board, September 5th, 1894.

R. A.

Members of the School Board.

E. D. Cameron, Esq.,	representing the Indian Department.
Rev. R. Ashton,	} do New England Company.
Rev. J. L. Strong,	
W. Wilkinson, Esq.,	do Methodist Conference.
Chief Joab Martin,	} do Council of the Six Nations
Chief William Smith,	
Chief Jacob S. Johnson,	
Rev. I. Bearfoot,	Superintendent.

ALGOMA INDIAN HOMES,
SAULT STE MARIE, July 25th, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the condition and progress of the Algoma Indian homes for the year ended June 30th, 1894.

I am thankful to state that we have had no sickness of any account during the year. The pupils are all healthy, happy and contented. There has been no material change in the system of training the pupils. The half-day system is being followed, which proves to be the very best means of giving both an intellectual and mechanical education.

The average attendance during the year is slightly above that of other years, and, judging from the applications constantly coming in, the Indians on the various reserves are becoming more interested in the privileges afforded them through these homes. I have just received thirty-eight new applications. There would be no trouble in doubling our number.

The work done in the schools is very fair. Considerable progress has been made in all the different grades, and more especially in the higher. Our new teacher, Mr. J. W. Agnew, has already won the confidence and love of his scholars. He is a man of considerable ability and a good teacher. If he remains with us for any time, I have no doubt that in another year the school will be well up to the front in all work. Two of our pupils have just passed the entrance examination very creditably, and will in future go to the high school. Miss L. Browne, our lady teacher, has also done remarkably well with the junior classes.

All branches of the trades taught here made commendable progress, but for want of a suitable market we are shut in simply to our own work, in connection with the institution, with the exception of the carpenter's branch, in this department, besides erecting a large council hall for the Indians of Garden River, we have done a great deal of work in town.

The boot shop has been kept open and good work done for the home. All the shoes were supplied for both girls and boys, as well as a great deal of repairing.

The tailor shop, under the management of one of our own boys, Wm. Sorey, has also given good satisfaction, and reflects great credit on the Indian boy as a foreman.

The weaver shop we have just lately opened, and is doing excellent work in carpet and cloth weaving. We hope to be able to manufacture all our own cloth for the uniforms of both girls and boys.

The farm, though small and poorly equipped, has supplied us with all our vegetables, etc., etc., necessary for use in the home. In a few years more we hope to be able to raise enough grain, etc., for our own use. At present we are compelled to buy all this.

The girls are taught all the different branches of laundry work, as well as sewing, cooking and dressmaking.

On the whole, the condition of the home is satisfactory. Considerable new improvements have been made during the year, adding much to the comfort of the pupils and employees.

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

J. IRVINE,
Principal.

MOUNT ELGIN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE,
MUNCEY, August 8th, 1894.

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, 1894.

The work of another year has been successfully carried on with less anxiety to the management than in former years. The substantial advancement made by the pupils both in the work of the school and in the different branches of industry has quite maintained the good record of other years. Within the last ten years nearly twenty of our pupils have successfully passed the entrance examination for the high school. We added one to this number this year whose marks placed him as number eleven out of nearly one hundred successful competitors. Our success in the industrial department, especially in making the farm boys competent workmen, has militated against retaining them in the school, as they can command the pay or nearly so of a white man, and would not get much more if they studied for a teacher's certificate. As a proof of this, three of our pupils who have teachers certificates are working for farmers quite near the institution and claim they can save more money in this way than they could as teachers.

One hundred pupils have been enrolled during the year, twenty-five of them for the first time. They represent sixteen reserves.

Our staff of officers includes two teachers, matron, cook (male) a foreman for the carpenter and shoe shop, a farm manager and two assistants, all the officials are whites.

The cost of the institution for the year including management was in excess of \$10,000. The percapita tax, \$60 each for eighty-five pupils, and the income of the industrial farm have nearly settled the bill.

Among the permanent improvements during the year we might mention that \$250 worth of tile draining was completed, and two silos with a capacity of 250 tons were finished at a cost of \$500. This heavy expenditure will doubtless decrease labour and add to revenue for the future.

The moral conduct of the pupils for the year has been very encouraging. They have been regular in their attendance at the public services and have been carefully instructed in the great truths of the Bible.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. W. SHEPHERD,
Principal.

INDIAN ORPHANAGE,
FORT WILLIAM, 30th June, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with your request, I have the honour to transmit to you a brief report of the condition and progress of the Fort William Orphanage for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

At the present time there are thirty-one Indian children being educated at the institution; namely, twenty-one girls and ten boys.

During the year seven were admitted, and three discharged, two of the latter are living with their parents on the reserve, and the other is with her mother at Grand Portage. We have had two deaths during the year. A girl twelve years old died of consumption, and a boy of eight years old from the effects of "la grippe." The health of

the children has been uniformly good ; only a few cases of " la grippe " during the winter, which soon disappeared owing to the care and skill of the attending physician, who was always ready and willing to come, when sent for, notwithstanding the difficulty and danger of crossing the river at times.

The progress made in the school has been very satisfactory, as shown by the quarterly returns, and the school inspector's report.

The conduct of the children has been good. The larger girls are taught housework, sewing, knitting, and other domestic arts.

Repairs have been made on the old building at a cost of about \$1,000.

We have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servants,

SRS. OF ST. JOSEPH.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

CAUGHNAWAGA, 30th August, 1894.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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

The number of births was seventy-nine, and the deaths forty-one, which gives an increase in the population of thirty-eight during the year.

The schools in Caughnawaga have been conducted in a satisfactory manner by the teachers, and the pupils have made progress.

There was no epidemic on the reserve during the year.

Everything has gone on smoothly.

The Indians have engaged more in agriculture this year than formerly, and the crops were better than last year, which was very satisfactory to the farmers.

The affairs of the band generally are in a good state. The Indians make a fair living, and I do not know of anything in particular to note in regard to the conduct of the people of the tribe during the past year which might be of interest to the department.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BROSSEAU,

Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

St. REGIS, August, 1894.

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, 1894.

The crops of all kinds on the reserve and on the different islands occupied by the Indians are, in general, looking favourable. I find that the Indians are improving in agricultural pursuits, also building fences and erecting houses, stables, etc.

The number of Indians in the band at the present census is as follows :—

Men, three hundred and seventy ; women, three hundred and twenty-two ; boys up to sixteen, two hundred and seventy ; girls up to sixteen, two hundred and eighty-

seven ; total, one thousand two hundred and forty-nine. Catholic Indians, one thousand and one hundred and fifty-five ; Protestant Indians, ninety-four.

There are five schools in my agency, four Catholic and one Protestant, which are all taught by teachers of their own denomination.

I regret to state that the Indians in general are not as a rule friendly to the education of their children. It takes time, patience and perseverance ; but it is hoped that this may be accomplished in the course of time.

The amount of distributions for the benefit of the band from the 13th of June, 1893, to the 13th of June, 1894, was \$2,253.78.

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

I am also happy to state that the Rev. M. Mainville, the spiritual adviser among the Indians, is still attentive to the wants of the Indians under his care, always ready to give good advice for the benefit of education, etc.

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

GEORGE LONG,
Indian Agent.

MARIA AGENCY,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, 28th August, 1894

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

SIR,—I have the honour to forward you herewith my annual report of the agency of the Micmacs of Maria for the year ended 30th June last. I enclose also tabular statement for the same period.

The Micmac Band of my agency seems doomed to become extinct. Every year there are almost as many deaths as births. Nearly all die of consumption ; and the terrible malady is found in almost every family to-day. This is the cause of great affliction at times in some families. Two adults died of this disease lately, and two more will soon follow them—all of consumption. This is truly affliction.

The school was well attended during the past year ; also I am happy to say that several of the children made marked progress. If these people will give up ignorance and become educated like white people, there is no doubt that they will progress and attain a certain degree of comfort.

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

J. GAGNE, Priest,
Indian Agent.

PIERREVILLE, 27th August, 1894.

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 30th June, last.

The Abenakis Band of St. Francis now numbers four hundred and two, according to the census last spring. There was no contagious disease amongst them during the year.

The manufacture of baskets is their only important industry which was not as good as the previous years ; several families have suffered in consequence. Fortunately the relief grant from their funds afforded indispensable aid to the most needy.

The conduct of the Indians was good, with few exceptions among a certain class whose only occupation is to look for some unprincipled whites to obtain liquor for them. It is to be hoped that the punishment and conviction of the offenders will have a good result.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
P. E. ROBILLARD,
Indian Agent.

JEUNE LORETTE AGENCY, 31st August, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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

The Huron Band is composed of three hundred members, being an increase of five during last year.

This band has enjoyed satisfactory health and there was no contagious disease on the reserve. However, some of the children were attacked with measles and seven of them died.

The trade in moccasins and snowshoes was somewhat better than in the previous year.

Several families went to watering-places in the province of Quebec ; but their fancy wares did not bring their value. The making of baskets and other fancy articles constitutes the principal occupation of our Indian women, who are very industrious.

The school has been much better attended this year. The number of pupils has increased to at least seventy.

Farming has been about the same as in the previous year ; but the returns have been much better.

The hunt for fur-bearing animals was as successful as last year.

A good many of our hunters were again employed this year as guides to American tourists.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
ANTOINE O. BASTIEN,
Indian Agent.

BÉCANCOUR, P.Q., 28th August, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my annual report accompanied by tabular statement for the year ended 30th June last.

The Indians of this band have engaged in the same occupations this year as formerly. Most of them spend the greater part of their time making baskets and similar wares, which they sell at a good price. Some of them use this money in paying any debts which they may have contracted.

As a rule they do very little farming. However, there are several who are improving their clearings.

Some of them act as guides to surveyors, and to sportsmen who fish in the upper St. Maurice. None of them have gone hunting this year.

The school has not been as well attended this year as in the past.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. DÉSILETS,

Indian Agent.

RIVER DESERT AGENCY,
MANIWAKI, OTTAWA CO., QUE., 11th Aug., 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

The general health of the Indians on this reserve has been very good during the past year. There were six deaths and fifteen births. Six members of the band who have been absent from the reserve for several years, and not likely to return, have had their names taken off the list, and one joined the band by marriage, leaving a net gain of four on the pay-list, which is now three hundred and seventy.

There are also about one hundred and ten members who belonged to the band at one time but who have been absent, some of them for twenty years, and whose present whereabouts are unknown.

The members of the band who indulge in intoxicants find it difficult to procure them, owing to the fact of several liquor sellers in Maniwaki and vicinity having been fined for furnishing intoxicants to Indians. Last January a Dominion policeman was sent here by the department, and took actions against three parties for having violated the law in this respect. In two cases the evidence was insufficient for conviction. In the other case the offence was admitted and a fine of \$50 was imposed. In May a detective was sent to Maniwaki, who obtained sufficient evidence to institute proceedings against four liquor dealers for infractions of the Indian Act. At the trials two admitted their guilt and another was convicted after trial. These three were each fined \$50 and costs. In the fourth case a doctor's certificate was furnished that the party was unable to attend, and the case was postponed. Since then the Indians can only obtain intoxicants through the medium of whites or half-breeds, and, although drunkenness among them has not ceased, it has greatly diminished.

Last April a wire fence was built along a portion of the Gatineau Road at a cost of \$200 to protect the crops of the Indians of that locality. There is this season a new road in course of construction from the Gatineau Road to the Bitobee Lake, for the accommodation of the settlers in that section. The estimated cost is \$300. The labour on these works is performed by the Indians.

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

The band has this summer surrendered for sale the town plot of Maniwaki, which will have the effect of not only increasing the funds of the band, but of also giving an impetus to the improvement of the village.

The sanitary regulations of the department have been enforced, and the heads of families have been encouraged to whitewash their dwellings and outbuildings. Lime for this purpose has been furnished on application. It is proposed to vaccinate those members of the band requiring the operation, about the 20th instant, when the non-resident Indians will be on the reserve on the occasion of the annual festival.

The greater number of the Indians residing on the reserve go hunting in the fall, generally not returning until spring. The furs taken last season equalled those taken in preceding years, and the prices obtained for the several kinds were remunerative.

Almost all the men of the band, besides being good hunters, are very efficient as explorers, guides, river drivers, &c., and their services are often in demand in these capacities.

They are also capable of making bark canoes, snowshoes, paddles, &c., the demand for which equals the supply; whilst the women make deer-skin mitts and moccasins, baskets and other Indian wares.

There has been about twenty acres of new land made fit for cultivation last spring. Several members of the band are erecting new dwelling-houses, and other evidences of improvement are not wanting.

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

JAMES MARTIN,
Indian Agent.

LAKE ST. JOHN, P.Q., 22nd August, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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

Consumption always claims a good many victims, this year the usual number was exceeded; this disease is almost an epidemic among the Indians.

The crops have been pretty fair, they promise fairly well for this year. Sowing was less extensive than in previous years. Since the Indians have engaged during the summer in conducting tourists to fishing places, they have neglected their fields; they never had very much ambition to cultivate the soil; they prefer this wandering life.

They obtain good wages as canoe men, knowing so well the rivers that are good fishing grounds. Canoe-making still occupies many of them during the season.

One Indian family—Launière and his sons—who confine themselves to the cultivation of the soil, make good progress; they have good crops, several head of cattle and three horses. They like their condition. They are sober and hardworking.

They built several houses during the year.

The parents are rather indifferent about the education of their children; the school has not been well attended this summer. It is to be hoped that when the missionary priests come to live in the place they will interest themselves in this institution; the Indians will profit by the good advice which they will give them on the subject.

Liquor injures these Indians as much physically as morally. In spite of the severity of the law, there are always whisky-sellers who risk fine and imprisonment. Several offenders have been brought before Magistrate d'Auteuil and sentenced to heavy fines. It is to be hoped that these examples will bear good fruit.

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

L. E. OTIS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—AGENCY No. 42,
CACOUNA, 31st August, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my annual report and tabular statement respecting the Amalecite Indians of Viger, in my agency, for the year ended 30th June.

The great competition in manufacture, due to the want of men in some families, who therefore find it impossible to procure the necessary wood, and the large number of Indians of other bands who compete, reduces prices so that they are often obliged to go away for the winter.

The sanitary measures and vaccination ordered by the department to be adopted have been strictly attended to, and the health of the Indians benefited accordingly.

As a rule the children old enough to go to school attend fairly regularly, which is noteworthy progress in this respect.

There was no contagious disease during the year. However, I regret to say that in spite of their work they are nearly all very poor.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

N. LEBEL,
Indian Agent.

CAMPBELLTON, N.B., 25th September, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward you my annual report, also tabular statement in regard to Indian affairs in my agency.

The crops generally were better this year than last year, not so good, however, as they promised. The buckwheat was attacked in places by the frost in April; the hay is better, but the drought injured it; the potatoes, which promised well, turned out badly; on the contrary, the oat crop is doubled.

Generally peaceable and industrious, the Indians of the Restigouche are sought after for making logs in the winter. Several camps are composed entirely of Indians under an Indian "boss," and they command such confidence that the lumber merchants do not hesitate to advance them the provisions which they require to take them through the winter. These same Indians, that is to say, all the men who can leave the village, are employed in spring taking rafts down the river, which affords them an important means of livelihood; and, being skilful in their work, they command high wages.

Those who have land in sufficient quantity prove themselves to be good farmers and can compete with their white neighbours. They also succeed well in raising cattle and horses. Unfortunately the latter Indians are only a few, because the mission itself is of small extent; some have enough land and live well, the others have only small pieces and cannot cultivate. It is true that the reserve has about nine thousand acres of standing timber. Ever since I have been agent, I have never ceased to encourage the farming people to open up land on the reserve, and to make comfortable homes for themselves like the principal people of the mission. In addition to the difficulty of the undertaking, there is the seduction of the "fire-water," the stumbling block of the Indian, and the proximity of Campbellton, where liquor can always be procured if not directly (the liquor sellers are well watched) at any rate through "go-betweens," as the Indian whatever he may do will not betray. It is to be hoped that the last amendments to the Indian Act respecting intoxicants will check this state of affairs.

The women on their part are not idle. In the winter, during the absence of the men, they employ their time making snow-shoes, baskets and moccasins, and fishing for smelts and tommy-cods. The bank of the Restigouche near the mission is covered in winter with small huts made of branches of the fir-tree, which afford them shelter while fishing for these fish. In summer they spend their time cultivating their gardens and in gathering wild fruits, which bring good prices at Campbellton and at Dalhousie, which is no small resource when they begin to clothe their children.

The mission is beginning to rise again out of the ruins of the great fire of last summer. Isaac Isaac, who lost a very fine new house, with barn, stable, and agricultural implements, was able, thanks to his courage and industry and the help which his honesty afforded him, to build for himself again a much larger barn—where he has been able to store away his harvest in time—and part of a house large enough to accommodate his family last winter and which will serve as a kitchen afterwards. By means of security on the property of the church which was destroyed in this same fire we have been able to re-build a large and substantial presbytery,—foundation of stone with basement, brick walls and metal roof. The foundation of the church was laid, it is understood, in order that the vestry-room might be used for worship this winter. At present the work of the mission is being conducted by the Capuchin Fathers. They are said to be great preachers, great workers, who make everything they require and use. We hope they will rebuild our ruined church ; that they will initiate our Indians in arts altogether unknown to them ; and above all, that they will check our young men in drinking liquor. All this will be good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

V. J. A. VENNER,

Agent of the Restigouche Reserve.

NORTH TEMISCAMINGUE, 30th August, 1894.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June, 1894. I have but little change to report as to the condition of the Indians of this agency.

They are making a pretty good living by the different employments in which they engage. In winter time those who have no live stock to attend to generally work in the shanties, while others hunt, and others again obtain little jobs from lumbermen.

There are two families of the band who have taken up their residence permanently on the reserve, fur having become scarce in their usual hunting ground, and besides they are more inclined to farm now.

The crop of last fall has not been so good as that of the previous one.

The school has been regularly attended during the year, and the children have made good progress.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. McBRIDE,

Indian Agent.

NORTH-EASTERN SUPERINTENDENCY, NEW BRUNSWICK,
 RICHIBUCTO, 27th July, 1894.

The Honourable
 The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
 Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report, together with a tabular statement containing all statistics connected with the Indians of my superintendency for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

Eel River, Restigouche County.

The condition of this band does not show much improvement. Their land is poor and sandy, and as a result they do not pay much attention to farming. About forty-five bushels of potatoes and a few gallons of pease were planted last spring. Smelt fishing in winter and the manufacture of Indian wares are the principal industries of the band. The population of this band is thirty-nine.

Papineau Reserve, Gloucester County.

A few of the Indians of this band give some attention to farming, but the majority devote most of their time to other occupations. In the summer season they act as guides for sportsmen up the Nepisiguit River; in winter they fish and hunt. Furs to the value of about four hundred dollars were taken by this band last winter. Population twenty-nine.

Burnt Church, Northumberland County.

The Indians of this band are with a few exceptions fairly comfortable. They have excellent opportunities for fishing, and find a ready sale for their fish. The soil of the reserve is fair, but they pay much more attention to fishing than to agriculture. They have a fine church on the reserve. These Indians show a disposition to take advantage of the educational opportunities offered them, and their school under the management of Miss Annie Borden is doing good work. The band numbers two hundred and ten—an increase of eleven.

Eel Ground, Northumberland County.

The Indians of this reserve have excellent opportunities of making a comfortable living, but, I regret to say, they do not all take advantage of them. The soil is good and the quantity of seed planted this season is, I am informed, larger than last year. Those who are willing to work find no difficulty in getting good wages at the saw-mills and shipping wharfs not more than three miles from the reserve. A number of these Indians have good houses and are fairly comfortable. In the winter many of them engage in bass-fishing. The strict enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act in the county has made it more difficult for them to obtain liquor, and cases of drunkenness are less frequent than formerly. There is a neat church on the reserve and a school which is very efficiently conducted by Mr. M. Flinne. The attendance, however, is not so large as formerly, owing to the decrease in the number of children of school age in the band. The population of this reserve is one hundred and thirty-five.

Red Bank, Northumberland County.

The Indians of this reserve are as a rule in comfortable circumstances. Those able to work find no difficulty in obtaining employment at fairly good wages. Lumbering is carried on extensively up the Miramichi River and its tributaries above this reserve, and many of the band work in the woods in winter, and in spring engage in rafting and

stream-driving. Bass-fishing in winter is also engaged in. The land is good, but the band depends more on other pursuits for a living. They have a church and resident priest on the reserve. Population, fifty-one.

Big Cove, Kent County.

This is one of the finest reserves in the province, and contains the largest population in my superintendency. The soil is good, and with careful cultivation can be made to yield abundantly. Agriculture has, however, been neglected in the past, but I am pleased to report it has this season received more attention. Fully twice as much seed was put in the ground last spring as ever before, and the crops are in good condition. In the winter smelt-fishing and eel-fishing are the principal occupations. The Indians also manufacture baskets, tubs and Indian wares and carry them to St. John and other places for sale. There is a fine church on this reserve. I have endeavoured to enforce the laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to these Indians and have succeeded to a certain extent, but I find it impossible to stop the sale entirely. They are as a rule unable to obtain liquor from the local dealers, but they frequently obtain it from sailors and on board fishing boats. The Indians of this reserve number two hundred and seventy-six.

Indian Island, Kent County.

Fishing is the main industry of this band, but they all do a little farming. Population thirty-two.

Buctouche, Kent County.

The Indians of this band number thirty-three. Their land is good, but they pay more attention to fishing than to farming.

Shediac, Westmoreland County.

This band is almost broken up, only half a dozen remain. Some have removed to Scotch Settlement and McDougald Settlement in the vicinity of Moncton and Hampton, King's County; others have joined the Big Cove Band in Kent County. The chief of the band, Laurent Nacoot, is now a helpless cripple living at Big Cove.

Fort Folly, Westmoreland County.

The soil of this reserve is poor, only about ten acres along the river being fit for cultivation. The remainder is hilly and stony, running into wilderness or bushes of no value. Very little farming is done, the band devoting most of their attention to the manufacture of Indian wares. Some of them occasionally work by the day in a neighbouring quarry. Population forty-seven.

A number of Indians under my charge reside near Hampton, in King's County. They appear to have chosen this location on account of the advantages it gives them to dispose of baskets, moccasins and other wares. They live in shanties during the winter, but in summer most of them move about from place to place.

The total population of the Indians of this superintendency is nine hundred and twenty-five, including the Hampton Band. They are as a rule peaceable and quiet, except when under the influence of liquor, but they show no disposition to try to improve their condition. Last spring, pursuant to instructions, measures were taken to remove all refuse matter which had accumulated near their dwellings during the winter. Acting under your instructions, I also procured a quantity of vaccine, and all those not previously vaccinated submitted to the operation. During the winter and spring there were a number of deaths, chiefly from pulmonary complaints. Consumption is the disease most prevalent among the Indians of this agency. Fully ninety per cent of the deaths are due to its ravages.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. D. CARTER,

Indian Agent.

SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT—1ST DIVISION,
FREDERICTON, 25th August, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my annual report and tabular statement of Indian affairs for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

St. Mary's Reserve,

Situated directly opposite Fredericton, and in the parish of St. Mary's, N.B., consists of twenty-five families, and a total population of one hundred and twenty-three, being an increase of eight, in consequence of the removal of Indians from other parts to this reserve. The births for some period were four, and the deaths one. This reserve, (two and a quarter acres in size), has erected thereon eighteen shanties and dwellings. In some of these from two to three families reside. These dwellings for the want of paint, excepting one or two, do not add much to the appearance of the locality. The band derives its sole living from the manufacture and sale of Indian wares and river employment. Since early spring past, quite a number of Indians received considerable employment from the Boom Company, at wages of \$1.25 per day. The remainder of the Indians are at their summer resorts, where they make and dispose of their wares to farmers, tourists, pleasure seekers, and others. This business continues until fall, when they return to the reserve. As a rule they earn considerable money at these places. The aged often receive many tokens of friendship from their white neighbours in the city of Fredericton.

Sanitary measures received attention in May last by the removal of all refuse from yards and premises. Mr. Hanneberry, the Fredericton Boom Agent, who lives convenient to the reserve, has in several instances proved a good friend to the Indians, has this year, at his own expense, procured for them a good supply of pure water, sufficient to answer all domestic purposes. The health of the band for the past year was remarkably good. Measles and scarlatina were very prevalent in Fredericton the past winter and spring. Happily the Indians escaped these and all contagious diseases.

The school for the year was under the supervision of Miss M. J. Rush. The greatest number enrolled during the term was twenty-two, and an average attendance of 12.50. Owing to the migratory habits of Indians, the attendance for first and last quarter of term was very poor. At other seasons of the year it is much better. The education imparted consists of spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, &c., &c. All children who attend regularly are making good progress, whilst the children who fail to attend, through no fault of theirs, are not so proficient in their studies. The school-room and outbuildings are frequently cleansed, they are also kept in good repair, and the wants and comfort of the children at all times carefully looked after.

Kingsclear Reserve.

This reserve, situated on the St. John River, eleven miles above Fredericton, contains twenty families. A population of ninety-eight, a decrease of two compared with returns for last year. The births for fiscal year were six, and the deaths two. This band derives its sole living from the sale of Indian wares and farming. Practically they, with but few exceptions, are not good farmers, as they devote too much time to other employment. A few of them who give most of their attention to this industry are not only collecting stock, but in other respects show signs of improvement. The land of this reserve is fertile, but for the want of a fair share of manure will not produce as good grain crops as it would otherwise do. Last year I distributed amongst the band superphosphate, ploughing, oats, buckwheat, potatoes, beans, etc., to the amount of \$218.33; these were farmed as advised and produced a fair average yield. This year they received a similar supply of seeds, etc., and, judging from a recent inspection of their crop, I feel satisfied that when harvested it will be even better than that of last year. The Indians of this reserve last May gave their attention to the removal of all

refuse from, in, and about their dwellings. Their buildings are isolated, and are usually to be found neat and clean. The reserve, being situated in a country district, has all the advantages required for health. And I have to report that the health of the band was remarkably good for the past year.

The school at this reserve for the year was under the supervision of Miss Frances McGinn. The number in attendance was twenty-three, and the average eighteen. The branches taught were spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, etc. The children are very regular in their attendance, and are making good progress in their studies.

Woodstock Reserve.

The Indians of this place are divided into two bands, part of them living on the reserve, and the remainder at Upper Woodstock. The total population is ninety-two, an increase of fourteen, accounted for by removal. The births were seven, and deaths seven. Their sole industry is the manufacture of Indian wares. Throughout the whole country these articles are in good demand, and are readily sold at fair prices. Farming for the last year or so received but little attention. The soil of the reserve is well adapted for the raising of all kinds of crops, but they prefer giving their whole time to the industry referred to. During the year considerable sickness prevailed amongst them, resulting in seven deaths; in most of these cases the cause was lung trouble that developed to consumption.

The remainder of the Indians of this supervision are located in small bands at Oromocto, Sunbury County; Upper and Lower Gagetown, Queen's County; Apohaqui, King's County; St. John and Charlotte Counties. Their pursuits to earn a livelihood are the same as other parts of the agency. Their wares are sold to farmers and traders in their different localities. And when money is not available, trade such as the produce of the farm is taken instead. The health of these Indians for the past year has been very good, as I have but one death to report for all places.

The total population of the agency I find to be four hundred and fifty-three, being an increase of twelve. There were twenty-seven births and eleven deaths for the year.

Regarding the general habits of the Indians I am pleased to report that they are most satisfactory. They with rare exceptions practice their religion, observe the advice given them by their missionaries. They avoid crime, and as a rule they at all times live on friendly terms with their white neighbours.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES FARRELL,

Indian Agent.

NORTHERN DIVISION,

FREDERICTON, 25th August, 1894.

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, 1894.

Tobique Reserve,

Situated at the junction of the Tobique and St. John Rivers, has a population of one hundred and ninety-four, the same as last year. Lumbering is the principal industry in this locality. Last winter wages for work in the woods were not as good as previous year. In view of this, most of the Indians remained at home and engaged in the manufacture of Indian wares; chiefly snowshoes, moccasins, &c. These articles are readily sold at fair prices to lumber operators and others in the province, and Aroostook

County, State of Maine. In spring past most of the band were employed as stream drivers: this work usually lasts for thirty days, at wages ranging from \$1.25 to \$2.00 per day. In summer, when the planting season is over, many Indians find profitable employment acting as guides and attendants on the sporting fraternity and tourists who every summer visit the waters of the Tobique and St. John Rivers for the various sports offered thereat. There are at the reserve forty-four families: mostly all of male adults, including the married and single, are men in the prime of life. Therefore, with the exception of the widows, the blind, and a few who are afflicted with infirmities, they are a self-supporting class of Indians.

Agricultural pursuits, owing to the time bestowed on other labour, are not engaged in very extensively by the band. They, however, raise sufficient crops to answer their own wants and that of their horses and cattle. Last year their potatoes, oats and buckwheat were a good crop. This year seeds of all kinds were selling at reasonable prices, and to meet their demands, I supplied them in May past with seeds amounting to \$137.41. During my visit to the reserve on the 20th June last I inspected their lands: at this time their crops looked very promising, and, as the season is a good year in New Brunswick, a fair yield is anticipated the coming harvest and fall.

Acting on your instructions, the band in the latter part of May past removed all garbage and winter refuse from, in, and about their dwellings. The Indians of this place are noted for the neat manner in which they keep their premises. The locality and situation of buildings tend to health. The water also that is used by the band for domestic purposes is brought in wooden pipes from an excellent spring issuing from a neighbouring hill. Outside of ordinary cases of sickness, I am pleased to report that all of the band have been free from diseases of a contagious nature for the past year.

The school for the first part of the year was under the supervision of Mrs. Killeen: but, owing to her illness, a new teacher was employed the latter part of the term. The attendance of pupils is much better in winter than in summer. Some of the parents, although often appealed to by their missionary and myself, fail to send their children regularly to school. Those children, however, who attend regularly are making marked improvement. The number of pupils on the register for the year was from twenty-five to thirty, the average attendance for same time being fifteen. The health of the children is carefully looked after, and the school fully supplied with books and stationery.

Edmundston Reserve.

There are eight families living at this place. They number forty-six souls, this is an increase of four compared with returns for 1893. There were no births and but one death for same period. The increase was caused by the removal of Indians from Tobique to this place. They derive their living from hunting, acting as guides to sportsmen, farming, and the manufacture of Indian wares. Yearly they receive from appropriation about \$37.00 worth of seeds, principally potatoes, oats, and buckwheat. These they farm on their own lands and generally raise sufficient to answer their wants. Their intervale, consisting of some fifty acres of very fertile land, they work on shares with their white neighbours, and as they keep but few cattle or horses, the hay and other crops coming to them as their share are sold in the fall, and the produce converted into provisions for their families. During the year the health of the band, excepting in cases arising from pulmonary diseases and natural causes, was good. At this reserve there are at least fourteen children who have not as yet attended any school during my several visits amongst them. I have advised their parents to take advantage of the provincial free school in their district: but with their characteristic indifference they neglect to send their children.

In conclusion, I beg to state that the Indians of this agency are a peaceful and law-abiding people. Their habits are good and only very few of them are given to intemperance.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES FARRELL,

Indian Agent.

DISTRICT No. 1 A.

ANNAPOLIS, 10th September, 1894.

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 30th June, 1894.

The Indians of my agency are enjoying very good health, except one, James Charles. He is getting much better, and the rest of the band are well, and quite industrious in hunting and fishing and other pursuits. There have been two births, but no deaths, making an increase in the band of four by James Charles and his son coming back to their old home, the band now numbering eighty-two.

The potato crop is about the same as last year. They do not take as good care of them as they should.

They are making fair progress in elementary branches of education. The average attendance has been six.

They have become sober and are doing as well as can be expected of them. They are very clean in my agency. None of them live on reserves.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. WELLS, SR.,

Indian Agent.

DISTRICT No. 1 B.

BEAR RIVER, DIGBY COUNTY, N.S., 30th August, 1894.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour of forwarding to you my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

There are very few changes to report regarding the Indians of this district.

While some of them are sober and industrious, making a comfortable living, and improving their surroundings, others are shiftless and indolent, preferring the uncertain employment of hunting and fishing rather than coming down to steady labour on the farm or elsewhere. And I regret that some few on the reserve are in the habit of having an occasional spree, obtaining their liquor from the neighbouring town of Digby, where there are persons vile enough to sell the infernal stuff to even poor Indians, in defiance of the law which one would suppose was sufficient to prohibit its use in any shape.

There has been much sickness on the reserve and throughout the county the past winter, and I have to record seven deaths during the winter and spring, while this summer they have enjoyed good health. There have been during the year nine births, which, with one family moved on the reserve, makes the population five more than last year, which is one hundred and eighty three (183.) Their crop of potatoes was fine the last summer, yielding above the average, and of a good quality. Their apple crop was large, but the fruit indifferent, owing to the trees being ungrafted.

The school on the reserve has been taught the past year by Mr. J. L. D. Vaney, who gives good satisfaction to the Indians themselves and to others interested. There is a decided improvement in the proficiency and discipline of the school, and the attendance has been more regular than formerly.

The sanitary measures recommended by the department have been attended to, and the homes of the Indians, with very few exceptions, are clean and comfortable.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. McDORMAND,

Indian Agent.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, CAPE BRETON, N.S., 28th September, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—With the tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1894, I inclose this brief report relative to the Indians of this district for the past year.

The number of deaths has been eighteen, of births only seven, and yet the band has increased by fifteen owing to the return of some of the nomadic Indians. Consumption, and constitutions enfeebled from the effects of “la grippe,” were the causes of nearly all the deaths.

The potato crop was fully up to the average, and on Eskasoni Reserve there was little or no destitution among them. They are a most honest and law-abiding class of people. Not only do they pay due deference and obedience to the civil or statute law, but they hold their own unwritten or traditionary laws in equal reverence and regard. In fact, if there be anything to ruffle the even tenor of their lives, it is a violation of the latter. An instance of this occurred last winter; but the affair has been amicably settled of late. I will state the case *per summa capita*. Before my appointment as agent, a certain Indian, let us call him Paul, was accused of adultery—a crime almost unheard of among them. He was offered his choice, either to risk a criminal prosecution and the consequences thereof, or to exile himself from the reserve for five years. He chose the latter. During his exile his wife died, and a year or two subsequently he proposed marriage to a widow in Eskasoni. The chief did everything in his power to dissuade the widow from marrying Paul; but it was all to no purpose. He finally told her that, in the event of her marrying Paul, neither she nor her daughter would ever get one foot of that land which they possessed, and which her late husband on his death bed had willed to his only living child, a little girl of eight or ten years of age. She cared not, married Paul and shared his exile. When the period of exile expired Paul came home, took possession of his own farm, and at the same time demanded of the chief the property of his stepdaughter, as now her whole care, education and support devolved upon him. The chief refused to give up the property. Some time previous to this, the chief told me that a usage, a *consuetudo*, a species of Salic law obtained among the tribe from time immemorial according to which only male heirs inherited real estate, or landed property. I cautioned the chief to be very sure of this. He was quite positive on this point. When Paul came to me to complain of the chief's refusal to give up his stepdaughter's property, I told him of what the chief had said in regard to their law of inheritance. Paul stoutly and emphatically denied that ever such a law obtained among the tribe. He said it was only a pretense of the chief, a pure figment of his own noddle, invented to deprive his stepdaughter of her rights simply because her mother had married him against the chief's will. If the contention of the chief were true, it would constitute a sort of an *impedimentum dirimens* invalidating the will of the father. I told Paul that I could not hazard even an opinion one way or the other; but that I would be over on the following week, and would try to ascertain from the chief men of the tribe what their custom really was in this respect. Only one or two instances were quoted on either side, and none outside of this reserve; but certainly Paul had the weight of evidence in his favour, and the best of the argument. To bring the matter home more convincingly to Chief Dinny that he was right, he cited the case of his own property. He showed that not a Dinny would to-day own or possess one foot of land on that reserve, were it not that they inherited it from their grandmother who was a “Tomma.” She inherited and owned that property, the finest in Eskasoni; and by marrying a Dinny the grandfather of the present chief, she in that way brought the property into the Dinny family. In view of the evidence given, I could not but decide in Paul's favour; but as cases like this occur but once or twice in an ordinary lifetime, the chief appealed to the Grand Council to have the question decided there. It is only from the *viva voce* oral tradition of the tribe that the facts can be gleaned.

The memory of one, or a few individuals, may be at fault, but that of a whole tribe assembled together is scarcely ever so.

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

A. CAMERON,
Indian Agent.

ST. PETER'S, C.B., 1st September, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In addition to tabular statement already forwarded to your department, I beg to submit the following report of the agency under my supervision.

In doing so, I cannot conceal the pleasure it affords me to be able to state that since my last report not a little progress in divers ways has been made. Little by little they are getting out of the old grooves in which they have been moving so long, and the change to me is more noticeable than ever this year. Progress is especially true of them as far as the cultivation of their land is concerned. The excellence of their soil is now more generally appreciated, and the result is already assuring. Prosperity cannot, of course, light soon upon the Indian farmer; he has too many obstacles to remove, and his own inconsistent nature—a trait inherited through a long line of ancestry—is a most serious disadvantage. Besides, he is not provided with the means, how well so ever disposed, to cultivate his land to any considerable extent. Therefore, the most that can be expected of the poor Indian farmer, for many a year, is that he continue *slowly* to improve his land, and thus he will work off, at least in some measure, the destitution which comes to him now with each succeeding winter. I say “slowly,” for it is not even in the nature of the Indian to move fast.

The school is in a most flourishing condition; the attendance is as large as could be expected considering the population of the district, and I have noticed with pleasure that the parents generally are fully alive to the advantages put within reach of their children. The last thing to be expected of them, to be sure, is that they send their children to school, but to this they add a spirit of appreciation and gratitude which one cannot help admire. Much, no doubt, of the interest they show in their school, is due to the excellent teacher they have the good fortune to have: Mr. Campbell, who is now engaged in their school for the third term, is capable and talented, but above all devoted to his work. He fully realizes the responsibility of his position, and the power he wields for doing good. He has to do with the youth of the tribe, with those precisely in whom anything approaching a radical change can be effected, and thus in addition to the three R's, he strives to acquaint them with the laws of civilized life.

- Having acquired a good knowledge of the Micmac tongue, his influence is more forcibly felt, and his zeal more readily exercised. The school-room is ever neat and clean, and thanks to your department, amply supplied with books and all other necessary apparatus.

The mission on Indian Island was concluded this year as usual, beginning with the festival of St. Ann, 26th July. During the mission, which is always largely attended, the chief makes it his duty to settle such disputes as may be existing at the time between any of his subjects, and he does it, let me assure you, with a tact not possessed by every leader of men. The Indians of Cape Breton are fortunate to have for chief one who takes so much intelligent interest in everything that concerns the well-fare of his tribe, and whose good judgment can be relied upon for any emergency. Pity the office did not bring to its careworn, much overworked, often destitute possessor just a little emolument!

Here is a nut for antiquarians to crack. A little before the mission some interesting and valuable finds were made on the Indian Island, just a few paces from the

church. Moved by a tradition that obtains among the Indians of Cape Breton, some of the braves living near by began to dig for the treasures buried on their favourite island. What they were especially anxious to turn up was a large cannon which according to tradition had been buried there by the early French settlers, also a church bell concealed in like manner. A pot of gold would also be welcome. They struck neither cannon, nor bell, nor gold, but their labours were abundantly rewarded nevertheless. They fell upon what may have been the site of a signal station, judging by the relics dug up on the spot: innumerable pieces of coloured glass, a few cannon balls, and much of the iron-works of several muskets. Not far distant, a well, twenty-two feet deep, beautifully walled with free-stone and half-filled with water, was discovered by the same explorers. It was sealed at the top by means of a wide, flat stone and covered over with some four feet of earth. Who can give us the early history of these finds? Poor Paul Christmas is dead, and our Peter Richard, though almost brimful of historical lore, is unequal to the task.

I must not forget to state that the road through the reservation has been much improved by the expenditure of the money granted last session for the purpose. We are deeply indebted to your department for this and the many other favours you continue to confer upon the Indians of Richmond County.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN C. CHISHOLM,

Indian Agent.

TRURO, N.S., 18th September, 1894.

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, 1894.

I have very little material to submit for the year gone by. The Indians under my charge have generally been orderly and peaceful, and I am pleased to say there is a steady but slow improvement in their condition.

I had the pleasure of recommending during the past year that a school should be established on the reserve, and believe there are sufficient children to give a fair attendance. It is a matter I should much like to see carried into effect whenever the department can see its way to do it.

I attempted to carry out the order to vaccinate the Indians of this county, a few months ago, but met with the greatest difficulties in carrying it out, the majority refusing to permit it, and taking to hiding places.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. H. MUIR, M.D.

IONA, VICTORIA COUNTY, N.S., 12th September, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this, my first annual report and tabular statement since my appointment for the county of Victoria, for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

There has been a great deal of sickness among the Indians at the Middle River Reserve, within my district, during the last year. A number of deaths occurred. Their health has much improved within the last few months. Consumption and other pulmonary complaints seem to have been the prevailing sickness among them. No contagious disease has visited the Indians of this district within the last year.

The Indians on this reserve have paid a great deal more attention to the cultivation of their lands this summer than in former years. They ploughed more land, sowed and planted more cereals and vegetables than they have been in the habit of doing in the past. The crops, I am happy to state, look remarkably well, and promise an excellent yield. The hay crop, particularly on the upland, is the best for a number of years.

The school has been in operation during the last year. The attendance has been better than it was the previous year, and considerable progress has been made by some of the pupils attending.

The Indians of this district are a sober and contented people. Some of them are very industrious, and as a consequence are very comfortable; but the majority of them lack the usual qualities necessary to improve their condition in life.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. McNEIL,

Agent.

CALEDONIA, QUEEN'S COUNTY, N.S.,
13th September, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my seventeenth annual report relative to the state of Indian affairs in my agency for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

In addition to the information contained in the enclosed tabular statement, I am glad to say the moral character of the Indians under my care is of the very best. They are indeed a law-abiding people, fearing God, and at peace with their neighbour.

There has been considerable sickness amongst the Indians within the past year. Several have died, but the births exceed the deaths, so that there has been a small increase in the population. All the Indians of Lunenburg County have been vaccinated. Several of those belonging to this county are absent at present, so that all will not have been operated upon before the fall.

The crops compare favourably with the best years, and with many the hay crop is even better.

They all take a lively interest in the education of their children.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS J. BUTLER,

Indian Agent.

HEATHERTON, ANTIGONISH Co., N.S.

20th August, 1894.

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, 1894.

The mortality among the Indians of this agency was greater this year than since I took charge. There have been no fewer than eight deaths amongst them since the beginning of the year. Most of these deaths have been caused by the prevailing sickness, consumption.

The progress in agriculture was as usual backward. It is almost an impossible task to induce them to make greater efforts in this direction. A small number of them appreciate the necessity of giving more of their time to farming; but in the greater number of cases a few bad harvests so discourage them as to shatter any hopes that might be entertained of making them continue in that useful occupation. The potato crop was unusually good last year; and in consequence no destitution occurred to those who cultivated that valuable root crop. I am very sorry, however, to report that this year all kinds of crops, with the exception of hay, look very unpromising, on account of the long droughts of July and August.

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

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

SHUBENACADIE, 3rd September, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I submit herewith tabular statement on Indian matters in this agency for the year ended 30th June.

The Indians are in fairly prosperous condition, and while they have had a considerable sickness yet they have had no contagious disease among them.

A large number have been vaccinated in accordance with your instructions.

The new school-house is ready for occupation, and they are anxious to have school opened.

I am taking steps to obtain a teacher.

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

JAMES GASS,
Indian Agent.

STEAM MILLS, N.S.—AGENCY No. 2, 28th August, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose to you tabular statement for this agency for the year ended 30th June, 1894. The Indians of this agency for the most part seem to make a comfortable living with what assistance they receive from the department. Once

in a while there is a case of destitution brought to my notice, which, upon investigation, if I find necessary, I at once relieve; but upon the whole I think they will compare favourably with others. Their crops, although small in acreage, look well. There is but a small amount of drinking among them, as the liquor-sellers are very careful about selling to them, there not having been a case under my observation.

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

CHARLES E. BECKWITH,
Indian Agent.

PARRSBORO', CUMBERLAND COUNTY, N.S., 27th August, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your inspection my annual report and tabular statement for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1894.

The condition of the Indians in this county remains much the same as reported to you last year. Several of the men are working in the lumber woods and saw-mills, and by so doing keep their families in comfort. The old men make tubs and baskets, and many of the women also make baskets, which they sell in the neighbouring towns and villages, and so supply themselves with food and clothing.

Through the kindness of the department all who will plant are furnished with seed, and I am pleased to be able to report that the crops are looking well.

In compliance with instructions from the department, I have during this summer had a very large number of the Indians vaccinated.

A few of the children attend the public school at Half-way River, and I am pleased to be able to inform you that they are doing good work. Inspector Craig of this county in his yearly report, speaking of the Half-way River school, says:—"I cannot pass without speaking of the excellent work done here by the Indian children. I obtained samples of their work, and furnished them to the Department of Education and received from the Superintendent the words 'well done.'"

The population during the past year has increased by two.

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

F. A. RAND,
Agent, District No 7.

SHEET HARBOUR, N.S., 27th August, 1894.

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, 1894.

There have been four deaths since my last report. The Indians are becoming more industrious. The children living in the vicinity of the school attend regularly and have made very satisfactory progress this year.

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

D. O'SULLIVAN,
Indian Agent.

COUNTY OF SHELBURNE, N.S., 10th August, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

The Indians in this county are as a rule sober and law-abiding, and thankful to the Government for the kindness and attention shown to them.

They have planted all the seed given them by the Government, and the crops look fairly well.

The population remains nearly the same as last year. There was one death by consumption. This is the prevailing disease.

There is a marked improvement in their houses, and the sanitary rules of the department are well carried out.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN J. E. DE MOLITOR,
Indian Agent, District No. 15.

YARMOUTH, N.S., 13th July, 1894.

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, 1894.

I have no change to report among the Indians of this agency.

There were two deaths and no births, thus reducing the number to eighty-five.

The general health of the band is good. About the usual amount of planting has been done, and just now the potatoes are looking well.

The most of the men who are inclined to work prefer to do so for the whites, but the larger number prefer to wander from one part of the country to the other, so that any progress towards bettering their condition is impossible.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. R. SMITH,
Indian Agent.

GLENDALE, RIVER INHABITANTS, N. S.,
DISTRICT No. 11, 19th June, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement in regard to Indian affairs for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

In making this report, I have no changes to note in the condition of the Indians, as they still pursue the same employment in manufacturing, hunting, fishing and agriculture, mentioned in my former reports, exhibiting little or no improvement in the last few years. Their agricultural operations are limited, while the long continued drought of 1893, together with the ravages of the potato bug, affected them very injuriously.

There have been fewer deaths during the past year than for several preceding years. The sanitary regulations required by the department are observed, as is evidenced by the cleanliness of the houses and surroundings.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
D. McISAAC,
Indian Agent.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
EGMONT BAY, 25th August, 1894.

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, 1894.

Since my last report no particular change has taken place amongst the Indians of my superintendency. Those who are settled on their reserves work their lands to some extent, and make some progress in agriculture. They will have a good harvest this year, with the exception of oats, which will be below the average, having been attacked like other crops by mildew.

I am happy to say that the Indians of Lennox Island have kept their temperance vows which they made several years ago. The boys have followed the example of their fathers. They have themselves formed a temperance society. They hold their meetings in the school-house once a month.

The school opened on Lennox Island Reserve is working well. The Indians take an interest in it, and it is well attended.

The Indians residing on the reserves live in houses fairly well finished on the outside. Several of these houses are well furnished and very comfortable.

Morell Reserve.

Each of the five Indian families residing on this reserve has thirty-five acres of land. Nearly half is under cultivation; the remainder is in wood. The soil is very good. The crops are good every year. Two of the families are fairly well off.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
JEAN O. ARSENAULT,
Indian Superintendent.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY, 22nd August, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit 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, 1894.

With regard to the Indians of my agency, I cannot say that there is very much improvement since my report of last year.

The Rosseau River Bands

Did nothing in the way of farming last spring, with the exception of one man on the reserve proper, and the chief and two other men who reside at the Rapids. On the reserve proper there were ninety-four acres cropped by the department, and thirty-three by one of the Indians. At the Rapids the chief put in fifteen acres of wheat and some potatoes and corn, and two other Indians put in each five acres of wheat and some potatoes and corn, and two or three others put in a little potatoes and corn. The wheat on these reserves is a pretty light crop owing to the continued hot dry weather. The Indians of these bands will not take to farming much as long as they can get twenty to twenty-five cents a pound for seneca (snake root), and there seems to be no falling off in the quantity available from year to year. The quantity purchased from these three bands this year will reach twelve thousand pounds, and this amount at an average of twenty cents per pound would bring the nice sum of \$2,400. I may say of these bands that I never saw them looking so well and clean both in their person and clothing.

The Long Plain Band.

This band has taken more kindly to work this year than for the past years. They got out rails and pickets and made between six and seven hundred rods of new fence on their reserve this spring. They put in about one hundred and fifteen acres of crop, eighty in wheat, and the balance in oats and barley. Seventy-five acres of this crop is on high light sandy soil, and the crop is quite light owing to the dry hot weather, and partly to not having it fall ploughed, but the sample is very good. The balance is in the river valley and was put in pretty late, and will not amount to very much. The most of it is in barley and oats. They have put up this year one hundred tons of hay and they have their wheat all cut. They cut it themselves, but I had to supply them with twine, as their dealers will not trust them.

The Indian Gardens.

The chief, his son and two other parties are all who do anything here in farming. The chief and one son have forty acres of wheat, his other son has eight acres, and other two have, the one sixteen acres, and the other three acres of wheat. At the time that I was making the annuity payments the crops looked well, although the most of the land had been spring ploughed.

The chief's potatoes and garden stuff looked very well. The Indians residing at the Gardens experience a great want in not having any hay convenient to them and in consequence lose some of their cattle every spring. And besides they have great trouble in looking after their cattle, the settlers put them in pound when they find them committing damage on their farms. The chief, his son and one other Indian farm the thirty-four acres that the department brought under cultivation and fenced, and the chief's son commenced breaking the balance of land enclosed by the fence, amounting to some six or seven acres.

The Swan Lake Band.

The Indians residing on this reserve are on the increase. They put in the crop this year themselves under the supervision of Mr. Jarvis from the Indian Office, Winnipeg. They put in seventy-five acres altogether, sixty-five of this are wheat and six of oats and four acres of barley, and it all had to be ploughed in the spring with the exception of fifteen acres that were ploughed in the fall by the Indian Wakemahawewung, who farmed for himself the past three years.

The land under cultivation on this reserve is high and pretty light, and, considering the very dry hot season, the crop on the thirty acres which grew barley last year is pretty good, the other twenty acres are thin and weedy, but the fifteen acres which were fall ploughed are very good. The oats and barley are not of much account. The

Indians themselves broke about twenty acres of new land this season, one man broke ten acres and has part of it backset, another broke seven and has some backset, and another broke three acres. They have not much potatoes and corn, but what they have looks pretty well.

I may mention that during the eighteen payments that I made to the Indians, I never had so little trouble as I had this year. From the time that I went amongst them until I left, I did not see or hear of any liquor being among them, and I did not see the least sign of drunkenness on or about any of the reserves.

I did not hear of much sickness being amongst them, and the births exceeded the deaths by five.

It is almost impossible to get them to take proper care of their cattle.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS OGLETREE,
Indian Agent.

CLANDEBOYE, MAN.,

TREATY NO. 1, 30th August, 1894.

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, 1894.

St. Peter's.

The crops this year on this reserve are light, owing to the unprecedented dry summer; and as the water from Lake Winnipeg has flooded most of the hay marshes at the north end of the reserve, they have not been able to make quite as much hay as usual, but the quality is better, as it is all upland hay. After having enough for their stock they will have about one thousand tons to sell.

This band last winter by work, cutting and hauling cordwood, received nearly five thousand dollars; none of this wood was cut on the reserve. With this and their other work they passed a fine winter and nearly all those who live on the reserve have now a yoke of oxen or team of horses with which they do plenty of work teaming, etc.

At the same time, their being able to get so much work in this way does not improve their farms, the low price of grain making it unprofitable, and I do not think that a farmer in this part of the country has been able to save a dollar during this last year, and those Indians who make a living by farming have had a hard time to make both ends meet. They all, however, raise potatoes, corn, and garden truck; most of the women can milk their cows, a number can make and sell butter, for which they receive as good a price as farmers' wives in the neighbourhood do; on visiting their houses you will, in many cases, see the women knitting, making clothes for their families, house-keeping, etc., as their white sisters do; and a number of their houses are as tidy and clean as any in the province. In fact, one of the great causes of improvement in this reserve is the industry of their wives and daughters. Any one visiting the reserve on a Sunday, and seeing the people going to their different churches, cannot but be surprised at the tidy, well dressed, orderly people they would meet, such a difference since a few years ago.

Broken Head.

Chief Naseka-pen-ais of this band died this spring; he was an old man who always was loyal to Her Majesty and to the Canadian Government, it was more owing to the

stand that he took during the first Riel rebellion than any one else that the heathen Indians would have nothing to do with Riel; he with five hundred men wintered at St. Peter's during the winter of 1869-70. Riel and his friends offered him every inducement to join them, but he stood firm, and I believe by this action saved the Canadian Government thousands if not millions of dollars; for he had at that time all the pagan Indians at his back from here to Thunder Bay.

This band has a better crop of potatoes than they have had for some years, owing principally to their being better cared for. Their crops look well, their cattle could not be better. The Indians on this reserve took out over seven hundred dollars' worth of wood from government land last winter, and delivered it on the banks of the Broken Head River for Mr. Dagg of Selkirk, a number worked in other camps also. The hunters did fairly well in their fur hunt, but got very few moose or deer, and fish were scarce.

Fort Alexander.

This band is prosperous. I never saw better gardens than they had this summer. Almost without an exception they were without weeds and beautifully kept, and as they had good rains during the months of May and July, I expect them to have good crops.

The fur hunters did well last winter; the fishermen rather poorly. They did not sell over thirty tons of fish.

The great trouble the people of this band have to contend with is that all their business is in trade. There is no money; they never see a dollar, unless at treaty time, and this they generally hand over to a trader, from whom they have received advances; and as some of them do not pay their debts, the traders, to save themselves, have to charge so much on their goods to cover losses, the good men paying for the bad ones, and their annuity money thus doing them little good.

A number of the people who were not hunters had to go to the lumber camps to work, but as their families had potatoes and fish they did fairly well.

General Remarks.

There are a little over five hundred children of school age in my agency. Of these over one hundred and thirty are attending industrial schools, and two hundred and twenty-six are attending the day schools on the reserves.

St. Peter's, South, and St. Peter's, North, are under superior teachers, and are equal to any country schools, and the attendance of the children good. St. Peter's East, Protestant, St. Peter's East, Roman Catholic, Muckle's Creek and Netley Creek, Roman Catholic schools, have fairly good teachers; but the parents of the children, although they have their homes near the schools, are always moving about, hence the attendance is poor. There are now only nine children of school age in the neighbourhood of Muckle's Creek school, as nine children have gone to the industrial school at St. Paul's.

At the Netley Creek Roman Catholic school there are only seven children in the neighbourhood, and not likely to be more, three of whom are Roman Catholic. At Broken Head there are forty children of school age, only twenty-three of whom live on the reserve, and only seventeen within two miles of the school. Their parents are great wanderers, and the heathens would be pleased to see the school closed, although they, when home, send their children.

The Fort Alexander Roman Catholic and the upper school are good schools. The attendance is as good as can be expected, considering that a river a mile broad divides the reserve, and the parents are about evenly divided as to which side of the river they live; so that in stormy weather the children on the north-east side of the river cannot attend.

The catch of whitefish last fall was poor in the south part of the lake, the catch of jack, pickerel and other fish under the ice was only fair. The law in regard to sturgeon as far as the Indians are concerned is to their advantage but to no one else.

The experiment of allowing the St. Peter's children who attend the Rupert's Land Industrial School to pay their parents a visit during the annuity payments was a great success ; forty children were allowed to come down, the parents were delighted and Mr. Ashby, the principal, had the honour of taking back forty-three, this without any trouble. Mr. and Mrs. Ashby are a success, they have the confidence of the children and parents, the latter feeling that their children are cared for as children should be.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant.

A. M. MUCKLE,

Indian Agent.

TREATY NO. 2, MANITO-WA-PAW AGENCY,
THE NARROWS, LAKE MANITOBA, 15th July, 1894.

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, 1894.

The Indians on the nine different reserves directly under my supervision are in a fairly prosperous condition and maintain themselves, some by fishing and hunting, others by raising stock and farming, and a few by hiring at the saw-mills at Fairford, and during haying, harvesting and threshing times, in the Portage la Prairie plains, with few exceptions, as in the case of old, blind and infirm Indians to whom some relief is granted during the winter months. The crops in general and that of potatoes in particular are generally a success, and there is still any quantity of hay, notwithstanding the fact that the water in Lake Manitoba is rising now since last year, and that we are losing some of our best meadows, but the bands will be able to procure enough hay for their cattle this year yet.

I find that the cattle are better attended to than previously, and in consequence the stock in general looks well. On some reserves although sufficient hay had been made great difficulty was experienced in hauling it home, owing to deep snow and frequent snowstorms, but the Indians by helping one another managed to feed their stock, which is increasing.

I have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of the department a very favourable change in the aims and a development of the ambition of the Indians in my agency. Many evidences are appearing of their desire for self-sustenance and advancement. With the enlightenment fostered in the younger generations by the schools, they are seeing that it is to their interest to have property of their own and not be merely existing at the expense of the government. In many cases individuals have bought implements and stock of their own, out of their annuity and the result of their labour, while in almost all cases a desire to be more useful to themselves and community is noticeable, which would indicate that after a few years continuation of the boarding and day schools their morals and habits will be on a par with those of the average white man.

I am glad to say that the twelve schools in my district are in operation on all my reserves, with good progress, although the attendance was very irregular at times owing to a return of the epidemic " la grippe," which in some cases was very severe, even fatal.

The boarding school at Water Hen River has been attended very regularly this year, there being ten boarders on the school register, and during that time not one of them has been absent from the school even for a day. These boarders are making very good progress in their studies, can speak English and French fluently, and are models of neatness and cleanliness.

I am happy to remark that I noticed several new buildings, some of which with shingled roofs, especially at Fairford and Water Hen River Reserves, provided with cooking and box stoves and very neat sets of household furniture, etc.; and on the other reserves the houses in better repair and all whitewashed, in consequence of insisting on cleanliness, resulting in giving better homes to the Indians.

The general health of the Indians of this agency is now good, which is in a great measure due to the observance of the sanitary regulations of the department, with the exception of a few old cases of consumption, fever and colds here and there. Nearly all of them have been vaccinated.

The hunt is poor, the catch of furs seems to steadily decrease, owing partly to furbearing animals being scarcer, and partly to the fact of the best hunters being compelled to stay at home to attend to the stock.

The catch of fish has been fair, some having been sold, but the principal part being consumed by the Indians.

I am happy to report that my staff of teachers have proved themselves very efficient in the discharge of their duties. They are painstaking in doing all they can to advance the Indians and the interest of the department.

Knowing the proverbial forgetfulness of the Indians in general, all the teachers were appointed, provisionally, health officers, with full instructions to carry out the sanitary laws, which they did to their credit, and I must say a good result has been obtained; as now the Indians are building better houses, and attending more closely to the sanitary laws in their little villages. They understand at last that unless they use more lime and water they cannot clean their houses properly and thus become a cleaner and healthier race. This fact is now ascertained on the reserves where I notice with pleasure this spirit of cleanliness for the first time, although efforts were continually made for the last nineteen years, but could not meet with the general success of to-day.

In conclusion I have much pleasure to report that immorality and drinking habits are fast disappearing in consequence of having some churches and school-houses on all the reserves where divine services are held every Sunday, and Sunday schools kept regularly by our zealous ministers and missionaries, replacing the superstitious customs of not many years ago, when the Indians, then pagans, had their long tents and other such superstitions of their forefathers.

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

H. MARTINEAU,
Indian Agent.

COUCHEECHING AGENCY, 10th August, 1894.

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, 1894.

The greater number of the Indians in this agency are hunters, and as a consequence do little or no farming. Only those living on Rainy River have anything approaching a farm, and the Manito and Long Sault Indians are far in advance of either those at Hungry Hall or Little Forks. The Manito and Long Sault Indians have more than doubled their acreage under cultivation since last year, and their crops of corn and potatoes are well worth seeing. They should have a large yield, if nothing unforeseen happens. The land on both these reserves is exceptionally good, and I have every reason to believe that these Indians are now really trying to improve their condition and their farms. The Indians at Hungry Hall are a demoralized band, and seem unable to pull themselves together and make a start. This is largely the result of drinking whisky and living in contact with white men, who are continually in and around the

reserve in the summer time, and who do not make the best of examples for our Indians. The Little Forks Indians are lazy and do not take to farming as readily as their friends at the Rapids. However, it is only a question of a short time when these Indians will be compelled to earn a living for themselves in some other way than the hunt, as their favourite hunting grounds are on the American side, and that will probably be settled by white people in the course of two years from to-day. The Rainy Lake Indians are still able to live by hunting and fishing, and since the gold excitement started are used by prospectors as guides and canoemen, which brings them in some money. I find the Indians remain in a healthy condition, and since mailing my last annual report, Dr. W. W. Birdsall has been engaged by the department to attend to the wants of the Indians in this agency. A great many have been vaccinated by him this year, and only one band was opposed to it, viz., that at Lac la Croix. A large stock of medicines has also been supplied for the benefit of the Indians, and is kept by the doctor in his surgery. There was an increase of fourteen births over deaths this year.

Two new schools are being built on the Long Sault and Little Forks Reserves, and when finished will have a very fine appearance. The Indians appear to be quite grateful for what the department is doing for them in the matter of education, and are quite proud of their new schools. They have agreed to make a clearance around the buildings, and also fence them in. The Hungry Hall school has been closed for some time, but all the others have been kept open. Mr. Bagshaw, the teacher at the Long Sault, is doing very well, and seems to be very energetic and have the interests of the children quite at heart. He has improved matters here considerably. At the Manito, we had another very good young man, and one who was well qualified to teach. It is with sincere regret that I have had to report to the department his death by drowning. Both Indians and whites were greatly attached to Mr. Wain, who had only been out from England a few months. At Little Forks and Coucheeching there have been changes in the teachers since making my last report. Mr. Woods of the former reserve resigned, after teaching steadily for about four years, and has been replaced by a Mr. George. Mr. Tucker now teaches on the Coucheeching Reserve, and is well liked by the people there. Speaking generally on this matter of education, I can say that there is a perceptible improvement, though admittedly slow, but one cannot expect much more until the hunt is abolished altogether, and the Indians reside on their farms permanently. A pleasing feature in connection with this matter is the fact that the parents now see for themselves that the future prosperity of their race depends on education, and that without it they will never succeed in making themselves as prosperous as the white people. The parents would like the children to go to school regularly, but have to admit that their influence over them is not sufficient to compel them.

The Indians in this agency appear to be quite contented, and have given me no trouble at any time, neither do I hear of any complaints regarding them.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. C. CORNISH,

Indian Agent.

SAVANNE AGENCY, TREATY No. 3,

FORT WILLIAM, 22nd August, 1894.

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, 1894.

On July 5th we arrived at Poplar Point on the Lac des Mille Lacs Reserve. A council was held at which three new councillors were elected, each for a term of three

years. The supplies arrived on the 6th ; after these had been examined and distributed, the payments were made. The grains look well, although they were planted rather late ; and the cattle are in good condition.

The old councillors did not give satisfaction to the band, taking no interest in the the reserve. I hope to see an improvement under the new rule.

The Sturgeon Lake Band was paid at Pine Portage, a new councillor was elected here to fill the vacancy caused by Midwiah's death last winter.

The chief had the misfortune to have his tent burned, in which he lost his flag, medal and a number of other things.

Wabigoon Reserve was reached on 16th July. Paid annuities, inspected supplies, cattle and gardens. The potato bug was very destructive here last year.

Visited the school and found thirty children present, all clean and tidy. The Indians intend moving the school-house nearer to their own dwellings to insure a more regular attendance during the winter.

The Rev. George Prewer, Church of England missionary, who lives in the vicinity of this reserve, is doing his best to Christianize the Indians here.

We arrived at Frenchman's Head on the 20th July, examined and distributed supplies, then began paying annuities, which we finished the following day.

These Indians have planted their potatoes in new soil this year and expect to have an excellent crop, their garden stuff is well advanced.

The Venerable Archdeacon Phair and Rev. Mr. Pritchard from Lac Seul were here. The church at this place is not yet completed. This school was closed in October last, owing, I regret to say, to the ill-health of the teacher, the Rev. Mr. Graham, and it was not re-opened until June last when Mr. Norquay took charge.

There were thirty-two children present on the day of inspection, all neat and clean. The school house and premises were in excellent order.

At Lac Seul the payments were made on the 23rd and 24th July, after the supplies had been inspected and distributed. Examined their gardens, which look well, and their cattle are in good condition.

This band butchered an old cow during the winter and sold the beef for \$30, with which amount I purchased a bull for them.

There were sixty-seven pupils present at the school, some of them fairly advanced. Their writing and arithmetic are very good, while reading and spelling are only fair. The children all sing nicely.

Chief Ackiewence's house was burned last winter ; he is now busy buiding a new one. The tools and implements were in good order ; the Indians said they would not ask for any more at present, as the rising generation would need them.

On the 26th July the Wabuskang Band received their annuity, and the usual supplies were distributed. There are no cattle on this reserve. Their gardens, which consist of turnips, carrots and potatoes, are very good.

There are twenty-eight names on the school roll, fourteen of which were present. They sang the national anthem and repeated the Lord's prayer in very good English. Some good copies were shown us here, they all seem to take to writing and arithmetic, while their reading and spelling are very indifferent.

We arrived at Grassy Narrows on Sunday 29th July ; the following day a new councillor was elected and the business of the day proceeded with. The gardens here are poor. Four head of cattle died from various causes during the winter. The cow they have left is in good condition, and they have still a quantity of hay on hand.

The school was opened by the Rev. Father Cahill for a few days while he was visiting the reserve. When he finds a suitable teacher, the school is to be opened again. The Indians have promised to send at least twenty-five children regularly.

The Eagle Lake Band was paid on 2nd August, and the usual distributions made. Their cattle are in good condition, and their gardens well advanced. They have better potatoes than any of the other bands.

In conclusion I would say that the sanitary regulations of the department have been carried out as far as possible on the different reserves.

A number of Indians were vaccinated by Dr. Hanson during the year.

There were twenty-five deaths and thirty-four births in the several bands. The triennial clothing furnished this year to the chief and headmen in this agency was very satisfactory.

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

RAT PORTAGE AGENCY, 30th July, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa,

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

The Indians on the several reserves in this agency are in a fairly prosperous condition, and still self-supporting, except a few old and infirm, who still receive assistance during the winter. There has been serious complaints from the several bands who have their reserves on the Lake of the Woods, of the scarcity of fish, owing to the number of the fisheries on the lake. Some of the bands were short of seed potatoes; four bushels of seed corn and eight bushels hull-less barley were supplied them. The schools were visited in May, but, owing to the irregular attendance, there is very little improvement, as the Indians are often obliged to leave their reserves to procure fish, and of course take their families; again in the fall they leave for two months on trapping excursions. The general health of the Indians has been good. There have been forty-seven deaths, eighteen boys, twelve girls and seventeen adults; births, forty-three, twenty-seven boys and sixteen girls. The sanitary regulations have been carried out, and they have promised to build open fire places in their houses. Dr. Hanson visited the several reserves during the year, but many of the Indians prefer using their own roots and herbs.

The chief of Thirty-seven, North-west Angle, lost part of his hand by the bursting of his gun while hunting, and he is still unable to use his hand.

I am sorry to report that, owing to high water, the rice crop in the Lake of the Woods is again a total failure; in some of the inland lakes there is a prospect of the Indians being able to gather a small quantity.

The liquor traffic is being gradually stamped out, although the Indians still procure it in small quantities.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. J. N. PITHER,
Indian Agent.

TREATY NO. 4, INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,
COTÉ, ASSA., 24th July, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report, tabular statement and inventory of all government property in my charge on the 30th June, 1894.

This agency has six hundred and forty-six Indians, three chiefs and four reserves.

Their occupation is chiefly the care of cattle, which necessitates the securing of a large quantity of hay, raising roots, and a small quantity of grass; the latter is diffi-

cult to grow here. Cattle is the industry Indians will have to look to altogether in a short time.

The general health of the Indians of this agency has been fair, and every attention has been given them through medical advice and keeping a large stock of medicines at the agency.

Coté's Band consists of two hundred and seventy-two Indians and possesses forty-one horses, three hundred and seventy-two head of cattle, fifteen wagons, etc.

The total earnings of this band during the year of fur, freighting, sale of beef, labour, amounts to \$3,410.

This reserve has a large boarding school under the direction of the Presbyterian Church, and has thirty-five children on the school roll, with an average attendance of twenty-two; there are also thirty-four children of this band attending the industrial school at Regina, these children have been continuously there for over two years, this is a good attendance for the number of children on the reserve.

Key's Band consists of two hundred and twenty-five Indians, sixty-five reside here, and one hundred and sixty at Lake Winnipegosis.

They possess twenty-eight horses and one hundred and eighty-five head of cattle. Their earnings during the year of fur, freighting, labour, amounts to \$3,790.

This band has two day schools under the direction of the Church of England, one here and the other at the fishing reserve at Lake Winnipegosis; the number of pupils on the register here is sixteen with an average attendance of nine. The day school at Lake Winnipegosis has forty-three pupils on the register, and an average attendance of twenty-two.

Keesickouse Band consists of one hundred and forty nine Indians, and possesses twenty nine horses and two hundred and twelve head of cattle.

Their aggregate earnings of fur, sale of beef and labour for the year amounts to \$1,823.

This reserve has a school-house which was formerly taught under the direction of the Roman Catholic Church, but has not been opened this year. They have three children attending the industrial school at Qu'Appelle, and one at the industrial school Regina, also six children at the Crow Stand boarding school on Coté Reserve.

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

W. E. JONES,
Indian Agent.

TREATY No. 4, MUSCOWPETUNG'S AGENCY, 31st August, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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

The progress made during the year is on the whole encouraging.

The number of children attending the industrial school has been increased to ninety-seven, at Qu'Appelle seventy, Regina twenty-seven, and sixteen pupils on the roll at the day school on the Sioux Reserve.

The health of the Indians, I am glad to report, has been good, and the medical officer, Doctor Seymour, reports a steady improvement, consumption and scrofula on the decline.

The sales of wood and hay have increased, and during the time the Indians are engaged in this work they are entirely self-supporting.

The game and fishery regulations have been very well kept by the Indians, and I have had no complaints of violation of the laws.

The catch of fish in the lakes was good and ducks and prairie chicken plentiful during the early part of the season, but there are now so many sportsmen in the country that the game soon becomes very wild and difficult to get within range of.

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

The annuity payments passed off quietly and were attended by the usual number of traders.

Pasquah's Band (as noted in my last report) was able to provide for itself, and the only assistance required last winter was for the old and destitute.

The Sioux on the north side of the lake continue to prosper and are the most independent Indians in the agency, supporting themselves entirely; during the harvest season, they are in great demand, and throughout the year find all the work they can do.

The farm houses at Piapot's and Muscowpetung's Reserves have been improved and are now very comfortable.

The farmers in charge of the different bands have ably assisted me in carrying out the work.

Tabular statement and inventory of all government property under my charge are forwarded herewith.

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

J. B. LASH,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,
BIRTLE, MANITOBA, 17th July, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the general condition of the Indians under my charge, together with a tabular statement and inventory of government property, for the fiscal year ended the 30th of June last.

Sioux Bands.

The Bird Tail Band, Reserve No. 57, owing to drought, had a very light crop last season, and as grain values were low, these Indians received a small return for their labour, and this, following the unprofitable crop of 1892, left the greater number of the farming Indians of this band in poorer circumstances than they were previously. This season for the reasons above named, and owing to their not having been careful during years of prosperity as they should have been, found a number with an insufficiency of seed to sow as large an acreage as they desired; they, however, seeded about two hundred and fifty acres with wheat, nearly five acres with potatoes, eighteen acres with oats and about five acres with corn and garden stuff; and I am glad to report that a liberal supply of rain has fallen on that reserve, and both grain and root crops at present give promise of a good yield.

Reserve No. 58.

The Oak River Band of Sioux has the past two years had a light crop owing to an insufficiency of rain, and this season I regret the prospects are not much better for like reasons.

However, with these unavoidable drawbacks they are on the whole in a better position than they were in the spring of 1892, as they then had not retained sufficient seed for themselves, and were deeply in debt for implements and other articles, the

greater number of which they could have done without, but which they purchased because they could be settled for by promissory notes.

This improvement has been largely brought about by the direct supervision of Mr. R. W. Scott, who has been employed by the department for a little over two years to instruct them in farming and direct them in the sale of their produce as well as the expenditure of the proceeds.

Indians as a rule are a hopeful lot, and the majority of this band are no exception, they would prefer to sell all their grain immediately after threshing, and take chances of being able to purchase seed in the spring on credit, or acquire it in some manner, and Instructor Scott found a great deal of opposition from many in endeavouring to get them to retain sufficient from their own growing for seed, but they retained enough from last crop to seed over eight hundred acres, and I trust, if they do not yet see the advantage individually gained by so doing, that they soon will.

Reserve No. 59.

The Sioux on the Oak Lake, or locally known as the Pipestone Reserve, also had a light crop for the past two years, owing to the want of rain, and unfortunately the prospects this season are no brighter for a similar reason. The soil is a light one and abundance of rain is required to insure a good crop.

Individual Indians of this band have seeded nearly ninety acres, which in the early part of the season promised well, but the continued drought changed the aspect during the early part of June.

Reserve No. 60.

The Turtle Mountain Band of Sioux make little or no headway at farming. Their reserve is within six miles of the international boundary, and vagrant Indians from across the line are constantly visiting this reserve, and such visits are not advantageous to our Indians, as these roaming Indians are usually a worthless lot. This band has only about fifteen acres under crop this season.

At all the Sioux Reserves in my agency corn is successfully grown every season. They take more interest in their corn crop than any other; plant the seed, eradicate the weeds, hill up, and gather it without any instructions or urging, and I have often regretted that they did not carry on all their farming and household operations as efficiently. "Awitichan," of the Bird Tail Band, is one of the most extensive and successful growers. He usually plants about one acre, which, although not a large area from a southern point of view, is fairly so in this northern province.

The Sioux prize this crop highly for food, and the successful culture of this tender cereal by them is evidence of the capabilities of this province in this and other branches of farming.

One objectionable trait of many Indians, particularly the Sioux, is their inability to find congenial matrimonial alliances, and as there are no binding conditions in the greater number of such alliances, their courtship is usually short and partnerships formed without proper considerations, and, if they do not find such agreeable, they dissolve and form new unions at first opportunity. This custom may be very convenient, but when abused, as it too often is, is degrading and a hinderance to missionary and school work, as those who favour this mode of living do not take kindly to church and educational progress, knowing well that both are antagonistic to this heathen custom.

The Sioux particularly are fond of dancing and spend entirely too much of their time and earnings at "pow-wow," which is the appellation given when conducted by Indians in their style. I have discouraged the continuation of this custom for the reason that Indians so engaged were wasting their time and earnings, and I failed to observe any benefits therefrom; also that the Indians who were most zealous to retain this custom were those strongly opposed to educational and Christian advancement, and I regret that the Indians under my charge receive so many invitations from the whites to attend celebrations, picnics, and other gatherings to give such exhibitions, which, if

accepted, usually take them off their reserves and away from their work for several continuous days, and encourage them to cling to customs that are neither elevating, refining nor profitable.

The prospects for a plentiful supply of hay this season, at both the Oak River and Oak Lake Sioux Reserves, are not as good as they were in previous years. The repeated mowing of the native grass, without giving it an opportunity to re-seed, together with the drought, is obviously the cause ; but I trust sufficient will be gathered at both these reserves to carry the cattle safely through the winter.

The cattle on all the Sioux Reserves are in a thriving condition, and the numbers about as large as sufficient fodder can be provided for.

There is a day school in operation on the Oak River Reserve, and I am glad to report that the average attendance was considerably larger than at any previous year, also more regular, and a greater interest displayed by both parents and pupils in its welfare. This school is under the auspices of the Episcopalian Church.

There is also a day school on the Turtle Mountain Sioux Reserve maintained wholly by the "Christian Endeavour Society" of Deloraine, and although the number of pupils who attend are few, a good work has been done, as well as having been instrumental in getting several of the children from this reserve removed to the Regina Industrial School.

In addition to these four non-treaty bands, there are five

Treaty Bands

within my agency, the names of which are, and the numbers paid annuities last year were:—

Reserve No. 61, Kee-see-koo-wenin's.....	129
do No. 62, Way-way-see-cappo's.....	169
do No. 62½, Valley River.....	70
do No. 63, Silver Creek (Gambler's).....	42
do No. 67, Rolling River.....	111

The Kee-see-koo-wenin's Band, Reserve No. 61, does not attempt to grow much grain. The soil of their reserve is a strong black loam, and trials at wheat-growing have not been a success, owing to rankness of growth. The wheat for several successive seasons was frosted before maturity.

Oats, however, do fairly well with them, and this season they have about forty acres, also about five acres of potatoes and garden stuff.

They have over eighty cattle under government control, all of which are in splendid condition, besides a number of private cattle and horses.

Only about one moiety of this band resides permanently on the reserve. The others gain their livelihood on the Riding Mountain and near Lake Winnipegosis hunting and fishing. Those who reside on the reserve have good houses and stables, and live as comfortably as most of the white settlers similarly situated. The others of late years do not gain money as easily as they did a few years ago, when fur-bearing animals were much more plentiful than they are now. There is a well conducted day school on this reserve, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. The average attendance, about nine, is not large, as the band is not a large one to draw from, and several children of this band attend the Birtle Boarding and the Regina Industrial Schools. The teacher, Miss Mary MacIntosh, is unquestionably doing good work.

Way-way-see-cappo's Band, No. 62, is year by year showing a disposition to depend more upon its own exertions and less on the government, and the opposition to the education of the children is gradually dying out ; but in other respects I regret that I cannot report much progress towards advancement.

They gain the great part of their livelihood from the sale of firewood and hay, with which the reserve is bountifully supplied.

They have only six acres of wheat sown and about eight acres of potatoes and garden stuff.

Their cattle are in good condition.

The Valley River Band, which is largely composed of seceders from Silver Creek or Gambler's Band, with a few from the Way-way-see-cappo's and Kee-see-koo-wenin's Bands, has resided at this point, which is between the Riding and Duck Mountains, for several years; but only last year were they promised a reserve there, and to gain this they surrendered about fifteen sections from the Silver Creek Reserve. The spot selected by them is a beautiful one, but not adapted for farming owing to too great elevation and liability to early frosts. They gain a good livelihood by hunting, fishing, tanning hides, labour and sale of senega root.

The Silver Creek or Gambler's Band is now few in numbers, having lost by the secession of those at Valley River and the withdrawal from treaty of about ten others.

There are now only three families on the reserve, and they are not progressing, chiefly owing to domestic troubles.

Their cattle are in good order and were well wintered.

Rolling River Band,

Although not advancing rapidly is, I think, doing better than it did in previous years. They gain their livelihood by hunting, fishing, tanning hides and during the summer months by gathering senega root, for which they usually get about twenty-five cents per pound, and, as from three to five pounds can be gathered per day by a good worker, an easy living can be made.

The Presbyterian Mission Board has placed Mr. W. J. Wright on this reserve as a missionary. His influence will undoubtedly in time have a beneficial effect, as he undoubtedly has their interest at heart. Eighteen families in this band have sown wheat, planted potatoes and garden stuff, but the gross area is less than eight acres, two and one-half of which is wheat. It is to be hoped that those who have this season put in a crop, although small, will see the benefit to be derived by so doing, and that in future seasons they will put in a much larger area.

There are fifteen head of cattle under government control in their hands, all of which are in good condition.

Only two children of this band are attending school, although there are about twenty of school age that are growing up in ignorance.

Since my last report the splendid stone building in course of erection at this place, and to which I referred in my report of the 8th of August last, by the Presbyterian Mission Board at a cost to them of about six thousand dollars, has been completed and fairly well furnished, and since its occupancy, October last, there has been an average of about thirty Indian children, boarded, lodged, clothed and instructed within its walls. Previous to October last this work was carried on in buildings not well suited for such operations, and, although labouring at a disadvantage at that time, much good was done and a foundation laid in the minds of Indian youths that will unquestionably be of benefit not only to those directly wrought upon but throughout future generations.

There are several children from my agency attending the industrial schools at Qu'Appelle, Regina, and Elkhorn, and although I have not personally visited all these institutions, from reports I am persuaded that a grand work is being done.

In my last report I referred to a pupil of the Birtle Boarding School named "Hugh McKay" who was engaged part time in the local printing office, and you will be glad to learn that he is yet adhering to this work and that the "manager" speaks in the highest terms of his tact, push and perseverance.

For the past year he has been allowed a small salary for the work in the office referred to; a portion of the money so earned he has invested in shares in the printing company. This to my mind is an indication of the possibilities of many of the Indian youths that are growing up, and I am fully satisfied that the Compulsory Education Act lately enacted was opportune and that it will be a blessing to many of these Indian youths.

Several convictions were made during the year for supplying Indians with intoxicants, and, while I never expected to stop this traffic totally, every conviction unquestionably restricts its use by Indians.

The general health of all bands has been fairly good.

On the whole, while not being able to report great advancement, I am satisfied that what has been done in that direction was on fairly substantial lines.

The food issue for the year was ninety sacks of flour and four hundred pounds of bacon, or about four sacks of flour more than the previous year, and one hundred pounds of bacon less.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. MARKLE,

Indian Agent.

DISTRICT OF ASSINIBOIA, N.W.T.,
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY, TREATY No. 4, 20th July, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward to you my seventeenth annual report with tabular statement and inventory of government property under my charge up to the 30th June, 1894.

The crops raised by the Indians of this agency, which were harvested in good order and in proper season last fall, were of a very fair yield, and where good farming specially prevailed the results were gratifying, the summer-fallowed land showing best results. Wheat was the staple crop raised, and I append a statement which will show at a glance the acreage of each band, amount of wheat actually realized and average of yield per acre obtained :—

Reserve.	Band.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Threshed.	Average Bushels Per Acre.
71	Ochapowace.	61	649	11½
72	Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw.	105	1,395	13¼
73	Cowesess.	204	4,140	20½
74	Sakimay.	50	763	15¼
		420	6,947	60½

This wheat was utilized as follows :—

	Bushels.
Sold to purchase food, clothing, etc.	3,980
Gristed into flour.	1,300
Sown.	890
Cleanings fed to stock and poultry.	742
Still on hand.	35
	6,947

It is difficult to keep a close account of the distribution of the grain whilst in the hands of so many Indians for so long a period, but the foregoing is a very reliable statement.

The average price realized for the wheat was thirty-nine and one-tenth cents per bushel, which is considerably less than last year.

The other grain harvested was fourteen hundred and eighty-six bushels of oats, one hundred and fifty bushels of barley, nine hundred and thirty-five bushels of potatoes, and about six hundred bushels of other roots.

I harvested about two hundred bushels of oats for the agency horses, and the farmers raised three hundred and twenty bushels for the maintenance of their horses.

Seeding this spring commenced about the usual time and the early promise of a good crop was assuring, but the great scarcity of rain later on makes it look as if the coming harvest was to be the lightest yield my Indians have ever known, which is very discouraging as they not only worked well, but were amenable to the practical advice given them as to summer-fallowing, etc., and put in their seed on land which for the most part could not have been much better prepared.

The area under crop this year is as follows :—

	Acres.
Band 71, Ochapowace	102 $\frac{1}{4}$
do 72, Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw	113 $\frac{1}{2}$
do 73, Cowessess	255 $\frac{1}{4}$
do 74, Sakimay	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
	542

Distributed as follows :—

	Acres.
Wheat	470 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	44
Barley	4
Potatoes	14
Turnips, carrots, gardens	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	542

I put in about eight acres of oats for the use of the agency team, which I regret to say, although new seed was used, and special care taken to ensure a good crop by summer-fallowing, and it was sown at a propitious season, will be a total failure, so much so that I am ploughing it down shortly to get rid of the weeds. The farmers sowed nineteen acres of oats for the use of their horses, the yield from which will be very poor owing to the excessive drought.

The hay crop, owing to the dry season, will be light, although enough will be secured for winter provision.

The cattle came through the winter well, being better stabled, fed and watered than in any previous winter. I do not mean to infer the acme of perfection has been reached in this respect, but I wish to convey that an advance has been made in the care of stock in the hands of Indians, which I will be careful to promote.

The number of stock in the hands of the Indians of the different bands in this agency, both under government control and their own private property is as follows :—

	Gov. Control.	Private.
Canadian horses		15
Native do		180
Bulls	3	1
Oxen	97	11
Cows	111	46
Young cattle	257	154
Sheep	33	
	501	407

This is a total of nine hundred and eight head of cattle in the hands of the Indians of this agency, which shows an increase of seventy-nine head from the 30th of June, 1893, and is accounted for in this way:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
Colts, calves and lambs born.....	160	..
Purchased to replace	12	..
Died, accident.....	..	18
Killed for beef .. ..	..	38
Sold for benefit of Indians.....	..	37
To balance.....	..	79
	<u>172</u>	<u>172</u>

This, I think it will be conceded, is a good record for the past year, especially as the animals at the present moment (without exception) are in the best of condition. The sheep are now doing well, and will, I think, hereafter prove very profitable. There are seventeen lambs living and well this season from sixteen ewes. Four wethers were killed for mutton during the past year and consumed by the Indians. Two hundred and seven pounds of wool was sold at five and three-quarter cents per pound.

I received through the Indian Commissioner a pedigree Galloway cow and a bull calf, also thoroughbred, during the month of June, which are doing well, and I have great hopes of being able to show a fine head of pure-bred Galloways in a short time. The little bull calf is no relation to the two Galloway bulls supplied me last year, which wintered well, and have proved themselves sure stock-raisers, and are now with the herds in splendid condition. Nearly all the calves by them are black and show the potency of the sire. They seem very hardy.

The amount of individual earnings from the 30th June, 1893, to the 30th June, 1894, is \$6,718.48, obtained as set forth in the following statement:—

Cattle sold, 37 head.....	\$ 966 50
Oats, 143 bush.....	43 75
Lime, 172 bush.....	60 56
Wheat, 3,980 bush.....	1,558 92
Firewood, 480 loads.....	780 25
Hay, 280 loads.....	680 90
Cash, work for settlers.....	165 40
Senega root.....	2,176 00
Potatoes, 8 bush.....	2 75
Barley, 31 bush.....	12 00
Wool, 207 pounds.....	11 45
Furs, approximate value obtained	260 00
	<u>\$6,718 48</u>

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

Payments on account of Canadian mares.....	\$205 00
Lumber for houses.....	57 00
Cooking stove.....	19 00
Assistance at harvest.....	45 00
Repairs to engine.....	107 41
Binder twine.....	147 50
Wagons purchased.....	199 30
Mower and rakes.....	104 25
Binders	214 93
Two horses and cart.....	45 00
One cow.....	25 00
Provisions, groceries and clothing.....	5,549 09
	<u>\$6,718 48</u>

This is a comprehensive statement, which shows, on analysis, what my Indians have been doing during the past year to a considerable extent.

The chief item of any article produced or obtained is senega root, and the figures are rather startling in amount. It would seem as if it was most desirable that such a sum of money could be derived from natural products in so short time by Indians, especially as the life whilst gathering the root results in a gain of health to them, carrying, as it does, change and living altogether in tents in the open air, but it cannot be denied that a loss occurs by a reduced acreage in summer-fallowing.

The Indians have had the expenditure of all the money earned by them, except that I have exercised a vigilant supervision over the way they have expended the money earned by sale of wheat and cattle; but I have had no occasion to interfere, as the total expenditure was wisely conducted and is a strong contrast to that which would have occurred a few years ago.

It will be noticed that a large sum was expended for provisions and clothing, but it must be borne in mind that the cost of food, clothing, ammunition and implements supplied by the department was reduced, as compared with last year, about thirteen hundred dollars—the cost of the distributions by the department being about two thousand five hundred dollars. An important fact for consideration is, that credit is now rarely given to Indians by merchants, and therefore the figures shown as expended for food and clothing represent (with the amount given by the department) the sum of money actually received and expended for the maintenance of these Indians, except in cases of selling horses, and work done for settlers, which has not come under my notice. This is the highest level I can arrive at (unless times in general get much better), and I shall require quite as much assistance from the department for a few years as has been given during the past one.

The practice of visiting other reserves I have firmly repressed in the few cases where Indians felt inclined to leave their farms unnecessarily, and that which used to be a great evil is very materially lessened, and is in fact almost at a minimum with those of my Indians who are farming.

Basket-making and lime-burning continue at the same standing as last year. I have no special progress to report.

Several old dwelling-houses have been pulled down, and the materials in some cases made into stables. A few houses of the better class have been built in the place of those pulled down.

I do not claim much advance yet on this point, but I first wish the Indians to get on a sound financial basis with proper stables and means of earning a steady living by having necessary implements, wagons and so forth, and I am thankful to say my efforts in this direction are encouraging, and in a year or two I hope to see some really good houses on these reserves.

The catch of furs is still steadily on the decrease and forms an inconsiderable portion of revenue.

There are plenty of fish in both Crooked and Round Lakes, and the Indians catch sufficient for their wants, but do not appear to sell much. Three million small whitefish were turned into Round Lake from the Selkirk Fish Hatcheries this spring, which I hope will result satisfactorily.

The number of children attending school on the 30th June was as follows: Regina Industrial School, eight; Fort Qu'Appelle Industrial School, thirty-eight; Elkhorn Industrial School, ten; Mr. McKay's Indian Boarding School, Round Lake, twenty. This is a total of seventy-six out of one hundred and seventy-two children on these reserves between the ages of six and sixteen years, which is the limit of the school age.

This is encouraging, as one whole band (whose children number about fifty of school age) refuse to let their children attend school, which only leaves about forty children not attending as they should, which is due to stubborn refusal on the part of individual parents scattered throughout the agency.

I am glad to be able to report progress in the matter of this attendance, as the increase of pupils during the year is eleven, in computing which, withdrawals from the

schools have to be considered during the same period. I visited Mr. McKay's school monthly, and can report the progress as satisfactory.

The grist-mill commenced running on the 15th January and closed down on the 17th April, as there was no more wheat coming in, and Farmer Sutherland had to prepare for spring work, leaving the mill in perfect running order for next year.

As the mill was likely to run for a much longer period this year, and the hours required daily being too long to enable Farmer Pollock to attend to the engine, and as I required his services to supervise the care of stock and the work of the Indians on his own reserve, I hired Farmer Sutherland's son to run the engine under his father's supervision, paying his wages out of the earnings of the mill, by the sale of the shorts and bran taken as toll, which arrangement proved successful, and I was able to pay these wages and sundry repairs and working expenses, as shown in my official cash book. As the readiest method of showing the results of the milling, I append a table giving the details.

Wheat received.	Toll taken.			Product to Indians.		
	Wheat.	Shorts.	Bran.	Flour.	Shorts.	Bran.
Bushels.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
830.	790	3,986	4,381	33,510	1,459	654

The above, I think, will be accepted as proving the great benefit to the Indians of this mill.

They received about three hundred and fifty sacks of flour, the grinding of which they paid for by part of the offal from their wheat, i. e., shorts and bran, at the rate of seven and a half cents per bushel, the cost to the department being nil. The average number of pounds of flour realized per bushel of wheat received was forty-one and a half. The flour was all of first-rate quality, the Indians taking it coarser or finer as they preferred it. There was also a small amount of gristing done for settlers, the toll for which they paid chiefly in cash, helping to pay running expenses. One hundred and ninety-five bushels were received, producing six thousand two hundred pounds of fine flour, with the concomitant amount of offal. The toll paid in cash was twenty-three dollars and forty cents, which transaction also appears in my official cash-book.

There are repairs to the extent of about forty dollars required this summer for the separator, which the Indians will pay for.

The threshing was commenced in good time last fall, and ended early in the winter, before the weather set in too hard.

The payments of annuities commenced on the 4th October and ended on the 8th. I paid the different bands on their own reserves in the same order as last year.

The number paid was five hundred and seventy-four, which by a curious coincidence was exactly the same as that paid the previous year.

The amount paid out was \$3,245, including \$225 for arrears.

With one exception, the behaviour of my Indians has been excellent. The exception referred to was a young Indian named Kah-ah-c-ne-ta-we-kit, of Kah-ke-wis-tahaw's Band, who resisted a North-west Mounted Police Sergeant whilst in the execution of his duty, for which he was sent to the guard-room at Regina for two months.

The health of the Indians of this agency has been good during the year, and no epidemic has made its appearance.

I made an attempt this summer to have a thorough examination for the purpose of vaccination where required, but the Indians were so scattered, digging senega root, that I was obliged to defer it until the payment of annuities, when they are all together.

No inspection of this agency has taken place since the 30th of June last.

A blacksmith's forge of a small, but suitable size has been supplied for the use of the farmer on Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw's Reserve, No. 72, who is a practical blacksmith. This is a wise outlay, a great saving of time being effected, as this farmer will do all the work required for his own and Ochapowace's Reserve, No. 71, to the east of him, leaving Farmer Sutherland to do the work for Cowesess's Reserve, No. 73, and Sakimay's Reserve, No. 74, to the west of him; consequently the farmers on the eastern reserves are not obliged to come so far, often finding the forge occupied with urgent work when they had work to be done quite as important.

The houses of the farmers on Reserves Nos. 71, 72, and 74 have been sheeted outside this year similar to that done to the clerk's house last year. Two of them have been painted according to the standard sample colour, and the other soon will be.

The employees have carried out their duties faithfully and effectively, and the whole work of the agency has been energetically promoted during the year.

Mr. Pierce, the agency clerk, has carried out his duties to my entire satisfaction.

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

A. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

DISTRICT OF ASSINIBOIA, N.W.T.,
TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY, TREATY No. 4, 9th July, 1894.

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, 1894.

I am glad to state we have passed a pleasant winter, which was mild, and there was very little snow compared to the previous winter and our live stock turned out in good condition in spring on every reserve and with very little loss to our herds.

The Indians of the different reserves were, I may say, contented and happy and work in harmony with their instructors, causing the work on each reserve to go on smoothly and without any discontent.

The Indians on the different reserves have been in comparatively good health, with the exception of some who suffered from colds and sore throats in spring, but no deaths occurred from this malady and all recovered as the warm weather came on.

Part of the last season's crop was good, and the balance nearly a failure caused by a frost early in August, and in consequence very little grain was gristed, a good part of it having to be kept for seed this spring.

The boarding-schools of this agency are conducted in a satisfactory manner, organization and discipline very good, attendance regular, and the progress of the children quite noticeable.

The day school on Day Star's Reserve has an average attendance of eight, and the school being near the Indian houses the attendance of the children is regular and their progress fairly good.

The houses of the different reserves are kept clean and tidy during the winter months, but as soon as there is bare ground the Indians live in tents, which is said to be more conducive to their health in the summer. All the refuse accumulated in the course of the winter around the houses was cleaned and burned early in spring before the Indians left their houses to live in tents.

There is no means of the Indians earning anything for themselves beyond freighting now and again from different points: we are so far away from market that hay and

wood, although plentiful, could not be hauled and sold but at a disadvantage. The Indians are by no means lazy where they have a chance of earning a dollar.

I am glad to state that the work of the office was carried on satisfactorily by my clerk, Mr. H. A. Carruthers, and later on by Mr. T. J. Fleetham. I have also to express my satisfaction with work of the farmers on the different reserves and their willingness to co-operate with me towards the advancement of the reserves and of the agency at large.

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

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. FINLAYSON,

Indian Agent.

DISTRICT OF ASSINIBOIA, N.W.T.,
FILE HILLS AGENCY, TREATY No. 4, 19th July, 1894.

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 under my charge on that date.

These Indians have worked fairly well during the year. They realized from their crops, last fall, ten hundred and sixty-two bushels of wheat, four hundred and twenty bushels of oats, and five hundred and seventy-six bushels of barley. The root crops were almost a total failure, owing to the dry hot winds in July and August.

The total expenditure for this agency was about six thousand dollars. The total amount of money earned was about two thousand dollars, being principally from the sale of beef and dry wood.

The general health of these Indians has been very good.

There have been ten births and ten deaths during the year.

The stock on the different reserves came through the winter in good condition. The Indians put up thirteen hundred and ten loads of hay, and therefore had plenty of food. The following is a classification and enumeration of the cattle on the 30th June last, viz. : fifty-eight oxen, five bulls, two hundred and eighteen cows, one hundred and seven steers, thirty-six heifers, sixty bull calves and sixty-one heifer calves, making a total of five hundred and forty-five ; besides there being a large number of cows yet to calve ; these cattle are owned by forty-seven persons. They have also ninety-one horses and ponies.

The attendance at the Presbyterian boarding-school here has been very regular, not one of the pupils having been absent from the school for one day during the year ; there are now eleven pupils on the school roll. The progress made by the pupils is most satisfactory.

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

	Acres.
Wheat.....	92
Oats.....	31
Barley.....	10
Potatoes.....	8
Other roots.....	4

At present there is every indication that all the grain and root crops will be a total failure, owing to the want of rain. These Indians have summer-fallowed one hundred and seventy-five acres for next year's crop.

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

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN P. WRIGHT,
Acting Indian Agent.

ASSINIBOINE RESERVE, TREATY, No. 4,
INDIAN HEAD, 28th July, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, tabular statement and inventory of all government property under my charge for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

The Indians of this agency are making satisfactory progress in their agricultural work. A marked improvement is noticeable in the manner in which they are adapting themselves to farming—also to other domestic and civilized ways of living.

Their houses are more comfortable and their surroundings more complete, being kept clean and tidy—women and children are looking more happy and contented, having a plentiful supply of food on hand, the product of their own labour from last year's crop. Some of these Indians have yet wheat to grist from last year, which will do them until the present crop comes in this fall.

These Indians harvested last October the following grain and root crops, in good condition :

Wheat, one thousand three hundred and twenty bushels.

Barley, sixty bushels.

Oats, two hundred and fifty bushels.

Potatoes, one thousand three hundred and fifty bushels.

Turnips, one thousand seven hundred and twenty bushels.

Carrots, sixty bushels.

Onions, thirty-seven bushels.

Hay, put up for stock, four hundred and twenty tons.

Crops sown and planted by these Indians last spring :

Wheat, one hundred and forty-six acres.

Oats, sixteen acres.

Potatoes, twenty acres.

Turnips, twenty-five acres.

Carrots, seven acres.

Onions, two acres.

Small garden seeds, nine acres.

The above land was cultivated in the following manner :

One hundred and thirteen acres summer-fallow, twenty-six acres new breaking, the balance fall ploughing and potato land.

This kind of farming will show that these Indians are making satisfactory progress as agriculturists. We are working on the principle of mixed farming in this agency. All grain was pickled before it was sown last spring to prevent smut as much as possible.

The total number of cattle on this agency on the 30th June last was one hundred and fifteen head, made up as follows :—

Work oxen, forty-five.

Cows, twenty-one.

Steers, twenty-one.

Heifers, eighteen.

Bull calves, seven.

Heifer calves, three.

Sheep, seventy-one.

Indian private stock, one cow and fifty-six ponies.

The stock on this agency are all in good condition and are well looked after.

These Indians took much more interest in making preparation for their cattle last fall than ever before : they plastered their stables well and made them warm and comfortable. They had also plenty of hay on hand for all stock and a good supply of water handy.

I may state here that this part of Indian work I always have to make sure of at the proper time, as we cannot depend on Indians to put up enough hay to carry them through our long winters.

I may add that white men are often deceived as to the quantity of hay required.

The department has purchased a yearling Galloway bull for these Indians, which will improve their cattle. I may say that he is greatly prized by these Indians.

The agent's house and office were painted last fall, also store house and other small buildings. All implements were repaired, wagons and sleighs painted.

The health of these Indians has been fairly good during the past year. A large number of Indian children were vaccinated last month.

Dr. Hunt made a general examination of all Indians on this reserve last week, and prescribed for all who required medicine. He states that these Indians are improving in health.

The number of old people who are lame and partly blind on this agency is very large, nearly all the old people have a tendency to disease of the eyes. These old people are always assisted both summer and winter with food and clothing.

The individual earnings of these Indians for the past year was \$936.24 ; this money was earned by sale of dry wood, hay, wheat, beef, and tanning hides for settlers. Some have also worked out with farmers during haying and harvest.

They spent this money in purchasing blankets, tobacco and tea, boards for flooring houses, and cooking stoves.

Eighteen children from the reserve are attending Regina and Fort Qu'Appelle Industrial Schools ; all are doing well.

The parents are very proud of the progress made by their children and are beginning to appreciate what this department is doing for them.

The treaty payments took place on the 2nd of October, 1893, and passed off very quietly, the Indians spending their money in purchasing warm clothing and other useful articles. They are learning the value of money and do not spend it in buying trinkets.

The agency clerk, Mr. Halford, is very correct in his work. He also acts as farmer and interpreter. I have found him faithful and industrious in the discharge of his duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. GRANT,

Indian Agent.

DISTRICT OF ASSINIBOIA,
MOOSE MOUNTAIN INDIAN AGENCY, 30th June, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report on Indian affairs in this agency, together with tabular statement and list of government property in my charge at this date.

Health, Vital Statistics, etc.

The health of the Indians has been generally good, and there has been no epidemic among them ; but, in Pheasant Rump's Band of Assiniboines the death rate among the young children, from scrofulous diseases, was large, nine children and one adult having died during the year, while there were only four births.

In Striped Blanket's Band the number of births and deaths was equal ; while, in White Bear's Band there were nine births against six deaths.

All sanitary measures, such as cleanliness of premises of Indian dwellings, white-washing inside and outside of houses and outside of stables, and general vaccination of Indians, have received, as usual, careful attention.

There is a marked improvement in the neat and clean appearance of the Indians, and the doctor, when vaccinating, frequently commented upon the increased cleanliness of their persons, and their more healthy appearance and greater freedom from skin diseases.

Farming Operations.

Last summer the Indians had the following acreage under crop :—

Pheasant Rump's Band.

Forty two acres of wheat, twenty-eight acres of oats, nine acres of roots, etc.

Striped Blanket's Band.

Fifty-eight acres of wheat, twenty-five acres of oats, and five acres of roots, etc.

White Bear's Band.

Sixteen acres of wheat, one acre of oats, and thirteen acres of roots, etc.

This was an increase in area over the previous year, and the grain was all sown on land either freshly broken or summer-fallowed during the preceding season, and, when I wrote my last annual report to you, there was every promise, from the appearance of the fields, of a large yield on all the reserves in the agency.

To the great disappointment of every one interested, however, a most violent hail storm swept over the reserves on the 27th of July, destroying the crops on Pheasant Rump's Reserve, injuring those on Striped Blanket's Reserve more than was at first apparent, but doing no damage of consequence on White Bear's Reserve.

This was particularly discouraging, on account of the Indians having suffered from a similar catastrophe in 1890.

Striped Blanket's Band, however, threshed four hundred and seventy-three bushels of wheat, and White Bear's Band (whose grain yield was affected by a hot wave which passed over the district), threshed one hundred and ninety-three bushels of wheat, and harvested also three hundred bushels of potatoes, and one hundred and fifty bushels of turnips. Their fields are all well fenced, and their gardens carefully cultivated and weeded.

An hour before the hail storm struck the reserves, I had completed an arrangement with the Indians for the purchase of a small threshing machine and horse power, in order that the expense, and, what was more serious, the risk of loss of grain (in case of undue delay through the scarcity of threshers), consequent upon having to depend upon obtaining a thresher from the distant white settlement, might be avoided, and the Indians did not allow the disaster to their crops to frighten them from going on with their purchase.

The experiment so far has turned out satisfactory. The crops were threshed promptly and without expense (the Indian ponies supplying the power), and the Indians have been much encouraged to persevere in grain growing in spite of discouragements.

The threshing machine and horse power were purchased at low prices, and the Indians have already more than half paid for them out of the proceeds of sale of grain and beef, toll for threshing a little grain for white settlers, before the removal of the machine to the reserve, and with treaty money, and will, in all probability, pay the balance of their indebtedness without hardship this fall.

This year the area under wheat has been increased to one hundred and sixty-three acres, and, at present, the wheat fields, as well as those of barley, oats, potatoes and turnips and the gardens, look well.

Last summer the Indians put up about four hundred and sixty tons of hay, and during the winter took very good care of their cattle.

The oversight of the stock during the winter is usually a very worrying and unpleasant duty, on account of the carelessness of Indians about getting all their cattle stabled at night, and securely fastened in their stanchions, and properly fed, and the drives at night (during bad weather especially), from stable to stable, when it is necessary to turn out unwilling Indians to hunt up animals that have not returned to their own stables that night, are not pleasant, but this task was, I am glad to say, a lighter one last winter than heretofore.

To avoid the loss from straying in the woods, from which the herds of Pheasant Rump's and Striped Blankets Band's had suffered during the previous year, their cattle were herded by day, and corralled at night throughout the summer, each owner of cattle taking his turn at this duty.

Last winter was long, but not so severe as that of 1892-3, and the only losses were two calves on Pheasant Rump's Reserve.

There has been an increase of forty calves up to date this season, and last fall seven animals were butchered for consumption during the winter, and ten sold, realizing four hundred and nine dollars, and there remain sixty-four head on Pheasant Rump's Reserve, fifty-seven on Striped Blanket's, and eighty on White Bear's Reserve.

The Galloway cross is now being tried, a bull of that breed having been placed on White Bear's Reserve; and his calves are satisfactory.

Other Industries.

Besides farming, the Indians depend mainly upon the following industries for a livelihood, viz. :—

The sale of logs, rails, and firewood, either delivered at settlers' houses or piled at convenient points upon their reserve, the sale of hay, the dressing of cow robes, the manufacture of wooden bob-sleighs, which some Indians make well enough now to enable them to sell them to neighbouring farmers, who then have them ironed by a blacksmith, the sale of game, fur, fish, berries, etc. Some lime is also burned, and the Indians make their own ox yokes, ox collars, harness, hay racks, etc.

Most of the women knit, and make and find sale for buck-skin and cow-skin coats, beaded moccasins, etc.

The earnings during the year amounted, as nearly as could be ascertained, to three thousand one hundred dollars, being an increase of eight hundred and forty-three dollars over the amount recorded as earned during the preceding year.

The annuity payments were made in October, and passed off, as usual, very quietly and the Indians expended their money very sensibly.

The Indians have done less visiting than usual this year, and fewer went to the annual sun dance than last year. Improvement in this direction is of great importance, as absences from home are a great draw-back to successful farming.

The game laws were applied to them this year for the first time, and were well observed and without much dissatisfaction.

Last summer the farmer's house was repainted, and this spring the agency buildings were repainted by the Indians, assisted by the interpreter, a pasture fence was built, a well dug and provided with a pump, and a flag staff erected.

During the year my duties were increased by the appointment of Indian agents to act as forest rangers in their respective districts, and I regret to say it was not long before I had work to do in this new department, for in May a timber fire started in the south east corner of the mountain, a mile east of White Bear's Reserve, and did much damage, both on and off the reserve, before it could be controlled.

It would have destroyed a much greater area of timber, but for the tremendous efforts put forth by the settlers of the district, who, in response to my request, turned out enthusiastically, though residing, in many cases, beyond the distance from which they could be legally summoned to a fire, and, assisted by the Indians of White Bear's Band, fought the fire for ten days, cutting and burning guards through the bush, and, by their exertions, saved a great portion of the mountain from the ravages of the fire.

The agency was inspected by Mr. Inspector Wadsworth in September, and I am glad to say that he appeared to be pleased with all he saw.

As some index to the amount of office work, I may mention that during the year there were eleven hundred folios of letters copied in the letter books, besides less important correspondence.

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

J. J. CAMPBELL,
Indian Agent.

BEREN'S RIVER AGENCY,
TREATY No. 5, 10th July, 1894.

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, 1894.

A number of the gardens did not turn out well last fall, caused by drouth, summer frosts, and, it would appear, from want of proper attendance.

Moose, caribou, and rabbits have been fairly numerous throughout the agency. Fur-bearing animals were scarce, excepting in the vicinity of Cross Lake.

The fall fishing was not as good as usual, stormy weather caused loss of nets. Scarlet fever, together with a severe type of influenza, was still raging through this part of the country during last fall and early part of winter, which prevented many from attending to their nets, and hunt; consequently a number of the Indians suffered from want of food. They were, however, much relieved by timely aid from the government, the Hudson's Bay Company, and Methodist missionaries.

Charitable persons and societies, through the Methodist missions in this agency, have again materially aided the children, aged and destitute of this district by supplying them with suitable clothing during the past year. The government has also liberally furnished yarn for the principal schools in this agency, from which warm socks, stockings, hoods, gloves and mitts are made by both girls and boys, who are taught by the teachers the useful arts of knitting and darning.

There has been a decrease in cattle at some of the reserves, but not caused by an insufficient quantity of hay having been provided for wintering them, but through sickness, as previously reported. Truly the cultivation of reserves in this agency has not been successful, but it is, I believe, owing to the unsuitable nature of the country. The soil is principally clay, which on being worked up becomes very hard and unproductive. The district is rocky, swampy, and bushy.

Through sickness and other causes some of the schools have been poorly attended. Hollow-water has been without a teacher for nearly a year. The attendance at Black River, Fisher River, Beren's River, Rossville, Norway House, and Cross Lake Schools have been, under the circumstances, fairly good.

The teachers at Poplar River and Jack Head have resigned, and others have been appointed in their stead.

Sanitary regulations are observed to a certain extent. Most of the Indians vacate their houses and live in huts during the greater part of the spring, summer and fall.

A small quantity of seed potatoes was supplied this spring to Grand Rapids and other bands requiring a change of seed, which were planted on receipt.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. MACKAY,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENCY,

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, N. W. T., 30th June, 1894.

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, 1894.

Enoch's Band.

These Indians continue to improve greatly in their method of farming and devote much more time to buttermaking, and milk their cows well and regularly. It is but a very short time since it was almost impossible to get any one of them even to milk a cow.

Advancement has also been made in the way the houses are kept, it being exceptionally rare to find a dirty dwelling, and the inmates themselves are generally clean in their persons and neatly dressed. The premises are kept free from refuse, and the gardens have good fences and are well kept, and in some cases the owners grow a few flowers.

There has been but little mortality on this reserve during the year. The cattle were very well wintered, the hay being plentiful and of choice quality. The result of having thoroughbred Polled Angus bulls is also very satisfactory, as all the calves by them are very fine ones. These bulls, I think, will be a great success, as they are hardy and stand the severe winters remarkably well. There is only one day school on this reserve at the present time, the one under the Presbyterian Church having been closed since last December.

Michel's Band.

The few families farming on this reserve keep their places in first-rate order, although owing to most of the men being old they can only farm on a limited scale; there are two families, however, who go in for thorough mixed farming, and sell quite

a quantity of butter and eggs during the summer months. The cattle of this reserve were well stabled during the winter, and no losses were incurred.

Alexander's Band.

This band is still under the direct supervision of Mr. O'Donnell (the only farmer of this agency) and, as on Enoch's Reserve, the women make a considerable amount of butter, and the cows are regularly milked. One Indian named Beaverfoot deserves special mention as being an example of what individual thrift and industry can do. His farm in every particular will compare favourably with any of the farms belonging to the white settlers in the district. All the improvements on this man's place have been made by himself, as all his children are too young to render him any assistance. The stock on this reserve was successfully wintered. The day school has had a good average attendance.

Joseph's Band.

This band still continues to live principally by hunting; a few families pay a good deal of attention to their farms and make a little butter. No losses were sustained last winter with the stock. The day school continues to have a large attendance.

Paul's Reserve.

This band does not do so much hunting as in the past, and some of the families stay on the reserve all the year round. As on all the other reserves, the Indians take much more interest in their cattle than farming and see the advantage of milking the cows, but of course, owing to their being so far away from personal supervision, they cannot be expected to do very much farming. A ration house has been built on this reserve, which does away with the necessity of these Indians going to Lac Ste. Anne to receive rations. The attendance at the day school has been good, the children still having been taught by the Methodist missionary in charge, but a permanent teacher is to be appointed after July 1st, a good house having already been built for him to live in by the Methodist mission.

In connection with school matters I must not omit to mention the good work which is being done by the reverend sisters of the industrial school at St. Albert, the success of which is apparent even to the most casual visitor.

At the agency itself several improvements have been made, the agent's house having been thoroughly renovated and a good addition built, the building as it now stands being warm, commodious and substantial and good for many years to come. A suitable dwelling has also been erected for the clerk.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. DE CAZES,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN OFFICE, CARLTON AGENCY—TREATY No. 6,
SNAKE PLAIN, 31st July, 1894.

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, 1894, with accompanying tabular statement and inventory of government property under my charge.

Owing to the continued dry weather, the crops on the reserves did not turn out as well as was anticipated at one period of the season. We threshed out one thousand four hundred and twenty-nine bushels of wheat, four hundred and ten bushels of oats and two hundred and eighty-eight bushels of barley. We also harvested and housed one thousand three hundred and twenty-three bushels of potatoes, one hundred and sixty-one bushels of turnips and carrots. The grain was of poor quality, but the root crop was good.

As a good many of the fields were very dirty, a smaller area was put under crop last spring as follows: two hundred and seventy acres of wheat, sixty acres of oats, forty-two acres of barley and thirty-four acres of potatoes and turnips. The season has been a very dry one, and I regret to say that the crops look poor.

The greater portion of the grain was made into flour at our mill, and in addition to this we gristed five hundred and twenty-eight bushels of wheat for the Duck Lake Agency, and eight hundred and forty-one bushels for settlers, gaining thereby one hundred sacks of flour, which we fed to the needy and destitute.

Hay was a plentiful crop, and large quantities were cut and stacked—more than sufficient for the winter's feed of the herd.

The cattle on the reserves all wintered well, with no loss. The increase in calves is higher than we have had for some years. The plan of condemning and killing off for beef the old cattle, works very well here, the cows and work cattle being young and vigorous. I am unable to report much improvement in the way of butter-making, many of the women being very lazy, and offering as excuse a preference for the cream. The department having lately supplied the reserves with thoroughbred bulls, a still greater improvement in the herd may be looked for.

The general health of the Indians has been fairly good. If they could only be persuaded to take more care of themselves, it would no doubt be to their benefit. There were thirty-eight deaths and thirty-eight births during the year. I may say that it is a matter of congratulation that the Indians have escaped from several contagious diseases which have been epidemic in the neighbourhood. This fortunate result can no doubt be attributed to the attention paid to sanitary precautions.

I am glad to be able to note that application is no longer made for a number of articles which the Indians have learned to make for themselves, and, as an attempt is now being made to give the children attending our day schools some industrial training, a further improvement in this direction may be confidently expected.

Some twenty thousand feet of lumber were sawn in Petequakey's Reserve, and many shingles were made, and I am glad to notice that the old mud shanties have given place throughout the district to a better style of house, the material for which—lumber, shingles and lime—is all the product of Indian labour. They have erected these houses themselves, and in many cases have purchased necessary nails and glass, and made furniture. This improvement has placed them, in the matter of comfort, on a par with many of the white settlers in the country.

The northern Indians have nearly supported themselves by hunting and fishing as heretofore, although it has been necessary to give them closer care and more relief, since the enforcement of the fishery regulations has restricted one of their sources of supply. On account of this fact and the gradual failure of fur-producing animals, many of them will no doubt be inclined to settle among the farming bands. The demand for seneca root has opened for the Indians a new market for their labour, and a good many hundred pounds of this root have been gathered and sold.

The day school at Meadow Lake has been re-opened during the year, and that at Stony Lake closed, and many of the children sent to the Battleford Industrial Institution. With the exception of the day school on Ah-tah-kahkoop's Reserve, which is doing good work, the others have not been very successful; attendance is poor and consequently progress not what it should be.

The agency buildings have been repaired and repainted, and a comfortable house built for the clerk.

A slight change has taken place in the employees. Mr. Farmer Chaffee has exchanged with Mr. Farmer Couture of the Touchwood Hills Agency, and Mr. A. J. Coburn has replaced Mr. Adams, temporarily engaged at Sturgeon Lake Farm 10B.

The clerical work of this agency is performed by Mr. H. W. Halpin, who, I am pleased to say, performs the work to my satisfaction.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

HILTON KEITH,

Indian Agent.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY, TREATY No. 6, 25th July, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my seventh annual report, together with tabular statement and inventory of government property under my charge, for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

I regret to have to report that the health of the Indians of the several bands under my charge has not been so good as could have been wished for, measles, influenza and scarlatina were prevalent in the district during the winter and spring, and spread to the reserves; happily, however, only a very few cases proved fatal, which no doubt, to a great extent, is due to the sanitary precautions which are strictly observed. With the approach of warmer weather, these epidemics disappeared and the general health of the bands improved.

I am pleased to say that a steady advance is to be observed in the manner in which agricultural operations are conducted on most of the Indian farms throughout the agency: the crops, however, fell somewhat short of those raised last year, owing to the severe winter, late spring and unfavourable season generally.

One Arrow's Band, No 95, notwithstanding the adverse circumstances, harvested sufficient wheat to supply seed for the following spring and to provide flour enough to supply the majority of the band for at least four months. Their root crop yielded fairly well and the potatoes and turnips, which were carefully stored in their cellars, proved a great help to them during the winter. The hay crop on the reserve was sufficient to allow the Indians to supply the North-west Mounted Police with from eight to nine tons, for which they received a little over thirty-eight dollars, enabling those who supplied the hay to purchase a little extra food and clothing.

O'Kemasis' and Beardy's Bands, Nos. 96 and 97, harvested sufficient wheat to supply themselves with flour for fully six months besides seed for the following spring; this together with their root crop permitted them to spend a comparatively comfortable winter. In this connection I may say that all the wheat from One Arrow's, O'Kemasis' and Beardy's Bands was ground at the Indian Department's mill at Carlton Agency, with good returns, and although it is a long distance to haul wheat from these reserves to the Carlton Agency, and the oxen as a consequence did not come out in the spring in such good condition as could be wished for, still both agencies derived a benefit from the undertaking.

Beardy's Band, No. 97, had a contract with the North-west Mounted Police to deliver ten tons of hay at Duck Lake; the hay the Indians were able to deliver was, however, rejected by the police, but the Indians suffered no loss in consequence as they sold the hay to residents of Duck Lake and the surrounding district at a better price than they would have received from the police.

John Smith's Band, No. 99, has been, I may say, self-supporting for about ten months of the year both in flour and meat. They also delivered to the North-west Mounted Police about sixty tons of hay, for which they received four hundred and sixty two dollars and ninety cents, which was chiefly expended on provisions and clothing.

James Smith's Band, No. 100, and Cumberland, No. 100 A, do very little farming beyond the cultivation of roots, and I regret to say that their crop, particularly potatoes, was rather poor. These Indians are extremely erratic in their habits and look to hunting rather than to farming for a living. Year by year the value of the hunt is decreasing, and eventually I have little doubt these bands will be by necessity forced into remaining more on their reserves, and will have to turn their attention to farming and stock-raising as a means of livelihood.

The live stock on all the reserves of this agency came through the winter in very good condition, each band having abundance of hay and to spare.

With regard to schools, I have to report that One Arrow's has been closed since the end of last September, when the teacher resigned, and on account of the irregular attendance of the children it has not been thought advisable to re-open it, and for the further reason that the Indians evinced a desire to send their children to an industrial school; as a proof thereof I am pleased to report that during the fiscal year eleven children were admitted from One Arrow's Band to the Qu'Appelle Industrial School.

The school for Okemasis' and Beardy's Reserves has been in operation during the year; the attendance however, has been small owing to the fact that thirteen of the children of these bands have been sent to the Regina Industrial School, which reduces the number of children of school age to a minimum.

The new boarding-school now in course of erection at the Duck Lake Mission I hope to have completed about the first of August, when I trust the remainder of the Indian children of these reserves will be admitted to that institution. We shall then be able to close the schools on One Arrow's and Okemasis' and Beardy's Reserves permanently.

The school on John Smith's Reserve is progressing well: the attendance is good and I am pleased to report that the teacher, Miss Willson, takes great interest in making her work a success.

On James Smith's Reserve, No. 100, the school has been closed since September last, the teacher, Mr. Parker, having been transferred to the Sturgeon Lake Reserve in the Carlton Agency, and on account of the irregular attendance of the children it has been thought advisable not to engage another teacher at least for the present.

Inspector McGibbon visited this agency and the reserves in August last, and made the usual annual inspection.

School Inspector Betournay also visited this agency during August.

I also had much pleasure in receiving a visit from yourself and the Indian Commissioner during the month of August last.

Among the farmers under my supervision, Mr. Lawrence Lovell, who is unremitting in his work to advance the Indians and in carrying out the rules of the department, is worthy of special mention.

My interpreter continues to give satisfaction and deserves his good name for honesty and trustiness.

My clerk, Mr. William Sibbald, conducts the work of the office to my entire satisfaction, as the correctness of the work of the office will show. He is always to be found at his post when required.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. S. McKENZIE,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE, TREATY NO. 6.

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY, ALBERTA, 30th June 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my fifth annual report from this agency, together with tabular statement and inventory of all government property under my charge.

Seven Indian bands are under the control of this agency. The last census showed seven hundred and twenty souls—this year the number is reduced to six hundred and ninety-eight. This reduction was caused by transfers from the outlying bands to reserves in other agencies and by deaths, which were nine, in excess of births.

No. 125—Saddle Lake Band.

Although the remnant of the Wahsatanow Band is now merged into that of Saddle Lake, yet its members—being hunters and having the old instincts of their race aroused by the numbers of moose and other large game that visited their hunting grounds—forsook the reserve and passed the year in successful trapping and pursuit of game, and supported themselves without aid from the department.

During the year, the two headmen of this band resigned. This step on their part has been to me of no little benefit in the management of the reserve; as they proved needless and embarrassing obstacles to independent individual progress, and were not favourably regarded by the other members of the band. The presence of restless and dissatisfied headmen in a band unsettles its other members and diffuses among them a similar feeling of unrest; but it is natural to infer that coincident with the rapid progression of the Indian towards absolute self-maintenance chiefs and headmen will disappear.

Nearly all the members of this band are comfortably off. All of them have cattle, varying from six to thirty head. Five heads of families alone possess one hundred and thirty-six head of cattle, besides a number of horses, and two of these families are self-supporting. The houses on the reserve are good; the fields large and well fenced; the grain raised, during the year, provided flour for about four months, and the department supplied the old people and the school children with a liberal amount of clothing; so their lot has been one of comfort and plenty.

No. 127.—Blue Quill's Band.

In the past year the number of this band decreased from eighty to seventy-eight. With the exception of four, the heads of families are all young men, and the percentage of old people on the reserve is but ten. With the exception of the headmen, the entire membership of the band is of the Roman Catholic faith. They attend, with devotion and regularity, the services of their church and faithfully observe all the *jours de fête*, attending their church in the morning, and abstaining from labour the remainder of the day. Among these Indians are many good singers and the choral services held in the church are fine.

As this is but the third year on the reserve for the majority, the crops raised have not been in proportion to the population; but this year the acreage is increased and, if the weather proves favourable, a fair yield of grain may be expected. The dwelling houses are of a good class and are all whitewashed. The fencing is nearly all new and is strongly built, and all the fields have been enlarged. The grain raised last year supplied a number of the band with flour for several months, but the root crop did not turn out so good as in the previous year.

No. 128.—Whitefish Lake Band.

This band threshed out last harvest twenty-eight hundred bushels of grain, and received from the grist-mill on the reserve four hundred and thirteen sacks of flour, and some of the Indians have yet grain on hand.

In March last, Mr. J. G. Oliver, the millwright employed, transferred the engine and the saw-mill machinery from the reserve to the lumber camp on Beaver River—a distance of fifteen miles. He took thirty Indians and twelve teams with him, built sheds and set up the mill on the bank, close to the river. In a short time roads were cleared to the timber, distant one mile from mill-site, and over one thousand logs were speedily cut and hauled and sawn into lumber. Seventy-two thousand feet were sawn and piled in nineteen days, and the engine and all the lumber transported to the reserve before sleighing ended. Of the quantity sawn, twenty thousand feet were reserved for the use of agency and farms, forty thousand feet for this reserve, and twelve thousand feet for the Saddle Lake Reserves.

At present there is a large acreage of grain under cultivation, and, with the exception of a few fields, the general outlook is good, and the crops are ripening rapidly. If the weather remain favourable, a larger yield than last year's may be looked for. The houses are good and cleanly kept, the fencing strong, and the general appearance of the reserve suggests comfort and good management.

All of this band, excepting six families, are of the Methodist persuasion. Church services are held on the reserve by the missionary, alternately at Goodfish Lake and at Whitefish Lake; and monthly services are conducted at Saddle Lake by the same cleric. These Indians, like those of Blue Quill's Reserve, are regular and zealous in their attendance at the Sunday meetings; and several lay preachers among them preside over weekly services at different points on the reserve.

No. 129.—Lac la Biche Band.

The membership of this band is reduced about to a minimum. Five persons only were present at the last annuity payments.

No. 130.—Chippewayan Band.

The number in this outlying band is now reduced to sixty-six, and it will shortly be absorbed by the larger Chippewayan Band on the Cold Lake Reserve, Onion Lake Agency. No assistance was given to these Indians during the past year.

No. 131.—Beaver Lake Band.

A reduction to the number of twenty-three has taken place in this band, by transfers in part to the Edmonton Agency. As a number of the men are old and are wedded to the wandering life of the trapper and hunter, all offers of a settled life on a reserve have been rejected. So soon as the younger members of the band increase to a majority, the band will be broken up, or settled on one reserve in its entirety. These Indians received but little assistance in the past year.

Live Stock.

The condition and health of the cattle, on all the reserves, have been excellent, and the yield of calves, so far, satisfactory. The cattle raised during the past two years are of a superior grade, owing to the thoroughbred Aberdeen Angus bulls now on the Saddle Lake and Whitefish Lake Reserves. During the year about one dozen old or useless animals were condemned and killed for beef, and were replaced by young stock. An unknown disease broke out among the calves in the month of May last. As it proved to be merely sporadic, the loss was comparatively light.

Health of the Bands.

In January last the reserves were again visited by an epidemic of influenza. No employee or Indian family escaped it. Scrofula has not abated, and, I regret to report that at Whitefish Lake diseases of the venereal class have largely increased. In the whole agency the births numbered twenty-nine, and the deaths thirty-eight.

Schools.

The schools at Saddle Lake, Goodfish Lake and at Whitefish Lake remain under the supervision of the Methodist Church. The success of the two former has in no degree equalled that of the one at Whitefish Lake.

The school at the Roman Catholic Mission on Blue Quill's Reserve has had a moderate attendance and the children are all in the preparatory class.

The industrial school at the Lac la Biche Roman Catholic Mission maintains its high reputation, and the Indian children there receive a liberal and thorough training, educational and industrial; and, to judge from the results of this training, it is evident that the ability of the Indian youth to acquire knowledge mental or mechanical is equal to that of the young of the white races.

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

JOHN ROSS,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENCY, TREATY No. 6,
ONION LAKE, SASKATCHEWAN, 1st July, 1894.

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, 1894.

ONION LAKE RESERVE.

Composed of the following bands:—

Seekaskootch	No. 119
Wee-mis-ti-coo-see-ah-wasis.	" 120
Oo-nee-pow-hayo	" 121
Pus-kee-al-kee-win	" 122
Kee-hee-win	" 123

The health and condition generally of the Indians of this agency has been satisfactory during the year. There has been no epidemic, the number of births being six in excess of the deaths.

These bands seeded three hundred and seventy-eight acres of barley, forty acres of wheat, twenty eight acres of rye, twenty acres of potatoes and ten acres of turnips.

The crops were poor last year, the grain return was of a very inferior quality, owing to the want of rain in the spring, the destructiveness of gophers and the excessively hot weather. After threshing we had one thousand four hundred and ten bushels of grain, of which six hundred and sixty-one bushels were gristed at the agency mill.

The acreage is not so large this year, as the grain grown was of an inferior quality and not fit for seed. The crops are coming on well, but there is great want of rain.

Twelve hundred tons of hay were put up on the reserve, which proved to be sufficient for the stock. The cattle wintered well, and are in good condition.

The total number of animals in the hands of the Indians is three hundred and eighty-eight head of cattle, one hundred and forty-five head of sheep, fifty-seven head of horses, and fourteen pigs.

The schools are two in number, one under the management of the Church of England Mission, and the other conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Mission.

During the year the attendance at these schools has been good. The progress made by the pupils in their studies has been slow.

I am glad to say that the Indians attend their different places of worship regularly.

Chippewayan Band, No. 124.

These Indians have made their living wholly by the hunt.

They received but little assistance from the government during the past year, with the exception of twine for nets. In a few cases where I found the families poor I assisted them.

They have two hundred and eighty-one head of cattle, sixty-two head of horses; six hundred tons of hay were put up. The cattle wintered well and are all in good condition.

During the year the health of this band has been good.

The school is under the management of the Roman Catholic Mission, and has been well attended during the year. The progress of the pupils in learning the English language is slow.

The Agency.

The government herd now numbers six hundred and sixty-one head. The cattle wintered at Long Lake, and are all in good condition.

The agency buildings have all been put in thorough repair, with some additions.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MANN,

Indian Agent.

HOBBEWA AGENCY,

TREATY No. 6, 30th June, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my fourth annual report, together with tabular statement and inventory of government property, for the year ended June 30th, 1894.

In my last annual report I stated that, in my opinion, our Indians would have after harvest all the flour required by them. In this my hopes have been more than realized. Out of this crop they not only have sufficient flour to supply themselves for twelve months, but will have a surplus of several hundred sacks. When you consider that a little over two years ago these Indians took their first grist to mill, you will understand that their progress has not been slow.

I also in my last report referred somewhat extensively to our intention and efforts to build a water power and grist-mill. I am pleased to be able to inform you that we have been so far successful in these that, up to date, we have ground over thirteen hundred sacks of flour. It will require another season to finish the work, after which

we will have one of the finest water-powers in the Territories. There will be over twenty feet head, without a dam, and a mill pond of fifteen or twenty acres. This has greatly retarded our farming and other work, but will be of incalculable benefit to the Indians, and will stand as long as the water lasts in the Battle River. As our Indians now have a mill, they are full of confidence in the future and will no doubt prosecute their farming operations with renewed vigour and energy.

In my report of last year we had five hundred and fifty-nine head of cattle; we now have seven hundred and nine; an increase of one hundred and fifty head. The beef for the entire agency is supplied by our Indians, and this year they have received in cash eight hundred and fifty-six dollars and ninety-six cents. It will be seen by this that the cattle industry is becoming a very important feature in the work of your agent and his Indians. We have purchased a number of brood sows and will in the near future endeavour to supply our own pork.

Besides the amount above given as received for their cattle, our Indians have sold grain for three hundred dollars, bran and shorts for two hundred and fifty dollars, roots for four hundred dollars; they have earned by fishing one thousand one hundred dollars, and by hunting seven hundred and fifty dollars. It will be seen by this last amount being so small, as compared with previous years, that our Indians have almost abandoned the chase. The above sums have been spent by them in procuring provisions, clothing, implements, harness and wagons.

Most of our Indians occupy the same houses as when I took charge of the agency. Nor have there been many improvements made in their outbuildings. Very few, indeed, have granaries or storehouses, but it is their intention to take out saw-logs this winter, and, as soon as they have the work in connection with the mill completed, to erect more commodious dwellings and outhouses.

The health of the Indians in this agency has been exceptionally good during this year. In the past winter an epidemic, which affected small children, spread over this region. Among our Indians only one or two deaths could be ascribed to it. This disease was more fatal among the white settlers than among the natives.

The schools continue the same as before, one Methodist on Samson's Reserve, one Catholic on Ernineskin's and one Methodist on Louis Bull's Reserve. All are making the usual progress.

Our two missionaries, the Rev. O. E. German, of the Methodist Church, and the Rev. Father Gabillon, of the Catholic Church, are both men of the right stamp, and the work they are doing is permanent. Some of our Indians who a few years ago were to be found camping around towns and trading posts are now respectable farmers and consistent church members. No Indian in the agency has two wives, and the Sabbath is as well observed as in most white communities.

Of the employees, Mr. Swinford, who did his work in a very satisfactory manner, has been removed to the head office, and his place has been ably filled by Mr. Johnson from the Regina office. Mr. Calender, the farmer at Bear's Hill, resigned his position and has been succeeded by Mr. Ewan Moore. Gilbert Whitford is still giving good satisfaction as agency interpreter.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. L. CLINK,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE, TREATY NO. 6,
BATTLEFORD, SASK., 21st September, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report for the fiscal year ended the 30th June, 1894, together with the tabular statement and inventory of all the government property under my charge.

I regret to have to report that the crops both cereals and roots in the agency were a total failure, and the resources of the department had to be drawn upon, both for the almost total support of the Indians and seed for the present year. During the month of July, 1893, there were several days when a scorching wind passed over the agency, destroying everything in the way of grain which came in its path; consequently out of some eight hundred acres of different kinds of grain and roots we harvested almost nothing. The Indians felt discouraged, as they had worked well and saved no pains to put their land in proper order for the reception of the seed. The failure of the crop and the small quantity of straw made it apparent that we would have to secure more hay for the stock, as we could not consider the straw worth anything. The Indians set to work with a will and put in stack and secured three thousand two hundred and fifty tons of first-class hay. The Indian cattle number about twelve hundred head; about three hundred were wintered at the Turtle Lake hay camp, where our loss was very heavy last year; but I am pleased to say that, although the winter was long and pretty severe, we did not lose a head. The same difficulty exists which did in the past, that is, the securing of a sufficiency of hay for so large a herd; and, in order to get it, we have to go a long distance from the reserves, which entails double labour and double expense; but even with this difficulty the cattle are increasing rapidly and are by far the best paying part of the Indians' farming operations, and now that they are supplying their own beef and are being paid for it, and each Indian receives in cash the price of the animal he sells, a greater interest has sprung up amongst the Indians and they actually vie with each other in taking care of their stock. The sheep on the different reserves are doing well with the exception of Moosomin's Band; the reason given by the Indians for this not increasing as the others do is that the main road passes through the reserve and that dogs passing and repassing kill the sheep; another reason is, that there is no water on the reserve and sheep and cattle alike wander away to the nearest lake some eight miles distant and wolves destroy the sheep in this way. The staff of employees continues the same as last year without any change. The same number of schools are in operation as last year, and the same teachers with one exception, Miss Applegarth of Moosomin's having resigned and her place being filled by Mrs. Donovan. The sanitary condition of the Indians has been good, no epidemic having visited them and only few deaths and those few from natural causes, the births having exceeded the deaths by five. The industrial school still continues on the even tenor of its way with satisfactory results. The missionaries working under the auspices of the Roman Catholic and the Episcopal Churches report favourably. The clerical work of the agency is still performed by Mr. A. J. McNeill and the medical attendance is performed by S. J. Macadam M.D.; both to my entire satisfaction.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. J. WILLIAMS,
Indian Agent.

SARCEE AGENCY, 18th July, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended the 30th June, 1894, with tabular statement and inventory of government property.

I am pleased to state that the Sarcees, though yet far from the condition I wish to see them attain to, have made good progress during the past year.

They are more obedient, work better, and drink and gamble less than formerly; they also dress, as near as their circumstances permit, like white men.

All the children of school age, except four, are in the boarding-school; these four will be taken in as soon as the school accommodation will permit.

Their crops last year, though poor, encouraged them more than I expected, they put by sufficient seed to sow ninety-one acres in 1894, and sold the balance for their own needs.

Sixty-four acres were seeded last year, from which we received: wheat, forty bushels; oats, three hundred and fifty-seven bushels; barley, three hundred and twenty-nine bushels; potatoes, two hundred and fifty bushels; turnips, sixty bushels; carrots, twenty bushels; and beets, thirty bushels.

In 1894 ninety-one acres have been cropped, and twenty-seven acres of new land broken. Timber for twelve houses has been made, and partly hauled; I hope when they get more comfortable houses that more cleanly habits will be observed.

All the agency buildings have been painted, a picket fence built about the agency dwelling house, a root cellar, ice house and an implement shed constructed. All the above work was done by the Indians.

The winter was cold, but pleasant, with very little snow.

All the Indians remained on the reserve until spring, when a number left to hunt timber wolves along the foot-hills, but met with poor success.

The stock wintered well, but three were lost during the spring by blackleg.

The crops until the first of June gave promise of a good harvest, but are now suffering severely for want of rain.

To those serving with me I am indebted for willing and faithful assistance.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL B. LUCAS,

Indian Agent.

DISTRICT OF ALBERTA—TREATY NO. 7,

PIEGAN AGENCY, FORT MACLEOD, 6th August, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report concerning affairs in this agency for the year ended 30th June, 1894, accompanied by the tabular statement.

The season of 1893 having been a dry one, our crops were almost a total failure. Most of our seed for this year had therefore to be purchased, the Indians buying for their use seed oats and barley. I fear, however, that no grain will mature properly in this location owing to the hot high winds which dry everything up.

The potato crop of last year was very good, the Indians having plenty for their own use besides storing a sufficient quantity for this year's seed—from which I anticipate good returns.

Hay was very scarce last year, and some of the Indians had the misfortune of losing by fire some coked hay. The owners immediately set to work to replace the amount lost, and succeeded in getting up two hundred and fifty tons, including the amount required for use by myself and employees, which was both cut and hauled by Indians with the assistance of Mr. Farmer Smith.

Throughout the year all contract flour and other supplies have been hauled to the agency by the Indian teams from the railway at Macleod.

Several Indians have earned a little money by herding and hauling buffalo bones to the railway, receiving from one dollar to one dollar and a half per load for the latter.

Having begun to realize the benefits to be derived from stock-raising, the Indians are taking more interest in, and care of their cattle.

During the year they have given one hundred and seventy-six ponies in exchange for cattle supplied by the department.

The total number of cattle in the hands of Indians in this agency is now six hundred and fifty-three head. During the coming year they will be able to supply their own beef for two months.

I had the agency represented at the Walrond Ranch, Willow Creek and Pincher Creek round up in June, with the result of recovering thirty-eight stray head.

On account of the increase of late in the amount of Indian stock, and finding the feed in the river bottom totally inadequate to supply their needs, many of the Indians have resolved to move out to the benches, a much more desirable situation. Their chief occupation, therefore, during the winter and spring was cutting house and stable logs at the timber limit, and hauling them to different sites for the new buildings, a few whose buildings were good preferring to haul and put up their old logs.

The education of the Indian children is progressing favourably, the English Church boarding-school building in Mr. Hinchliffe's care, has been enlarged and can now accommodate thirty-five pupils; the services of a new teacher and assistant matron have been secured. The girls are thoroughly instructed in all household work, and the boys in gardening and carpentering. A large room has been set apart as a gymnasium, which affords the boys recreation and amusement in bad weather, under the auspices of Mr. Mason, their teacher.

The Roman Catholic school, under Rev. Father Foisy, is doing well. For the convenience of his scholars he has erected a small school at the upper end of the reserve which he conducts himself, his assistant being in charge of the old mission school.

The ration house, being in a very bad situation, has been removed to a more suitable site, and the issue house enlarged.

The buildings inhabited by the employees have been lathed and plastered.

The health of the Indians during the spring was not good, measles being very prevalent, the after effects in many cases proving fatal amongst the children.

Mr. Maxfield performs the clerical work of the office in a satisfactory manner as well as issuing the rations three times a week.

Mr. Cox, besides being a good farm instructor, has performed his other duties in a satisfactory manner.

Mr. Smith is a good farmer, and I have now secured a most satisfactory interpreter.

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

H. H. NASH,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE, TREATY 7,
BLOOD AGENCY, MACLEOD, ALTA., 1st August, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on this agency for the fiscal year ended 30th June, accompanying which will be found tabular statement and inventory of government property at that date.

The hay crop was a very light one on the reserve, but through the kindness of Mr. W. F. Cochrane I was allowed to cut on his lease what hay was required for the agency and farms, and also sufficient for the police contracts at Big Bend and Kootenai detachments. The Indians filled these contracts in a very satisfactory way. The hay for the agency and farms—seventy tons—was put up by the Indians without cost to the department. The Indians put up more hay last season for their own use than in any former year, in all about two hundred and sixty tons; and this when the long distance required to be hauled is taken into account, means a great deal of work.

The crop for season 1893 may be considered to have been almost a failure, the oats, with a few exceptions, barely giving seed, while in a large number of cases the crop was a complete failure. The bench fields did best, and seem to stand the dry weather better than the fields along the river bottoms. Potatoes were also a very light crop at the best, while the majority of fields entirely failed. Gardens were an entire failure—the large portion of the seed owing to dry weather never germinating.

The spring of 1894 opened very late for this district. The Indians, however, went to work with a will, most of them ploughing their fields with four horse teams.

The government again came to their support, and gave them a supply of seed oats and potatoes. The land was more cultivated, and crops got a good start, and looked well up to a month ago, when they got entirely burnt up, so the outlook for this crop is even worse than last, which is very discouraging.

An experiment in a small way has been made in irrigation at the agency garden, which is a success, and I hope to see a number of such wheels in different parts of the reserve soon. An ordinary water-wheel with buckets for lifting is placed in the river, and this can be made to lift the water almost any height. This method of irrigating will suit our village system very well, and it has one great recommendation, viz., that it can be done at little cost.

The Indian "Black Horses" was engaged during the summer and fall in opening up the coal mine and mining coal. He got out two hundred tons of coal—one hundred and thirty for use of agency, farms and hospital—fifty tons for boarding school, and over twenty tons for white settlers in Macleod and district; all of which was hauled by the Indians. They also filled the coal contract for the North-west Mounted Police at the detachments. One hundred tons of the Galt Company's coal was freighted from Lethbridge mines, and delivered to the Stand Off and Kipp detachments in a very satisfactory way. Besides the foregoing the Indians freighted to Macleod about fifty tons of coal from the Hawk's mine, on the St. Mary's River, and made good wages at this work.

All the freighting of flour and other supplies was done by the Indians, and this work kept a large number employed. In order to show the amount of work done by these Indians, I would point out that the total sum of money earned by individual Indians amounted to five thousand seven hundred and seventy-two dollars during the twelve months.

The houses belonging to the Indians are much better built than they formerly were, and it is no uncommon thing to find good stables and corrals at the different places.

"Red Crow" (in Farmer McNeil's district) has a good house, stable, hay corral and horse corral; while his mower, hay rake, wagon and other implements are well taken care of.

"Running Crane" (in Farmer Clarke's district) has a good house, horse corral, stable with hay shed opening from it, implement shed in which can be found his mower, hay rake, wagon &c., neatly stored away; while he has under course of erection a large cattle shed and corral. This place is the nearest approach to a white man's farm on the reserve.

"Mike" and "Heavy Old Man" (in Farmer Jones' district) have each good houses, stables, corrals, &c. All these men named have mowers, rakes and other implements securely stored and well taken care of during winter.

The number of wagons, mowers &c., the private property of Indians has vastly increased, and they are taking more care of them than they used to do. A number of Indians are taking up locations, and fencing them in part.

The wagons, harness and other implements supplied by the department have also given a great impetus, and made them more anxious to follow the advice of those in charge—the sight of so much money made by the best working Indians by freighting, &c., stimulates others, and thus I am able to get all the workers I require.

During early spring the saw-mill machinery arrived, and the Indians shortly after went to the timber limit, and cut logs for foundations of mill, and frame of same. They also cut a large number of saw-logs.

Immediately after spring work a party went to the mountains, and ran these logs down the river to the mill.

The Indians worked well on the saw-mill ditch, and had it all taken out before high water. The river rose this season to an abnormal height, and it has not yet been possible to get the whole of the foundations dug out, but these will be got at later on; all this work on the saw-mill ditch, and getting logs for it, being done without payment of any kind.

Educational matters have attracted a good deal of attention among these Indians during the past year, and I am pleased to be able to report that I have now over one hundred and ten pupils in industrial and boarding-schools.

Three Indian chiefs paid a visit to two of these industrial institutions down east, and after a stay of ten days returned to the reserve more than satisfied with what they had seen and heard; and I trust their evidence of the good these institutions are doing to our Indian children will bear good fruit in the near future.

There are five day schools (three Episcopal and two Roman Catholic) on the reserve.

There have been a good many changes among teachers, which tends to take away the interest of the teacher and children alike, but perhaps a still greater drawback is the apathy of the majority of the parents.

The payments passed off in their usual quiet and orderly manner, the Indians immediately leaving for Macleod and Lethbridge to spend their money, which the large majority of them now do to advantage.

A number of Indians have been before the magistrate for having liquor in their possession, or for being drunk, and sentenced to short periods of imprisonment of from six to nine months each, which ought to be the means of putting a stop to traffic of this sort.

The health of the Indians during the past year has been fairly good, if we except the epidemic of measles which attacked the children during the fall and winter months.

The winter being a mild one, the children after the fever ceased were hard to keep within doors, the result being that a good many of them got cold, and died from the after effects.

Dr. Girard was frequently on the reserve during the epidemic, and did all in his power to relieve the children.

The instructions received from the department regarding sanitary matters were well carried out—the condition of all the villages being reported on by the medical officer.

During the month of August the Honourable Mr. Daly, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, accompanied by his deputy and party, visited the reserve.

While here the Minister was asked to open the new Indian hospital built by the department upon the reserve, and which is under the care of the Sisters of the Gray Nuns.

The hospital has had forty-nine patients admitted since the opening; at present four are receiving attendance. The hospital has done good work, and the Indians are beginning to see the benefit of treatment therein.

During the winter months a few of the Indians asked me to write the department for some breeding cattle for their use; I did so with the result that during the early summer the department authorized the purchase of fifty head of heifers. These were purchased and issued to various Indians, who have taken a great interest in them, and now that the others have seen a beginning made, more are asking for cattle; and I hope to see in the course of a few years a large herd of cattle on the reserve.

The beef supplied by the New Oxley Ranch Company and Conrad Bros. under their contract with the department during the past year was of good quality, and was well and carefully delivered.

During the year correspondence with the South Piegan Agency, U.S., resulted in arrangements being come to between that agency and Treaty 7 reserves for the purpose of preventing the Indians roaming between the two countries. This movement has had a good effect upon the Indians in many ways, as they now know they cannot run across the line upon the least provocation as they formerly did.

Not one South Piegan Indian visited this reserve during our treaty payments.

The agency improvements upon the reserve during the last year are two new dwelling houses for the farmers, at different points on the reserve, and a new horse stable built at the upper agency; while the agency buildings have been re-painted—the most of this work has been done by Indian labour.

My staff remains the same as last year, and to their hearty co-operation at all times is due the success which has been obtained.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES WILSON,

Indian Agent.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY, TREATY No. 7,
DISTRICT OF ALBERTA, 4th July, 1894.

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, with accompanying tabular statement and inventory of government property in my charge.

The Indians worked well in putting in their crops, building fences, also white-washed their houses, and cleaned up well around them. Although as a rule crops have not been a success on account of the hot dry winds and hail storms, the hay crop was better than usual, and the police contracts for fifty tons was filled. Money collected from timber taken off their limit has been put to a good purpose in digging an irrigation ditch of about three miles in length, and which I hope will be of great benefit to that part of the reserve in the future. Mr. Ponton, engineer in charge, took great trouble in having satisfactory work done.

A good number of house logs were taken out at Castle Mountain; some houses have been completed, others waiting until their owners make enough money to purchase the necessary lumber and shingles, which I have no doubt, now that the most of them have mowers and wagons, they will be able to do.

The Indians have been working the coal mine by themselves, and have supplied the agency, farms, schools, police, and some of the residents of Gleichen and vicinity, also some to the Sarcee Reserve, and two carloads in part payment for two stallions to improve their stock. The money received was used to purchase blankets, saddles, and

make payments on their wagons and mowers. They have exchanged twenty ponies for heifers, and will take more the first opportunity. They have lost no horses of any account since the C. P. Railway Company built fences along the line. Their conduct has been very good, no serious breaches of the law having occurred.

The tabular statement will give the amount of crop, acres summer-fallowed and broken, houses built, and other work done on farms.

The farm buildings at Lower Reserve have been painted and look very neat. The cable of the ferry boat broke during the high water, but will be repaired. The ferry at the North Reserve also broke away, but will be put back in place, the river having been higher than any year since 1884.

Rev. Mr. Tims, of the Church of England Mission, has the St. John's Boarding School in good running order, and is building additions to it, as he has all the children he can accommodate at present; he has also finished a large building at the Lower Reserve for the same purpose, assisted by a grant from the Indian Department of one thousand five hundred dollars. There is room for another large boarding school at the Lower Reserve for the Roman Catholic Mission, either at Running Rabbit's village or Weazel Calf's. Boarding-schools seem to do good work.

The day schools, of which there are three under the control of the Church of England and one under the Roman Catholic Church, do not have regular attendance, principally on account of the Indians moving around the reserves so much in the summer months to feed their stock, also taking their families with them.

Dr. Lindsay is still in charge of the sanitary arrangements on the reserve. There was an epidemic of measles during the year, from which quite a number died, there were forty-four deaths, and fifty-two births, two hundred and fifty men vaccinated. Treaty payments passed off as usual quietly, the North-west Mounted Police giving their assistance.

Messrs. Conrad Bros. carried out the beef contract in a very satisfactory manner during the year.

Your visit and that of the Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs was much appreciated by the Indians.

Inspector McGibbon also made his regular annual inspection.

The prospects are good for a crop this year if we can escape hail storms or drought which is most to be feared. If heifers are brought in, the Indians will exchange ponies for them; this with their willingness to purchase implements with their own money shows that they are trying not to depend on the department to furnish them anything, and if slowly they are steadily improving.

Mr. J. Lawrence, agency clerk, is still successfully doing his duties, Mr. Wheatly, of the lower reserve, and Mr. Baker, of the north reserve, are doing their best to assist me on their respective reserves. Mr. Skynner issues rations at both reserves.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

MAGNUS BEGG,
Indian Agent.

STONY RESERVE, MORLEY, 2nd July, 1894.

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, 1894.

The Indians had no return from the grain sown last year, as it was all destroyed by frost, and the potatoes, owing to the same cause, were not a quarter of a crop, and what we had were very small, which necessitated the purchase of seed, the Indians paying

for some out of their annuity money. This season we have put in a very small acreage of grain and potatoes. They all looked promising ten days ago, but on the night of the 23rd were all cut to the ground with frost.

Owing to this failure in crops we are devoting all our energies and attention to the raising of stock, and the Indians have now two fine herds of cattle. They provided a share of their own beef last year, and anticipate furnishing it all for 1894 and 1895.

Last summer a prairie fire swept the south-west portion of the reserve, burning a great deal of timber. This they cut into logs and hauled to the river bank during the winter, and sold to the Eau Claire Lumber Co., Calgary. Owing to the depression in the lumber business, we did not realize nearly what we expected; however, it bought a great many little necessities for them.

During the winter they also got out and placed on the ground enough posts and top rails for seven or eight miles of fencing, which fence, when completed, will enclose the south-eastern and part of the south end of the reserve.

This is the part of the reserve where the hay grows, and as cattle is all these Indians can depend on, it is very valuable.

Several have erected good new houses of a much better quality than their old ones, and I can notice rapid strides towards better modes of living.

We have two day schools on the reserve, in each of which good work has been done. We have also one boarding-school in connection with this reserve, in which very good work has been done, especially in class work. The industries taught in this school are general house work to the girls and farming to the boys.

A great many improvements have been made to the farm buildings during the year. A large wood shed and summer kitchen have been added to the house and verandahs.

A large implement house and store have been built, also an ice house in which twenty tons of ice are stored, and the walls up for a new office and drug store. This office and drug store is needed, as the old one is used for a kitchen in which the Indians cook and eat when working around the farm. All the work in connection with these buildings has been done by the Indians.

The general health of the Indians has been good, and I feel I can truly say we have had a prosperous year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. L. GRASSE,

Farmer.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, RED DEER, 27th August, 1894.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my first annual report of the school under my charge. Immediately at the opening fifty-two pupils were admitted, which is beyond the capacity of the building. Some of these, however, were too old, and with habits formed, aspirations well defined, fresh from the free and untrammelled life of the reserve, the association with younger children must necessarily produce an undesirable effect. A few of the older pupils were subsequently discharged by permission from the department to make room for those more desirable. The difficulties of organizing and systematizing a school full of undisciplined and untrained young men and women were not easily overcome, but with a long experience of Indian life and character the magnitude of the undertaking to some extent disappeared.

A few changes were made in the employees during the year, and at present I have an excellent and most efficient staff of assistants upon which depends largely the success of the work. The school, the most important department, was under the supervision of

the Rev. R. B. Steinhauer, B.A., a teacher of unexceptionable ability and with the advantage of the two languages. The pupils have made good progress in their studies, but in the use of English all has not been accomplished that could be desired, doubtless partially attributable to several of the staff being conversant with the Indian language, therefore the more convenient means of communication. To facilitate the use of the English tongue, every evening each pupil is required to speak at least one English sentence of their own composition. When practicable, one evening a week was set apart for singing, recitations and addresses by the pupils, which gatherings were thoroughly appreciated by all.

There are twenty-six acres under cultivation, and although not as favourable a season as last year, the crop promises a fair return. Mr. McClelland is temporarily engaged as farmer. He possesses the happy faculty of persuading the boys that work is only play after all, and although only boys they can do the work of ordinary men. As an illustration of this, four pupils and farmer put up nearly sixty tons of hay in less than two weeks, and this work done with oxen. During the past winter the boys cut eight thousand rails; each boy would average over two hundred *per diem*. To my mind at least, the too prevalent idea that Indians are naturally lazy has no proof in actual observation. The older boys work faithfully and well in the carpenter shop and eagerly await their turn at the bench. With pardonable pride they point to the laundry they have shingled during the carpenter's absence, also a substantial board fence they erected, using hewn poles instead of scantling. The building site was a veritable forest, although possessing its advantages. A playground is a necessity. To obtain this a great amount of labour has been performed by the pupils before and after school in preparing the grounds, clearing brush, digging stumps and levelling up.

The parents are delighted to know their daughters are able to make good bread, and to see them dressed in neat and becoming clothing cut and made by the girls themselves. In all the household departments excellent progress has been made, reflecting great credit both on the pupils and their teachers.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN NELSON,

Principal.

PRINCE ALBERT, 28th June, 1894.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my ninth annual report of my inspection of Indian agencies, reserves and schools, in the North-west Territories. My last report ended with Moose Woods Reserve, near Saskatoon. This report begins with :

Duck Lake Agency.

I left Regina on the 5th August, 1893, and commenced my inspection on the 7th, at John Smith's Reserve.

Mr. R. S. McKenzie is agent, Mr. W. Sibbald clerk, and Sandy Thomas is the teamster and interpreter.

The agency buildings were in their usual good state of repair. The office had been newly painted outside and in. The agent's garden contained a good crop of vegetables, and there was a field of thirteen acres of oats, which would give feed for the agency horses. Ten acres of new land were ploughed for the following year, so as to summer-fallow a portion of the old field. A new well had been dug near the agent's house, which gave a plentiful supply of the best of water. A verandah had been placed on the clerk's house. Lumber and logs were on hand to build a new barn and cattle stable,

the old one having become unsuitable. The whole place was in the best of order. John Smith's Reserve, No. 99, Mr. J. Willson farmer in charge, as I have said, was the first inspected. The crop put in here including gardens was one hundred and forty-nine and a half acres, being sixty-four acres less than the previous year. The appearance of the crop at the time of my visit was promising, considering the backward spring. Turnips and potatoes were also looking well, but gardens only good in some places. Each house on the reserve was visited and these were generally found to be cleanly kept. Stables also were of a good class. Milk-houses, granaries, root-houses, and small store houses for keeping tools and implements, were to be seen at many of the homesteads. The women make butter. The houses are of a good class. Some have shingled roofs. All were whitewashed, and some of the roofs were painted. Most of the houses were comfortably furnished and altogether considerable improvement could be noticed. The Indians on this reserve are industrious and, with the exception of a few old people, are supporting themselves and are not depending upon the department for assistance in the way of food supplies.

The average yield of grain per acre the previous year was fifteen and a half bushels wheat, seventeen of oats and nine and a half of barley, and there was every prospect of the yield this year being as good, if not better. The Indians were busy haying, and besides putting up a plentiful supply for their own cattle, a quantity was being supplied to the Mounted Police, Prince Albert, about seventy-five tons at seven dollars and seventy cents a ton delivered. The private earnings of this band for the eleven months ended 31st July, 1893, were one thousand five hundred and fifty-six dollars and ninety-three cents—for grain and hay sold, trading, threshing for settlers, dressing hides, etc.

The herd numbered one hundred and forty head, held by nineteen of the band, and the cattle were in the best of condition. In private stock the band has sixteen horses, four oxen, seventeen cows and forty young cattle. The farm books were examined and an inventory of property under the farmer's control taken. The health of the Indians at the time was good, only two cases of sickness having been noticed, and these were not serious ones.

Lime is burnt on this reserve for its own use and for some of the other reserves in the agency. Fences were in good repair and the whole reserve was in a prosperous condition and the Indians seemed contented and happy. Some new houses and stables were built during the year and some new breaking and summer-fallowing could be noticed and the work, in each case, was well done. The births during the year were six and the deaths five. The school under Miss Willson was inspected and was found to be in a flourishing condition, the attendance being good, pupils clean and neatly dressed and were making good progress. The school house had been newly whitewashed and the roof painted red, and a neat fence placed around the building. The work of the school appeared in my last annual report.

My next point was James Smith's Reserve, No. 100, Fort à la Corne. Mr. Gordon is farmer in charge, having entered on his duties in July, so that he had not an opportunity of doing much before my visit. The crop put in here was forty-three and one-half acres, being twenty-four and one-half more than the previous year. Some progress could be noticed here and the chief and his men seemed to be more interested in the reserve than usual. I visited all the houses and fields. The houses are very fair, and on the whole, cleanly kept. Some of the fields and gardens were not so free of weeds as they should have been; but, as there is now a farmer constantly among them, no doubt an improvement in many ways will be the result. The cattle were in good condition. The herd numbers eighty-four head, held by fifteen of the band, the chief having nineteen head. The Indians were busy putting up hay, and care was to be taken to have plenty put up. This is a magnificent reserve for stock-raising, there being an abundance of hay and water, and plenty of timber to make stables. The Indians were doing better than I found them at previous inspections, and if the farmer is only active and keeps constantly advising them what to do, considerable advancement should be observed at next inspection. The births during the year were two and the deaths were nine. I heard of no cases of sickness at the time of my visit. Peter Chapman's, No. 100 A, was next visited. This small band is also under the charge of Mr. Gordon.

The crop put in was seven acres,—namely, four of barley, one and three-fourths potatoes, one-half of turnips and three-fourths of an acre of carrots, onions, &c., and Big Head, Cumberland Band, had three and one-quarter acres of potatoes, turnips and gardens. Last year Peter Chapman had sixteen acres and Big Head had four and one-half. The houses were all visited. Some of them were very fair and cleanly kept, but a few I found not so tidy as they should be. One or two new houses were in course of erection. The stables were very good, with the exception of those of two men and they promised to have them put into good shape before winter. Mrs. Chapman, widow of the late chief, has eleven head of cattle, and the agent arranged to have them cared for by others of the band and sufficient hay put up. Big Head has a good house, large stable and a neat little field in which were potatoes, carrots, onions, all well weeded, and the place was tidy and clean and fences were good. Big Head is enterprising and is a capital worker and is always cheerful in doing what the agent asks him to do. He takes good care of his cattle. The herd, including Peter Chapman's and Big Head's, numbers ninety-nine head, held by fifteen of the two bands. In private stock they have sixteen horses, three cows and three young cattle. This is also a fine place for stock—abundance of hay and water; and if these Indians would give particular attention to stock and raise potatoes and turnips, &c., they should get along very well, now that a man is placed constantly over them. The school taught by Mr. Parker was also inspected. The next reserve reached was One Arrow's, No. 95, Mr. Louis Marion being farmer in charge. I found considerable improvement on this reserve over the previous year, more especially in the fences and fields. The crops on the whole looked very promising. The total sown was one hundred and two and three eighths acres, consisting of wheat seventy-five acres, pease five, barley twenty, turnips and potatoes two, gardens three-eighths of an acre, being ten acres less than the previous year, and a small field of four acres of oats for feed for the farm horse. The houses were in fair order. The Indians were chiefly living in teepees. The school building had been lined in the inside with dressed lumber. The herd numbered seventy head, all in fine condition, and in private stock the band has thirty-four horses, seven cows and thirteen young cattle. I took an inventory of property in hands and under control of the farmer and checked his books, ration sheets, &c. The health of the Indians at the time was very good. Some good fork and axe handles, made by the Indians, were noticed, also hay racks, jumpers, &c. The women make butter. On the whole this reserve was found to be in good shape and the Indians were working very well. They were busy haying. They were exceedingly friendly and pleased to be visited.

The farm buildings and surroundings were in good order and the farmer had a nice garden. The Indians kept their gardens very well and few weeds could be noticed. I now proceeded to the two reserves at the agency, Beardy's and Okemasis, Nos. 96 and 97, both under the charge of Mr. Lovell, farmer. The farm house has been willowed and plastered. The stable has been also done in the same way, and the floor of the latter paved with birch blocks. There is a small blacksmith's and carpenter's shop, where Mr. Lovell makes many repairs. All the ploughs had been newly painted and they looked like new ones. Reapers, wagons, horse-rakes, &c., were also repaired for all the reserves. Some tools were required to enable Mr. Lovell more effectually to do repairing, and I sent a list of such to the Commissioner, and I understand the tools were at once furnished.

The crop put in was as follows:—

	Beardy's.	Okemasis'
Wheat	150	38
Oats	25	10
Barley	32	7
Potatoes	6	3
Turnips	8	2
Onions.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Carrots.....	2	1
	223 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$

being forty-eight acres less on Beardy's and four on Okemasis' than last year. A small field of three acres of oats for the farm horse. The crops looked very well at the time. The fields were clean and fences were good. Gardens were well looked after; much better than I ever found them. I visited every field and house on the two reserves, and found them all in good shape. Some new houses were in course of erection, also some stables. The cattle were in the best of condition. The herds were as follows: Beardy's, No. 97, one hundred and forty-four head, and Okemasis', No. 96, forty-three. In private stock No. 97 has eighteen horses, one cow and four young beasts, and No. 96 has seven horses and one young beast. The cattle are all properly branded, and hay put up was sufficient to feed the stock during the past long and severe winter, and extra precautions were being taken this year for a sufficient supply for the increasing herds. More trouble was experienced for water supply than usual, as a number of the lakes were completely frozen to the bottom, and consequently were of no use. The Indians were busy haying and about two hundred and fifty tons had been already stacked. The stacks were well made and fenced, and fire-guards ploughed around them whenever they were completed. A contract for ten tons for the police at Duck Lake, was filled by these Indians. The quantity of wheat these two bands had last year was one thousand and seventy-nine bushels. The different bands were able to supply themselves with flour of their own the past year, as follows: One Arrow's three and a half months, Beardy's and Okemasis' seven months and John Smith's ten months. The health of the Indians at the time was very good. These two reserves were in splendid shape and Indians are making capital progress under Mr. Lovell, who seems to have complete control over them and they willingly carry out his wishes. A number of articles are made, such as fork handles, ox collars, land rollers, mats, baskets. The two latter could be made in any number if a market could be got for them. These Indians are good workers and they are peaceable and well behaved. They give no trouble whatever.

The agency warehouse is neatly kept. An inventory of its contents was taken and all proved very satisfactory. The agency books were audited and these proved that Mr. Sibbald was a most careful and painstaking official, the accounts being correct in every particular. Detailed report with statements and returns was sent to the Commissioner, Regina.

The agent, Mr. McKenzie, continues to discharge his duties with ability and good judgment. There is not a detail in connection with his whole agency with which he is not familiar, and consequently he is ever cognizant of what each Indian is doing. The whole agency was in a satisfactory condition and the best of care is taken of all government property.

My next point was :

Carlton Agency,

Mr. McKenzie kindly driving me, as I had not my own horses at the time, arriving at the agency on August 28th.

Mr. H. Keith is agent; Mr. W. H. Halpin, clerk; Rupert Pratt, interpreter; William Giles, blacksmith and miller.

The former agent Mr. Finlayson, was transferred to Touchwood Agency in November, 1892, and Mr. Keith, formerly at Touchwood, taking charge of Carlton. A few improvements have been made at the agency. The office has been better arranged for holding papers, etc., and the stable has had a new floor put on, and feeding boxes have been added. Two new windows have been put in and a floor in the hay loft. One corner of the stable has been partitioned off for a harness room. The stable is now convenient and comfortable. The implement shed has also been repaired, and new gates have been put on the place where the threshing machine is stored, between the warehouse and ration house. The latter has been fitted up with blocks and tables for cutting and placing the meat, keeping it in a cleanly state. The whole place was in very good order. A quantity of hay was stacked near the stable for winter use and more was being hauled in. The agent had a fair garden. A new house was in course of erection a short distance from the agency, on a very pretty spot, for the clerk.

The first reserve visited was Muskeg Lake, No. 102, Mr. G. Chaffee being farmer in charge. The farm house needed some repairs, which I reported. The stables and out-buildings were in good order. In the warehouse were noticed baskets, fork handles, whiffletrees, doubletrees, hand rakes, hoe handles, teeth and bows for making hand rakes, all made by the Indians. Mr. Chaffee had a fair garden, but gardens as a rule were comparatively failures on this reserve. Potatoes and turnips would be the only crop, the others being more or less failures. The crop put in was:—

Wheat	47 acres
Oats	5 "
Barley	4 "
Potatoes	2½ "
Turnips	2½ "
Gardens	2 "
Total	<u>63 acres.</u>

Seventeen acres of the wheat had been ploughed over. One hundred and thirty-seven loads of hay were in stack and more was in cock. Care would be taken to have an abundance secured, so that there should rather be some over instead of a shortage. There need be no shortage of hay here, as any quantity can be secured close at hand. The cattle looked very well. The number in the herd is forty-five; these are in the hands of nine persons. In private stock the band has eleven ponies, two cows and three young beasts. The farm stock consists of three horses, one cow and one heifer calf. There are about seven hundred logs on the edge of the lake ready to be sawn into boards. The houses were all visited and found to be in very good condition and cleanly kept. The fences were improved during the year, but otherwise, not much, if any, improvement could be noticed over the previous year. The usual inventory of government property was taken and the farm books audited. The health of the Indians at the time was good. Mr. Chaffee takes good care of the tools and implements under his charge.

Lime is burnt for use of the band, and some to sell. Some neat little milk houses were noticed. The stables are of a good class. The grain here was chiefly cut with the cradle. A visit was made to the mission, and Rev. Father Paquette was pleased to show his very fine garden. I doubt if there are any better to be seen in the Territories. I asked the Indians how it was that the rev. father had such a splendid garden with all kinds of vegetables and small fruits, and that theirs were failures? Of course there could only be one answer. In the one case there were care and attention, in the other there was evidently neither. The land was as good in one place as in the other.

The next reserve visited was Ah-tah-ka-koop's, No. 104. This reserve is under the immediate charge of the agent, and was in good shape. Crops were very fair and the Indians were busy harvesting them, some cutting and others hauling the grain to the stack yards. Part of it was cut with a reaper, but most of it with cradles. A small building has been put up by the agent, to be used as a storehouse, and also to stop in when visiting the reserve. A stable has also been put up for the horses. This will be convenient, especially in winter, when staying over nights is a necessity. The building is log, 17 x 15, thatched roof, chimney, two windows. Instead of rations being issued in bulk, as formerly, these will be given weekly, either agent, clerk or the interpreter performing the work. I visited every house and took an inventory of implements and tools in the hands of Indians. I found the houses of a good class, and in nearly every case cleanly kept. Some of the houses are well finished and are comfortably furnished. The following is a sample: Kam-nee-ous-too tin, one of the chief's sons and a head man, is a good farmer and is hard-working and thrifty. He has wheat left over from last year. This is one of the best houses, it is one and a half stories; is 22 x 27 inside; has rooms upstairs; upper floor made with dressed boards; shingled roof. Home-made lumber was used entirely in the construction, also home-made shingles. All the work was done by himself. He is building an outside kitchen, which will also have a shingled roof.

Very good stables ; lost no cattle ; had plenty of hay and some left over, and has plenty put up this year. The house is well furnished—cook and box stoves, bed-teads, tables, chairs ; walls covered with pictures from *Chatter Box*. Good fences and corrals. House very clean, and the whole place showed thrift and enterprise. The old chief knowing that we were going to his son's place (it is on the other side of Shell River), was there to meet us, as he is proud to show us his son's fine house and surroundings. This man's crop was seven acres of wheat, four of oats, four of barley, a half of pease, a half of potatoes and garden, all being a very fair crop. The following is a sample of the tools and implements generally found at an Indian's homestead : scythe, snaith, auger, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, chisel, grindstone, hoe, plough, set harrows, three sections, set of ox harness, spade, axe, hay fork, two milk pans, milk pail, cart, &c., &c. Some very pretty bark baskets for holding tea, &c., were noticed. Had some new breaking done, and was doing a lot of summer-fallowing. Altogether it was a pleasure to visit this homestead, and to notice what enterprise and a little energy had accomplished. There are many more such places to be seen on this reserve, but I can only give a sample one, as space would not permit me to describe them all in an annual report, but each one is noticed in detail in my agency reports, sent in at the time of inspection.

The mission buildings, church and school (Episcopal), were noticed. There is a neat little grain yard fenced in.

The crop put in on this reserve was : wheat, one hundred and forty-four acres ; oats, thirty-three ; pease, one-half ; barley, nine and one-quarter ; potatoes, ten ; gardens, five and one-quarter ; total two hundred and two acres, being fifty-two acres less than the previous year. The cattle were in good condition. The herd numbers two hundred and thirty-nine head. The increase of calves was fifty-six from seventy-three cows. The previous winter had been severe on cattle, but this herd suffered very little. They are properly branded. A number of the Indians have private wagons. Nine hundred logs are piled on the edge of the lake ready to be sawn into lumber. These logs are hauled from the woods during winter. William Cardinal has been acting as an instructor for the agent on one side of the lake, and Peter Kah-kah-soo acts in a similar capacity on the other side. Both keep correct accounts in their own way, and were prepared to give any information that was required. They are careful and reliable men, but the agent, having built the storehouse, and having arranged to attend to the issues from the agency, the services of these two men will no longer be required. They receive no remuneration of any kind for their trouble.

Some breaking and summer-fallowing were noticed. The chief expressed himself as gratified for the stove I asked for him last year, and which was sent by the commissioner. He had his flag up and was dressed in his best, wearing four medals, in honour of our visit. Lumber was on hand to clapboard his house on the outside, which would make it more comfortable. This reserve is in a prosperous condition. The Indians are thrifty and are making steady progress. They carry out the agent's orders, and never give trouble of any kind.

The next reserve inspected was Mistawasis, No. 103. There was not such a good showing here as in former years. The spring was backward, and for some reason or other a few of the Indians themselves were not taking their usual interest in the fields and houses. The crop would not be nearly equal to the previous year. The following was sown : wheat, ninety-nine and one-half acres ; oats, twenty-four ; barley, ten ; potatoes, seven ; gardens, four and a half ; total, one hundred and forty-five, being fifty-four less than the previous year.

The herd numbers one hundred and seventy-one. The increase in calves was forty-one from fifty-four cows. The losses in this herd were unusually heavy during the past winter, owing to the difficulty in securing sufficient hay, the snow being so deep that hauling it was, in some cases, almost impossible, but with extra care of the agent, and using bran and shorts from the mill, the cattle were brought through with as little loss as possible. The hay this year is principally stacked at the stables, and there is sufficient for all want. A number of logs were being sawn into boards by Mr. Giles.

Each house was visited, and in most cases was found cleanly kept, but others were not so tidy as they should be, and more especially round outside the houses. The mill has been repaired. The roof of the main building has been raised six feet, new gable ends put up and these are shingled. Bolt put up stairs. Engine-room enlarged. Well covered over with new roof ; new windows put in and whole building to be roughcast. An old Indian house near the mill is used as a blacksmith's shop, where many repairs are made. The mission buildings (Presbyterian) have been repaired. The church is neatly painted, but the graveyard near the church was in bad order, fences down and cattle roaming in it. The Indians promised to have this place fixed up at once. The school was visited, but the teacher had left and the new one had not arrived. The building needed some repairs, which I reported. The chief is getting very frail. He has no crop of his own. The total crop harvested in the agency, 1892, was :—

	bushels
Wheat.....	4,490
Oats.....	1,326
Barley.....	1,924
	7,740

Of this wheat two thousand four hundred and eight bushels were made into flour at the mill, yielding ninety thousand five hundred and sixty-seven pounds, and in addition three hundred and eighty-two bushels were ground for Duck Lake Agency, giving twelve thousand five hundred and thirteen pounds of flour ; and ten thousand and thirty-four bushels were ground for settlers, yielding thirty-two thousand four hundred and sixteen pounds of flour. Toll taken for the latter, two hundred and one bushels, which gave seven thousand eight hundred and thirty-five pounds of flour. This was issued to the old and destitute who had no flour of their own. The crop of potatoes and turnips in 1892 was two thousand six hundred and twenty-five bushels for the whole agency. The warehouse was found in good order. A large collection of articles made by Indians were stored here, such as axe-handles, hammer-handles, fork-handles, hames, wooden collars, clibbers, hay forks, whiffletrees, doubletrees, baskets, ox collars, &c., about one hundred and fifty pieces in all, and they were well made. The office work is well done and all books are written up to date. These were audited and an inventory of warehouse and other property taken. The bacon and flour were found to be of choice quality. Some pretty baskets were to be seen, made by the Indians at Green Lake. Five thousand and eleven pounds of beef were received from contractors during the year, the offal of which was five hundred and forty-seven pounds, or equal to 10·90 per cent.

Sturgeon Lake, No. 101, was next reached. This reserve was in charge of Mr. Adams, farmer. A number of articles made by the Indians were noticed here, such as plough-beams, axe-handles, whiffletrees, baskets, birch milk pans. Mr. Adams is a handy man and put the beams into the ploughs, making them strong and as good as new. The houses on this reserve are of a good class. The roofs are thatched and quantities of thatching grass were noticed at each house, for repairs and new portions. A large quantity of hay had been put up and stacked, but the stacks were not fenced. Mr. Adams was told to attend to this. The chief himself cut with the scythe and stacked twenty-five tons. The stables were fair, but many of them would require fixing up for the winter, and the agent would see that this was done in good time. The crop put in was: wheat, two acres ; barley, eighteen ; potatoes, three ; gardens, one. The potatoes and turnips were full of weeds, little or no attention having been given to them. The reserve is very rough, and the best land is covered with brush, so that in order to get good fields a good deal of grubbing will require to be done, and a brush plough will be useful for such work. There is one at the agency and the agent is to send it here. The wheat was poor and the barley would be about half a crop. The cattle looked well. They were not all branded, but this would be done in the fall. The herd consists of : oxen, twelve ; cows, nine ; steers, two ; heifers, two ; bull calves, five ; heifer calves, five ; total, thirty-five. Increase of calves, ten from nine cows and two heifers. In private stock the band has twenty-one horses, three oxen, two bulls, sixteen cows, eleven

young cattle. The Indians here make good use of the milk. Some breaking and summer-fallowing was noticed. Fences were poor.

The houses outside were generally untidy, the rubbish being allowed to accumulate, and the children not attending school were dirty. The chief, although a good worker and thoroughly reliable, is a determined opponent to the school, and will not allow his children to attend it, but, after talking to him, he said they were too young, which meant that he would send them later on. The teacher is charged one dollar a load for wood, although thousands of cords are lying rotting all around the reserve. This reserve is unsurpassed for cattle-raising, and the land is choice also for crops of all kinds, and with good management these Indians ought to get along well. They are a nice lot of people and seemed willing to do what was told them. The root crop would be a good one, notwithstanding the weeds. The band has six private and one government wagon. Game was plentiful the past winter, bears, moose, rabbits, &c., being more than usually numerous. At every house and teepee I could see pots steaming with ducks and chickens, so that these Indians are living well. If they were not, probably they would not be so independent. I must say, however, with the exception of the chief himself, they were civil and courteous, and were willing to take advice.

Band No. 106 has no surveyed reserve. Half of them live at Stony Lake and half at White Fish Lake. They support themselves by hunting and fishing, both of which have been good the past year. They planted a few gardens at each place, potatoes and turnips being very good. The fences were good. They get assistance in twine and ammunition, and in winter time they make useful articles from birch wood and bark, which they dispose of as best they can, occasionally sending some to the agency, in exchange for ammunition, tea, &c. They put up hay for the few cattle they have (six head.) There is a school at Stony Lake in connection with the Church of England. An Indian from Ah-tah-ka-koop's Band is the teacher and lay reader.

Band No. 105, Meadow Lake. These Indians do a little farming in the way of growing potatoes and turnips, but live chiefly by hunting and fishing. There is a school on the reserve, but it has been closed for a year for want of a teacher. They get a little assistance in ammunition and twine. They have hay put up for the cattle, the number of which is fifteen head. Pelican Lake Indians live by hunting and fishing. They have no cattle, but put up hay for their ponies. They trade fish for wheat, which they get gristed at the Carlton mill. They have some potatoes and turnips. The Rev. Mr. Lewis is the missionary at Mistawasis' Reserve, and is doing a good work. Mr. Lewis teaches the Sunday school. The church services are very well attended by the Indians.

Mr. Halpin is doing his work well in the office, and attends most faithfully to all matters in the absence of the agent. The agent, Mr. Keith, is working hard and has already a complete knowledge of all his Indians. The agency bids fair to prosper under his active management, as he leaves nothing unattended to by which he can benefit them. The usual detail report, returns and statements, were forwarded to the commissioner.

After inspecting Emmanuel College and the Sioux school, reports of which appear in my last annual report, I returned to Regina, and left with teamster and interpreter for Qu'Appelle district on special business. On the 2nd of October, I left Regina for Saskatoon, to inspect Moose Woods Reserve. Inspection of same is in last annual report, which I made out at Saskatoon, and on 11th October left with my own team and a man for Battleford, arriving there on the 13th October.

Battleford Agency.

P. J. Williams, agent,
A. J. McNeil, clerk,
S. T. Macadam, M.D., medical attendant,
Wm. Smith, teamster and interpreter.

The office is in the same place as last year and the warehouse in the police barrack square. The first reserve inspected was Red Pheasant's, farm 11 B, No. 108, J. H. Price, farmer in charge. A small house has been built over the well, in which is placed a stove, so that in very cold weather a fire can be made and

the pump and pipes kept from freezing. The storehouse, commenced two years ago, has not been completed. The out-buildings and farm house were in good repair and the place was clean and neat. The crop sown was : wheat, one hundred acres ; oats, fourteen ; barley, ten ; potatoes, ten ; turnips, three ; carrots, one-quarter ; gardens, eighteen acres ; total, one hundred and fifty-five and one-quarter, being about the same as last year. Owing to dry weather the results were disappointing. The fields looked clean and the fences were good. Twenty-five acres of new land were broken and fifteen acres summer-fallowed. Three new Indian houses were built during the year and two new stables, and a number of old ones repaired and enlarged. Seven hundred loads of hay, equal to five hundred and fifty tons, were stacked for winter feed ; stacks well made and fenced and fire guards ploughed around them. The houses, I found, were cleanly kept and were comfortably furnished. The stables were large and were well mudded and ready for winter. Some of them have wooden floors. The herd here is a large one, but there is stable and shed room for all, and there was an abundance of hay and water. Last year, besides having hay left over, about four hundred dollars' worth was sold. The sheep are a fine lot, the number is fifteen. Bob-sleighs, made by the Indians and ironed at the industrial school, were noticed, also fork and axe-handles, ox yokes, mats, baskets, &c., and more would be made if there were a market for them. One man, Baptiste, got a cow in 1886, a gift for loyalty, and the increase from this cow amounted to twenty-three head in 1893. He also got a mare in 1886 as a gift, and in 1893 the increase was eight horses and colts. The herd consists of : bulls, two ; oxen, seventy ; cows, eighty-six ; steers, twenty-six ; heifers, eighteen ; bull calves, twenty-three ; heifer calves, twenty-four ; horses, eight ; total, two hundred and fifty-seven. The number of calves is only forty-seven from eighty-six cows, which is a small percentage. The cattle were in good order and were correctly branded. These Indians, besides selling some hay, sell lime, charcoal and wood, and some of them earn money by hunting. There are four private wagons and three government on the reserve. Eleven children from this reserve attend Battleford Industrial School. These Indians are in comfortable circumstances, notwithstanding the small results of this year's crops. I only found one case of sickness in my visits, and it was not a serious one. I took an inventory of all government property and audited the farm books. These are kept correctly and neatly by Mr. Price. The Indians spend their treaty money in buying useful articles, such as blankets, clothing, etc. In private stock the band has fifteen horses, three cows, seven young cattle and eight pigs. Names of each owner or holder of cattle were sent with each return to the commissioner.

The next reserve reached was the Stony, including farm 11A, No. 109, Mr. S. Warden being farmer in charge, Mr. Orr having resigned in May last. A hen house, 18 x 12, has been built by Mr. Warden. It is log. The buildings here were in good repair, but some fencing was blown down during a severe storm. The crop put in here was seven acres of potatoes and one of turnips. The yield was one hundred and sixty bushels of potatoes and sixty bushels of turnips. Five hundred and fifty loads of hay, or equal to four hundred and fifty tons, were stacked, fences and fire guards around them. The Indians will have hay to sell. A good deal of this hay was cut with the scythe. The lake here has dried up, and the houses and stables were removed to a distance of four or five miles, where water was plentiful, and also good meadows, and lands for gardens, and timber to make buildings. Before I left the agency, nearly all the houses had been moved and rebuilt, and new stables put up. I visited all the houses. This band is not so tidy about house-keeping as they should be, but Mr. Warden is to see that they do better when they get into their new places. All but one or two have open chimneys.

The cattle were looking very well. Owing to the lake drying and freezing up, they had to be driven five miles for water the past winter. The herd consists of : oxen, forty-five ; cows, thirty-five ; steers, twenty-seven ; heifers, sixteen ; bull calves, nine ; heifer calves, six ; total, one hundred and thirty-eight, and one bull. The increase in calves is fifteen from thirty-five cows. The sheep looked well, and Mr Warden was going to take these under his own supervision in future. In private stock the band has thirty horses, the new arrivals from across the line having brought twenty, and ten on hand last year. I took the usual inventory of property in hands of farmer,

and audited his books. Mr. Warden keeps everything in good shape, and these Indians are likely to get along well under him. Names of individual holders of cattle were sent from here also. These Indians are industrious and are good workers. They sell wood, hay and lime, and they appear cheerful and contented. Some of the lakes at the new village are twenty feet deep, so it is a desirable spot in every way. Sweet Grass Reserve was next reached, farm 12A, No. 113, Mr. Dunbar being farmer in charge. The farm buildings were in the best of order, all being neat and tidy in and around the place. A neat fence has been placed around the house. The buildings have all been whitewashed. The timber from the unfinished root house was being used to build an implement shed. The crop sown was: wheat, eighty-two acres; oats, nineteen; potatoes, six and one-half; turnips, four; onions, one; carrots, one; total, one hundred and thirteen and one-half, being sixty and one-quarter less than the previous year. The wheat and oats were in stack. Owing to dry weather the yield will be poor. Part of the crop was on the bench and part on the bottom, but both places suffered from the scorching hot days in July. Up to that time the fields looked most promising. The root crops were also poor, and gardens were more or less failures. Sixteen acres of new land have been broken, and sixty acres summer-fallowed. About two miles of new fencing have been made, and post holes were dug for another mile. Old fences were straightened and repaired. A lot of grubbing was done, making fields square and free from brush. Mr. Dunbar proposes giving each Indian a field of ten or twenty acres. Quite an improvement can be seen in laying out these fields. Twenty acres have been fall ploughed. Seven hundred and twenty-six loads of hay, or equal to six hundred tons, were stacked (four hundred tons on the reserve and two hundred tons at Turtle Lake.) The stacks were examined. They are all on the bench and some of them are ten miles from the farm buildings. They were fenced and fire guards ploughed around them. Two new stables have been built, and a number of others enlarged and repaired. They were being got ready for winter. A number of articles are made here, such as fork handles, plough-beams and handles, ox yokes, whiffletrees, baskets, hay racks, sleighs, in fact all the articles required. A very good windlass was put up for slaughtering the cattle. It is easily worked. The Indians sell wood, hay, lime and charcoal. They do a little hunting. Rabbits were not so plentiful as last year, but ducks and chickens were numerous.

Mrs. Dunbar was doing a good work among the women, teaching them to sew, knit and many other useful occupations. The usual inventory was taken and books checked, all being correctly kept by Mr. Dunbar. Mrs. Dunbar keeps her house in splendid order. It was the pink of neatness. The cattle were all on view and were in prime condition. The herd is as follows: bulls, three; oxen, thirty-one; cows, fifty-six; steers, thirty-one; heifers, sixteen; bull calves, twelve; heifer calves, eight; total, one hundred and fifty-seven. Names of each holder were sent with their turn. The increase of calves is twenty from fifty-six cows. About seventy-five head will be wintered at Turtle Lake, where two hundred tons of hay are stacked for feed. The sheep number thirty-seven and looked well. In private stock the band has fifty-eight horses. The home farm has three horses and two cows.

I went into every house and found much improvement in the way they are kept. All of them were whitewashed outside and in and many are comfortably furnished. A fence has been placed around the Roman Catholic school house, and a small tower has been built for a bell. Mr. Dunbar did the work himself. This reserve shows many signs of substantial progress, and Mr. Dunbar is deserving of praise for his excellent management.

Poundmaker's and Little Pine's, Nos. 114 and 116, were next inspected, farm 12 B and C. Mr. F. A. D. Bourke, farmer in charge, and Peter Taylor, assistant. The farm house and buildings were in good order. Mr. Bourke was to endeavour to get out logs during the winter to put up an implement shed. The crop put in by Band No. 114 was: wheat, sixty-eight acres; oats, five; potatoes, four; turnips, three; gardens, three; total, eighty-three acres, being forty-seven and a half acres less than the previous year. Band No. 116 had: wheat, eighty-five acres; oats, fifteen; potatoes, six; turnips, three; gardens, four; total, one hundred and thirteen, being twenty-two and a half less than

last year. The grain was in stack, but the yield would be poor. Root crop also poor. No breaking nor fall ploughing had been done. Three hundred loads of hay stacked (one hundred and forty-five on the reserve and one hundred and seventy-five at Turtle Lake, as some of the cattle were to be wintered there) and Band No. 114 had five hundred loads of hay stacked (two hundred and thirty on the reserve and two hundred and seventy at Turtle Lake, some of the cattle to be wintered there also). The herd of Band No. 114 is as follows: oxen, twenty-six; cows, fifty; steers, thirty; heifers, eighteen; bull calves, ten; heifer calves, sixteen; total, one hundred and fifty. The increase of calves was twenty-six from fifty cows. Band No. 116 has: oxen, twenty-four; cows, thirty-nine; steers, eleven; heifers, six; bull calves, ten; heifer calves, eight; total, ninety-eight. The increase of calves is eighteen from thirty-nine cows. In private stock Band No. 116 has thirty-eight ponies and Band No. 114 has thirty-eight ponies and three young cattle. Sheep number thirty-four. The cattle and sheep were in good condition and were branded properly. Names of individual holders were sent with the returns. The losses in these two herds were considerable last winter at Turtle Lake. I visited all the houses on both reserves and found considerable improvement over previous inspections: especially was this the case on Little Pine's. The stables were very fair also. A good many of the houses had been whitewashed outside and in. The usual inventories were taken and books checked. I visited Turtle Lake to see the hay stacked there, and to see what provision was made in the way of stabling for the cattle. There was not stabling for half the cattle sent there, but there was good natural shelter in a large ravine filled with large fir trees, and a spring of good water running through it. I understand not a beast was lost there this last winter. I found the quantity of hay as represented. Comfortable little houses were put up for the Indians and for those in charge of the cattle. The fences were good. A few repairs would be required before spring. The Indians—men, women and children—seemed to be comfortably dressed.

Thunderchild's, farm 13B, No. 115, was next reached, Mr. R. Finlayson, farmer in charge. A new building for a blacksmith's shop has been commenced, but not completed. A hen house has been put up. It is log with sod roof. The farm house has been plastered and whitewashed, and it is now in good order. The other buildings were in good repair, and were to be whitewashed in a few days. The crop put in here was: wheat, one hundred and eighty acres; potatoes, thirteen and a half; turnips, three and a half; carrots, two; onions, one; total, two hundred, being twenty-six acres less than the previous year. Results were disappointing. Six hundred loads of hay, equal to four hundred and fifty tons, were stacked, chiefly at Round Hill, some twenty-five miles on the other side of the Saskatchewan. Twelve acres of new breaking and sixty-five acres of summer-fallowing have been done. Seventy acres of new fencing have been made. Two new houses and three new stables have been built during the year. The cattle were in good condition. The herd consists of: oxen, fifty-five; cows, thirty-three; steers, nineteen; heifers, twenty-two; bull calves, twelve; heifer calves, ten; total, one hundred and fifty-one. List of names of each holder was sent with returns. Farm stock consists of two horses, three bulls, one cow, one steer, one heifer calf. The houses were all visited, and were found to be kept in very fair order. They were not all whitewashed. A number have granaries and milk houses. Chief Thunderchild has a good house, whitewashed outside and in, wooden floor, cotton on ceiling, a good cook stove, three bedsteads, brackets on walls; but I noticed neither tables nor chairs. He has a good wagon, buckboard, sleighs, jumpers; has poultry; building a new stable; has nine head of stock, all his own. He has a son learning carpentry at the industrial school, and I have asked the principal to allow the boy to make his father a table and a couple of benches. Being the chief, he ought to show an example in taking his meals otherwise than on the floor. The school-house has been willowed, whitewashed and plastered. The health of the Indians at the time of my visit was good. The usual inventory was taken and farm books checked. The reserve on the whole was in very good shape. Of course it is unfortunate that crops were so inferior, but this was owing to no fault of the Indians or the farmer, as they are all hard-working men. Mr. Finlayson never spares himself when work has to be done. I consider him a good, faithful man.

Moosomin's, No. 112, farm 13A, was next reached, Peter Tomkins being farmer in charge. The farm house has been completed since I was here a year ago. A storehouse has been built. A stable with five stalls and a pig pen and hen house have also been added. Some good ox collars, ox yokes, fork handles, jumpers, bob-sleighs, hay racks, &c., were to be seen, made by the Indians. The place was clean and in perfect order. The crop sown was: wheat, one hundred and ten acres; oats, eighteen; potatoes, five; turnips, three; carrots, one; gardens, one-quarter; total, one hundred and thirty-seven and one-quarter acres, being fourteen acres more than last year. The results, after threshing, were five hundred bushels of wheat, sixty of oats. Potatoes and turnips, fifty bushels each; new land broken, ten acres; summer-fallowing, ten acres. One mile of new fencing was made and old ones repaired. Four new houses and four stables have been erected during the year and old houses and stables repaired. Four hundred loads of hay were put up at Round Hill. The cattle were in good condition. The herd numbers one hundred and three. The increase in calves was eighteen from twenty-eight cows. The houses were all visited and found to be cleanly kept. Most of them whitewashed outside and in, and they were comfortably furnished. The following may be taken as a sample—Black Star: neat little house; open chimney; one raised bed, one on floor; cupboard, dishes, looking glass, wooden floor, clean; is building a new large house; good square logs; good doors; bought lumber with treaty money, but will not have enough for beds and tables; has a good stable and granary, stock yard and corral. The fields looked clean and neat and fences were in good repair. On this reserve, and also on Thunderchild's, some of the fields are disfigured with little patches or bluffs of brush in them, and the farmers were told that in a slack time of the year these patches should be grubbed out and the fields made square. There were a few cases of sickness, and these were being attended to by Dr. Macadam, who is ever ready and willing to carry out his part of the work. An inventory was taken and farm books examined. The reports of the various schools in this agency will appear separately. The hay stacks at Round Hill were examined on my way to Onion Lake, after I had inspected the industrial school, and the full quantity as per returns was found correct. The stacks were strongly fenced and fireguards ploughed around them. Two Indians were camped here to see that ranchers' cattle did not break into the stacks. None of the Indian cattle are pastured at this place, and the hay is hauled to the stables during winter. The new seed grain, purchased from proceeds of cattle sold in Winnipeg, owing to the blockade last winter, did not arrive in time for this spring's sowing; consequently it was all on hand for the spring of 1894. About nine thousand pounds were stored at each farm. Moosomin's and Thunderchild's Bands sell lime, charcoal and wood in Battleford. They seemed to be in comfortable circumstances and were cheerful and happy looking, and were well supplied with blankets and clothing. The children attending school were neatly dressed. The military overcoats were found of much benefit, especially for the men hauling the hay, as it takes three days to make the trips, the distance being over thirty miles.

The agency warehouse was found to be in good shape. The bacon and flour on fall delivery had not arrived, and the spring lots were used up. Both gave good satisfaction. The usual inventory was taken and agency books examined, ration sheets, &c., and farm books compared with agency issues. Mr. McNeill, the clerk, is painstaking and his work is always well done. The agent, Mr. Williams, is discharging his duties with ability and good judgment and his time is fully occupied overseeing this large agency. He accompanied me in all my visits to the different points and I found that he was familiar with all details, and, although he has had much experience, he was not above taking suggestions or advice. Detailed report with returns and statements was forwarded to the Indian Commissioner, Regina.

I now proceeded to the

Industrial School,

and commenced my inspection on the 6th November. The staff at the time was as follows:

Rev. T. Clarke, principal,
A. M. Fenwick, assistant principal,

C. A. Gibson, matron,
 M. M. Smith, governess,
 Nellie Hayes, seamstress,
 L. McDonald, instructress,
 V. Taylor, cook,
 D. J. McKenzie, shoemaker,
 A. McDonald, farmer,
 J. Gatley, carpenter,
 S. S. Simpson, night-watchman,
 Marie Robson, (an Indian girl) baker,
 Catherine Payack, (an Indian girl) assistant baker,
 J. Wright, (an Indian boy) painter,
 Susan, (Indian) laundress,
 Sarah, (Indian) general servant,
 H. J. Parker, acting clerk, organist and storekeeper,
 S. T. Macadam, M.D., medical attendant.

The following new buildings have been added since last inspection: recreation room 60 x 24, twelve foot ceiling, stone foundation, lathed and plastered and sheeted with dressed lumber. The ceiling will also be sheeted with dressed lumber. The building is to be heated with stoves. The new hospital was nearly completed. It is cottage style 30 x 26, stone foundation. On the ground floor there are nurse's room, 8 x 12, boys' sick room 17 feet 6 in. x 12; girls' sick room 17 feet 6 in. x 12; dispensary 16 x 8; hall 4 x 16; ceiling is twelve feet; a porch and varandah in front.

New water-closets for boys and also for the girls have been made and the old ones taken down. A new cow stable to hold thirty head was almost completed. A sheep pen has also been made. The horse stable has been removed so as to join the new cow stable. These buildings have stone foundations. A very good pig pen has also been made. There is a well in the cow stable and a good supply of water, which will be convenient for watering the horses and cattle. The loft over the cow stable will hold twenty-five loads of hay.

The other buildings were in good order and the whole place had a tidy appearance. I visited and examined the bakery. I found two Indian girls, Marie Robson and Catherine Payack, doing the work. The place was perfectly clean. The girls had white aprons on and the bread made was first-class. They make the yeast themselves. This place was very satisfactory in every way. The laundry was also found in good shape. All the girls have to take a share in the work. Ironing is also done here.

There is a large hay corral near the stables in which there were about seventy tons of hay. This corral was strongly fenced. Further along are large piles of firewood. There is a small shed for storing oils. The windmill has been repaired, also fences around the garden, and some new fencing done and posts put in for more in the spring. The new blacksmith's shop has been completed. There are four forges. The shop is commodious and is well supplied with tools. Twelve boys are following this trade. The shoemaker's shop was next visited. Five boys were working here, and they were getting on very well. The place was comfortable, material nicely placed and tools arranged in convenient shape. Slippers, long and laced boots, moccasins, &c., are made, and old boots repaired. The printing room adjoins the shoemaker's, and at the other end is the paint shop under the charge of an Indian boy (J. Wright). This place was clean and nicely arranged, and the boy was proving himself to be a good mechanic. The carpenter shop was next reached. This building has been removed on a line with the other buildings. Twelve boys are learning this trade and they are capital workers. They have done most of the work on the new buildings, besides making window sashes, tanks, benches, doors and many repairs. The smaller boys were putting on laths in the recreation room and they were exceedingly expert at the work. The old blacksmith shop will be removed and turned into an implement shed. The storehouse for provisions is the same as before and was found in good shape. Coal shed as before. There is a flag staff. The main

building was next inspected, and I may begin by saying that I did not find a dirty or untidy spot in the whole building. There is the entrance from the side which leads to the boys' wash-room. There is the office and reception-room. Upstairs is No. 1 boys' dormitory, eighteen beds. Six are wooden, the other beds are iron. Each bed has a hay palliase, three blankets, two sheets, counterpane, pillow, and each boy has a night shirt. Room clean, beds tidy and ventilation appeared to be perfect. Each boy has a neat little box at the head of his bed to hold clothes, books, &c. The boys make their own beds. No 2 dormitory (boys') thirteen beds, same as No. 1. Room nicely kalsomined and whitewashed. No. 3 dormitory (boys') ten beds, same as the others. Boys' bath-room over the wash-room down stairs. A stove has been supplied, as I asked last year, for this room.

The boys' sick-room is a comfortable place, but this would not be required when the hospital is finished. It contains four beds, and the girls' sick ward contains four beds. Only one little girl was in this place, and there were no sick boys. One boy died a few days before my visit. There has been a partition put in between the boys' and girls' divisions, where only wire netting was before.

Girls' dormitory No. 1 has six beds ; No. 2, six beds ; No. 3, fourteen beds ; all iron and furnished same as the boys', each girl being supplied with a nightdress. These dormitories are bright, cheerful rooms and are neatly painted. Many of the girls have little pictures, mottoes and ornaments hung on the walls, showing considerable taste. The blankets and bedding are taken out every Thursday and hung on the fences for a whole day. The girls' bath-room is same as before. A new stove was also supplied here. The cook's bed-room is at one end. The wash basins, taps, &c., were all shining bright, showing that these girls have the idea of cleanliness well instilled into them. No. 4, dormitory for girls, contains five beds for the older girls. Fire protection in the shape of buckets, hose, escapes, grenades, extinguishers, all over the building, and the tanks are kept filled with water. The old sewing-room, adjoining the dry goods store-room upstairs, is now used as No. 5 dormitory for girls. There are nine beds here. The dry goods store-room was in good shape, and the different articles neatly placed on tables and shelves, easy to get at in taking the inventory. The sewing and mending are done in a small room downstairs, and also at one corner of the dining-room.

There is the assistant principal's room, matron and governess's rooms, all of which, with the hall, have been kalsomined. The dining-room contains seven large tables, boys on one end, girls on the other. Tables covered with zinc. The officers' dining and sitting-room is opposite the office.

The school-rooms have been sheeted with dressed lumber on sides and ceilings, and they are now comfortable, bright and cheerful rooms. The kitchen was next visited. The plastering was falling down, and I recommended that this place be sheeted also with dressed lumber, as being the cheapest and most effectual remedy. There are good pantries off the kitchen. The whole house was in the best of condition, excepting the plastering in the kitchen.

The furnaces were working well and the coal obtained from Edmonton gave the best of satisfaction.

The meals were well cooked and were served hot, the matron, Miss Gibson, taking special personal supervision of the serving of them. The behaviour of the pupils at the tables was good. The pupils were camped at Jack Fish Lake last summer for some time, and the outing was much enjoyed. The opportunity was taken at this time to give the house a thorough cleaning, kalsomining, &c. The children returned without any accident having occurred.

The crop sown was twenty-seven acres, being three and one-half acres more than last year. Results were very little, only some fifty bushels of potatoes having been secured. Some of the grain was cut green for feed. One hundred and twenty loads of hay were cut on the school lands. Nine acres of new land were broken and five acres summer-fallowed. The new root house kept potatoes and turnips very well during the severest weather. Eleven boys are following farm. The cattle were in fair order. There are : oxen seven, bull, one ; cows, fifteen ; steers, one ; heifers, two ; bull calves, four ;

heifer calves, five ; total, thirty-five. Horses and colts, three ; sheep, nineteen ; pigs, thirty-four. Seven cows were being milked, but not sufficient for the use of the house. I took an inventory of the provisions and dry goods and of articles in use in the house, and of the tools and implements on the farm and in the workshops, and condemned what were worn out and of no further use and wrote the same off, balancing each account to the 31st October, 1893. The various books were carefully checked. Mr. Parker was doing the office work in a satisfactory manner. Detailed report with inventories and statements was sent to Regina.

The number of pupils on the roll was one hundred and eight, (boys fifty-nine, girls forty-seven, on leave and at service two.) The school was examined on the 17th November and following days. Mr. Fenwick, the assistant principal and teacher, is a graduate of Queen's College, Kingston, and holds an M. A. degree, also first-class certificate from the Educational Board of Manitoba, and the same for the North-west, grade A.

Miss Smith, teacher of the girls, is also an experienced teacher. At no time have I seen the work proper of this school better conducted than it is now. The particulars will be shown in a separate report. The classes are well arranged and the work is thorough, discipline good and progress very satisfactory. The registers were examined. The condemned articles in clothing were packed up and sent to the reserve. They were not worth much, but some use can be made of them in patching and making rag mats. A number of visitors have recorded their names on the register during the year, and remarks as follows can be seen :—

“Impressed with the amount of good work done for the boys and girls, especially in the direction of technical education.”

Rube Allyn visited the school on 26th August, 1893, and addressed the pupils in complimentary terms.

His Lordship the Bishop of Saskatchewan and Calgary visited on 16th October, 1893, and says :—“I find great improvement in all departments since my last visit, more than two years ago. The importance of the institution can scarcely be over-estimated. The staff, one and all, were performing their duties faithfully and the principal seemed never to cease projecting plans and working for the welfare of the school.”

I now, along with Agent Williams, crossed the river at Battleford, and drove to Round Hill to examine the hay there. Camped that night at Jack Fish Lake and went next day to Turtle Lake to see the hay stacks and stabling for the cattle to be wintered there. We camped here, and next day I drove on my way to Onion Lake and the agent returned to Battleford. Halfway between Jack Fish and Turtle Lakes there was a stack of about twenty-five tons of hay, along side of a small lake, to feed and water the cattle when on the way to the winter quarters, so that every provision was made for the comfort of the animals.

I reached Onion Lake Agency on the 27th November, and at once commenced my work of inspection.

G. G. Mann, agent,
John Carney, general assistant,
Jos. Taylor, (boy from Battleford School) carpenter,
John Bangs, interpreter and in charge of department herd at Long Lake,
Miss Mann, acting clerk.

The framework is up for a new warehouse for the agency. It is 22 x 60, one and one-half story, shingled roof. One end will be used as a ration house. There will be an ice-house in connection. The other buildings, cattle and horse stables, sheep house, pig pen, blacksmith's and carpenter's shops were all in good order. They had been newly whitewashed. Two large stacks of hay were in the corral adjoining the stables. Some new fencing has been placed around the buildings. The whole place was in capital shape. There is a restaurant where the Indians take their meals when working at the mill or when visiting at the agency. The mill was also in perfect order. The work of grinding was completed, and the logs were all sawn, but everything was cleaned up. Grain for seed, bran and shorts were nicely placed in bins. A new

house has been built for the rev. father in charge of the Roman Catholic Mission. The English Church Mission building has been improved by the addition of a wing 30 x 24 to be used as a boarding and school-room; Mr. and Mrs. Mathewson in charge. The Indian houses were all visited and were found much improved; new doors, beds, tables, benches, etc., found in many of them. I did not find one house that I could say was dirty. Every house on the agency was whitewashed with white clay, and they looked very well and places outside the houses were swept up. I found the Indians comfortable, cheerful and happy looking, and it was twenty-seven below zero the day I called, but the houses were warm, and the ventilation was good, all having the open chimneys in addition to stoves. One Indian has built a fine frame house one story and a half, shingled roof, and a number of old houses have been repaired and enlarged. In one or two cases where deaths occurred, good houses were abandoned, and smaller ones put up. Many of the beds have good blankets, counterpanes, pillows, sheets and many have feather beds. It is strange, but yet a fact, in cases of sickness the sick are generally placed on the floor. In one house I visited, an old man was sick, and another had a bad hurt on one of his legs, and although there were three beds in the house, both the men were stretched out on the floor. The Indians were busy hauling wood for themselves and the agency, making repairs and fixing up shelving in the houses. One good point about these Indians is that they are not lazy. All seemed to be doing something. The women are good knitters, and I found many making moccasins and mending clothes. Altogether these Indians are very comfortable. Each stable had a nice stack of hay in a small corral.

The crop put in by Band No. 119 was :—

	Acres.
Wheat	40
Barley	378
Potatoes.....	20
Turnips.....	10
Gardens.....	4
Rye.....	28
	<hr/>
Total.....	480

Being eighty-five acres less than the previous year. These were old fields and were reserved to be summer-fallowed. The results, owing to dry weather, were poor: wheat, one hundred and thirteen bushels; rye, forty-six bushels; barley, one thousand two hundred and fifty-one bushels; potatoes, one hundred and twenty-three bushels; and turnips, twenty-five bushels. In the two latter these quantities were stored, but the Indians used many more during the season. The crop put in by Band 124 was :—

	Acres.
Barley.....	10
Potatoes.....	3
Turnips.....	$\frac{3}{4}$
Gardens.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$
	<hr/>
Total.....	15

Being two acres more than the previous year. The results were poor here also.

The home farm had in crop ten acres of oats, ten of barley, three-quarters of an acre of potatoes, turnips and gardens. Hay put up :—

	Tons.
At Cattle camp, Long Lake.....	1,500
For Band No. 119, herd.....	1,200
“ No. 124, “	600
	<hr/>
	3,300

The stables for the department herd have been raised in the roofs, which is an improvement. A new stable, 100 x 20, has been built at a place called Big Swamp about

fifteen miles north of the other stables, for the calves, where hay and water are plentiful. This stable is expressly for the calves, and two Indians are left in charge, and Mr. Bangs, who superintends the main stables, makes regular visits to see that all is going on well. A small house, 20 x 20, has been put up for the two Indians. Six Indians under Mr. Bangs are looking after the herd at Long Lake.

A house, 18 x 20, and a stable have been erected at Frog Lake, to be used as a stopping place when visiting the Chippewayans and cattle camps. A small stock of hay is here also to feed the horses. I camped one night in this house and found it very comfortable, but more so was the stable for the horses, instead of having them outside in such cold weather.

About twenty acres of new land have been broken by Band No. 119 and some fall ploughing was done. Mr. Mann, after a fair trial, finds that spring ploughing gives the best results, and where fields are ploughed, sown and harrowed the same day, results are also the best.

The cattle were all in prime condition. The herd of Band No. 119 is: oxen, eighty-eight; cows, eighty-three; steers, fifty-four; heifers, fifty-eight; bull calves, thirty; heifer calves, thirty-six; total, three hundred and forty-nine. Increase, sixty-six calves from eighty-three cows. The sheep number one hundred and were looking well. In private stock this (Band No. 119), has fifty-seven horses and fourteen pigs. The herd of Band No. 124 is as follows: oxen, ten; bull, one; cows, thirty; steers, twenty; heifers, fourteen; bull calves, thirteen; heifer calves, ten; total, ninety-eight. Increase, twenty-three calves from thirty cows. In private stock this band has: horses, sixty-two; oxen, twelve; bulls, three; cows, fifty; young cattle, sixty-one; total, one hundred and eighty-eight.

The agency herd consists of:—

Bulls.....	5
Steers.....	111
Cows.....	191
Heifers.....	58
Bull calves.....	61
Heifer calves.....	54
	<hr/>
Total.....	480
	<hr/> <hr/>

The increase in calves is one hundred and fifteen from one hundred and ninety-one cows. The number of horses in hands of agent is:

Horse and mare.....	2
Native horses.....	16
Colts and fillies.....	17
Stallion.....	1
	<hr/>
	36
Pigs.....	12

The agency warehouse was in good shape. An inventory of its contents was taken. The bacon and flour were found correct, both being equal to the schedule requirements. The books were audited and these, with the other office work, were found very correct, reflecting much credit on Miss Mann, the clever daughter of the agent, who is doing the office work at present. The increase in calves will be more than one hundred and fifteen, but have not been taken on the books. These would appear next return. The stables I referred to in my last report as having been put up at the agency for the calves, were found unsuitable, as the calves were continually getting mixed up with the Indian herds, hence the reason for building new stables at Big Swamp.

There would be flour enough from Indian crop to feed the band two and a half months. Some of course have more than others, but the average will be two and a half months.

Fork and axe-handles, ox yokes, jumpers, hay racks and many other articles continue to be made. Birch milk pans are made by Band No. 124, but they ask a ridiculous price for them, namely one dollar each. Band No. 124 had a fairly good season's hunt. The health of the Indians at the time of my visit was good, although there were two or three rather serious cases, and I advised the agent to wire the commissioner to order the doctor from Battleford, and I understand he made a visit after I left. Eleven children from this agency attend Battleford Industrial School, (eight boys and three girls) and four attend Lac la Biche School (two boys and two girls). The behaviour of these Indians has been very good during the past year. The police report no trouble whatever. Mr. Mann proposed digging some wells where the water freezes in the small lakes. The whole agency was found in good shape and the agent continues to give his undivided time in overseeing the various departments, and the success in managing his Indians is due to his straightforward way of dealing and the system observed in carrying on the work. The losses in cattle here were trifling, showing good management. School report will appear elsewhere.

I now proceeded to Saddle Agency, arriving there on the 8th December.

Mr. John Ross, agent,

Mr. G. H. Harpur, clerk,

S. Desjardins, teamster and interpreter.

The agency buildings were found to be in good repair. All were whitewashed. The old ration house is now used as a blacksmith's shop, where many repairs are made.

The first reserve visited was Thos. Hunter's, No. 125. The crop sown was: wheat, thirty-two acres; oats, two; barley, fifty-one and one-half; potatoes, seven; turnips, three; carrots, one-half; onions, one-half; total, ninety-six and one-half, being eleven and one-half acres more than last year. The results were: wheat, two hundred and fifty-six bushels; oats, forty; barley, four hundred and twelve; potatoes, two hundred and eighty-six; turnips, no yield; carrots, twenty bushels; onions, eight bushels. Hay put up, three hundred and four tons. New land broken, thirty-eight and one-half acres. Two new houses built and old ones pulled down. A number of new fences made and old ones repaired. The fences are very good and the fields looked well. The Indian houses were all whitewashed and the stables mudded and fixed up. The implements here are all well cared for. I found most of them carefully stored away. In going over the houses I found them as a rule comfortable and clean. The stables are roomy. The cattle looked well and the herd numbered seventy head, namely: oxen, eighteen; bull, one; cows, fifteen; steers, seventeen; heifers, ten; bull calves, five; heifer calves, four. The increase in calves is nine from fifteen cows. In private stock the band has thirty-two horses, three oxen, twenty-seven cows, fifty-eight young cattle and twenty-two calves. Forty acres of fall ploughing had been done.

Ten children from this reserve were attending Red Deer Industrial School. Some of the parents had just returned from a visit to the school and were well satisfied with what they saw. I found the houses well ventilated. Open chimneys are in the whole of them. This reserve is in good shape and the Indians felt proud in taking their grain to the mill at Whitefish Lake and bringing back their own flour.

The next reserve visited was "Blue Quill's," No. 127. The crop put in here was: wheat, seventeen acres; oats, one-quarter; barley, forty-nine; potatoes, four and three-quarters; turnips, three; carrots and onions, one-half each; total, seventy-five, being eighteen and one-half more than last year. The yield was: wheat, one hundred and thirty-six bushels; oats, cut green; barley, three hundred and ninety-two bushels; potatoes, eighty-five bushels; turnips, none; carrots, twenty bushels; and onions, eleven bushels. Fifty-three and one-half acres of new land broken. Two new houses built and two stables. A lot of fencing renewed. The new school-house in connection with the Roman Catholic Mission was completed. The Indian houses were all whitewashed without an exception, and all but one have wooden floors. They were cleanly kept. The herd consists of: oxen, fourteen; cows, thirty-four; steers, seventeen; heifers, twenty; bull calves, thirteen; heifer calves, twelve; total, one hundred and ten. Increase in calves, twenty-five

from thirty-four cows. List of names of individual holders of cattle accompanied each return from this agency. In private stock the band has twenty ponies. Twenty-five acres have been fall ploughed. Hay stacked, two hundred and eighty-seven tons. The Indians here are making good progress. "Hunter's," and "Blue Quill's" Reserves are under the charge of the agent.

Whitefish Lake, No. 128, was next reached. Chas. DeGear, farmer in charge, and Philip Whitford, interpreter. The farm buildings were all in good order. The implements were under cover. The ploughs had been painted. Crop put in here was: wheat, one hundred and four and one-half acres; oats, thirteen and two-thirds; barley, one hundred and forty; potatoes, thirty-three; turnips, two and seven-eighths; carrots, two; onions, one-half; total, two hundred and ninety-six acres, being ninety-eight and three-quarter acres more than last year. Results, after threshing: wheat, seventy-nine and one-half bushels; oats, three hundred and sixteen and one-half; barley, one thousand seven hundred and seventeen and one-half; potatoes, seven hundred and seventy-seven; turnips, ninety; carrots, twelve; onions, one and one-half bushels. Hay stacked and fenced, six hundred and fifty tons and the stacks well made. The houses, with one or two exceptions, are of a good class. The stables are also well built. A few had not been mudded, but this was ordered to be done at once. The houses are cleanly kept and many of them are fairly well furnished and were well swept up outside, an improvement in this respect from the first time I visited this reserve. The chief was very friendly when I called at his house.

The cattle were examined from stable to stable. The herd consists of: oxen, thirty-four; bulls, two; cows, thirty-four; steers, thirteen; heifers, fourteen; bull-calves, eight; heifer calves, eight; total, one hundred and thirteen. In private stock the band has: bulls, one; cows, sixty-nine; steers, sixteen; heifers, six; bull calves, twenty-four; heifer calves, twenty-two; total, one hundred and thirty-eight. Increase of calves is forty-six from sixty-nine cows, and in horses they have one hundred and thirty. Some of the younger animals were not branded, but this was to be done in a week or two. The cattle were in good condition. Sixty acres of new breaking had been done. Fencing had been repaired and was in good order. A good many fish were got during the year, estimated at three thousand five hundred. Furs were sold to the value of seven hundred dollars by this band. Twenty-one children from this reserve attend Red Deer school.

The grist mill was in full operation and the Indians were delighted. It was pleasing to meet load after load going and returning with grain and flour. The main building of the flour-mill is 18x26, one story each. Machinery is a No. 3 Waterous Pioneer mill, which consists of a one run of stones, dresser and snut machine, capable of grinding one hundred and twenty-five pounds of flour per hour. The power is from a fifteen-horse power engine, which is also used for driving the thresher and saw-mill. The grist mill gives great satisfaction to the Indians. They bring their grain to the mill, have it ground and get it home with them, in most cases, the same day, when formerly it meant a two weeks' trip to Edmonton, at least a distance of one hundred and thirty miles, and would only get one-half their returns. A record is kept of the grain each Indian brings and the flour he gets from it. The Indians do all the work, such as hauling and cutting the wood, and attend to all the work inside the mill, under the instructor, and also running the engine. Up to the time I was there (20th December) forty-one Indians had got gristing done, equal to 200 sacks of flour and about as much more remained to be gristed. This mill was erected by Mr. Oliver, of Battleford, and he was also running it and everything was going on in a business-like way. The saw-mill is also of Waterous manufacture, iron frame with the latest improvements. This mill is capable of sawing five thousand feet of lumber per day, and it, too, is a great benefit to the Indians, as they saw the lumber for new houses, and to repair old ones. Many of them have made bins for their grain, tables, beds, shelving, double doors, benches, cupboards, &c. There is abundance of timber convenient to the reserve, consisting of spruce and poplar. This a splendid reserve and the crops never fail. In order to enlarge the fields a good deal of grubbing will have to be done, but results would repay all the labour, as the land covered with brush is the very

best, and if the older fields are used year after year without a rest, of course it cannot be expected good crops will be the rule.

The Rev. Mr. Glass, formerly at Battle River, is now the missionary here, and his labours amongst these Indians are much appreciated, and that Mr. Glass is doing a good work there is abundant proof. My means of judging were going from house to house and seeing for myself. The Indians seemed to be comfortably clad. In some cases I noticed the children rather poorly off in footwear. There are three schools in this agency under the control of the Methodist Church, one at Whitefish, one at Goodfish and one at Hunter's Reserve, and a Roman Catholic school on Blue Quill's. My school report will appear separately.

Band No. 126 has twenty-five head of stock, viz. : oxen, three ; cows, six ; steers, ten ; heifers, two ; bull calves, two ; heifer calves, two. Band 130 has nineteen head, viz. : oxen, three ; bull, one ; cows, four ; steers, three ; and heifers, eight. Farm No. 16 has one cow, one steer and one heifer calf ; and Farm 16 A has one horse, one cow, two steers, one heifer, one heifer calf. The warehouse has been well kept and receipts and issues have been carefully made. The flour and bacon were both of choice quality.

Two of the families of Band No. 126 are still on Saddle Lake Reserve. The others returned to their old reserve, including the widow of the late Chief Bear's Ears, although the agent had provided a comfortable place for them near the agency. Two of the helpless children of this widow died during the year.

The office work is well done. Mr. Harpur keeps everything in good shape and no detail is overlooked, and the agent, Mr. Ross, continues to give his earnest efforts for the advancement of these Indians and is meeting with deserved success. The cattle passed the previous winter without any deaths, and there was hay over at many points, showing good management. Detailed report, inventories and statements, were sent to the commissioner, Regina.

I now drove to Edmonton Agency and commenced my inspection there on the 2nd January, 1894 :

Mr. Charles de Cazes, agent,
Mr. A. E. Lake, clerk,
John Foley, interpreter, teamster and farmer.

The agency buildings were found in their usual good order. All whitewashed, and roofs painted, giving them a very neat appearance. Some new fencing has been placed around the agency. A new house has been built for the clerk. It is cottage style, about twenty-seven feet square, three rooms and a kitchen ; one story, stone foundation, good cellar, painted terra cotta. The house is well built and is neatly finished. The old building intended as a clerk's house is now used as a work-shop. The whole place was in perfect order. The first reserve visited was Enoch's, No. 135. The general improvement noticed last year has been continued and everything was found very satisfactory. There are disadvantages connected with winter inspections. For instance, one has not the opportunity of seeing the fields or gardens in crop, nor can we see how the ploughing is done, but on the other hand there are advantages, such as seeing how the Indians are faring in cold weather and how they keep their houses, and we see how the cattle are stabled and otherwise attended to. I am glad to say that on this reserve, in fact in this whole agency, the houses were found cleanly kept. All were whitewashed with lime, some of them twice during the year outside and in, and all places thoroughly cleaned up around houses and stables. The houses were comfortably furnished and the Indians were cheerful and contented. Tools and implements well looked after, and it was a real pleasure to drive from house to house and to find everything in such good shape. I consider the agent who makes it a point to teach his Indians careful habits in all their operations is more successful than one who confines his efforts to one hobby and to the entire neglect of everything else. The stables were all fixed up and were comfortable. The houses on

this reserve have all wooden floors but one, and all have bedsteads. I took an inventory of the cattle, going from stable to stable. The Presbyterian mission was closed, the teacher, Mr. Wellbourne, having accepted a position in the public school in Edmonton, and the successor had not arrived. The crop put in was: wheat, thirty acres; oats, thirty-five acres; barley, thirty-five acres; potatoes, ten acres; gardens, nine; total, one hundred and nineteen acres, being one hundred and five and three-quarter acres less than last year. Results were: wheat, one hundred and eighty-five bushels; oats, three hundred and twenty bushels; barley, four hundred and sixty-five bushels; potatoes, four hundred and eighty bushels. Hay stacked, three hundred and fifty tons, which, with the straw, would be ample for all wants and would leave some to be sold, but this is not allowed until it is safe to do so. The reason of the reduced acreage was the want of seed. Sixty acres had been summer-fallowed and seventy-five acres fall ploughed. The cattle were in good condition. The calves were a splendid lot. The herd numbers one hundred and twenty-three, viz.: bull, one; oxen, twenty-four; cows, thirty-seven; steers, twenty-eight; heifers, eight; bull calves, thirteen; heifer calves, twelve. There are twenty-one sheep. In private stock the band has sixty horses, three cows, and six young cattle. This reserve is under the immediate management of the agent; but, as Mr. de Cazes was absent during the greater part of the year at Chicago, superintending the Indian exhibits there, the agency was looked after by Mr. Lake, the clerk, and I have pleasure in stating that the work in no way suffered under his care.

My next point was Alexander's Reserve, No. 134, W. J. O'Donnell being farmer in charge. The farm buildings were found in very good order and were whitewashed. There is difficulty in getting water here in winter; the horses and cattle have to be taken nearly a mile to be watered. A well was dug eighty feet deep, but so far has given no supply. There is a good storehouse, icehouse and room off the storehouse for medicines, harness and other light articles. Some native grass was noticed here measuring nine feet two inches, which was secured in some of the hay swamps. Ox yokes, mats, straw hats, brooms, wagon boxes, and other articles are made. Ploughs had all been painted. A good shed has been put up for the sheep. The houses and stables were all visited and an inventory of the cattle taken. The houses are of a very good class and much improvement was noticed in the keeping of them. They had not all been whitewashed, and a supply of lime ran short, but they were otherwise clean. A few of the stables required mudding and they were completed before I left. One man "Beaver Foot," has a good new house, thatched roof 22x15 inside; large cook stove, lamps, cupboards, beds, tables, chairs, &c., and the house was clean and comfortable. Has a good garden, good field and crops. Fences good. Two stables and a corral and a smaller corral for calves. Makes butter. House whitewashed with white clay. Has a granary. Grain not all threshed. Has shovels, forks, mower, wagon, horse rake, bob-sleighs, ironed by himself, ox yokes, all private property. Has sixty acres ready for next crop. Has three acres of fall wheat sown as an experiment. Thrifty and enterprising and is a sample of what can be done by a little push. This man asks for no assistance from the department. He has also a good herd of cattle. The fields and gardens were well looked after. The crop put in on Alexander's Reserve was: wheat, eighty acres; oats, forty; barley, seventy-five; potatoes, five; gardens, seven; total, two hundred and seven, being five and three-quarters more than last year. The threshing had not been completed, but, estimating from what had been threshed, there would be six hundred and ninety-five bushels of wheat, five hundred and seventy of oats, six hundred and forty-seven of barley; and there were five hundred and thirteen bushels of potatoes. Hay stacked, four hundred and fifty tons and strong fences placed around them, panels being six feet instead of twelve, as is usually the case. Fire guards ploughed around them also. Twenty acres of new land have been broken and twenty summer-fallowed and about one hundred acres fall ploughed. Three new houses, four stables and one storehouse have been built, and a large quantity of fencing made and old ones repaired. The cattle were in good condition. The herd numbers: bull, one; oxen, twenty; cows, nineteen; steers, nine; heifers, seven; bull calves, seven; heifer calves, seven; total, seventy. The reserve is in good shape. The Indians are

quiet and peaceable and are anxious to get along. Mr. O'Donnell is active and hard-working and handles his Indians in a way that commands their confidence and respect. The cattle on this reserve and on this agency generally passed the previous severe winter without any losses, hay and water being regularly supplied and stabling good. These, combined with careful management on the part of the Indians and staff, brought the cattle through in good shape. The usual inventory was taken and books checked. The next place reached was Michel's Reserve, No. 132. The Indians here have a very good crop and they were all in comfortable circumstances. They had good houses and stables. I give my memorandum of one house as a sample. Louis Callihoo: good house, well furnished with cooking and box stoves, tables, beds, cupboards, chairs, &c. Home very clean. Has good stable and corrals. Has a hen house and a piggery, granary, storehouse, milkhouse. Has twelve head of cattle, eleven pigs, thirty-five hens, five ducks, six geese; has a self-binder, but it was not under cover. His excuse for this was that he had built a new house and will have a shed there for it. I told him in the meantime he could put a temporary covering on, as one year's exposure to the weather was worse than five years' wear on implements of this kind. It is private property. He has also a mower and rake, wagon, buckboard, bob-sleighs. Has a good stack yard. Grain not threshed, but estimates he will have one hundred and fifty bushels of wheat, three hundred oats and three hundred barley. Potatoes were fair and he had a good garden. This is an enterprising, thrifty man. There are others here equally as well to do. The crop put in by the band was: wheat, sixty-five acres; oats, thirty; barley, thirty-five; potatoes, three; gardens, six; total, one hundred and thirty-nine, being twelve acres more than last year. Not all threshed, but a low estimate would give three hundred and twenty-five bushels of oats, four hundred wheat, four hundred and ten barley, and there were three hundred and fifteen bushels potatoes. Hay stacked, two hundred and fifty tons. There was no new breaking, but twenty-five acres had been summer-fallowed and eighty acres fall ploughed. Fences were in good repair. The cattle looked well. The herd consists of: bull, one; oxen, three; cows, twenty; steers, eight; bull calves, eight; heifer calves, seven; and two horses; total, fifty-four. The increase of calves is fifteen from twenty cows. In private stock the band has forty-six horses, three cows, twelve young cattle and twenty pigs. This reserve is in good shape and the time has arrived when they can fairly be struck off from receiving any assistance in the way of food unless from a failure of crops.

As I have noticed in a previous report, the houses where I found girls who had been attending St. Joseph's Industrial School were the neatest and cleanest kept, proving that the excellent training that the girls receive at the school is turned to good account.

St. Joseph's Band, Lac St. Anne, had in crop ten acres wheat, eighteen of barley, four of potatoes and three of gardens, being ten acres more than last year. The results were estimated at one hundred and thirty-five bushels of wheat, two hundred and thirty of barley, and there were four hundred and thirty bushels of potatoes. One hundred and fifty tons of hay were stacked; five acres of new land broken; two new houses and one storehouse and two stables built; fifty acres of fencing put up. One Indian here, "Peter Painted Face," got fifteen bags of flour last year from his wheat. It was Ladoga and was the first of this kind ever grown at St. Anne's. He also got two loads of bran and shorts. The cattle looked very well. The number is eighteen: oxen, four; bull, one; cows, four; steers, two; heifers, five; bull calf, one; heifer calf, one. The band has in private stock, twenty-five horses and five head of cattle. Paul's Reserve, No. 133 A., had in crop: wheat, six acres; oats, three; barley, twenty-five; potatoes four, gardens four; total, forty-two, being four acres more than last year. Results estimated at eighty-five bushels wheat, forty of oats, three hundred and ten barley, and there were four hundred and forty bushels potatoes. Hay stacked, reported to be two hundred tons, but on examination it was found that this quantity was erroneous, and some of the cattle would have to be provided for elsewhere. New land broken, two acres. One hundred acres of fencing has been put up. Six new houses, one store and five stables have been built during the year. A number of families from Sharphead's Band have settled down here. The cattle were in very good order. The

herd is thirty-four head : oxen, ten ; bull, one ; cows, seven ; steers, five ; heifers four ; bull calves, three ; heifer calves, four. The band has sixteen head of private stock.

The treaty payments passed off quietly and each band was paid on its own reserve. There was no attempt made to dispose of liquor to the Indians. The warehouse at the agency is kept very nicely, everything in its proper place and all was found correct, with ledger balances. The office work, it is needless to say, is in good shape, as Mr. Lake always does his work neatly and well. It was a surprise to me to find him so familiar with the details on the reserve as well as in the office work. The flour was of choice quality and the bacon was also very good, except a few sides which were not up to the standard requirements, but these were at once replaced by the contractors, the Hudson Bay Company.

The health of the Indians at the time of inspection was good. I visited all the houses of Joseph's and Paul's along with the agent, who had just returned from Chicago. I found a good many improvements at Paul's, White Whale Lake, and, on the whole, houses were fairly clean, but there was room for more improvement in some of them. This band is making progress. The Indians were cheerful and happy. They had not done much in hunting, but they were getting plenty of fish. The school was visited. The Rev. Mr. Somers set is missionary and was also teaching the school until a teacher would arrive. One was daily expected. Joseph's Reserve was also found in good shape. The houses clean and comfortable. Good stables and plenty hay put up. Some five or six old women require clothing, but the majority of the band were well dressed and looked comfortable. They are good hunters. The year was a successful one in this particular. The Roman Catholic school was visited, and at the request of the agent, I sent a report of its condition to the commissioner. This band is doing very well. The new interpreter, Mr. Foley, is a good reliable man. The agent was glad to get back to his work, and was entering on his duties with renewed zeal, and I am sure another year will show equal advancement with the past few years. The agent is strict in his management, but he acts as a gentleman should act, which is the only true way to handle Indians, and the consequence is they willingly carry out his wishes without having to be bribed every time with a bit of bacon to do what is wanted. The whole agency is in a prosperous condition and not one word of complaint was heard from any one. Detailed report, with inventories, statements, &c., was forwarded to the commissioner.

My next place was Hobbema Agency, arriving there on the 26th January, going by rail, and leaving my horses at Mr. de Cazes'. I had left my buckboard at Saddle Lake, and Mr. Ross kindly lent me his sleigh, which I left in Edmonton.

Mr. D. L. Clink, agent ; Mr. S. Swinford, clerk ; John Whitford, interpreter and teamster at agency ; George Kipling, interpreter and in charge of Sampson's herd.

A brick chimney has been put in the clerk's house. The furnace in the agent's house had been cased in with brick, which lessens danger from fire. Two porches have been put on agent's house. The roofs of the office and mill have been painted. One or two of the buildings had been whitewashed.

The first reserve visited was "Sampson's," No. 138. I found more Indians at home than on any previous inspection. I visited all the occupied houses. I found some of them very clean and comfortable places, but only a few had been whitewashed. The following may be taken as a sample of what I found in my rounds. "Buffalo Chips." Good large house, open chimney, high cook stove, good wooden floor ; has tables, chairs, three raised beds. Tools in fair order. House not whitewashed. Has lamps, dishes, etc. His wife was suffering from sore eyes. House comfortable. Has a new private mower and rake, but not under cover, and ploughs were left lying out in the fields. The stables at the ranch were visited. The cow stable had about twenty stanchions, which had just been put in, but had never been used. These stables were in fair order and the corrals were strongly made. The manure had been allowed to accumulate in the stables, and, if not cleaned out before another year, only the smaller calves would be able to get into them. The stables are well suited otherwise. They were built by the former agent, Mr. Lucas.

The crop put in on this reserve was : wheat, one hundred and sixty-six acres ; oats, twenty-two acres ; barley, forty ; gardens, including potatoes, sixteen ; total two hundred

and forty-four, being forty-five less than the previous year. The yield was very satisfactory. Not all threshed, but the estimate is three thousand four hundred and eighty-six bushels wheat, six hundred and sixty of oats and one thousand of barley; of course these are only estimates and it is difficult to judge from grain in stack as to quantities. No records of quantities of potatoes and turnips were kept, as is usual, but it is said the crop of both was good. I had nothing by which I could verify this. The gardens were neglected, owing, it was said, to so much other work going on during summer. About half of the grain was still in stacks. Hay put up on this reserve, four hundred tons. Fifty-five acres of summer-fallowing reported as having been done, but owing to the deep snow I could not see it. No new breaking nor fall ploughing had been done. The cattle, for the time of the year, were in fair order. Some of the heifers and young cows were very thin and weak, and would require careful handling to bring them through the winter. The calves were kept in a separate corral and were in good condition, but must have been late calves, as many of them were very small. The return showed that two hundred and sixteen head should be on hand; but, as this herd had got mixed up with the other herds and with the agency stock, the only way I could check them was to take an inventory at each place and take totals as per returns and as per inventory. This statement will appear further on. There appeared to be a sufficient quantity of hay and there was a good lot of straw. The agent was desirous of selling some hay the previous winter, but was prevented from doing so. This was fortunate, as there was barely enough to last out the long and severe winter, and the losses, as it was, were heavy, some seventy-eight head having perished either from want of food or of water or for proper care. With plenty of hay and good stabling, this heavy loss should not have taken place. The next reserve visited was "Ermineskin's," No. 137, A. E. Moore, farmer in charge; Gilbert Whitford, interpreter. None of the farm buildings had been whitewashed. All the occupied houses were visited. This is a sample. Makinow:—Clean little house, children clean; open chimney; has two hundred bushels of wheat; blankets and bedding dirty; the chief had a mower and horse-rake, private property, and not under cover. The crop put in here was: wheat, one hundred and fifty-nine acres; oats, three; barley, twenty-two; gardens and potatoes twelve; total one hundred and ninety-six, being six acres less than last year. The most of the grain here had been threshed, the following being the results, including estimate of balance still to be threshed: wheat, three thousand three hundred and thirty-nine bushels; oats, ninety; barley, five hundred and fifty. No record kept of potatoes and turnips. Hay stacked, two hundred and fifty tons. Summer-fallowing, thirty-five acres. No new breaking nor fall ploughing. Fences were in fair order and some pretty fields were to be seen, the fences being straight and the fields square. Two or three have ugly patches of brush in them, which disfigures their appearance. The cattle were in good condition, in fact the best herd in the agency, and this is attributed to the fact that Chief Ermineskin gives his personal attention to the cattle. Formerly this herd was wintered about six miles from Louis Bull's Reserve; but, owing to the difficulty in getting hay there, the place was abandoned and new stables put up near the chief's house, nicely located in a well sheltered spot. Good sheds and strong corrals have also been put up. There is a good deep lake close to the stables, where water can easily be had. The hay, with the large quantity of straw, would give ample feed. The returns showed the herd to be as follows: oxen, fourteen; cows, twenty-five; steers, forty; heifers, thirty-five; bull calves, fifteen; heifer calves, twelve; total, one hundred and forty-one. An inventory was taken, which will be shown in special statement.

Louis Bull's Reserve, No. 140, was next visited, also under charge of Mr. Moore. The houses found occupied here were all visited, and I regret to say that no improvement, but the reverse, was noticed all over this reserve. There had been a good deal of sickness on this reserve. Some of the Indians were at Pigeon Lake. The crop put in was: wheat, fifty-six acres; oats, four; barley, fifteen; and gardens, three; total eighty-one, being thirty-six acres less than last year. Threshing had been completed with the following results: wheat, one thousand four hundred and thirty-two bushels; oats, one hundred and fifty-three; barley, three hundred and fifty-nine; gardens, includ-

ing potatoes and turnips, no record, but most of the Indians had some potatoes and turnips to put away for winter use. Hay put up, one hundred and sixty tons. Summer-fallowing, twenty-five acres. No new breaking nor fall ploughing. Fences were in good repair. The herd was in fair order. Some old oxen were very poor and some young cows and heifers would require careful treatment to bring them through the winter. The private wells, dug by Mr. Ross when he was farmer here, furnished water for the weaker cattle, but the bulk of the herd had to be driven about two miles for water. The old stables had to be abandoned, same as Ermineskin's, owing to the difficulty in getting hay, and the cattle were now kept at the Indians' private stables at their own places. The herd numbers: oxen, nine; cows, fifteen; steers, thirty-eight; heifers, nineteen; bull calves, three; heifer calves, six; total ninety, as per returns. An inventory was taken. The agency cattle, that is, heifers purchased to replace cattle killed, were all mixed up with the other herds, and could not be seen separately. The home farm stock number sixteen head and four horses, and these were all mixed up and could not be seen.

The returns called for the following:—

	Per returns.	Per inventory.
Sampson's.....	216	221
Ermineskin's.....	141	152
Louis Bull's (90 and 5 increase).....	95	91
Home farm.....	16	3
Agency.....	84	8
	552	475

showing a deficiency of seventy-seven head. This is over and above the seventy-eight head already written off the returns as deaths. Fourteen of the seventy-seven head were accounted for, reducing the actual shortage to sixty-three at the time of inspection. It is quite possible that some of these would turn up, but all the cattle in the agency at the time are included in the inventory. A bull that was missing was reported to be at some settler's ranch near Wetaskewin, and the agent proceeded there to hunt the bull up. The settler charged the agent five dollars and fifty cents for the keep of the bull. The money was paid and the agent drove the animal back to the agency and branded him, but only to find out that he was not his bull at all, but belonged to some one else. The agent was therefore not only minus his bull, but his five and one-half dollars as well and two days' labour.

The grist mill had been put up since I was here last. It is near the agency buildings on the bank of the Battle River. The building is log twenty-six by twenty-two feet, two stories, shingled roof. A No. 9, portable mill, with bolt and smutter, a small mill for chop feed and a fanning mill are running with the same water power. The building has not been plastered nor whitewashed. The roof only has been painted. The canal, built at considerable expense, proved to be of no use, and a second ditch was made. It taps the river about a mile or a mile and one-half. This gives a head of thirteen to fourteen feet, which is more than sufficient, it is said, to run the mill. The flume is about seventy feet. The mill will turn out from twenty to twenty-five bags of flour per day. The quantity of wheat delivered at the mill to 14th January, 1894, when work was stopped, was:—

	Lbs.
Sampson's.....	54,169
Ermineskin's.....	16,411
Louis Bull's.....	10,410
	80,990

yielding five hundred and twenty-five sacks of flour, weighing from ninety to ninety-six pounds each. Bran and shorts are kept in store.

Thirty-six oxen and steers were killed for beef during the year, giving twenty-two thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine pounds beef. Average weight of animals six hundred and eighty-nine pounds. Offal was one thousand seven hundred and forty-one pounds or equal to 7.70 per cent. Eleven cows were killed giving five thousand six hundred and ninety-six pounds beef or five hundred and eighteen pounds each. Offal five hundred and five, equal to 8.87 per cent. The offal is not always weighed, but it is taken on average. I find one animal, for instance, turned out eight hundred and fifty seven pounds beef, offal fifty-five pounds. Another animal five hundred and forty-eight pounds beef, offal fifty-five pounds. The warehouse had been well kept by Mr. Swinford. There was only a small lot of flour on hand, and it was choice quality. Some of the bacon delivered here had been returned and had not been replaced. The office work, in so far as the clerk had control, was well done, Mr. Swinford being neat and correct in all his work. The various books were checked and inventories taken, which, with detailed report, were sent to the commissioner. There was material on hand to paint the new buildings. The military clothing proved of much benefit to the Indians. I attended the Indian services one Sunday. These were conducted entirely by themselves. Joe Sampson, son of the chief, preached, and four or five other Indians took part with prayers. The singing was hearty and the whole services were conducted in an orderly way. This is a Methodist Mission and the Rev. Mr. German is missionary, but he was at Louis Bull's station on the Sunday referred to.

There are two day schools in connection with the Methodist Church,—one at Sampson's and one at Louis Bull's, and one Roman Catholic on Ermineskin's.

The increase of calves has been entered for two years in bulk, and no record kept of owners' names. The branding of the cattle has also been neglected for two years. The agent promised to do this after I left last year, and issue certificates, as is the custom elsewhere; but nothing was done until this year, and then only Louis Bull's and a few of Ermineskin's. The agent promised to have the branding completed as soon as possible. I now left Ponoka Station, by rail, for Red Deer Industrial School, and commenced my inspection there on the 9th February, 1894. The staff consists of: Rev. John Nelson, principal; Rev. R. B. Steinhauer, assistant principal and teacher of boys and girls; Mrs. Nelson, matron; E. Mathewson, assistant matron; S. Lougheed, carpenter; D. J. Hunter, farmer; H. Buchler, seamstress; H. Diamond, cook.

The following buildings have been erected during the year:—

Dwelling house, 20 x 24, two floors, six rooms and kitchen, plastered throughout. This house is occupied by the carpenter and farmer. Carpenter's shop, 18 x 26, two floors, sheeted inside with dressed lumber. The upper floor is intended to be used as a shoe shop. The carpenter's shop contains four benches. Three boys, Henry Steinhauer, James Cardinal and George McLean, were working here, but as many as ten boys are learning this trade, and Mr. Lougheed, instructor, informed me they were doing very well. The boy McLean is the one whom I spoke about learning a trade last year at the McDougall Orphanage. He was proving to be an apt learner, and Mr. Lougheed was well pleased with him. A son of Chief Pakan is also following this trade. The boys make window frames, sashes, put on sheeting, flooring, etc. Blacksmith shop, 20 x 24, finished same as the carpenter's. Brick forge built in. Piggery, 12 x 24. There were no pigs, and the place was used for storing flour. It was perfectly clean, as it was new and had never been used. Stable 24 x 50 with a lean-to 14 x 50. Five stalls at one end for horses. Harness-room in one corner and fourteen stalls for cows. More cows are in the lean-to. Two box-stalls for the calves. The loft will hold about eight or ten tons of hay. The building is frame. Hen-house, 18 x 18. Boys' water closets, 10 x 16. Ice-house, 16 x 16. Bakery and laundry, 16 x 28, two floors. Upper part to be used as a drying and ironing-room. The oven is down stairs. All the buildings were painted excepting the laundry, and looked very well. The main building, which is solid stone, was now reached. The basement was first visited. The building is heated and ventilated on the Smead-Dowd system. There are two furnaces. Water closets, bath-room, sink with basin, etc., on the boys' side. The girls' side is fitted up same as the boys', except that there are no furnaces on

their side. Upstairs there is the office, a reception-room, the matron's sitting-room, presently used as the principal's dining-room, matron's bed chamber, a sewing-room. There were nine girls knitting and sewing here. A small pantry off the sewing-room, also a cupboard, a sick-room, but used as a bed-room. The dining-room contains six tables. There are also benches. This is a good sized room, bright and cheerful. The kitchen is off the dining-room; contains a cooking range and other appliances. Shelving has been made for dishes, etc., by the carpenter. There are two small store-rooms or pantries off the kitchen, one for the groceries and one for dry goods.

The next flat contains the girls' dormitory, a nice cheerful room. There were sixteen iron beds. Each bed has in addition to the spring mattress, a palliasse filled with hay, two blankets, pillows, sheet; and each girl has a night dress. There were no counterpanes. The room was very clean and tidy. Closets for holding clothes, etc., at one end. Adjoining the dormitory is a small room occupied by the assistant matron and seamstress, nice room and neatly furnished. The boys' dormitory is on the other side of the house—same flat. There were twenty-seven beds here, furnished same as the girls', excepting they have no sheets, but would have them shortly or as soon as the laundry was working. Each boy has a night shirt. Clothes closets at one end of the room. The assistant principal's room is at one corner, and the cook's bed-room is also off this dormitory. The school-room is on the second flat and is a nice room for the purpose. There is a platform and a neat teacher's desk made by the carpenter, two large maps, globe, etc. The school desks are very good ones and are solidly fixed on the floor. The attic contains a large tank, and this place is used for storing articles not in use. The whole house was in good order as far as cleanliness was concerned, and everything seemed to be in its proper place.

The crop put in on the farm was: oats, fourteen and a half acres; potatoes, two acres; turnips, two and one-half acres; carrots and gardens, one-fourth of an acre; total, nineteen acres and one-fourth. The crop harvested was twenty-five loads oat hay, cut green and fed to cattle in the early part of the winter, one hundred and eighty bushels potatoes, four hundred and fifty bushels turnips, and five bushels carrots. These were stored in the root-house, near the stables, and kept very well. Fifty-three loads of hay were stacked some five miles off, of which about thirty loads were on hand at time of inspection, and were being hauled in as required. Six acres of new land have been broken, making twenty-six acres broken in all. Twenty acres of fencing have been made, and eight thousand rails were being cut and hauled for more fencing. The larger boys were busy at this work, and had the required number almost completed. The cattle were in fair order. The oxen were fat, but some of the cows were rather thin. The number is thirty-four, namely: oxen, four; cows, twenty; bull calves, four; heifer calves, six.

The time table is as follows:—Rise, dress and wash, 6.30; breakfast, 7.00; prayers, 7.20; dormitory work, 7.30; all to work for the day, 7.40; morning school, 9.00; school closes, work ceases, 12.00; dinner, 12.10; mending clothes, 12.30; all to work, 1.00; afternoon school, 1.30; afternoon school, 1.30; school closes, 4.00; work ceases, 6.00; study, 7.00; prayers, juniors to bed, 8.00; lights out, 9.00.

The meals consist of the following, varied from time to time:—

Breakfast—Porridge, potatoes, bread, tea, syrup or milk; cold meat occasionally.

Dinner—Soup, vegetables, beef or bacon, potatoes, bread; rice occasionally; pudding two or three times a month; water; no tea is given at this meal.

Supper—Bread, apples, syrup, meat for the working boys, tea, milk, and sometimes rice.

The scale of rations seemed to be ample, and I heard no complaints. The matron assured me that no one had to leave the table without getting all he wanted. The meals were served hot.

I opened the following books and posted all transactions from the opening of the school to the 31st January, 1894:—receipt and issue ledger, receipt book, issue or day-book, letter register, voucher register, visitors' register, doctor's register, and a book in

which is kept an account for each boy or girl of what is issued to them, so that at any time it can be seen at a glance what each girl or boy has received. Returns were also made out and inventory of all articles on hand 31st January, and the principal would have no difficulty in following the plan adopted of keeping these accounts and making out the returns. A good deal of work has been done, and all articles manufactured have been taken on the books as receipts. The issues have been carefully made, and the greatest care has been taken of things generally and strict economy has been practised. The first pupils entered the school on the 14th July, 1893, about nineteen having arrived on that day. The number present at inspection was forty-four (boys, twenty-nine; girls, fifteen). The school is making capital progress under the able and painstaking teacher, Rev. Mr. Steinhauer. There are eighteen in standard 1, ten in standard three, and six in standard 4. Those learning trades attend half a day in the school. The new programme of studies is strictly followed.

The order of classes is as follow:—Opening, 9.10; reading, 4th class, 9.35; geography, 3rd class, 10.00; reading, 2nd class, 10.20; reading, 1st class A, 10.40; reading, 1st class B, 11.00; arithmetic, 4th class, 11.20; arithmetic, 3rd class, 11.40; arithmetic, 2nd class, 12.00. Afternoon—Composition, 4th class, 1.30; arithmetic, 1st class, 2.00; composition, 3rd class, 2.20; dictation, 2nd class, 3.00; history, 4th class, 3.30.

These are the rules for Thursdays and Tuesdays, and some slight changes for Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. The examination of the different classes was satisfactory. The discipline was perfect and the progress was very encouraging and showed that the teacher was doing his work faithfully and well. I am glad to notice among the boys Charles Eagle from Moose Woods Reserve. The school-room is a comfortable one, nice seats, good light, and it was well heated and the ventilation seemed to be good. The school registers are neatly and correctly kept. The boys work well and the girls all take a share in the house work, besides knitting, sewing, &c. The children were all in good health at the time of my visit. There was a good deal of sickness last November, but all got over it very well. Considering the short time the school has been in operation and the work being new to most of the staff, I think there is every reason to be satisfied with the general proficiency of the various departments. The carpenter and farmer are both good, reliable men, and well fitted for their positions. The matron, Mrs. Wilson, is doing her part of the work particularly well, and the good health and cheerful faces of the pupils are good proof of her watchful care. The assistant matron, Mrs. Mathewson, from her previous experience in similar institutions, is a great help. The cook and seamstress seem to be well fitted for their work. The teacher, Rev. Mr. Steinhauer, I have already referred to. The principal is doing his best to make the institution a success and no labour nor exertion will be spared, on his part, to have his wishes carried into effect. This industrial school is under control of the Methodist Church.

I had a telegram from Assistant Commissioner Forget to make St. Joseph's Industrial School my next point. I consequently went to Calgary by rail and drove to St. Joseph's and began my inspection there on 26th February, 1894.

The staff is as follows:—

The Rev. Father Naessens, principal,
 C. Dennehy, assistant principal and clerk,
 W. Scollen, teacher and music instructor,
 Scott Magee, carpenter,
 John Meehan, farmer,
 George Woods, shoemaker,
 Edward Vanloo, baker,
 Frank Butler, in charge of furnaces,
 Sister Christine, matron,
 Sister Leblanc, cook,
 Sister Legoff, assistant matron,
 Sister Mathurin, seamstress,
 Sister Kelly, teacher,

Sister Mongrain, teacher,
Sister Marie, assistant cook.

Rev. Father Lefebre assists the principal in the performance of his duties, but receives no salary.

A new bakery has been put up. It is 18 x 45, frame, shingled roof, sheeted inside with dressed lumber. The oven is built in on one end and is placed on a solid stone foundation, brick facing, brick floor. The whole work has been well done. There is a large trough for mixing the flour. There are tables, shelving, &c., and the whole was perfectly clean and well arranged for the purpose of baking. This building has not yet been painted. Two boys were working in the blacksmith's shop. Five boys were working in the carpenter's shop. Each boy has his tool chest and they are making good progress. Eight boys were found in the shoemaker's shop and were turning out some very good work in boots and shoes. They also make many repairs. A good deal of work is done for outsiders. The shop is a comfortable one, is well lighted and the whole place has an air of business about it, and the boys were proud of their occupation. Posts were put in for a new fence to enclose the new boys' building and to keep cattle from roaming about the place. The boys' play ground will be outside of this fence. The pig pen is a new log building, comfortable place; and some good pigs were noticed. The old bakery has been removed and it is now used as a granary and was well filled with oats. Engine house is new. This is to keep the engine from freezing up. It is used for pumping water to the tanks in the houses. The little building is over the well, where a constant supply of water can be depended upon. The engine is what is called the hot air pumping one, size six inches, and it is known as a De-lamater Rider

The boys' new building was fully described in my last report. It was found to be in perfect order. The boys' dormitory contains sixty-four beds, and seven in the infirmary, one not occupied, making a total of seventy, present number of boys in the institution. Each bed had a palliasso, pillow, sheet; some had three blankets and some four, but none had less than three. The boys were not wearing night shirts. The beds looked very pretty with the bright scarlet counterpanes. The bath-room is at one end, two baths, hot and cold water, when the pipes are working. There are fifteen wash-basins fixed in on one side, also supplied with hot and cold water. Ventilation was very good. The building has had one coat of paint and was to get a second this spring. The old building, or girls' department, was fully gone over and was also found clean and in perfect order. Each room has been described in former reports. The dormitory contains twenty-six beds, furnished the same as the boys'. Bath-room, &c. Ventilation good. All the older buildings were examined and found to be in good order. The crop put in on the farm was as follows: oats, eighty-six acres (including a field of Mr. Begg's of forty acres), wheat, one acre; barley, six acres; potatoes, nine acres; turnips and mangolds, five acres; gardens, one acre; total, one hundred and eight, being sixty-eight acres more than last year. The results were one thousand four hundred and eighty-eight bushels oats, wheat nothing, barley too weedy to thresh and was fed to the pigs in the straw; potatoes, three hundred and sixty six bushels; turnips and mangolds, three hundred bushels. Garden produce consumed during the season. Hay cut and stacked, one hundred and fifty tons, and about one hundred tons were still on hand. Sixteen acres of land have been summer-fallowed. The hauling of hay and coal was done by the farmer and boys. The band has made splendid progress during the year. The cattle were in good condition. The herd numbers forty-six head.

The order of work in the school and the meals are the same as previously reported. The office work has been well done. I audited each account. The cash book on the new system was carefully examined, and each item checked with the invoices. The total cost of maintenance for eight months was eight thousand four hundred and seventy-seven dollars and thirty-four cents and the attendance, nineteen thousand seven hundred and twenty-five, divided by two hundred and forty-three days, gives an average attendance of eighty-one. This would give the cost *per capita* for the eight months as one hundred and four dollars and sixty-six cents and, adding one-third for the bal-

ance of the fiscal year, the cost *per capita* would be one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and fifty-five cents for the year. As the average of attendance would be increased for the next four months and as no fuel would be required—a heavy item during the winter—it was calculated that by the end of June the grant of one hundred and thirty dollars for each pupil would cover all expenses. The deficiency, if any, would not exceed three or four hundred dollars, but of course the exact amount would not be arrived at until the accounts were closed 30th June, 1894. The greatest economy is observed. This school has always been noted for its good management, and therefore, if there is a deficiency at the end of the year (30th June) it will be for reasons I have given—small average attendance, and not from extravagance or bad management. Balance sheets and all particulars with full detailed report were sent to the commissioner. The work of this school is going on in a most satisfactory manner. The best of order is maintained, and I have pleasure in saying that at no former inspection have I found things in better order, and the rev. principal and sisters and staff generally are deserving of every encouragement. I now returned to Calgary, the rev. principal kindly driving me, and I commenced my inspection of the Sarcee Agency on the 8th March.

S. B. Lucas, agent ; A. Kemeys-Tynte, clerk ; George Hodgson, farmer, interpreter and issuer ; "Old Tom," assistant issuer.

The farm buildings have been whitewashed and roofs painted and they looked very well. The agency buildings have also been painted and the whole place was in better order than I ever found it at any previous inspection, and I have inspected this agency every year since 1886. The new ox stable has stalls for twelve head and there is a shed adjoining, 32 x 16, and on the other end a stable for calves with three compartments. The horse stable has six double stalls. A new implement shed, 60 x 18, has been put up since last inspection. These stables and sheds have shingled roofs and are painted. The place was clean and tidy. The manure is not allowed to accumulate but it is hauled to the fields. The root-house has been repaired and the walls lined with boards. It is 16 x 12 and keeps the roots very well. The slaughter and ration-houses were whitewashed and roofs painted. An ice-house, 19 x 14, has been made near the warehouse. One end of the warehouse is used as a carpenter's shop and an Indian was busy making a bedstead and table for Chief Bull Head.

The crop put in on "home farm" was : wheat, two acres ; oats, seventeen and three-tenths ; barley, eight ; potatoes, two and one-tenth ; turnips, two and eight-tenths ; carrots, one and five-tenths ; total, thirty-three and seven-tenths. Indian crop put in was : oats, one and five-tenths acres ; barley, twenty-one and two-tenths ; potatoes, seven ; turnips, one ; total, thirty and seven-tenths, being nine and two-tenths more on home farm than last year, and forty-three and eight-tenths acres less on Indians. The results were from home farm : wheat, forty bushels ; oats, three hundred and nine ; barley, seventy-four ; potatoes, two hundred ; turnips, sixty ; carrots, twenty ; onions, two ; beets, thirty ; and Indians had twenty-nine bushels oats, two hundred and fifty-five bushels barley and fifty bushels potatoes. Hay cut and stacked for agency and farm, fifty tons, and for Indians, one hundred and thirty tons, half of which was sold and the balance used for feed for their ponies. New land broken, fourteen and a half acres. Twelve acres of fall ploughing. New fencing put up, thirty-seven acres. One new house and two stables built. The cattle were in fair condition. The work oxen were rather thin, owing to constant work hauling wood and hay. The agency stock consists of : horses and mares, eight ; colts, two ; bulls, one ; oxen, eleven ; cows, ten ; steers, four ; heifers, three ; bull calves, five ; heifer calves, five ; total, forty-nine. In hands of "Big Crow," on certificate : oxen, two ; cows, one ; total, three. In private stock the Indians have two hundred ponies. In visiting the Indian houses I cannot say that I noticed much improvement. A few have certainly made efforts towards more cleanliness and they promise, when new houses are built, to have beds, tables, &c. The chief has made a move in this direction by getting a bed and table. Most of the houses were whitewashed. "Many Wounds" had a large house, clean, carpet on floor, walls covered with cotton, cook stove, beds on floor, but bedding was clean and folded up. No table nor chairs, but

house comfortable, and was in marked contrast to some of the others. This was the cleanest house in the lower village. At the upper village I found the houses closed, but they had all been whitewashed and the places left in a cleanly state. The Indians were away on passes, near High River, and some were working in the woods getting out logs. The reserve consists of three townships. The agency is at the extreme end of the first or southern one. I drove, therefore, over the first and second and about half way over the third, where I found six or seven families living in teepees, and the men busy preparing logs. They had about two hundred and fifty splendid ones cut and dressed ready to be hauled away. There is abundance of timber here. At the upper end of the second township there is a small house occupied by an Indian and his family, and there is a stable in which to put the oxen when they have to stay over night hauling the logs. It is proposed to get out four hundred logs this season, and to build ten new houses this year, and the Indians say when they occupy these new houses they will have bedsteads, tables, &c., so that, from this effort, it may fairly be said some advancement is being made. There are splendid hay meadows all along these townships and on the eastern side, abundance of clean running water, so that for ranching purposes the reserve is unsurpassed. The Indians here are good workers and they felt proud in showing their logs. Each one had his own to show. Another advantage to be gained by having this end more settled: it would prevent wood and hay from being stolen by settlers and others.

The beef supplied is of good quality. Messrs. Hull Bros., of Calgary, are the contractors.

The numbers of animals killed from 1st February, 1893, to 28th February, 1894, was as follows:—

	Beef, lbs.	Offal, lbs.
116 steers	82,473	6,974
32 cows	18,522	1,888
7 stags	6,172	476
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	107,167	9,338
4 oxen (agency)	2,872	252
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	110,039	9,590

making a total of one hundred and nineteen thousand six hundred and twenty-nine pounds of beef and offal supplied and fed to Indians and employees in thirteen months. The average weights of animals, after dressing, and percentage of offal:

	Lbs.	Offal
Steers	711	8.45
Cows	579	10.02
Stags	882	7.71

Hides distributed to Agency 7, Band 145, eighty-seven; contractors at two dollars each, sixty-five; total one hundred and fifty-nine. The bacon and flour were both of choice quality. The receipts and issues have been carefully made, and the office work is well attended to by Mr. Kemeys-Tynte, who is correct and neat in his work. The usual audit was made and inventory taken, which with detailed report was sent to the commissioner.

The St. Barnabas Home, under the control of the Rev. Mr. Stocken, was inspected. The building was fully described in my last report. The dormitory is 23 x 30 and contains fourteen beds, (thirteen for the boys and one for the overseer). The beds are wooden; palliasses filled with hay, two sheets, one blanket, two quilts and pillow; boys have night shirts. The whole house was clean and neat and had a home-like air about it. There were thirteen boys in the home, six boarders paid for by the department and seven day scholars, but who board also in the home. Five more beds were to be put in

in a few days. The ventilation was good. A brick chimney has been put in the building since I was here last. The building has a handsome appearance on approaching the agency. The work proper of the school will appear in another place. The boys were neatly dressed and looked well. They are a nice lot of boys and are well behaved and are making good progress, and the Rev. Mr. Stocken and his assistants are doing a good work on the reserve. The earnings of the Indians for hay and wood in 1893 and 1894 amounted to eight hundred and fifty dollars and sixty-nine cents, expended for two mowers, one rake, one set of harness supplied from Hudson's Bay Company and cash paid direct to Indians.

The agency on the whole is in good shape, and the Indians are more disposed to work than I ever found them, so that I may say with reason that progress has been made during the past year. Mr. Lucas seems to get along well with these Indians. He accompanied me in all my visits over the reserve.

My next point was the Stony Reserve at Morley. Mr. P. L. Grasse is farmer in charge and reports direct to Regina now, instead of through Sarcee Agency, as formerly.

The storehouse has been completed since my last inspection and the old storehouse is now used as a carpenter's shop, where many repairs are made. The implement shed has also been completed and it affords plenty space for the bulky implements, such as mowers, horse-rakes, &c. An ice-house has been put up. A small house with an open chimney has been built along side of the ration-house, where Indians can meet on cold or wet days when waiting for rations. A verandah has been put in front of the farm-house. Paint was on hand to paint the roofs, which was to be done in the spring. The bridge over the Bow River at the old ferry, near the ration-house, has been made since I was here last, and is a great convenience to the Indians as well as the settlers. Some new fencing has been made and posts and rails were on the ground to fence along the south boundary of the reserve, also the east boundary. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has put up fences between the railway and the river as far as the west boundary runs. This gives considerably more space to be used as pasturage, and an extra rail has been put on the old fences on both sides. The crossing from one side of the reserve to the other has also been fenced, doing away with the gates formerly used. Precautions have been taken for the safety of the cattle by placing guards at the proper points. The crop put in by the different bands was : oats, twenty-three acres ; potatoes, twenty-two ; gardens, two and a half. The farm had also one and a quarter acres of rye, making a total of eighty-four and three-quarter acres. The yield, owing to dry weather, was poor. Oats were a failure ; some were cut green and used as hay. Two hundred and eighteen bushels potatoes were harvested. Hay cut and stacked, eighty tons. Ten acres of new land broken and some old fields summer-fallowed. The rye was an experiment ; half of it was spring and half fall. The latter never came up, and the spring looked very well until dried up with the heat. The houses in the various villages were all visited and considerable improvement could be noticed. The following may be taken as a sample of the many houses inspected : Jacob Two Young Men has a new house, shingled roof, one and a half story, wooden floor, good cellar. House made with square logs. Two windows downstairs. Has a good cook stove, chairs, beds ; has a nice field of twenty acres. Good stable, shed and corral. Some hay on hand and implements were under cover.

The new school-house on the north side is a well built building and is roomy. This, with the school on the south side, as well as the work of the orphanage, will appear in another place.

The corrals for branding purposes are strongly made, and fences generally were in fair order. The cattle were in very fair condition for the time of year. I had each herd brought into its own corral, one on each side of the river, and the cattle counted one by one, each class being kept by itself. The herd of A and C is as follows : bulls, three ; cows, seventy-five ; steers, forty ; heifers, forty-one ; bull calves, twenty-six ; heifer calves, thirty-two ; total, 217. The increase in calves is fifty-eight from seventy-five cows. In private stock A and C have two hundred and thirty-five ponies. Band B herd consists of : bulls, three ; cows, eighty-six ; steers, fifty ; heifers, fifty ; bull

calves, twenty-six ; heifer calves, twenty-four ; total, two hundred and thirty-nine. The increase in calves is fifty from eighty-six cows. The band has one hundred and sixty-five ponies and forty-four sheep. The farm stock consists of two horses and six oxen. The inventory of A and C herd showed a deficiency of five head, and B herd forty-four. Mr. Grasse accounted for most of them, as some he knew of had wandered back to the ranches from whence they came when purchased. I told Mr. Grasse in future to have all his cattle in his own herds, as I was not supposed, nor would I go off the reserve to count or hunt up cattle. With the herders employed, there is no excuse for cattle being allowed to wander away from their own pastures.

The beef supplied was of good quality. The number of animals killed from 1st February to 1st July, 1893, Messrs. Hull Brothers, contractors, was : steers, sixty-six ; cows, five and stags, four ; total, seventy-five. Total weight of sixty-six steers after dressing, forty-three thousand two hundred and five pounds, or an average of six hundred and fifty-five pounds each. Weight of five cows, two thousand two hundred and sixty-two pounds ; average, four hundred and fifty-two pounds. Weight of four stags, two thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight pounds ; average, six hundred and ninety-seven pounds. Offal on the three lots was four thousand two hundred and eighty pounds, or equal to 8.87 per cent.

From 1st July, 1893, to 28th February, 1894, the number of animals killed, McDougall, contractor, was : steers, fifty-eight ; cows, two ; stag, one ; total, sixty-one ; total weight of fifty-eight steers, thirty-seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-four pounds, or an average of six hundred and fifty-three pounds each ; two cows, eleven hundred and seventy-eight pounds—average, five hundred and eighty-nine ; one stag, seven hundred and eighty-five pounds ; offal on the three lots, three thousand four hundred and ninety-one pounds, or equal to 8.76 per cent.

Indian cattle killed : bull, one ; steers, twenty ; cows, three ; total, 24, producing fourteen thousand eight hundred and five pounds, offal of which was one thousand three hundred and six pounds, or equal to 8.90 per cent ; total number of hides, one hundred and sixty, all issued to the Indians for foot wear, making harness, &c.

The orphanage was inspected on the 16th March. I found many improvements over last year in all departments, and the school is now in first-class working order. The crop put in on the farm was thirty-eight acres of oats and two of potatoes. The oats gave no crop. The yield of potatoes was two hundred bushels. Garden was more or less destroyed by gophers. The cattle held by the orphanage number as follows : cows, seventeen ; heifers, nine ; steers over three years, nine ; over one year, five ; calves, 1893, five ; calves, 1894, three ; total, 48 ; government oxen, four ; total in the herd, fifty-two. Four cows were being milked, enough for the use of the house. There are six sheep and three lambs and twelve horses and colts. The stables are roomy and nicely arranged ; good sheds and corrals. Twenty tons of hay were put up and balance required was purchased from settlers. The various rooms and dormitories in the house were carefully examined, and all were found in good shape. Some new flooring has been put in, in fact all the suggestions made in my last report I found had been carried out. The ventilation was very good, and the whole establishment was all that could be desired as regards cleanliness and comfort. The only defect noticed was the want of storm windows. In this windy country these are a necessity. The order of work and scale of meals are the same as last year. A blacksmith and a shoemaker were expected to be added to the staff in a short time. The number at present in the house is thirty-eight (boys, seventeen ; girls, twenty-one). The pupils were clean and neatly dressed. The school work is carried on in a most satisfactory manner. It is held in the old building, but the place was in excellent order. It is a little low in the ceiling, but otherwise comfortable, clean and nicely arranged, in fact one of the best conducted schools I have visited. Regular report will appear with the other schools elsewhere.

The boys have night shirts and the girls night dresses.

The staff at the time of inspection consisted of : Mr. Butler, principal ; Mrs. Butler, matron ; a seamstress and a carpenter ; W. G. Blewett, teacher.

Every boy and girl attends school half a day and most of them the whole day, and the progress shown was very satisfactory, and I left the orphanage with the feeling that a good work was being done.

The books at the farm were examined and an inventory taken of property in farmer's hands. Mrs. Grasse keeps the books and accounts very neatly and correctly. The health of the Indians was good at the time of inspection.

My next point was Blackfoot Agency, arriving there on the 27th March.

Mr. Magnus Begg is agent ; Mr. J. Lawrence, clerk ; James Pambreau, interpreter and teamster.

A small shed has been put up as shelter for the cows, and some of the buildings had received a fresh coat of paint. The whole place was in the best of order. The fences were in good repair, and no dirt could be seen lying around.

The north reserve was the first inspected, Mr. W. M. Baker being farmer in charge. The farm buildings were in good repair, and all implements were carefully stored away under cover, there being good sheds for this purpose.

The crop put in on this reserve was: wheat, four acres ; oats, forty-five ; barley, twenty ; potatoes, thirty-five ; and gardens four ; total, one hundred and eight, being one acre less than last year. The results were : wheat, nothing ; oats, sixty bushels ; barley, twenty-six and potatoes nine hundred bushels ; garden produce consumed during the year, but, owing to dry weather and gophers, the produce was trifling. Hay put up for farm, sixty-five tons ; for agency, ten tons ; for Indians, one hundred and eighty tons ; total, two hundred and fifty-five tons. This was all cut and stacked by the Indians. They sold about seventy-five tons, and balance was kept to feed the horses. Forty-five acres of new land have been broken and fifty acres have been summer-fallowed ; one thousand rails and two thousand posts, for pickets, have been secured from the river bank for fences for Indian fields, and seven hundred posts for the use of the farm. Three hundred logs for stables have also been taken from the river bank, and seven hundred from the timber limits are on hand to build houses this summer. Ten new houses and two stables have been built during the year. About three-quarters of a mile of the irrigation ditch had been made. This ditch is from four to seven feet in depth. It is proposed to complete about a mile and a half more this summer. There is now a ferry to cross the river near the reserve, which is a convenience to the Indians on the south side. The old scow used at Morley, before the bridge was made, is now used here. There has been a coal mine opened at "Crow Shoe's Village," five miles up the river from the farm buildings, and, although only an experiment, the Indians have sold twelve tons at three dollars a ton. Any quantity of coal can be had at this point when proper facilities for mining are established. The health of the Indians was good. Measles had been giving trouble. One Indian has now thirteen heifers, which he got in exchange for ponies, and prospects were favourable that others would follow the example. The Indians are more disposed to do this now than formerly. In going through the houses I found much improvement in many ways over last year. The little lumber given them last summer has been put to good use ; some put on floors where none was before, others made beds, tables, benches, etc. ; and, if more lumber were given them, they all say they would have floors, beds and tables, but they cannot afford to buy lumber and nails. The disposition on the part of nearly all, I found, was to have clean houses. There are some old people who think it is the correct thing to live in dirt, and such people are hard to persuade, but with the younger people it is different and they are doing much better. The change now, as compared with what it was eight years ago, is very marked. The villages were all cleanly swept and rubbish burnt up. "Bear Direction," a neat little house, new wooden floor, cook stove. House clean and comfortable. This was one of the dirtiest houses I found last year. The man asked me if I was satisfied. I said, "yes," and to keep it always as clean and neat. I could give many more such instances, but space will not permit. Nearly all the houses have been whitewashed, and the balance would be completed shortly. The ploughing, as far as I could see, had been well done.

The beef supplied was of good quality and was well butchered and delivered according to the requirements laid down in the schedule. The slaughter and ration-

houses were in good order and clean all around. The number of animals killed from 1st March, 1893, to 31st March, 1894, was:—

Steers	296, weighing	230,824 lbs.
Cows	7, “	4,265 “
		235,089 lbs.

Average weight of steers after dressing, 780 lbs., and of cows, 609 lbs. The offal on both lots was 19,507 lbs., or equal to 8.45 per cent. Four government oxen were killed, yielding 3,492 lbs. beef, and the offal was 295 lbs. Average weight of oxen, 873 lbs.; offal, 8.30 per cent; total quantity of beef and offal consumed in thirteen months 258,383 lbs. Hides have been distributed as follows:—Indians, 116; returned to contractor, 188; used on farm for repairs, three; total, 307. Conrad Bros. were the contractors. The beef register was carefully examined and found correct. The farm books were audited and an inventory taken.

The St. John's Home was inspected on the 2nd April. The number of pupils present was thirty-two (boys twenty-four, girls eight). The building was in the same condition as last year. A wood shed has been added, built by the boys, and a new stable for the mission, also built by the boys. The various rooms and dormitories were examined and found to be in good order. A few of the pupils were laid up at the time with measles, but all recovered in a short time. The beds were clean. Each bed had a palliasse, two sheets, blankets, quilt, pillows. The whole house was in good shape. Meals same as reported last year. The boys bake the bread on the kitchen range. The girls knit, and some good socks were shown. They mend their own dresses and do patch-work for quilts. Baskets and mats are also made. Some very good baskets were shown. The girls also attend to the tables, washing dishes, scrubbing, &c. The boys also make baskets and do what carpentry work is to be done about the place of a plain kind. The staff is as follows:—

Rev. Mr. Tims, principal; Miss Garlick, matron; Miss Somerville, assistant matron and seamstress; W. G. White, master and teacher of junior class; H. F. Baker, teacher of senior class.

A new school-building has been erected since last inspection. It is a pretty building, with a small tower for a bell. It contains two rooms with sliding doors, so that they can be turned into one for services on Sundays. One room is 20 x 30, sixteen feet ceiling, six windows, thus giving plenty of light. The other room is 15 x 20, four windows. Porch entrance has one window. There is an open brick chimney in the larger room, which is good for ventilation. The building is heated with a furnace. The old school-house has been pulled down. This home and school are doing much good among these Indians. The work of the school will appear elsewhere.

These Indians purchased three mowers and rakes and four wagons themselves during the past year. The work oxen were in good condition. The farm has been supplied with a young stallion and the Indians paid for him, the price being a car-load of coal delivered at "Namaka" station. The Indians bring their large implements to the farm for storage and safe-keeping. One Indian bought a second-hand wagon and paid for it by delivering eight tons of hay in Gleichen. The amount earned for hay was: from police, one hundred and sixty-four dollars and fifty-five cents; other parties, eighty-nine dollars and for coal thirty-six dollars. One mower was paid for with seventeen loads of hay, another traded two ponies for mower and paid twenty-five dollars treaty money for a rake. Another was paying in instalments and expects to pay all up this year from earnings working on the irrigation ditch. This reserve is in a prosperous condition. If the irrigation proves a success, these Indians ought to raise good crops. Their fields look well and they are good workers and are anxious to get along. They had no complaints and were pleasant and cheerful. The south reserve was next reached. G. H. Wheatly, farmer in charge, F. Skinner, issuer, and issues also at the north reserve. The farmhouse, issuer's house, store-house and horse stable have been painted. The other buildings have been whitewashed and the whole place had an exceedingly neat appearance. An ice-house and a hen-house have been built since last inspection. The crop put in

here was : wheat, one-quarter acre ; oats, sixty-seven ; barley, fifteen ; potatoes, thirty-nine ; turnips, eight and a-quarter ; carrots, three and three-quarters ; onions, one and three-quarters ; total one hundred and thirty-five acres, being forty-seven and three-eighths less than last year. The results were : wheat, five bushels ; oats, two hundred and thirty-eight ; barley, seventy-seven ; potatoes, four hundred and twenty ; turnips, ninety-two ; garden produce consumed during the season. Extreme dry weather was the cause of the poor crop. All looked very well until burnt up by hot winds. One hundred and forty-eight acres have been summer-fallowed. Hay cut and stacked, one hundred and seven tons ; (fifty for farm, twenty-five sold, and balance used by Indian ponies.) Twelve new houses have been built in the different villages during the year. In going from village to village and from house to house, I found much care taken in the cleanliness of the houses inside and outside, and scarcely a speck of dirt could be seen at any of the villages. Nearly all the houses were whitewashed, and in going along these villages and especially towards the farm buildings, the nice white Indian houses along the banks of the Bow River contrasted prettily with the "terra cotta" painted houses at the farm. The whole view was a pleasing one. A feature which I notice is that all the Indians are pleased when we call to see their houses ; and, if they have added any extra thing during the year, they take particular pains to point such out. I have been visiting these reserves for the past nine years, and I never found them in as good shape as on this present inspection. Many of the houses are neatly and comfortably furnished. This a sample of many : "Wolf Collar" has a good house, shingled roof, painted. Neat fence around house, good gates at the entrance. A nice field of ten acres. Window frames and doors painted red. Windows upstairs painted blue. Walls whitewashed ; factory made bedsteads and one home-made bed ; good stove, bureau ; a splendid picture of the Queen and nine other pictures, curtains and curtain rods, good floor, good cellar. Ceiling of dressed lumber ; a neat comfortable house ; has seed oats in hand ; home-made land roller ; irrigates his field from a spring in the side of bank. This is a good man, is a willing worker and deserves to be encouraged. I complimented him on his nice house and field, and he was pleased. I could give, if space permitted, numerous examples equally as good as this one. A dirty house is the exception in this agency now.

The new building to be used as a branch of St. John's Home is a handsome one and is situated near the river on a pretty spot at the upper end of "White Eagle Village." The basement contains play-room, 17 x 32, lavatory, furnace, larder and cellar. Concrete floor covered with plank. First floor contains sitting-room, office, dining-room, 17 x 29, kitchen, cook's bed-room, pantry, store-room, school-room, 17 x 34 feet 6 inches, fourteen feet ceiling. There is a basement under this part and the room is a few feet lower than the other part. Second story contains three bed-rooms for the staff, linen-room and three dormitories, 17 x 40, 17 x 32, and 17 x 23, twelve feet ceiling. Ventilation seems to be well provided for. The whole of the inside is finished with dressed lumber. The building is well laid out and it is about thirty yards from the river, so that water can be easily got either from the river or by digging a well fifteen or twenty feet. The building has a tower and belfry. It was expected to be ready for opening about 1st July next. The walls outside will be filled up with concrete six feet from the ground. The work is well done, and when completed it will be a good substantial building, as well as having some style about it, very different from the barn style of too many used for similar purposes in this country.

The Roman Catholic mission and school were visited and found in their usual good order.

The beef supplied on this reserve by Conrad Brothers was of choice quality and delivered in good style. The beef is correctly weighed and issues carefully made, all being done in a cleanly and business-like way. A new table has been supplied on which to place the beef when it is cut up. The number of animals killed from 1st March, 1893, to 31st March, 1894, is :

Steers 310, weighing.....	242,748 lbs.
Cows, 14, "	7,090 lbs.
	<hr/>
	249,838 lbs.

Average weight of steers, seven hundred and eighty-three pounds, cows five hundred and six and a half pounds. The offal on both lots was twenty one thousand two hundred and fifty-five pounds, or equal to 8.56 per cent, the heads in all cases being taken at eight pounds each. Three department oxen were killed, producing one thousand and nine hundred and eighty-eight pounds beef, offal one hundred and eighty-five pounds, average weight six hundred and sixty-three, percentage of offal 9.30. The total quantity of beef and offal consumed in thirteen months, therefore, was two hundred and seventy-three thousand two hundred and sixty-six pounds on this reserve. The hides have been distributed as follows: Indians, for foot wear, two hundred and nine; farm, for repairs, &c., two; returned to contractors at \$2.00 each, one hundred and sixteen; total, three hundred and twenty-seven. The beef register was carefully checked and found to be correctly kept. The farm books were also examined and an inventory taken of all government property. The work oxen were in good condition. A young stallion has been secured for this reserve also and was paid for in coal. Two hundred and fifty tons of coal have been mined and sold by the Indians here from 1st March, 1893, to 31st March, 1894. One new wagon and a mower and rake have been purchased by the Indians. The contractors, Conrad Bros., have always been punctual and obliging in performing their work and have always supplied the best of beef.

The agency warehouse has been well kept by Mr. Lawrence and receipts and issues have been carefully made. The office work has also been correctly done by Mr. Lawrence. The books were written up to date. These were audited and an inventory of warehouse taken as well as of articles in use.

There are three or four families, principally from "Old Sun's," living on the border of the reserve close to the town of Gleichen. One man is a scout in the police and gets \$20 a month, another, "Winnipeg Jack," used to be a scout, but now works in the town unloading coal for the railway company and others, and earns \$1.50 a day. As I had visited all the houses on the reserve, I called at these also, and I doubt if any of the white people's houses in Gleichen could be found more comfortably furnished. I will give particulars of one as sample: "William Sepenia," scout, house on border of reservation and near the town of Gleichen; frame house, finished inside with matched lumber, shingled roof, painted; factory made bedsteads, table with red cloth cover, wash stands, chairs, box stove, good floor scrubbed white, mats, lamps, clocks, pictures, photographs &c., neatly arranged on walls, mirror, curtains on windows and curtain rods with brass ends, painted doors and windows, eaves of house also painted. All perfectly clean inside and outside. In fact as snug a little house as any one could wish. Pillows, quilts, sheets and bedding neat and clean. This man's wife is a capital worker and earns money working for people in the town.

The Indians in this agency buy their own blankets. I notice that only a few children's blankets have been given to them since 1890. The total earnings of these Indians during the year have been over three thousand dollars; for hay, coal, work on the ditch, tanning hides, teaming, working at cow camp, scouting, mining coal, herding, freighting, &c.

I am safe in saying that there has been steady improvement going on during the past year. The Indians are peaceable, pleasant and well behaved, and are doing their best to get along. The agent, Mr. Begg, is ever on the move and not a day passes without his visiting some portion of the agency. He has complete control of his Indians and they will do anything in reason that he asks them. This influence is attained by dealing with them fairly and kindly and not with the lash of the slave driver. He treats them as fellowmen and therefore they respect him, and his wishes have only to be made known to be cheerfully complied with. During Mr. Begg's absence at San Francisco, Mr. Lawrence performed the duties in a satisfactory manner.

Bacon and flour were both choice quality. Detailed report with inventory, statements, &c., was forwarded to the commissioner.

My assistant, Mr. Martin, now returned to Regina, and I went to the Blood Agency, *via* Calgary and Macleod, and commenced my inspection there on the 11th April. James Wilson, agent; C. W. H. Sanders, clerk; David Mills, interpreter; F. Deane Freeman, issuer; E. McNeil, farmer, upper reserve; C. H. Clarke, farmer,

Bull Horn's; A. E. Jones, farmer, lower end of the agency; F. N. Girard, M.D., medical attendant.

The various buildings at the agency have been painted and whitewashed. The clerk's and issuer's houses have been repaired and they are now in good order, excepting some places in the plaster work. A new scow and a cable have been supplied to ferry the river. The whole place was in the best of order. At no former inspection did I find things in better shape.

The crop put in in 1893 was: wheat, five acres; oats, one hundred and eighty-two; potatoes, twenty-nine and a half; gardens, eighteen and a half; total, two hundred and thirty-five, being ten acres less than last year. Results: wheat, twenty-eight bushels; oats, nine hundred and thirty-two; and potatoes, four hundred and sixty bushels. Gardens were more or less failures owing to dry weather, but the gardens were, in most cases, well attended to. Some of the Indians had turnips, carrots, onions as well as potatoes stored away during winter. The home farm had in crop: oats, fifteen acres; potatoes, two and a half; gardens, one and a half; total, twenty-nine; one acre less than last year. The results were four hundred and four bushels oats and one hundred and sixty bushels potatoes. Land broken, fifteen acres: hay cut and stacked for home farm, seventy tons, and for Indians, one hundred and eighty-five tons, about one hundred tons of which were sold to parties in Macleod and ranchers in the vicinity, and balance fed to ponies used for hauling coal and other work. Accompanied by the agent and interpreter, I spent about a week and visited every house in the agency but two that I know of. I found the villages very clean, all rubbish having been swept up regularly. The Indians are very particular in cleaning up outside of the houses. One village, Bull Shield's, was untidy; but on a second visit I found that all had been cleaned up. The houses, as a rule, I found in very good shape; an improvement can be noticed every year. Some very pretty fields could be seen, square, ploughing straight and fences good. Some of the Indians were quite proud in showing their fields. There are some very good stables also. "Black Horse" village. "Black Horse:" a small house and his name on the door in large letters. House has a porch, stable is too near the house. Home fairly well furnished. Has a private wagon, mower and other implements. Has logs on hand to build a larger and better house.

A new house has been put up at "Bull Horn" village for Farmer Clarke. It is log, shingled roof, 18 x 24, and a lean-to kitchen 16 x 14. Contains a sitting and two bedrooms. Ceiling sheeted with matched lumber. Mr. Clarke has put cotton, at his own expense, on the walls, and the place looked very well. House has been plastered and whitewashed. A stable for four horses and a hay corral have also been made. A field of ten acres has been fenced in for pasture for the farmhouse. This field joins the Belly River. "Running Crane's" house and homestead is a sample of many: good house on bench, good stable and hay shed adjoining so that cattle can be fed without going outside. A very nicely arranged stable. Is building a cattle stable on the flat below in the brush. Has a pretty field also on the flat, well ploughed and harrowed and well fenced. Has a four horse team, two sets double harness, two good riding saddles, wagon sheets, mower and rake and wagon. This is a thrifty and comfortable looking place. "Iron Head" has also a very nice field here. "Black Plume" has a new field on the bench and one on the flat. These fields are all at the upper end of Bull Horn's and are chiefly new ones, and I have not seen better ploughing anywhere. "To-morrow" has a pretty field, six acres, well ploughed. He has also a twenty acre field fenced in. Has a good house, root house and corral. Has some good horses. The ploughing was going on all over the agency, some with four horses, some with three and some two, others with oxen. Chief Red Crow's house and outbuildings have the air of comfort and plenty about them.

The new house for Farmer Jones at the lower end of the reserve is similar to the one built for Clarke. A stable has also been put up. A number of locations have been taken by Indians during the past year. The upper reserve was found to be in very good order. The farmhouse (McNeil's) has been fixed up, the kitchen wainscoted and the broken plaster repaired. The old fence has been pulled down, and a neat one

put up. The old horse stable has also been pulled down, and the logs used to make a shed.

A new horse stable has been built by Mr. McNeil. It is frame 16 x 18 with hay loft, four stalls. The oxen having been placed in the hands of Indians, the ox stable is now used as an implement shed. Mr. McNeil has put in sliding doors. The two home fields were fenced in. One will be sown this year with oats, and the other will be summer-fallowed.

The slaughter and ration houses were in good order, as well as the other buildings. The oxen were in good condition and were placed in hands of Indians who had good stabling and would otherwise take good care of them. Attendance was given on several occasions at the slaughtering and issuing of beef and flour. The whole work was done in a satisfactory manner. At the lower reserve there were killed from 1st April to 1st July, 1893, Cochrane Ranch Company, contractors :—

	Lbs.
73 steers weighing	45,937
15 cows "	7,893
8 stags "	5,800
	59,630

Average weight of steers, six hundred and twenty-nine pounds; cows, five hundred and twenty-six; and of stags, seven hundred and twenty-five; all after being dressed. The offal on the whole was five thousand two hundred and fifty-six lbs., or equal to 8.81 per cent. From 1st July, 1893, to 31st March, 1894, there were killed, Conrad Bros., contractors :—

	Lbs.
159 steers weighing	131,919
60 cows "	36,067
6 stags "	5,259
	173,245

Average weight of steers, eight hundred and thirty; cows, six hundred and one; stags, eight hundred and seventy-seven, after being dressed. The offal on the lot was fifteen thousand two hundred and sixteen lbs., or equal to 8.78 per cent.

Hides disposed of as follows: Indians one hundred and thirty-six, contractors one hundred and eighty-five; total three hundred and twenty-one.

At the upper reserve the number of animals killed from 1st April to 1st July, 1893, Cochrane Ranch Company, contractors, was :—

	Lbs.
92 steers, weighing	60,654
17 cows, "	8,868
11 stags, "	8,010
	77,532

The weight of offal was six thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine pounds, or equal to nine per cent. Average weight of steers, six hundred and fifty-nine pounds; cows, five hundred and twenty-two; stags, seven hundred and twenty-eight.

From 1st July, 1893, to 31st March, 1894, there were killed, New Oxley Ranch Company, contractors :—

	Lbs.
198 steers, weighing	144,844
114 cows, "	64,975
28 stags, "	22,806
	232,625

Average weight of steers, after dressing, seven hundred and thirty-two pounds ; cows five hundred and seventy ; stags, eight hundred and fourteen. The offal was twenty-three thousand and ninety-four pounds, or equal to 9.93 per cent. Hides disposed of as follows : Indians, two hundred and forty-seven ; contractors, two hundred and thirteen ; total, four hundred and sixty.

The beef registers were examined and found correct. The attendance at all the killings has been regular. The total quantity of beef and offal consumed in twelve months is five hundred and ninety-three thousand five hundred and eighty-seven pounds.

The new hospital was inspected on the 19th of April. I described the building pretty fully in my last annual report, but it was not then in operation. The staff at the time of my inspection consisted of the sister superior and two other sisters, one as nurse and one as cook. There is one servant. There are two other sisters who teach in the day schools but who reside in the hospital. I was much pleased with my visit, and can only speak with admiration of the good management and excellent appointments of the whole institution. Nothing could excel the neatness, cleanliness and general good order of the place, and it must be a boon to the sick Indians of this agency to have such a place where they can receive such care and attention. I examined each room and found all in perfect order. The sick ward for males had seven beds and six patients : men and boys ; and, from my experience of hospitals in Montreal, I could not but express my satisfaction that in this out-of-the-way place such good provision existed for the sick, and the department and Catholic workers are alike to be congratulated on having such an institution established. The other ward is for females, containing also seven beds. There were seven patients : five women and two little girls. Both wards were clean and comfortable and the motherly kindness and care of the sisters could not be surpassed. The church is close to the hospital and has been completed since I was here last. Some very good seats brought from Montreal have been supplied. The mission buildings were also examined, Rev. Father Legal kindly showing me through them. The whole work of the mission and hospital is superintended by the rev. gentleman, and his interest in the welfare of the Indians is well known and he works in harmony with the agent, which is pleasant for all parties. The school was also seen. New desks and seats have been supplied, and all was neat and tidy. There was a nicely laid out garden, hotbeds for raising plants, &c. Dr. Girard is the medical attendant at the hospital as well as for the reserve.

The hospital was formally opened on the 7th August, 1893, by the Hon. T. Mayne Daly, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and it was opened for patients on the 29th August, 1893. From that date to 31st March, 1894, thirty-nine patients have been admitted. Nine have been discharged completely cured ; eight left in an improved condition. Four, wanting to go home after a short treatment, left of their own accord and have since died. Four others left also of their own accord, although dangerously ill, and will not likely recover. One patient died of consumption at the hospital. Of the thirteen patients now under treatment, four are nearly cured, three are dangerously ill, with little hope of recovery.

Besides patients admitted to the hospital, others from the reserves come regularly for treatment and dressing of sores. Medicines and prescriptions are given daily to Indians, more than one thousand entries of such being recorded. Although most of the patients are from Blood Reserves, there are actually three from the Piegan and one from the Blackfoot Agency.

From the opening to 12th February there was only accommodation for seven patients, as only one sick ward had been opened ; but the aggregate number of days for all patients admitted to the hospital to date is one thousand four hundred and fourteen. These figures give an average of six patients for every day. Since the other side was opened, room for seven more patients was secured, giving an average of eleven and a half per day.

The St. Paul's Home for boys and girls was inspected on the 23rd April. The Rev. Mr. Swainson is principal ; Mrs. Swainson, matron ; H. Swainson is manager of the boys' department ; Mrs. H. Swainson, matron for boys' department ; Miss Symonds, assistant matron for girls' department ; Miss Wilson, teacher of the girls ; Mr. McAnally, teacher

of the boys; J. Hewson in charge of industrial department, gardening, carpentry, &c.; E. Venn, cook. The old building, or girls' wing, was first examined and was found to be in excellent order. The old school-room is now used as a play-room and for Indians to meet in when they come in to visit their children. This building is heated by a furnace. The dormitories were very neat and clean. Each bed had a mattress, two sheets, some two and some three blankets, quilt, pillow. Night dresses are supplied. The bedsteads are wooden, but these were to be replaced with new iron ones shortly, a car-load being on the way for the home here, and also for the Piegans and Blackfeet.

A new water-closet has been built for the girls. A small conservatory has been added to the mission buildings, and the walls of the house have been sheeted with dressed lumber and tar paper on the outside. The other portions of this building are the same as last year. The teacher's house has been brought from the other side of the river and placed near the mission building. A poultry-house and root-house have also been put up; a swing and a coal shed 15 x 12 and a new water-closet for the boys.

The new boys' building is a very good one. It is 50 x 50 and a wing 32 x 40. Bath-room 18 x 10, fitted up with wash-basins, towels, soap, racks, &c. A bath is to be supplied. Pigeon holes for boys' coats, etc. Boys' play-room 18 x 16, kitchen 24 x 16. Large range, store-room and pantry. Dresser at one end. Good cellar next to kitchen, but entrance from kitchen. Pump and good well in kitchen. The summer kitchen adjoins. It is frame, 16 x 18, and is used in winter time as a carpenter's shop. The dining-room is 32 x 18. Five tables for boys and girls. All the pupils take their meals here, and there is an extra table for the staff. The dishes are white enamelled granite ware. Room heated with a stove. All the rooms in this building are bright and cheerful. Boys' dormitory upstairs, 32 x 16, fourteen beds, wood, but are to be replaced with iron ones in a few weeks. Furnished similar to those of the girls. Pictures on walls. Ventilation good and all in perfect order. Second dormitory contains seventeen beds. It is 32 x 16, but there is room for three more beds. Rooms for the staff are on this flat also. The cooking is all done in this building. The house was in excellent order and all was clean and comfortable looking, and was arranged with considerable taste. The meals were nicely served and the behaviour of the pupils was all that could be wished. The new school building is a handsome one. It stands half way between the boys' and girls' buildings. The boys' end is 32 x 20, 18 feet ceiling, brick chimney for ventilation, heated by furnace. The girls' school at the other end. It is 20 x 15, 16 feet ceiling, with sliding doors, so that the entire space can be thrown into one for church services. There is a belfry with a good bell, the gift of eastern friends. The buildings have been painted and looked very well. The work in the two schools was going on in a satisfactory manner. The first half hour is taken up with exercises in calisthenics by both boys and girls, under the direction of Miss Wilson, Mrs. Swainson furnishing the music. This exercise was gone through with wonderful precision and reflected much credit on Miss Wilson, who had trained them. Then the school went on with reading, spelling, catechism, recitations, writing, dictation, arithmetic, &c. From three until four the industrial class for girls takes place. I found one little girl doing fancy work, such as fine sewing. Thirteen were knitting and were doing good work. Seven were sewing, making dresses, &c., and one little girl was doing kindergarten work on card boards. The boys make rag mats and were attempting to make baskets. The girls make towels, sheets, night dresses, quilts, pillow cases, patch-work, besides washing, scrubbing, baking and general house work. The work done with the school class consists of dresses, stockings, patch-work, pinafores, fancy quilts, cuffs, scarfs, &c. Miss Wilson takes the greatest interest in the training of these little girls. Some of them are very bright and clever, and she is meeting with deserved success as the reward of her labours. The boys were making good progress also under Mr. McAnally. They had only been a short time in the school and could pronounce English words very well. Five boys were working in the garden, but all got a half day in the school. Particulars of this school and the three day schools, "Bull Shield's," "Red Crow's," and "Bull Horn's" will be given in another report. The boys help to bake the bread and they do all the work in the cleaning up of their own building.

There is a good garden of three acres, and ten boys work at this. The crop put in will be potatoes, turnips, onions, carrots, beets, cabbage, &c. The meals and order of work are the same as last year. The girls were neatly dressed and the boys looked clean also. They are a nice lot of children, polite, and, so far as I could judge, very well behaved. The principal and staff are to be congratulated upon the progress made during the past year. The new boys' department was dedicated by His Lordship the Bishop of Calgary, on May 1st, and there was a large attendance of friends of the school, and many were the expressions of pleasure at what was witnessed of the work that was being done for the benefit of these children, by the department and by the church. Honourable Judge Macleod expressed himself as much pleased with the progress of the school.

The agency warehouse has been well looked after by Mr. Sanders and the office work has been correctly done also. Mr. Sanders is attentive and careful. The books were audited and an inventory was taken, which, with detailed report and statements, was sent to the commissioner, Regina. During the absence of Mr. Sanders for four months, in England, Mr. Freeman did the office work and kept the books in good shape, and not an error was found during the time he kept them. Measles caused a good many deaths. The health of the Indians at the time of inspection was fairly good. A number of logs have been prepared at the timber limits to make frame for the new saw-mill and a number cut to make boards. These would be floated down the river as soon as the water would permit. The machinery for the mill had arrived and was safely delivered at the upper reserve, where the mill is to be located. The Indians, with eight or ten wagons, each drawn by four horses, did the hauling from Macleod Station. This mill will be of much benefit, as it will enable the Indians to supply themselves with boards to floor their houses, where this has not been done before, and to make beds, benches, tables, doors and many other improvements about their houses.

The farmers are doing their work well. Mr. Clarke is making good progress among the Indians at the upper end of the agency, and Mr. Jones is a faithful and reliable man at the lower end. Mr. McNeil, besides being a practical farmer, is very handy in making repairs. He built the horse stable also. He issues the flour two days in the week. The Indians will do no slipshod work under him. His whole place showed careful management. The agent, Mr. Wilson, is doing well and the results of his management confirm the confidence placed in him by appointing him agent. The agency, as a whole, was never in better shape, and the work goes on with regularity and system, and there is abundant evidence of progress to be noticed.

I now proceeded to Macleod, Mr. Wilson kindly driving me, and Mr. Nash met me there and drove me to the Piegan Agency, and I commenced my inspection there on the 2nd May.

H. H. Nash is agent; G. F. Maxfield, clerk and issuer; J. W. Smith, farmer; W. H. Cox, farmer; H. Dunbar, interpreter.

The slaughter and ration houses have been removed to a more suitable location on the bank of the river, and the old place has been levelled and thoroughly cleaned up. The ration house has been made six feet longer and the walls raised one and a half feet higher. The old logs were used, but the outside has been sheeted over with dressed lumber. Good large corrals have been made also, and the whole place was clean and no refuse could be seen. The farmhouse has been plastered and kalsomined. The flag-staff has been repaired and painted. The agent is building a stable near his house. He has dug a well in the kitchen of his house, which gives a plentiful supply of good water. The well is thirty-two feet deep and there is a pump. The garden is being prepared for crop. This garden is one and one-half acres, and home field for oats, potatoes and barley is fifteen acres. Both places were well fenced and the land was well prepared. The agent will endeavour to have potatoes for the old people, who will have none of their own. The garden will be irrigated by placing a dam on the creek up the coulee. A new corral for branding purposes has been put up between agent's house and the bench, and it is one of the best corrals in the country. Three hundred and fifty logs were used in its construction. There is a wing leading to the first section. This section will hold two hundred and fifty or three hundred head of cattle. It is eighty feet.

The second section is fifty feet and will hold one hundred and fifty head. Eight to nine strong rails on each panel and the posts are strong and firm, the whole work being solid and substantial. The "squeezer," as it is called, is worked by a lever. It is wider at the top than at the bottom, so that the cattle, especially the Highland ones with large horns, can go through without difficulty or getting hurt. The whole arrangements are very complete and branding can be done without any roughness whatever to the cattle. The gates are strong and easily worked. The whole of the agency buildings were in the best of order, and, when painting would be completed, would look very neat and tidy. Accompanied by the agent and interpreter, I visited every house and field in the agency. Some of the Indians have moved into their lodges and were camped in the brush along the bank of the Old Man's River, but not too far from their work. I did not find a village that was not thoroughly cleaned up, all rubbish burnt up. The houses were, with one or two exceptions, also very clean and comfortable places. Some of them are very neatly furnished. A number of wooden floors have been put in since I last visited them, and the desire was general to have clean and nice houses. The fields I found also very neat, well ploughed and harrowed; good fences, in many places the rails were fastened with raw-hide. The Indians were busy, some ploughing, some harrowing, some digging post holes for new fences, and the women, boys and girls were planting potatoes. I found as many as fourteen women and young girls in one field (this field was in common among four families) planting potatoes and sowing garden seeds, and they were doing their work well, and they were cheerful and happy in their work. The following is a sample of the houses:—"Many Chief's," at the upper end of the agency, has a good house, three bedsteads, tables, oil cloth covers, stoves, chairs, has two buckboards, a wagon, mower and two horse rakes, has thirty-one head of cattle and over one hundred horses; comfortable place, all private property. Has a field on the bottom and a field on bench. The bedding seemed plentiful and it was clean. Cotton on walls and mats on floor. Was buying a good bull and giving two horses in payment. This is a fine old Indian. We took our lunch in his house. "Prairie Chicken" (Big Swan's son) has a neat little house, new cook stove and it was shining bright; two bedsteads, factory made, two tables with cloth covers, two lamps, two clocks, chairs, cupboard; floor scrubbed clean, equal to any white person's house and probably better than a good many. Has a good corral, has poultry, root house and a good field, well fenced. The pillows and quilts on the beds were as white as snow. A baby carriage was also noticed. Smoothing irons, brooms, washboards, pictures on walls, brackets with ornaments, &c., &c.

"Bear Bull:" small house; both man and woman blind. House not very tidy inside or outside, but there was a reason, as neither could see dirt or anything else. Some young girls commenced to sweep up outside. These girls should be at school. The old man felt bad when I told him his was the only dirty place I had seen, and he at once set his little girls to gather up the rubbish outside.

"Little Wolf" (or John Smith), as he is called, has a good house, whitewashed, porch on door. Has two fields, potatoes, barley and oats. They were being fenced. Eight people working here. Has a good garden, and has put in the usual assortment of seeds. The house is a comfortable one, wooden floor, newly scrubbed. A pretty place and a beautiful view of the valley below and the winding river with its banks covered with willow trees. I could give instance after instance of such places, but space will not permit. But these will show any reasonable person that sure and steady progress is being made by our Indians.

The St. Peter's Home was inspected on the 8th May. The staff consists of Rev. Mr. Hinchliffe, principal; Miss Brown, matron; Miss Mason, assistant matron; Mr. Mason, teacher and master of boys. Considerable improvement has been made here during the year. In the old building, the kitchen has been made double its former size. A large new cooking range has been supplied, and there was a plentiful supply of white enamelled granite ware dishes, all gifts of friends in the east. The girls' dormitory is the same as last year. There were ten beds. Each bed had a palliasse, sheets, blankets and quilts, pillows and night dresses. The beds were wood, but iron ones were soon to replace the wooden ones. Each girl has a bed for herself, and there were the usual

toilet requisites. The walls were covered with pictures, mottoes, giving the place a cheerful and pleasing appearance. A handsome hanging lamp. The ventilation was good. The dining-room is on the ground floor. It is 14 x 26 feet. This is a new portion. Three large tables—one for girls and two for boys. Benches made by the boys, also two good cupboards. A bright cheerful room. The new wing is 25 x 30. The whole of the ground floor is used as a play-room by the boys, except a small store-room and a bed-room for the teacher, each about 9 x 6. A stairway to the boys' dormitory is here also. A large hanging lamp and a stove. Two good desks were to be seen, made by the boys, one for the teacher and one for the agency clerk. There is a carpenter's bench at one end of the play-room where carpentry is done by the boys. One is a very good tradesman. Their play-room is also used as a gymnasium. There are rings, horizontal and parallel bars. The teacher is a good athlete, and the boys are doing well under his training in this line.

There is a complete shoemaker's outfit for four workers, and this industry was to be commenced very shortly. There is also a good assortment of carpenter's tools. All these things are gifts.

The boys' dormitory is the upper part of the new building and is 25 x 30, twenty beds, furnished same as the girls'. Iron beds will replace the wooden ones here also. The boys have night shirts. There are toilet sets for each bed. The ventilation was good. Walls covered with pictures and brackets, &c. Shelving for Sunday clothes. The whole of the inside of this building is sheathed with dressed lumber. A very nice room, plenty of space, good high ceiling; and altogether a comfortable place.

The school-room is the same as last year, except that the stairway has been taken out. It is under the girls' dormitory, and is rather cramped for thirty pupils. It is proposed to make this a tailor's and shoemaker's shop and to build a new school-house. The number of pupils is thirty (boys twenty-one, girls nine.) There is a boys' play-field 150 x 70, fenced with twelve feet boards or scantling, also one for the girls seventy-two feet square, also fenced. Two new water-closets, one for the boys and one for the girls. There is a tower over the porch and a good bell, another gift from the east. There is a garden, fenced in. The fence is made of willow branches, fastened with wire and strong pickets, and was made by the boys. The children were comfortably dressed and they were orderly and well behaved. The school work will appear in another report. The meals were nicely served. These and order of work are the same as last year. The children seemed to have plenty. I notice soup, beef, bread and pudding. The bread was first-class and it is baked by the boys and older girls. The work of cleaning of dormitories, table-setting, dish-washing, sweeping school, is divided, each pupil having his or her share of the work, as laid down in the rules hung on the walls of the dining-room. There is every indication of good faithful work being done in this school, and I was much pleased with the results of my inspection and the cleanliness of the place.

The Roman Catholic Mission was also visited. The buildings were in their usual tidy state. There is a nice garden prettily laid out, considerable taste having been displayed in making the beds and walks.

The crop sown in the agency in 1893, was: oats, fifty-six acres; potatoes, nine; turnips, six; and gardens thirteen; total, eighty-four, being one hundred and eleven acres less than the previous year. The results were four hundred and sixty-two bushels oats, five hundred and twenty-eight bushels potatoes and ninety-five turnips. New land broken, twenty acres. New fencing, twenty acres. Seven new houses and three stables have been built. One thousand nine hundred and forty house and stable logs were cut and hauled from the timber limits during the year, besides many more secured along the river bank. Hay put up for agency, thirty tons; for Indians, two hundred and twenty tons, for cattle and horses; and ten tons were sold to the Mounted Police.

Butter is made by seven families. The agent was trying to get an Indian to burn a kiln of lime so that every house in the agency might be whitewashed outside and in before the fall. A blacksmith has been working for nearly a month and has done a large amount of repairing; probably equal to the value of two hundred dollars. The Indians brought any implement or wagon they had which needed repairs and got them put right.

The beef on the whole has been of fair quality. That supplied at the time of inspection was as good as could be expected at this time of the year; and, as the grass was getting better every day, the quality of the beef would also daily improve.

The number of animals killed, 1st April to 1st July, 1893, Walrond Ranch Company, contractors, was:—

	Lbs.
66 steers, beef.....	45,314
offal.....	4,101
17 cows, beef.....	9,499
offal.....	1,017
10 stags, beef.....	8,493
offal.....	768

Average weight of steers, six hundred and eighty-six and a half; cows, five hundred and fifty-nine; and stags, eight hundred and forty-nine pounds. Percentage of offal: steer beef, 9.05; cow, 10.07; and stag, 9.04. The offal means the heads taken at eight pounds, paunch, belly, tongue, heart and liver, and these are removed before the beef is weighed, but issued along with the beef, and although directly it is not paid for, indirectly it is and every pound of offal is worth as much as a pound of beef. In fact the Indians clamour for these portions.

From 1st July, 1893, to 30th April, 1894, there were killed (Conrad Bros., contractors, but in reality Walrond Ranch Co.):—

	Lbs.
207 steers, beef.	133,246
offal	12,205
48 cows, beef.....	49,860
offal	5,517
17 stags, beef.....	13,297
offal	1,101

Percentage of offal on steer beef was 9.23½; cows, 11.06; stags, 8.28. The total quantity of beef from contractors in thirteen months is two hundred and fifty-one thousand two hundred and sixteen lbs., and offal, twenty-four thousand eight hundred and nine lbs., and Indian cattle killed during the year was as follows:—

	Lbs.
26 steers, beef.....	19,958
offal	2,050
2 cows, beef.....	1,234
offal	153

Average weight of steers, seven hundred and sixty-seven; and cows, six hundred and seventeen. Percentage of offal: steer beef, 10.22; cows, 12. A department stag was killed, producing six hundred and sixty-two lbs. beef and fifty-five lbs. offal. Total number of head killed, four hundred and thirty, and the grand total of beef and offal consumed in thirteen months was three hundred thousand one hundred and thirty-five lbs.

Hides distributed to Indians.....	143
Returned to contractors	287
	430

The large percentage of offal on Indian cattle is owing to the fact that these cattle were killed in August when cattle are in the fattest condition.

The herd was in very good order, the Highland stock looking particularly well and healthy. The herd is held by forty-four different persons, and list of names of each holder was sent with the return. The herd consists of: oxen, fifteen; bulls, six; cows, one hundred and ninety-eight; steers, seventy; bull calves, sixty-nine; heifer calves, seventy-seven; total, four hundred and thirty-five. The increase in calves is one hundred and forty-six from one hundred and ninety-eight cows. I saw about four

hundred head. Some had got mixed up with rancher's stock and would be picked out at next round-up. In private stock the bands have five hundred and seven ponies. One hundred and forty-five head of cattle have been received by Indians in exchange for ponies.

The agency warehouse is well kept by the clerk, Mr. Maxfield. The flour was of choice quality. The military clothing sent here was of much use. The office work is well done. The usual audit of the books was made and an inventory taken of all supplies in warehouse and of articles in hands of farmer. The Indians at the time of inspection were in good health. I met with no cases of sickness in my visits. I have pleasure in stating that the agency is in good shape and the work is going on in a most satisfactory manner. The employees are reliable and capable men, and the agent, Mr. Nash, who assumed charge in June, 1893, is proving himself to be a first-class agent, being active, methodical and capable in all his work. The agency is progressing under his management. This completed my inspection of Treaties Six and Seven.

I now returned to Regina, and commenced the audit of the department warehouse on the 21st May. W. B. Pocklington in charge, having been transferred from the Piegan Agency in June, 1893, and entered on his duties here at the end of that month; T. J. Fleetham, clerk, but was at the time acting clerk in the Touchwood Hills Agency; Peter Hourie, storeman and packer.

The painting of the building has been completed since my last inspection. Both flats have been sheeted on the inside with matched lumber. Two inside double doors have been put on. The shelving I recommended last year has been put in, affording plenty of room for small wares. Twelve tables for placing dry-goods have been made. Eave troughs have been placed around the building. Shelving has also been put up down stairs on which to place small parcels ready for shipping. The warehouse was in good shape and goods neatly arranged and piled away. I checked all the advice sheets returned by agents, with the shipments, compared the receipts and issues with ledger entries, and, after making an inventory of the stock on hand, I balanced each account. I furnished a copy of the inventory with my report to the commissioner. I made a few recommendations as regards some articles in stock, and some other matters which I considered would tend to the better working of the accounts. Mr. Pocklington, it is needless to say, is doing his work well. I went then to Regina Industrial School and commenced my inspection there on the 5th of June. The institution had not been inspected since April, 1892. I had, therefore, twenty-six months' transactions in receipts and issues to go over.

The staff consists of: Rev. A. J. McLeod, principal; Neil Gilmour, assistant principal; D. C. Munroe, teacher; Mrs. Leckie, matron; Miss Russell, governess; Miss Cumming, seamstress; John Atchison, carpenter; J. Densmore, shoemaker; James Milne, farmer; J. R. Reed, painter, tinsmith and bandmaster; S. Reed, baker; Mrs. Smith, cook; Mrs. Portman, laundress; John Gilmour, temporary labourer on farm.

The whole place was in exceedingly good order, and no rubbish could be seen about the buildings. A good many improvements have been made since last inspection. The carpenter's, shoemaker's and painter's shop has been erected. The space used by the carpenter is 33 x 24. There are three benches. Ten boys are following this trade. Each works half a day and attends school half a day. One of the boys who learned his trade here is now working as a journeyman in Regina, and is earning from ten to sixteen dollars a week. There are others equally well qualified. The paint shop is at one end of this building; it is 13 x 24. Five boys are learning this trade; two work in the forenoon and three in the afternoon, and attend school *vice versa*. Nothing is allowed to interfere with the regular attendance at the school. The instructor says the boys are making good painters. One part of the upper flat is used as a harness shop, 15 x 9, and shoe shop, 12 x 19. Ten boys follow these trades, and some very well made harness and boots and shoes were shown. A good deal of mending is also done. There are four shoe benches, and two saddle horses and two sewing machines. Mr. Densmore, the instructor, says the boys are capital workers. A portion of this flat is used for storing lumber and a portion as a dwelling for the carpenter, but it will soon all be required for the shoe and harness shops. A small building was about being completed to be

used as a printing office. There is a printing press. This building is 10 x 12. The laundry is a new building 22 x 30. Lower flat is the washing-room and up-stairs is the drying and ironing-room. Six large tubs are fixed in, lined with zinc. There is a stove lined or cased in with zinc to send heat up-stairs. There is a stove to heat water, but a large boiler is to be secured for this purpose. Six girls were ironing. The bakery is also a new building. It is 20 x 45, frame, sheeted inside, shingled roof and painted. There is a good oven cased over with brick. There are large tables, troughs, &c. Half of the floor is cement and half plank. Flour is stored at one end. One boy is learning the trade. Very good bread is made and the place was clean and tidy. The stables were in good order. A wing has been added for the pigs and poultry. Lumber was on the ground for a new cattle stable. During the summer the pigs are kept in an inclosure near the creek and they have good shelter in the brush as well as a small shed. Over the stables are two flats, one for implements, granary, &c., and the upper end for hay. There is a very good root house. There is a small ice house. A toboggan slide. A foot bridge has been put over the creek or the Wa-cana and steps have been placed leading down from the beach to the creek. A windmill has been put up to pump water to the tanks in the main building. There is a grain crusher, worked by the windmill also. A board walk has been placed around the main building four feet wide in front and three in rear and at the ends. The main building was fully described in my last report. I examined all the rooms and dormitories and found them in perfect order. Fire buckets filled with water, hose, grenades and other appliances are at various points of the buildings. Two ladders have also been supplied. Five girls were working in the sewing-room under Miss Cumming. Besides new work, a lot of mending is done. All the girls have to do a share of this work. One dormitory for small boys contains seventeen beds. There are tables, lockers and the walls are covered with pictures and mottoes. Girls' parlour, a nice room. The boys' and girls' rooms were both nicely arranged and good use is made of them. Boys' dormitory is painted pink colour on the ceiling and light blue on the sides, and cross beams painted white, a pretty room. Each bed is iron, wire spring, two blankets and a sheet to lie on and a sheet, two blankets (one in summer) and a quilt as a covering. Pillow and pillow case. Night shirts worn in summer time, but not in winter. Lockers for clothing. Forty-seven beds in all in this room. The girls' dormitory has forty-four beds, furnished same as boys.' This room is painted light blue on the sides and red and yellow on the ceiling. There are mirrors, lamp stands, lockers, pictures, mottoes and the whole place was clean and neat and ventilation was good. The crimson counterpanes make the beds look pretty. I examined the beds closely and found not merely the outside cleaned up for show, but all was clean. Boys' large play-room; the boys are drilled here and the band practices here also. The band is making very fair progress. The boys' water-closets in the basement are not used in summer, but there are good closets outside. The dining-room is nicely painted and walls have mottoes and pictures, making it a cheerful place. There are five large tables covered with white oil cloth. Three smaller tables, one for the kitchen girls, one for the monitors and one for the employees. The meals were served hot and all were orderly during meal time. The school-room is the same as before. The room formerly used as a sewing-room is now used as junior school under Miss Russell. Both school-rooms are prettily adorned with engravings, photographs, mottoes, in fact scarcely a blank space can be seen. There was not a spot in the whole building out of repair except a little plastering in the ceiling of the senior school. The buildings have all been painted except the printing office, and this was not quite completed. A number of very good gates have been made for the different places around the buildings and farm. Hay racks, garden seats and benches and many other little jobs and repairs. A large amount of fencing has been done. The fences are strong, three strings wire and top rails and strong picket posts. The garden is to the east of the main building and consists of a nice square field of eight acres. There are four acres of potatoes, one and a half turnips, the balance of onions, cabbage, beans, beets, carrots, cauliflowers, tomatoes, raddish, lettuce. There are 1,000 young maple trees, 200 gooseberry bushes, 300 currant and raspberry bushes. The garden is nicely fenced and has good gates. There are hot beds adjoining the garden. There is a field

which extends to the creek below. This field has one acre of potatoes, eight of barley and three of rye. A new fence was placed around this field. The farm was all gone over. The crops looked fairly well and a good fall of rain, which penetrated fully eight inches, would soon improve them. Thirty acres are being summer-fallowed and the boys are doing the work well, the furrows being deep and straight. There is a field of twenty acres of fall ploughing, sown with mixed grain, to be cut green for feed. Forty-eight acres of new breaking was about being completed; this, being heavy work was being done by the assistant farmer. At the upper north-east corner of the farm there is a small graveyard. The size is 66 x 100, enclosed with a neat picket fence and posts. The whole is painted white. Good gates. Trees are to be planted in it. The work was all done by the boys. I only noticed two graves.

The cattle were rolling fat. There are four oxen, eleven cows, two steers, four heifers, two bull calves, three heifer calves; total, twenty-six. Milk is regularly supplied to the house and all the butter required is made in the house.

There are two horses and three mares, twenty-one pigs and fifty-six hens.

The crop put in in 1892 was forty and one-half acres, yielding one hundred and seventy-six bushels wheat, twenty-four of pease, four hundred and four of oats, barley twenty, and rye eleven bushels, and some potatoes and turnips. The crop in 1893 was eighty-one acres, yielding one hundred and fifty-two bushels wheat, eight of pease and twenty of rye, besides some potatoes and turnips. One hundred and sixty rods of wire fencing were put up in 1892 and seventy-four in 1893; also twelve acres of summer-fallowing and twenty-two acres of new breaking. The crop put in this year (1894) is: wheat, fourteen acres; oats, thirty; barley, eleven; gardens, including potatoes and turnips, nine; rye, three; pease, one; fodder, twenty; total, eighty-eight acres. Summer-fallowing, thirty acres; new breaking, forty-eight, and one hundred and four rods of wire fencing. The farm seemed clean and free from weeds, but it was early probably to judge of these pests.

The office work has been neatly and correctly done. The principal does nearly all the work himself, and not a detail has been overlooked, and I doubt if more correct accounts can be found in the whole service. I wrote off what articles had become worn out during the twenty-six months, and balanced each account. The implements and tools are all well cared for, and I can only speak in terms of praise as to the management of the whole establishment. I did not notice an idle person during my stay.

A number of walks have been made leading to the shops and stables from the main building. These are made with the cinders from the furnaces. It is proposed to have the flower garden in front of the main building. I find one hundred and fifty-six visitors have recorded their names in the register since I was here last, two years ago, and some have written very complimentary remarks. I will quote only one by James Stewart, Esq., Lovedale, South Africa, who has been thirty years conducting similar institutions, and whose present school has six hundred pupils. Mr. Stewart says:— "Though able to judge from a very short visit only, I wish to express gratification and surprise at the work that is being accomplished here, and my belief that the spirit and the methods of the place will lead to true and permanent success."

The educational part of the work has received special attention, and particulars will appear in another report. Three hours in the forenoon and three in the afternoon are constantly given to the work. The number at present in the school is one hundred and eighteen (boys, seventy-four; girls, forty-four.) A small paper called the *Progress* was issued during the winter months. The paper will be continued so soon as the little printing house is completed. The pupils held missionary and temperance meetings during the year, and many of them took part in the proceedings. Services are held regularly every Sunday at eleven o'clock; Sunday school in the afternoon and singing services in the evening. There is a literary and debating society in connection with the school. It was organized early in December, 1893, and weekly meetings were held until June 1st, 1894. The interest was well sustained, and the scholars looked forward to Friday evenings with pleasure. As a rule they applied themselves assiduously to their respective shares in the programme. A debate, discussion or impromptu speech was a feature of each meeting. A wide range of subjects was discussed, on each of

which the debaters usually brought forward many interesting and pertinent facts. Most of the pupils at one time or another gave recitations, some with more frequency and success than others. A marked improvement was noticeable in the manner and delivery of the reciters. The teachers frequently took part in the programme, more particularly in the way of furnishing the music. The meetings were on the whole encouraging, pleasant and helpful.

The principal and his staff are much interested in the work. Mr. Munroe and Miss Russell are both accomplished and capable teachers, and the discipline of both schools was all that could be desired.

The staff, as a whole, are faithful in the performance of their respective duties, and the work done is thorough. I have pleasure, therefore, in informing you that the school is in capital condition in all departments. The whole management is conducted with system and regularity, and consequently everything goes on in a quiet, orderly and business-like way, and the pupils are making splendid progress. The boys and girls are neat and tidy in their dress; and footwear, I noticed, was also good. They speak English very well and are cheerful and appear happy and contented. The boys play lacrosse, and frequently play matches with a police team, and also with the Regina club, and can hold their own in many cases. Detailed report and statements were furnished to the commissioner.

Before leaving the department warehouse I inspected the groceries delivered on contract, 1894-5, and I wish to say here that the samples selected by Mr. Inspector Wadsworth, when in Toronto, were of the proper kind and showed good judgment. I may mention also that I found in all my travels last year that the North-west Mounted Police were ever ready to render assistance to our agents and employees, and the work done in the most distant and out-of-the-way places is most effective. I have never had occasion to ask for assistance myself, but I know, if I did, it would be cheerfully given. I find I have inspected this trip: twelve agencies, thirty-nine reserves, thirty-one day schools, seven boarding-schools and four industrial schools.

I got orders to proceed to the Pas Agency, Cumberland, and I came on to Prince Albert to take the boat which was announced to leave about the 1st of July. The boat, having been detained, I occupied my time writing this annual report. In the meantime I got a telegram from the assistant commissioner to the effect that, owing to Mr. Agent Reader being absent on leave, the inspection was postponed, but that I could go on with the inspection of Carlton Agency. I will, therefore, proceed there at once.

My man, Mr. E. J. Martin, gave me the utmost satisfaction, as usual.

I have the honour, to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. MCGIBBON,

Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.

REGINA, ASSA., 11th September, 1894.

To the Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa,

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report of my inspection of the Roman Catholic Indian schools of Manitoba, the North-west Territories and Keewatin.

St. Boniface Industrial School.

This school, which has only a very short past to look back upon, has done remarkably well. It has all the characteristics of larger and older establishments of the same kind in the North-west Territories: perfect routine or almost so, a very fine staff and some of the best buildings devoted to work of this nature.

This institution is divided into two branches : one for the boys, where a few of the older girls are also ; the other for girls only. Separate buildings are used with a rather considerable distance between the same. The buildings used by the girls are contiguous to those of the St. Boniface Orphanage ; the Indian girls are there in daily contact with quite a number of white girls, much to the benefit of the former.

At the time of my visit there were thirty-four girls enrolled and five more who had just then become inmates, and whose names were not yet on the roll. Of the girls, two had deserted, two had been sent to the Columbian exhibition, one was absent on leave, and eight were attached to the boys' branch of the institution. The percentage of marks obtained by the girls in the examination averaged 76 per cent : that of the boys, 75 per cent. There were thirty-seven boys on the roll, six were away on leave of absence, one, a shoemaker, had been sent to Chicago, and another having an especial talent was following a higher grade of studies at the St. Boniface College.

The programme of studies was accurately followed.

With the exception of a chaplain, a carpenter, a shoemaker, a blacksmith and a farmer, the staff was entirely composed of Reverend Sisters of Charity.

The girls attend to the various occupations of household work : they occasionally work in the gardens, sew and knit by hand and machinery, and make clothes. These are made at the school except hats and shoes and nicer clothes worn on Sunday. A limited number of girls were taught cooking.

The boys have done remarkably well in the shops owing to the very good mechanics employed. There are large gardens and fields in connection with the school, which have been successfully cultivated. The land had hardly been in use before and is very good.

The clothing used by the children for hard work or classes or feast days, for summer or winter, is all that it should be. The children look very well in their best clothes and are comfortable in the every-day ones.

The diet is excellent and in sufficient quantity.

The discipline and routine are all that could be expected or desired.

The buildings for the boys are very good indeed : the dormitory, which as a rule is not a good room in most of these schools, is all that it should be here. The class rooms, dining-room, kitchen, &c., are perfect. A separate building has been erected for a recreation-room. This was indeed a happy idea, as it prevents both noise and dust in the main building.

The buildings used by the girls are not as good by a wide margin, but are kept in such an exquisitely clean state that it is almost unnoticeable. It is, however, to be hoped that in the near future solid buildings will be erected for this branch of the institution, which is in the same state of prosperity as that of the boys.

This visit, which took place in the latter part of July, 1893, was very pleasing and satisfactory, and as one of the last works of His Grace, the late Archbishop of St. Boniface, is a tribute to the ardent interest he had in the welfare of the Indians and their children.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

One Arrow.—I visited this school on the 16th and 17th of August. Six children were present and obtained 82 per cent of the marks allowed. The attendance had averaged five for the nine months preceding. The attendance was very irregular. The class organization was very good and the programme of studies was followed. The school was provided with good furniture as well as pail, cups, towelling, soap, broom, axe, &c., which form also part of the material usually provided to our schools.

Mrs. Lafond was teaching here with a good deal of success, considering the poor attendance.

The building was in good order and only paltry repairs were needed.

Beardy and Okemasis.—When I visited this school, it had not yet been re-opened after school holidays.

CARLTON AGENCY.

Petequakey.—I visited this school on the 21st August. The school was closed for lack of a teacher. There were only a few children, most of the young population having been sent to the Qu'Appelle Industrial School. The school-house is in a good state of preservation. There is also good furniture and a sufficiency of material. This school has since been permanently closed.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

Sweet Grass.—I visited this school on the 4th and 5th of September. Twelve children were presented for examination and obtained 70 per cent of the marks allowed. The attendance is very good and had averaged fourteen for the year preceding out of a possible maximum of fifteen.

Very little material was required. The material and furniture were in a good state of preservation and the class organization fair.

Mrs. John Pritchard is the teacher.

The house was in a satisfactory condition.

Poundmaker.—This school I visited on the 6th and 7th of September. Eight pupils were presented for examination, and obtained 83 per cent of the marks allowed. The attendance is fairly regular and reached for the preceding year an average of eleven out of a possible maximum of eighteen.

Almost no material was required. This and the furniture were in good condition. The class organization was very good and the programme of studies was followed.

Mr. Patrick Burke teaches here successfully.

Thunderchild.—I visited this school on the 12th and 13th of September. Nine pupils were presented for examination, and obtained 78 per cent of the marks allowed. The attendance could be better. For the previous year it had averaged nine, half of the possible maximum.

Some little material was required. This and the furniture were kept in very good order.

Mr. Gingras had been teaching here for a few weeks; had no programme of studies, or specific instructions.

The house was in a very good state.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

Onion Lake.—I visited this school on the 18th and 19th of September. Forty-three children were presented for examination, and obtained 82 per cent of the marks allowed. The attendance is good and had averaged thirty-two out of a possible maximum of fifty-two. The Indians are often away with their children. A meal is given daily to the pupils attending school.

Some little material was wanted; that at the school as well as the furniture was in a very satisfactory state.

The classes were very well organized and strictly after the programme of studies, which is accurately followed. The register is also very well kept.

The school-house is very good, but slightly smaller than what is required by the large attendance. It has been destroyed by fire since my visit.

The school is under the direction of the Reverend Sisters of the Assumption. They had been teaching with the greatest success for the two preceding years. Up to their arrival the school had had only an indifferent success, and it is gratifying to witness the change that has taken place.

There is a boarding-school connected with the institution. The reverend sisters have succeeded very well with their boarders.

Hat and basket making, sewing and knitting are taught.

Beaver River.—I inspected this school on the 21st and 22nd of September. Fourteen children were presented for examination, and obtained an average percentage of the marks allowed of 74 per cent. The attendance was fairly regular and had reached twenty-four for the preceding year, or 77 per cent of the possible maximum.

The school was well provided with material and furniture. The house needs a good deal of repairs.

The classes were fairly well organized. Mr. Wm. Harris was and had been teaching for a few years. The register was well kept and the programme followed.

SELKIRK AGENCY.

Blue Quill.—I inspected this school on the 26th and 27th of September. Ten children were presented for examination, and obtained 65 per cent of the marks allowed. The class organization was satisfactory, but there was very little progress. The attendance was fair.

Very little material was required, and the school had just been provided with new furniture.

The house was new and in a comparatively nice state.

Lac La Biche Boarding-school.

I visited this school on the 2nd and 3rd of October. There were twenty-two boarders on the roll, although ten more are kept but are not entitled to the *per capita* grant. They obtained 83 per cent of the marks allowed for the examination. The progress is remarkable, for the school has existed for only a short period. The programme is closely followed and the classes organized strictly after it. The French and English languages are both taught, an equal amount of time being devoted to each. Most of the pupils speak both of these languages. There is a time-table, which is followed.

There are no trades taught. The boys attend to outside work, wood, water, feeding cattle, horses, pigs, poultry, etc., and attend to various chores. The girls learn the various duties of housekeeping in all their details and the same as are taught in the larger institutions.

Satisfactory buildings are used by the children. With the present grant, the sisters could hardly afford to enlarge upon them or build anew.

The clothes are all that can be desired either for summer or winter, week days or Sundays. The diet is wholesome and plentiful.

This school is under the direction of the Reverend Sisters of Charity and, as all the other schools under their charge, is remarkably successful.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

Lake St. Ann, Alexis.—This school had been closed for some months before my visit through this agency, and I did not inspect it.

Enoch.—This school I inspected on the 10th and 11th of October. Only two pupils were presented for examination, and obtained 60 per cent of the marks allowed. The attendance is very irregular and the average for the preceding year had not exceeded 28 per cent of the possible maximum. A meal is given daily to the pupils. The classes, as far as I could see, were properly organized. The old programme of studies was still followed.

Some material was required, but the school was provided with good furniture.

There is a very good school-house. Miss Ada Latulippe teaches here and would do very well, I presume, if the attendance were better.

Sewing, knitting, basket and hat making are taught.

Alexander.—I visited this school on the 12th and 13th of October. Only three children were presented for examination, and obtained 67 per cent of the marks allowed. The attendance is irregular and for the next preceding twelve months the

average had not exceeded seven, about 20 per cent of the possible maximum. The progress is therefore slow. The class organization was satisfactory.

The school was taught by Mr. Bilodeau, recently appointed.

St. Albert Industrial School.—This institution, which has been doing excellent work ever since I visited it for the first time, continues to do so. Seventy-two pupils were found there, out of whom fifty are kept on a *per capita* allowance. The children graded up to the sixth standard obtained an average number of marks of 77 per cent. Both the French and English languages are taught. Some subjects are taught in English, some others in French. The programme of studies was accurately followed and a time-table kept in the school-room.

The pupils are mostly girls, and are trained in domestic arts. The few boys that are inmates work on the farm and attend to sundry chores around the institution. Very good board, bedding, clothing and accommodation are afforded. The school had been recently enlarged to meet the requirements. A brass band newly started was on a fair way to success.

PEACE HILLS AGENCY.

Ermineskin's.—I visited this school on the 23rd of October. Eight pupils were presented for examination, and obtained 60 per cent of the marks allowed. There were forty-eight children of school age on the reserve, all Roman Catholics, all could attend and forty-one were enrolled. The average attendance had been small. These Indians travel a great deal and bring the children along.

The school was well provided with stationery, material and furniture.

Miss Aurélie Cardinal was teaching, but nuns were expected to take charge of this school shortly; and I believe that they have arrived since.

St. Joseph Industrial School.

The examination of this institution was very satisfactory. There were eighty-five pupils altogether: sixty boys and twenty-five girls. Only forty-eight boys were examined, some being newly admitted and not yet enrolled; others were engaged at pressing work, hauling coal for instance, which could not be delayed on account of the season being far advanced. The boys obtained 81 per cent of the marks allowed. Twenty-three girls were examined, and obtained 84 per cent of the marks allowed.

The number of the girls is comparatively small on account of the difficulty of obtaining them from parents. The proportion of women I understand to be small amongst the Blackfoot tribes, and they marry when quite young.

The extensive work on the farm to be done during summer and fall had retarded classes to a certain extent, but everything had taken the winter routine before my visit. The system of tuition for both boys and girls is very nearly perfect, and the progress is accordingly very satisfactory. The programme of studies is followed closely, and a time-table constantly kept on the wall shows the time allotted to each subject. A good deal of attention is paid to calisthenics with a beneficial effect. There is also a brass band, which was progressing well under the management of an experienced teacher. The discipline is very good as a rule and more like that of a family than otherwise. This of course renders the sojourn of the pupils at the school very pleasant, and it seldom happens that cases of desertion are heard of.

Great improvement had been made in the buildings. A new building for the boys had been erected. This was comfortable in all ways, well lighted, ventilated and roomy enough for their requirements. The place was heated with hot air, which system was believed to be more expensive in the long run than the hot water system.

The old building had been fitted out and improved for the exclusive use of the girls and the female part of the staff.

The shops are well fitted out and the boys receive very good mechanical instruction, whilst the girls are trained in the various domestic arts.

The crops had not been very good. The bench land has always given poor results, and the only land worth cultivating is in the hollow where the school is, and there is hardly enough of it, especially after deducting playgrounds, enclosures and the various buildings.

There had been some temporary trouble about the water supply on account of the windmill having been blown down; otherwise the supply is excellent and sufficient for ordinary requirements and emergencies.

Necessary precautions are taken against any possible fire.

The staff was giving entire satisfaction.

PIEGAN AGENCY.

Piegan.—There is only one Roman Catholic school in this agency: this was inspected on the 6th and 7th of November, 1893. It is divided into two branches at a distance of seven or eight miles one from the other, the same register and returns being used for both. Fifteen pupils were presented for examination, and obtained seventy per cent of the marks allowed. There are twenty-two pupils altogether in the vicinity of one or the other of the two branches of this school. They are all baptized Roman Catholics. Forty pupils could perhaps attend if they were always on the reserve, and thirty-five are enrolled. The average attendance for the preceding quarters had been ten. The attendance is irregular. Tea, soup and biscuit are given daily.

The school was well provided with stationery, material and furniture.

The buildings used are good. Rev. Father Foisy teaches at one branch of the school, and Brother Van Tighem at the other: both of them are competent.

Blood Reserve.

No. 1, Running Wolf.—This school was inspected on the 8th of November, 1893. Thirteen children were presented for examination, who obtained ninety-one per cent of the marks allowed. They were graded in the lowest standards. There are thirty baptized children in the vicinity who could attend and are enrolled. The average attendance had been nine for the preceding quarter. The attendance is irregular and both children and parents are very indifferent in regard to the school. A small meal is given daily.

The school was sufficiently provided with material and stationery, and had excellent furniture.

The Rev. Sister St. George, of the Sisters of Charity, in charge of the hospital here, teaches this school and is well qualified. School continues to be taught at the Roman Catholic Mission house.

No. 2, Heavy Shields.—This school had been quite newly established. I visited it on the 10th of November. Seven pupils were presented for examination, and obtained sixty per cent of the marks allowed. There are thirty-three children in this vicinity, all baptized Roman Catholics, who could attend and are enrolled. The average attendance for the two preceding quarters had been nearly ten. Attendance had been small enough during the first weeks of the opening of the school, but had begun to increase.

Some little material was required; the school was otherwise well provided with stationery and furniture. A new building has been erected here.

The teacher is the Reverend Sister St. Germain, of the convent of the Sisters of Charity, now in charge of Blood Reserve Hospital. She is quite competent to teach.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

South Camp.—I visited this school on the 14th of November. No children were presented for examination. The attendance is poor. There is a great number of children of school age on the reserve, about ninety. They nearly all are baptized Roman Catholics. Thirty-five could attend, and thirty-three are enrolled. The average attendance for a year had been a little over twelve.

The house is good and well equipped, with the exception of some material. Mr. Vital Robb still teaches and does his best under the circumstances.

From the Blackfoot Reserve I returned to headquarters, and started again at the end of April to visit the following schools.

TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.

Muscovequahn.—This is one of the best day schools that I have occasion to visit. I inspected it on the 2nd and 3rd of May. Eighteen pupils were presented for examination. They were graded up to the fourth standard and obtained eighty-one per cent of the marks allowed. There are thirty children of school age in the vicinity, all Catholics except seven pagans; twenty-eight could attend and are enrolled. For the past year the average attendance had been over twenty. The attendance is satisfactory except between May and September.

The furniture is good; some material and stationery were required.

Mr. Dennehy continues to teach with a success worthy of praise.

A boarding-school is attached to this institution. There are eight boys and six girls boarders. The quarters are not very nice, but are large enough. Food and clothing are quite satisfactory. There is no industrial training, but the pupils are taught domestic arts. The children are well dressed and well attended to.

MUSCOWPETUNG AGENCY.

Standing Buffalo.

I visited this school on the 7th and 8th of May, 1894. Three children, who obtained seventy-five per cent of the marks allowed, were presented for examination. There are sixteen children of school age in the vicinity, all Roman Catholics but one. Fifteen could attend and sixteen are enrolled. The average attendance had been about five for the preceding year. The attendance is irregular.

Some stationery and material were wanted. The furniture was satisfactory.

Mr. Jordens, formerly of Keeseekouse's Reserve, Swan River Agency, teaches here; he has to work under adverse circumstances.

Qu'Appelle Industrial School.

The inspection of this school has been very satisfactory. Eighty-three girls and ninety-four boys were presented for examination; the girls obtained eighty-five per cent of the marks allowed; the boys eighty-six per cent. The classes of the boys have kept the former state of efficiency, whilst there has been progress in the girls' classes, owing to improvements in the teaching methods. The new programme of studies was being followed as well as could be done.

The boys' class is poor, on account of the bad supply of light. It is difficult to remedy this, on account of the shape of the building. The girls' classes are very good.

There were two hundred and twenty-eight names on the roll at the beginning of March. At the time of my visit some people were away on sick leave or otherwise, or hired out, and the actual number was one hundred and ninety-nine.

The girls, as usual, are trained in the domestic arts to such a degree that when hired out they give much satisfaction.

The boys are trained to do blacksmith's and carpenter's work, farming and shoe-making. They succeed well in these various branches; the last named, however, appears to be injurious to their health, and no boy is allowed to remain over two months consecutively at this work.

The farm products are generally extensive, more in fact than is necessary for the school. The children can thus have a diet largely made of vegetables, together with meat in a sufficient quantity. The health was fairly good, especially among the boys. There is always the usual contingent of cases of scrofula and tuberculosis, which are born with the Indians of this part of the country. The school is provided with very good medical attendance, and the death rate has not increased with the increased attendance.

The clothes used by the children are good and suitable for the climate and seasons ; they are also provided with good bed clothing.

The discipline is very good considering the very large number of pupils. The supervision is excellent. The children, as well as the buildings, are kept very clean.

The staff has remained about what it was at my preceding visit. The school has, however, sustained a great loss in the death of Reverend Sister St. Vincent, who had been doing excellent work in the girls' classes.

There were no material changes in the buildings. A gymnasium has been erected as a wing to the original building, which was expected to be very useful for winter time as well as for gymnastics.

A large amount of painting had also been done.

The brass band has progressed a great deal, much to the astonishment of the white settlers.

The school has a good water supply and there is hardly any fear of great damage being done in case of fire. The necessary precautions are taken.

From Qu'Appelle I proceeded to visit the schools of the Manitoba Superintendency.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

Peguis.—I visited this school on the 31st of May. Thirteen pupils were presented for examination, and obtained seventy-nine per cent of the marks allowed. They were graded in the first, second and third standards. There are twenty children of school age in this vicinity, all Roman Catholics except six, and could all attend and are enrolled. The attendance is very irregular, however, and the average attendance for a year had hardly been five.

There was a good supply of material and stationery. The house has been much improved since my last visit. Miss Chevretils continues to teach here.

Netley Creek, Clandeboye.—This school I visited on the 1st of June. Only two children were presented for examination, and obtained seventy-seven per cent of the marks allowed. There are eight children in the vicinity of the school, five of whom are Catholics ; they all could attend and are enrolled. The average attendance had been four for the preceding year.

The furniture at the school is bad, but there was a good supply of stationery.

Mr. F. G. Gow was teaching here ; he is well qualified, but the poor attendance interferes with any marked progress.

Fort Alexander.—I inspected this school on the 6th of June. There were sixteen children present, who obtained seventy-eight per cent of the marks allowed ; they were graded in the three lower standards. There are twenty-nine children in the vicinity, all Catholics, who could attend and are enrolled. The average attendance for the four preceding quarters had been over sixteen. The attendance is fairly regular, except that those children living on the other side of the Winnipeg River cannot attend at all times, the river being very wide.

The house is very nice and comfortable ; the furniture is very good and the supply of material and stationery satisfactory.

Miss Bruce was teaching here, but proposed to leave shortly.

COUTCHEECHING AGENCY.

I visited this school on the 15th of June. It was closed for summer holidays and no children were presented for examination. There are nineteen children of school age in the vicinity. They are all Catholics, are able to attend and are enrolled. The attendance is irregular, owing to berry, rice and root gathering seasons, hunting and fishing, and the spirit of indifference towards the school prevailing in these parts. The average attendance for the past three quarters had been only six.

There was a good supply of stationery, but the furniture is not of the proper kind. Mr. Wm. A. Tucker teaches here.

This visit concluded my inspections for the fiscal year 1893-1894. There are a few schools in the Assabaskassing and Fort William Agencies which were then closed.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALBERT BÉTOURNAY,

Inspector Roman Catholic Indian Schools.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

REGINA, 2nd August, 1894.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with the inventory of all government buildings and property under my charge.

The attendance during the year has exceeded an average of one hundred and six. The boys outnumbered the girls almost two to one. On this account we have found it impossible as yet to allow any of our girls to go out to service, although we have had many applications. Some of our boys have been engaged in outside work for short periods. One of our pupils, who had for some time been under the carpenter instructor, is receiving a man's pay with a contractor in Regina. The failure of the crops in the neighbourhood has interfered with our plan of sending out a number of boys for a couple of months to work on farms.

General good health has prevailed in the institution. The ventilation of the building is admirable. The school physician pays his regular visit on Wednesday of each week, and comes on other days according as his services are required. The boys have distinguished themselves in athletic exercises where public sports have been held. At Qu'Appelle and again at Qu'Appelle Valley, where the union picnic was held, they secured a number of prizes. Lacrosse is the most popular game. The junior and senior clubs have already played six or eight matches with outside clubs, and have been victorious in most of the games.

Our school departments have been conducted with enthusiasm and success. The regular school hours are from 9 to 12 and from 1.30 to 4.30. The larger pupils attend the school only the half day, being engaged in some trade for the other half.

Illustrated cards and charts abound on the walls and pillars of the school-room.

During the winter our various societies, missionary, temperance and literary and debating, did good work. All our older pupils have signed a temperance pledge. We had regular magic lantern exhibitions—the historical and geographical views being especially instructive. Most of the pupils have made satisfactory progress in their trades.

The instructors have the fact kept before them that, while the quantity of work accomplished is important, of much more importance is the proper training of their apprentices. At the head of all departments we have instructors who are both capable and energetic.

Without exception they seem to be deeply interested in their work, and full of hope regarding the future welfare of the pupils under our care.

The work in the shoe shop has been encouraging. A number of the boys are now able to make shoes, doing the cutting of the leather for themselves. We have established a harness-making department under Mr. Densmore, who also acts as shoemaker instructor: and, besides work for ourselves, have made up and sold three pair of heavy double harness, three sets of light harness, and ten set pony harness. Our carpenter instructor has worked faithfully with his boys. They have completed a new bakery,

a crusher house, ash house, printing office, and are well under way with a new stable 30 x 60; cupboards, storm sashes, gates, a refrigerator, and many other articles have been made.

Our farm was well worked, but suffers this year severely from the drought. A team of horses was purchased in the fall. Fifty acres have been broken and back-set this summer. All the freighting of the coal, wood, groceries, &c., is done under the direction of our farmers. We are in need of additional pasture land.

Mr. J. R. Read is instructor of the brass band, foreman of the combination paint shop and tin shop, where all manner of work and repairs are done.

The windmill erected by the Western Milling Company is of great value to us. The water supply now gives us no concern. We purchased a small grain crusher, which has already nearly paid for itself. The power is supplied by the windmill, with which it is connected.

The house work under the competent superintendence of Mrs. Leckie, the matron, has been in every respect satisfactory.

In this connection the only cause of regret is that the number of our girls is not greater.

Only an occasional word of Indian is heard around the institution. Some of the smaller children seem to have entirely forgotten the Indian language.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. J. McLEOD, *Principal.*

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

BATTLEFORD, 21st August, 1894.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report, together with the inventory of all government property under my charge, for the fiscal year ended the 30th June, 1894.

In reviewing the past year I am pleased to report excellent progress in all the departments of the institution.

The Class Room.

Classes were regularly conducted both morning and afternoon, the boys and girls having had separate rooms. Advancement was made by all pupils in the general branches of English.

The half-time system in both sections of the school has been continued with good results.

Mr. Ashby, who for a number of years occupied the position of assistant principal here, was transferred last August to the Rupert's Land Industrial School, Manitoba, as principal of that important institution.

I beg to make a few remarks upon the technical training.

The Blacksmith's Shop.

The apprentices in this branch of industry continue to follow their trade. It was a source of great regret to me that our late blacksmith, having spent but a few months at the school, was obliged to return home, owing to his wife's illness. Since his departure a couple of the larger boys have had charge of the shop, and have turned out some very good work.

The Carpenter's Shop.

Both the carpenter and his apprentices were kept busily employed in completing new buildings, general repairs, and much valuable work for the agency and Indians.

The inconvenience and loss of the carpenter's shop and tools by fire cannot be over-estimated. I am pleased to say that the department promptly had the tools replaced, and we are looking forward hopefully to the time when the carpenter's shop will be rebuilt. The pupils have made excellent progress in this branch.

The Shoemaker's Shop.

This branch continues to be conducted under Mr. McKenzie, and a considerable amount of work has been performed therein during the year.

Isaiah Badger, quite a young boy, and who was only a very short time under tuition, was sent to the Columbian Exposition, where he highly distinguished himself as a competent shoemaker and well versed in the English language. From the exposition he returned to the Rupert's Land Industrial School, where he is instructing his brethren in the art of shoemaking.

The Printing Bureau.

In my last report I informed you that Gilbert Bear was "engaged in the printing bureau at the World's Fair." I am much pleased to say that he conducted himself in a most becoming manner whilst there, and did a greater part of the mechanical work in connection with the printing of the *Canadian Indian*. The change greatly improved the lad, both in appearance and manner. He is now working at the school as an employee.

Paint Shop.

This branch is still under the able supervision of Johnnie Wright. He was kept busily employed painting new buildings, glazing all broken windows, and general repairs, as well as painting a number of sleighs, wagons and buckboards for the agency and Indians.

Agricultural Industry.

Last year's root crop was not up to the average, owing principally to the intensely hot winds which prevailed for several days during the month of July. With a view of endeavouring to secure a crop of cereals for the ensuing year, I borrowed a farm from I. Dewan for one year, situate about six miles from the institution.

After a few days' work in excavating a trench and building a dam, twenty acres of land were easily irrigated. The result up to the present time is most promising, and there is every prospect of good returns.

Two boys have been in charge of this farm. I can speak in the highest terms of the interest they have taken in it, and of the manner in which the potatoes have been kept clean and hoed.

Hog-raising has become an important factor on the farm, and one which will receive more attention in the future.

The Girls' Department.

I am pleased to report steady progress in all branches. In the sewing-room nearly all the girls' wearing apparel, sheets, pillow-slips, night-dresses and chemises, and as much as possible of the boys' clothing were manufactured, the knitting machines were kept constantly at work in manufacturing socks and stockings for boys and girls.

The carding and spinning of wool raised on our own farm received attention. Two girls performed the baking of first-class bread for the whole institution during the year.

A pleasing improvement has been observed in the culinary department, meals were served hot, and everything done to make life comfortable for the children.

In conclusion, I have to record with pleasure a visit from the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, the Deputy Superintendent General, the Bishop of Saskatchewan and many other prominent men from the east and west, and, judging from their remarks entered in the visitors' book, our school has merited a high opinion in the minds of public men of Canada as well as at the World's Fair, where our pupils were successful in procuring a medal for the school, diplomas for themselves, and a good name for the institution in which they were trained.

I would also say that the two girls who were sent to the World's Fair are now employed by the department, one at the Rupert's Land Industrial School as seamstress, and the other at the Battleford Industrial School as nurse; favourable reports are received regarding the pupils who have been discharged from the institution. Their future career will be closely observed and watched, and I surmise that the training received here will be of lasting benefit to them.

While the pupils are receiving secular education and technical training, their religious and moral instruction is not by any means lost sight of, as any one who attends our bright, and cheerful services will conclude.

The sanitary condition of the institution is good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. CLARKE,
Principal.

RUPERT'S LAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
MIDDLECHURCH, P. O., 30th July, 1894.

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, 1894.

It is most gratifying to record the progress this school has made.

Much difficulty has been encountered in obtaining supplies, owing to the fact of our not being able to obtain suitable articles in Winnipeg. This is now obviated by the department sending in contract supplies chiefly from Ottawa.

Capital progress has been made both in class-rooms and workshops under the "half-day-at-each" system. The whole tone of the pupils is much more manly, self-reliant and trustworthy, and, though some were reported to be incorrigible, through the monitor system I have found no difficulty whatever in dealing with them. Some of the best pupils are now instructing the smaller ones in various branches of industry and receiving pay from the department for so doing, which is a very great encouragement for well doing and the parents are delighted to see their usefulness. One boy and girl who were among the first to enter this institution, and since married, have applied to be employed here.

Trades.

The printing shop under Mr. French has done good work. Four boys are being instructed in this department. The following are the chief works which have passed through their hands the past nine months: magazines, 124 quarto pages, 4,525 copies; magazines, 12 octavo pages, 300 copies; 900 pamphlets and circulars; 35,000 envelopes; 17 receipt books; 12,000 prescriptions; 71,000 letter, bill, note, memo heads; 2,000 subscription slips; Story of the Cross, 4,000 octavo pages, 1,000 copies; 225 programme and wedding cards; tabular returns, 600; vouchers, 500; school rules,

100 ; writing pads, &c., 400. Sewing, binding, padding and trimming all done by the pupils.

The Carpenter Shop.

In the carpenter shop good progress is recorded and considerable outside improvement made by the pupils and instructor, thereby increasing the value of the property and saving the cost of the workmanship. Some of the boys in this department received a small sum each in payment of extra time, they worked well and hard and thoroughly deserved it. The chief works have been : painting and staining the new school and recreation-room inside and out, putting up new root-house, a new drying-room in laundry with washtubs and tank, putting laundry to rights after fire. Turning granary into barn, arranging stalls, floor, etc.

Board fencing and gates have been erected around the premises, storm sashes for new wing and recreation buildings and porches for same have been made, also benches and other useful articles, besides attending to general repairs to building, whitewashing, plastering and kalsomining. The boys are getting very proficient in this trade, and one at least of the apprentices will be competent to start on his own account next spring.

The Blacksmith's Shop.

This has been most useful during the past winter through the instructor being able to turn his hand to plumbing. One great benefit has been the laying of the water pipes from the river and windmill to the tanks at the top of the house and the laundry, below the frost line, which was estimated to cost two hundred and fifty dollars. This was done with only one man's aid digging, and works most successfully. We only had one stoppage, which occurred inside the house.

The blacksmith also placed the spouting on the new building, and made tanks estimated to cost one hundred and fifty dollars. Many articles have been made and repairs done in this shop for farm and garden, also tinsmith work for the house. The windmill grain-crushing and pumping have been managed by this department. The senior boy is now able to shoe a horse himself. Sixteen new spring beds have been made, and a supply of whiffletrees, neckyokes and clevises shipped to Regina for issuing to the Indians of the North-west Territories.

The shoe shop has been very useful to the small extent it has been worked by Isaiah Badger, a pupil from Battleford. He has done many repairs for the school, and made the boots and shoes last much longer than they would otherwise have done. He has also repaired the harness and given two small boys primary instruction in boot-making. He is receiving pay from the department.

The farm does not give a very good promise this year. The whole place was under water till late in the spring, leaving this clay soil very heavy and sad and very difficult to work. After we got the seed in, dry weather set in and baked and cracked the land so that the seed did not spout, in many instances. Part of the crop is in ear at this date, and part just coming up. We shall have only half a crop of potatoes, though we planted some of the land twice. The whole farm is very full of weeds. The stock have done well and given a fair natural increase.

Girls' Department.

The increase in the attendance has been very satisfactory, and a very superior, bright class of girls have been admitted. Special efforts have been made to instruct them in sewing, knitting and mending, as they were very backward in these branches. Jessie Bird, from Battleford, has been a great help. With her class she cut out and made one hundred and twenty-nine dresses, one hundred and thirty-one aprons, nine pairs of trousers, besides underclothing and knitting a full supply of socks, stockings and mitts for the whole of the pupils.

They also learn lace-making, crochet and fancy work. Under the laundress, the whole of the washing, ironing, &c., has been done by the girls, besides the scrubbing,

cleaning, &c. The housekeeper instructs her class in dairy work, fancy cooking and the care of the household utensils. The matron and instructress have charge of the girls in rotation, and issue and look after all the clothing, attend to the sick, watch pupils at recreation, and keep all the dormitories and rooms in good order. Many visitors come to look over the institution, and one and all express their pleasure and gratification in viewing the excellent work done by the government in thus educating the Indians to fit them for earning their living by the side of their white brethren.

The school and class work reflect great credit. Three of the pupils should now go up for their high school examinations, and would, I am sure, make a good showing. Some are anxious to be trained as teachers.

The chief and council of St. Peter's have greatly assisted me in many ways, and desire to express their gratitude and pleasure at having so excellent an institution near to them for the benefit of their children. All opposition to this school appears to have vanished. I have also greatly appreciated the valuable aid and great interest displayed by Mr. Inspector McColl towards the institution.

The sanitary condition of the institution has been carefully looked after by Dr. Orton. A few cases of typhoid fever (from which I was a sufferer myself) occurred in the spring, but the fever was energetically stamped out and we have had no other cases and no deaths amongst the pupils, with a clean bill of health at the date of this report.

Much work was involved in bringing affairs into running order and changing from the Regina Office to the Winnipeg Superintendency, but with the coming year all difficulties will disappear, and with the increased number of pupils the rates of expense will greatly decrease.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN B. ASHBY,

Principal.

ST. BONIFACE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

ST. BONIFACE, MAN., 28th July, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to send you my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

The number of pupils authorized was ninety : we had no difficulty in securing them. During the four quarters of the year, we had respectively eighty-nine, ninety, ninety-one and ninety-two ; of course, the surplus of the number allowed by the department was taken on our own responsibility.

The health of the pupils has been generally good, a few are suffering from scrofula. We have to deplore two deaths among the boys : one died at school in the month of April of consumption ; the other died with his mother from the effects of scarlet fever.

The trade boys are becoming efficient at their respective trades. One of the blacksmiths, especially, is very competent at his trade. I may say that the same applies to two of the carpenters and one of the shoemakers. In general the pupils all learn well.

The boys in the carpenter's shop are constantly busy with their instructor in improvements in and around the buildings. Six boys were employed several weeks to help the carpenters to erect the new addition to the establishment, which can now afford accommodation for one hundred and twenty children.

The blacksmiths and the apprentices made several implements and machinery ; such as ploughs, seeders, etc., etc.

The garden and farm are worked partly by the children. The instructor is highly pleased with their capacity and willingness to go to work whenever required.

Their behaviour is at all times very good. The girls are making good progress in general housework: cooking, washing, ironing, etc. They are particularly apt at sewing; several of them are able to cut and make their own dresses. A suit of clothes for all the boys was cut and made by three or four of the most capable. All apply themselves to learn whatever is taught them.

All the pupils appear well satisfied with the establishment. On two or three occasions, a little difficulty arose from the persistency of the parents in taking their children home for several days. However, in reasoning with the children, we prevailed upon them not to go home. I may say some of the parents entreat us to have their children home occasionally; we have no other trouble with the pupils. They are all very respectful to those in charge of them.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
SISTER HAMEL,
Principal.

REGINA, 16th July, 1894.

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, 1894.

On the 4th July, 1893, I left Regina by train for Saskatoon, to meet Mr. Inspector Cook of the Dominion Lands Office, Prince Albert, with whom I was to inspect and report upon the matter of hay lands for the Sioux Indians of the Moose Woods Reserve. After full inquiries had been made of all settlers interested, it was found that certain fractional sections of hay could be reserved for the Indians without trenching in any way on the rights of others. Mr. Cook reported to his department to that effect; consequently an old vexed question was at last placed in a position to become settled. I returned to Regina on 10th July.

From 11th July to 21st August, I was engaged at headquarters in the general routine of office work.

I now received instructions to select a fishing station at Pigeon Lake, for Indians of the Hobbema Agency, to point out to the principal of the industrial school, Dunbow, the boundaries of certain sections leased by the school for hay purposes, and to take levels to ascertain if a tract of land at the North Blackfoot camp could be irrigated from the Bow River.

Leaving Regina 22nd August, I proceeded to the Hobbema Agency, where I employed the services and transport of several Indians. I then drove by a very rough road to Pigeon Lake, a distance of about forty miles from the agency. Pigeon Lake was found to be a fine large body of water covering at least two full townships in length. The Indians have built a village at the south-east corner, and, the timber being plentiful, their houses are generally well built and roomy. Sections thirteen, twenty-four, twenty-five, thirty-six, and fractional sections fifteen, sixteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four and thirty-five, township forty-six, range twenty-eight, west of the fourth meridian were reserved. The land is generally high and undulating, covered with poplar and balm of gilead, and the soil is of good quality. Hay abounds in all directions, and as a winter camp I consider this location of special value and capable of furnishing sustenance and protection from cold and wind to both Indians and stock.

I returned to Hobbema Agency 14th September, and, while awaiting train to Calgary, I took the levels in connection with the water power and flour-mill in course of construction. A fall of 20.3 feet was found with an unfailing supply of water.

I proceeded to the Blackfoot Reserve, 19th September, where I was engaged until the 27th, making surveys to determine the feasibility of irrigating the bottom lands of Old Sun's Reserve. It was discovered that this extensive bottom was capable of irrigation, and as soon as sufficient levels were taken to place the question beyond doubt, the fact was reported to the commissioner. While awaiting a reply, I visited the High River Industrial School to make an examination of the hay lands, which the rev. principal was anxious to have secured.

Leaving the Blackfoot Agency September 28th, I drove across the country, reaching the school the same day.

During the next few days I was assisted by the rev. principal in making a thorough inspection of the hay ground, and locating its position accurately. I returned to the Blackfoot Reserve October 3rd.

From October 4th to 19th, I made surveys at other points along the Bow River, within the reserve, to ascertain where, if at all, irrigation would be feasible; but no scheme which could be carried out without great expense as well as labour at the time suggested itself. Meantime, Mr. Agent Begg had received instructions (12th October) to proceed with the irrigation scheme for Old Sun's Reserve outlined in my report of the 6th October. Implements and tools had been ordered, but, as they were long detained on the road, it was the 20th before a start could be made. Work continued on the ditch until the 11th of November, when the frost brought it to a close. I returned to headquarters at Regina on the 14th of November.

From November 15th, 1893, to January 15th, 1894, I remained at head quarters, preparing returns of surveys, a report on irrigation in connection with the Blackfoot Reserve, and general routine office draughting.

January 16th I proceeded to the Blood Reserve to examine into the advisability of employing steam or water-power in connection with the saw-mill it was proposed to erect. A suitable site where water-power could be employed was discovered, and a report to that effect submitted. Examinations were made of several bottoms with the view of eventually introducing irrigation; but it was seen that difficulties would be encountered in carrying out any large scheme which depended on the natural flow of water. I returned to Regina on the 26th.

From the 27th January to the 28th April, I was engaged at headquarters making copies of maps of reserves prepared by the several Indian Agents, showing locations of Indian families, number of children of school age, distance from school and locations of schools. Plans were also prepared of the saw-mill for the Blood Reserve.

April 29th I returned to the Blackfoot Reserve to superintend the completion of the irrigation ditch commenced the previous fall. Work was carried on steadily from the 4th of May to the 23rd of June, when the ditch was practically completed, and before I left the reserve to return to Regina, the 30th and end of the fiscal year, the water was flowing successfully.

Between the 29th of April and the 30th of June I visited the Blood Reserve twice in connection with the erection of the saw-mill: on the first occasion to give the proper levels for the canal, and on the second to inspect the work as far as it had progressed. A separate report has been submitted in this connection.

Before closing my report, I would mention that I am of opinion that irrigation can be employed at different points in the Territories where crops have generally been a failure from want of moisture, and means can be found to elevate the water where its source is too low to depend upon gravity.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. W. PONTON,
Asst. Surveyor.

RAT PORTAGE, 30th June, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that during the year I have visited all the reserves under my charge. Last winter there was no epidemic of measles among the Indians, with very few deaths. Consumption, which was prevalent among them, has almost entirely disappeared. I do not know of more than two or three cases at the present time. I think this is owing to their better sanitary measures and strict medical treatment.

During the year I have performed several operations successfully, among them Pawassin (chief) who lost a part of his hand caused by the explosion of his gun. I have also successfully vaccinated all those that required to have it done.

I have referred to the clearing up of all rubbish, and have given instructions to have their houses and wigwams kept clean, and with few exceptions they have done so.

I have much pleasure in stating that I find the Indians are adopting more and more the ways of the whites, and seem to be comfortable, happy and self-sustaining.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS HANSON, *M.D.*

REPORT OF DR. ORTON, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,

30th June, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that the Indians in this superintendency over whom I have had medical supervision have upon the whole during the past year been fairly healthy, considering their inherent tendency to consumption and other allied scrofulous affections. Since the epidemic of measles and whooping cough of last year no epidemic has existed among them, except, perhaps, an unusual amount of erysipelas, which almost amounted to an epidemic in St. Peter's Reserve, and from which one or two deaths occurred.

I have during the year endeavoured in every way to impress upon the Indians the fact which I have so often reiterated, namely, that consumption and scrofula, their great enemies, are virtually infectious diseases, and more so to them than the white population, owing to their constitutional susceptibility. As a consequence I find many are much more cleanly and careful in the disposal of the expectorated sputa from lung affections, as well as the discharges from scrofulous sores. Still, however, I find it most difficult to get the great mass of them to appreciate the vast importance of this matter, and the paramount necessity of cleanliness and thorough ventilation in their houses, especially during the cold winter months, when the air of their houses is so confined; the immense benefit, from a sanitary point of view, of having the old open fire place in each house cannot be too strongly impressed upon them; even though the fire place be not used often, if the pipe of their stove enters the fire place chimney, it will act as an excellent ventilator, keeping up a continual current and change of air so that any tuberculous germs floating in the air, either from consumptives or those suffering from scrofulous sores, will be carried out.

At Beren's River, owing to the exertions of Mr. Indian Agent Mackay, fire places exist in most of the houses, and the benefit thereof is most marked, not only in the better general health prevailing, but during the epidemic of measles a year ago only one death occurred, and that a consumptive; while at Fisher River, St. Peter's and other reserves many deaths resulted from that epidemic, which was more than usually virulent.

While referring to Beren's River I cannot help mentioning the excellent service rendered by Rev. Mr. McLaughlin in looking after the sick and inculcating sanitary lessons upon the Indians of that reserve.

I may mention that during the year I have performed a number of important operations with excellent success, and sometimes under difficult circumstances. I recently at Beren's River removed no less than twenty-six superficial deep glands from the neck of a young man, all affected with tubercular disease. From the same patient I also entirely cut out a large open scrofulous sore, all of which necessitated his being under ether and chloroform for three and a half hours, in which I was assisted ably by Mr. Perry, a medical student. Though the parents of this young man upon whom I operated are apparently healthy, all their children have died of either consumption or scrofula, which I believe has been contracted the one from the other. Now that all disease is removed from this one, who is doing remarkably well, I am in hopes, with proper sanitary precautions, both he and the baby at the breast will be preserved from the fate of the other children.

At Jack Head the councillor or head of the band has a son with spinal abscess, which I opened, removing a large quantity of matter; it requires syringing out and dressing carefully for some time, and Mr. Disbowro, the teacher, who has had some experience with the sick, both at Norway House, where he had charge of the medicines for some time, and also at Beren's River, kindly undertook to attend to the case. He is quite an intelligent and well educated man, and at the earnest request of the band I have had a stock of medicines kept there for several years, as well as some for the Blood Vein Indians at Dog Head.

At Fisher's River I endorsed the appointment made by Mr. Agent Mackay, of Mr. McKay Brown, the trader of that place, in the position formerly occupied by Rev. Mr. McHattie, as dispenser in that reserve, in consequence of the removal of Mr. McHattie and the substitution of a native preacher who has no knowledge whatever of medicine and the treatment of disease, whereas Mr. Brown has had some in assisting Mr. Mackay at Beren's River, and is likewise a generally well educated man.

At Norway House I found Dr. Strath was doing good work; he had fairly well vaccinated the Indians up to date, and, with the exception of a number of serious cases upon which he wished to consult me, I found there was, compared with the very large number of sick desiring to consult me in former years, a very marked difference. One man suffering from chronic disease of the bladder, and I fear a malignant affection of the thigh-bone of one leg, I recommended to be sent into the hospital for treatment, as Dr. Strath could be of little service to him there. A young girl with disease of the knee joint I could have operated upon there, but I could not induce the foolish parents to consent.

In reference to Cross Lake I may say I found no vaccination had been done since the year I visited it last, in 1892, and over one hundred and fifty requiring it to be done. There was one serious case of abdominal dropsy, doubtless of a tuberculous character, in a girl from whose abdominal cavity I had two years previous removed over a gallon of mixed pus and gelatinous fluid, and whom I was astonished to find alive and looking a great deal more like living than at the former time; but, strange to say, in face of the fact that her life had been preserved by the former operation, her mother positively refused to allow it to be done again. Mr. Newton, the teacher, expressed the desire that some simple remedies be sent out, which he would be willing to take charge of and prescribe as needed, free of all charge; so I left with Dr. Strath some for Cross Lake, to be sent from Mitchell's this fall by last boat.

The industrial schools are, upon the whole, so far as the two under my supervision are concerned, very much improved in a sanitary sense, notwithstanding improvements in ventilation could be made for the winter season. At St. Paul's two cases of marked typhoid occurred in boys who doubtless drank the Red River water from a hole in the ice.

I may say that Mr. Ashby has done excellent service in encouraging the boys in out-door, manly sports, and, as rowing is one which could well be added to the other sports and exercises, I allowed Mr. Ashby to take the old Peterboro' canoe I had belong-

ing to the department, after I had had it painted and done up, really to prevent its becoming entirely useless, and because I really could not dispose of it at any price.

The garden and farm do great credit to the management ; such tomatoes and other vegetables I have never seen surpassed in Manitoba.

I have the honour to be, honourable sir,

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE T. ORTON,

Med. Supt.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

ALERT BAY, B.C., 30th July, 1894.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with instructions received, I have the honour to forward herewith an inventory of government property under my charge and to submit the following report for the past fiscal year.

Immediately on being appointed principal of the institution I took the mission steamer *Evangeline* and visited all the tribes in the Kwaguitl Agency and informed them that the industrial school was open. Most of the children seemed pleased, and expressed a desire to enter the school. From Gwayasdums I brought six boys. On reaching Alert Bay one boy was admitted, but the others were persuaded by the old people not to enter, and the boy already admitted was withdrawn the next day. One boy was admitted from the Tanakdakw tribe, a bright little fellow, and was my only pupil for the first quarter. The beginning of the next quarter, eight boys were admitted. Two have since gone out to the fishing, and two were taken away by their parents because the old people reproached them for putting their children in the school.

School work.—Very good general progress has been made, especially in English. In their play, I often hear them trying to use the little sentences taught in school.

The moral conduct of the pupils has been very good indeed, with one exception.

They all seem very happy and have fallen into the school routine well.

At present no trades instructor has been appointed, owing to the small number of boys, but elementary lessons have been given them in carpentry ; the chief industry of the boys has been clearing land, and extracting stumps, preparatory to making a kitchen garden and play ground.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. W. CORKER,

Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, BABINE AGENCY,

HAZELTON, 25th July, 1894.

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, 1894, together with tabular statement and list of government property in my charge on that date.

The Kit-khsun Division (Upper Skeena River.)

The health of all the bands comprising this portion of this agency has been very good, aside from the sickness and deaths caused by the here—during November and December—prevalent epidemic of influenza, better known as “la grippe.” The losses of life sustained through that source number as follows in the respective villages, to wit: Kit-wan-gagh, two; Kit-wan-cool, four; Kitse-gukla, three; New-Kitse-gukla, two; Get-an-max (Hazelton), nine; Kits-pioux, nineteen; Kits-ge-gaas, thirty-one; Gol-Doc, three; total, seventy-three. To this total given some more deaths are to be added, attributable to the effects left by the influenza, especially amongst the old people. As a countervail to the losses by death through this affliction, there is an exceptional increase by births during this year.

The general progress made by all the above mentioned bands, from year to year, is remarkable, especially during this last year. The houses built of late are all of the modern kind, and their furnishings correspond. It is pleasing to note that no potlatch was given in any of the villages during last winter, as heretofore, and the custom is given up for the future. Instead of the former, the Indians are having memory-feasts in honour of those departed by death during the year. These feasts differ from the potlatch mainly in this respect, that no wilful waste of property is practiced, and they are merely confined to eating, serving out tobacco and smoking.

The Indians are also of late making better provision for their live stock, by putting up hay and building stables.

The most progressive of the eight villages is Get-an-max (Hazelton). The people of the younger generation are anxious to have new homes with some land attached, removed from all connection with the old heathen village.

The plateau, having the old village on the left bank of the Skeena, extends in a straight line across the delta to the Hoguel-get River. On the portion reaching in length to the latter river and its right bank, I laid out a new village, leaving this agency, at a good distance, in the middle of both. According to the nature of the ground, it was most suitable to give to each family six hundred feet in length and one hundred feet in width, and averaging about fifty-four feet additional in length as fore-ground to each location. This makes each holding a trifle over one and a half acres.

The young people of other bands are ready to follow the above mode of living, and are eager to abandon the old rookeries for small holdings in severalty.

Berries were plentiful. The spring has been exceptionally late; therefore the supply of potatoes for next year will be greatly reduced.

The Skeena River was this spring at the highest stage of water ever known, even to the experience of the oldest of Indians; consequently the spring catch of salmon was a failure.

Aside from several drowning accidents by breaking through the ice, I have to mention the loss of a canoe with seven Indians. The canoe left here on the 19th of May with an experienced captain and six picked men of different villages. In going through the Kit-selais cañon on the 22nd following, the canoe was caught by an undertow. They were taken under water, not to rise again, in sight of the people on the perpendicular rocks skirting the cañon.

The Hoguel-get Division.

The nineteen bands of Indians belonging to this part of this agency enjoyed the best of health during last year. Only one of their villages, Moricetown, or Lach-al-sop, had the visitation of “la grippe,” causing a mortality of eleven of its members. This town being the nearest to Hazelton, only its inhabitants came in contact with people here. Indians from other interior villages kept themselves from being infected by strict isolation. The Hudson’s Bay Company’s officer at Babine tried to induce some of the Indians there to carry a letter to the post here, but failed for triple the reward usually given for making the trip.

In obedience to departmental orders received from time to time, and with the vaccine points furnished, I have operated on nearly every Indian coming under my

notice. At different times, expecting an infection of small-pox, I vaccinated hundreds of Indians on several great trading days, using the yards of the respective stores here, with the exits guarded against those trying to evade the process.

The Indians of the interior, on account of their habitations on the lakes and their tributaries, procured an ample supply of salmon. The result of their hunting and trapping exceeded that of many previous years according to the returns of the Hudson's Bay Company's posts and outposts.

Berries were plentiful. The potato crop growing is somewhat stunted on account of a very late spring. The Indians' live stock wintered well and without loss.

Peace, law and order prevailed throughout the whole of this district.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. E. LORING,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN OFFICE, ALERT BAY, B.C., 25th August, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

The last twelve months has not seen much change in the condition of the Indians in this agency. They have on the whole been quiet and orderly, and their general health has been good.

The industrial school was opened a short time before Christmas, but the number of pupils up to the present time has not been encouraging, but a number have stated their intention of coming as soon as the fishing season is over. Those that are in the school are making very good progress and seem to be happy and contented, and have every care taken of them both by Mr. and Mrs. Corker.

Quite a number of the Indians in the agency obtain employment at the different canneries, but, owing to the supply of labour getting larger every year, they do not earn as much as formerly. The oulachon fishing was, however, a great success this year, and I estimate that at least fifty thousand gallons of the oil were made by these Indians this year, which will bring them in a considerable sum, as they were selling it during the fishing time at one dollar the five gallon tin. Owing to the very late spring very few furs were taken, the snow lying quite a month later than usual.

A neat school has been built with the grant given by the department, on the Indian reserve at Cape Mudge, and when the Indians are at home the attendance is very good, but they do not seem able to give up their nomadic habits, and consequently the average attendance is very small. The missionary, Mr. Walker, with his wife, who took up their abode on the reserve nearly a year ago, have already done good service, and have been a great check to the introduction of liquor in this tribe. Several of these Indians have lately evinced a desire to engage in agricultural pursuits, and they have a fine reserve with plenty of good land. This is the only tribe in this agency who own any live stock. At Alert Bay the general depression in business has affected the sale of lumber at the mission saw-mill, and there has been a falling off, both in regard to saw-logs and wages which the Indians obtain for the mill.

The cannery here has afforded employment to a good many, but unfortunately the run of salmon was not a large one and the amount earned was less than usual.

The Rev. A. J. and Mrs. Hall have returned to Alert Bay after an absence of more than a year, with three additional helpers in the mission field, one of whom, Miss Dowley, has opened a home for Indian girls, which was much needed, and already has six children as inmates. The day school is opened under the charge of Miss Beeching,

and Mr. Hall hopes soon to have the one at Gwa-yasdums opened, and perhaps one at Ma-ma-lil-li-kulla, and I am in hopes that this year will see a great improvement among these Indians.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. H. PIDCOCK,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN OFFICE,
NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., 5th Sept., 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report, together with tabular statement, for the year ended 30th June, 1894. The list of government property in my charge was forwarded on the 1st of August ultimo.

The condition of the Indians throughout this agency is, on the whole, very satisfactory. They have harvested good crops, have plenty of dried and salted salmon, and many of them have plenty of fruit of various kinds.

During the fishing season, which commenced about the middle of June and ended on the 25th of August, with very few exceptions, all the Indians of this agency were employed at the different canneries on the Fraser River, and during the time employed earned good wages. Those pulling a boat received two dollars and twenty-five cents, and those handling a net received two dollars and fifty cents per day. The women earned about one dollar per day at washing and cleaning salmon in the canneries. As soon as the fishing at the canneries was completed, all the Indians returned to their reserves and attended to their harvesting.

Many of the Indians from Yale, Hope, Ohamil and Skaw-ah-looks are employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as section hands and on gravel trains. They are paid at the same rate as white labourers, viz.: one dollar and forty cents per day.

The Indians of Ho-mal-ko, Klahoose, Sliammon, and Seshelt have followed hand logging chiefly for their living. They also engage a good deal in fishing and trapping.

Those living at Synamish, Howe Sound, and also those living at Burrard Inlet find employment most of the time at the different saw-mills in the vicinity of Vancouver. Quite a number of those who do not work in the saw-mills follow fishing for the Vancouver market, and earn good wages.

Those living on the different reserves in Chilliwack, Langley, Pche-wassan, Musqueam, Kaitsey, Wharnock, Matsqui, Sumass, Squeam, Scowlitz, Harrison River and Pemberton Meadows follow farming chiefly for a living, also those at Cheam, Popkum and Squatits.

I regret to say that on most of these reserves all the crops planted by the Indians last spring were entirely destroyed by the floods, many of their farming implements and household effects having been washed away and lost. Some live stock also were drowned. The three schools in this agency, one under the control of the Episcopal Church, one under the control of the Roman Catholic Church, and one under the control of the Methodist Church, are each well filled with Indian children, who are making good progress with their studies, and a marked improvement is noticeable in the general appearance of those children who are attending school over those who still remain at home on the reserves. There has been very little sickness among the Indians during the past year, and their health on the whole has been good.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRANK DEVLIN,
Indian Agent.

KOOTENAY AGENCY,

FORT STEELE, B.C., 26th July, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, as follows, my first annual report on the condition of the Indians in this agency during the year ended 30th June, 1894.

I also send herewith tabular statement, as required by the department.

During the winter of 1893-94 the Indians suffered from "la grippe" and a great many of the old people succumbed to the disease, amongst the number the Chief Isadore, of the St. Mary's Band, one of the most remarkable men of the tribe, an Indian of a strong will, who had a great influence for good or evil over his people. François, who was elected his successor, is a man of good character, an industrious farmer, and is anxious to see the members of his band improve their condition.

It is pleasing to be able to report that the several bands in this agency have made satisfactory progress in farming, and the present year shows a much greater area of land under cultivation than heretofore.

The St. Mary's Band continues to take an interest in farming, and has increased the acreage under cultivation, but the unusual freshet we had towards the end of May and the beginning of June destroyed part of the crops on this reserve and completely covered the farms on the "Isidore" Reserve and carried away the fences on both. Many of the young men of this band are averse to farming and prefer to make a living by working for the white residents and Chinese, herding and driving cattle and horses, and carrying messages.

The Flat Bow Indians put a much larger area under cultivation. They also suffered from the freshet and lost all the crops that they had put in their gardens, which is much to be regretted, as they would have had a good market for their potatoes (which is their principal crop) amongst the mining towns of West Kootenay.

The Columbia Lake Kootenays continue to improve their farms by breaking more land and putting up good fences. They raise oats and potatoes, which find a ready market at Windermere, but some prefer taking the grain to Golden during the sleighing, where it is disposed of quickly amongst the merchants. During the past year Abel was chosen chief of this band. I consider the appointment an excellent one, as he bears a good character amongst the white residents and the Indians for honesty and morality.

The Tobacco Plains Band has made good progress, but has no market for its grain and potatoes, and is obliged to cut most of its crops for hay.

The Shuswap Indians continue to show their usual industry, and have extended the area of their cultivated land. Their farms are well fenced, and irrigation carefully attended to. They expect no aid from the government.

The industrial school has proved a great success. The progress made is very remarkable when we consider the condition of the Indians when the school was first opened. The children are progressing satisfactorily with their studies, present a neat appearance, are well fed and clothed, and the dormitories and grounds well kept, and the discipline good, which speaks well for the kind management of the sisters, under whose charge the school is.

The conduct of the several bands was very good during the past year, and the Indians, I am pleased to say, still maintain their reputation for morality, sobriety and honesty.

I cannot close this report without bearing testimony to the zeal and fidelity of my predecessor (Mr. Michael Phillipps) in the discharge of his duties whilst in charge of this agency.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. L. T. GALBRAITH,

Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST COAST INDIAN AGENCY,
METLAKAHTLA, B.C., 12th July, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward in duplicate my annual report upon Indian matters for the year ended 30th June, 1894, together with a tabular statement of Indian statistics and an inventory of property in my care belonging to the government.

Within the last twelve months I have repeatedly visited the different Indian bands of the coast from Queen Charlotte's Sound to Alaska, and can certify that they are fairly well conditioned, not short of provisions or clothing, and provided by the Indian Department with such medicines as the different doctors, missionaries and teachers find best for the treatment of disease amongst Indians.

Notwithstanding this care of the department and the skill of the missionary and doctors, there have been many deaths amongst these people during last winter, caused mostly by lung troubles and measles.

Some of the bands belonging to the Talion and O-wee-kay-us nations rarely rear their children to maturity, owing to scrofula amongst the whole adult population. There is indeed some of the same thing amongst all the bands of Indians on this coast.

The catch of oulachon fish has been fairly good everywhere along the coast with the exception of Naas River, which was a partial failure. Other fish and food supplies for Indians have been abundant, rendering the people comparatively independent.

The fur hunters have been quite successful this spring and the price of furs, especially black bear skins, remains high.

The salmon harvest also promises to be good. Owing to the low price of canned salmon, the canning men on Skeena River endeavoured to reduce the price of fish from the nets, and the consequence was a strike against such reduction by the Indian fishermen, the white fishermen and the Japanese fishermen.

I am pleased to state that the Indians behaved exceedingly well throughout this (to them) trying period. They held their meetings, framed their resolutions, appointed their committees, etc., and remained perfectly quiet, steadily refusing to fish at the reduced price. They finally succeeded in gaining their point of holding the price of fish as formerly.

Numbers of Indian families, however, left the canneries and went off to prosecute sea otter hunting for the summer months.

My statistics every year disclose the fact that these northern Indians are loath to engage in agricultural industries. They will work at anything else in preference to farming. Fortunately for them there are many industries carried on by white men in this district whereat Indians can and do earn good wages and seem to like the work.

Manufacturing, building, lumbering, steamboating or fishing seems to suit them better than tilling the soil or taking care of domestic animals or cattle.

The provincial legislation of last spring session designed to protect the natives of this part of the province from foreign competition in bear and beaver hunting on their own old hunting grounds has met with universal approbation by our Indians.

The missionary schools for Indians are constantly growing in number and the old established schools are becoming more efficient every year.

The departmental steamer "Vigilant" is still most serviceable, and has enabled me to visit and assist distant bands, during the year, aggregating nearly four thousand miles of travelling in addition to the distances which I have travelled by mail boat.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. TODD,

Indian Agent.

KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN INDIAN AGENCY,
KAMLOOPS, B.C., 4th September, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa

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

The Indians throughout the agency have had a very prosperous year. They have raised by far the largest crops on record, and with a good demand for their services in herding, carrying and as labourers, both along the railway and as farm help, they have been almost self-supporting.

Their health has been good; a few of the children of the Nicola Bands were down with scarlet fever; but, through the efforts of Dr. Sutton, the health officer of the district, the disease was soon stamped out, without any deaths. The mortality amongst the children has been unusually small, and the births have been over one hundred in excess of the deaths.

Many of the members of the bands of the N-hla-kapm-uh Tribe along the Fraser River were very successful in their mining operations this spring; having about the lowest water known in the river, they were able to work further into the bed of the stream. The season also lasted fully two weeks longer than usual through the coldness of the weather, the snow not going off the mountain until the end of May, which was undoubtedly the cause of the highness of our rivers and lakes in the month of June, which did so much damage throughout the province. With the exception of the reserve at Salmon Arm and those on the Nicola River, the loss to the Indians was small: at Salmon Arm a number of buildings, fences and hay stacks were carried off the reserve. Three women were rescued from the debris as it was floating over the Canadian Pacific Railway; the track being about five feet under water at that point. On the Nicola River several acres of Indian gardens, with a house, stables and fences, were washed away.

The Kamloops Industrial School has had the most successful year of its career, and great strides have been made by the pupils under the able management of the Rev. Father Carion. The school-rooms and all pertaining to the institution are kept in most excellent order, and this must have the desired effect on the scholars after returning to their homes.

At the Lytton Hospital thirteen patients were admitted and seventy-four supplied with medicines. With the kind treatment bestowed, the native prejudices and superstitions will soon disappear.

Many of the Lytton Indians have expressed much pleasure in the prospects of an industrial school in their midst, and I am greatly surprised to find the Indians all through the agency inquiring as to how they can have their children educated.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WENTWORTH F. WOOD,
Indian Agent.

WEST COAST AGENCY, ALBERNI, B.C., 24th September, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report to the 30th June, with tabular statement and list of government property.

The past year has been a fairly prosperous one for the Indians in my agency. Most of the sealing schooners with Indian crews did well, and, although many seals were not speared from shore owing to the continued bad weather in the spring, the tribes

made more money than last year. Several frame cottages have been put up since I wrote my last report, on the reserves at Alberni, Heshquiaht and Claoquaht, and the Indians have been peaceable and orderly. The Alberni Presbyterian School continues to be well attended and there are more children in the home than can be conveniently accommodated in the present building. The new school house was opened last September, and, though a plain board building put up by Mr. McKee (who is attached to the mission), with the help of some Indians, is comfortable and roomy for the children, there being a good stove for the winter; the building is also used for the Indian services on Sunday. The Rev. Mr. Swartout is now in charge of the mission and proposes to extend the work of teaching and preaching to the West Coast tribes, and hopes with the government aid to establish another school in Barclay Sound on the It-tat-so Reserve of the Ewlh-u-ih-laht tribe. I visited the Nituahts and Pacheenahts twice this year in January and June, there being some trouble with the Pacheena tribe about land; this is now satisfactorily settled, as soon as the Indian Reserve Commissioner pays his promised visit, by giving the Indians a fishing station up the river.

At the Clo-oose Village I found the Rev. W. Stone, who is in charge of the new Methodist Mission at that place. He accompanied me on my visit to Pacheena and other villages, and I was able to be of some use to him as interpreter. On my second visit I found him established with his wife and family in an Indian cottage and teaching and preaching in an Indian rancherie. The lumber was on the ground for a residence, and he hoped to get the mission built this summer on land adjoining the village, which was given to him by the tribe and granted by the department for the purpose. Mr. Stone seems to be an earnest worker and was well received by the Indians, who are very anxious to have their children taught. At the meeting of the tribe I held there, an old chief made a speech welcoming him, but said, "You are too late to change the hearts of the old people, but may do what you like with the children and young people." Mr. Stone hopes to have a Christian village at Clo-oose; this year three Indians of that place have built comfortable frame cottages and two others are in process of construction.

At Heshquiaht Roman Catholic Mission most of the men were away sealing; several new cottages have been built there since my last visit. The standard of morality is higher among the Heshquiahts than in the other West Coast tribes. The young men are married in church and keep to their wives, and when they are away sealing the women and children stay at home instead of travelling to the canneries, and therefore do not contract a liking for liquor, which leads to many other evils. Last autumn, during the absence of the Rev. Father Brabant, the resident priest, a sloop went into the harbour, and, after giving away some liquor, took some on shore for sale. Three of the Heshquiaht Roman Catholic Indians seized the liquor and kept it till the rev. father returned and gave it into his charge to be handed to the agent. These men on the recommendation of Mr. Superintendent Vowell were generously rewarded by the department. The general health of the Indians has been good, but lung diseases are prevalent among the children and young men. The superintendent visited my agency in November; the weather was bad for travelling, but he visited the reserves at Alberni and the Indian fishing streams at Kleecoot Lake.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

HARRY GUILLOD,

Agent.

ST. JOSEPH'S MISSION, WILLIAM'S LAKE, B. C., July 26th, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report of the William's Lake Industrial School for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1894.

I am happy to state that the past year has been one of advancement both at school and at outside exercises.

The conduct and the general behaviour of the pupils has been satisfactory. The health of the children in general has been good : only one boy had to leave on account of sore eyes.

All the pupils have made great progress in writing, reading and arithmetic. The more advanced of the boys have been taught, this year, the first rudiments of grammar and the general outlines of geography. Amongst the boys, the Indian language is a thing of the past : English is the order of the day, but I must confess that their pronunciation is not yet perfect, although improving slowly all the time. Amongst the girls the English language does not take as well as amongst the boys. The girls take no pride in being able to speak English.

Last winter we purchased a set of brass instruments, and the band boys, twelve in number, made good progress and were able to play a few tunes with credit ; unfortunately the best boys have left us just now, so we are as badly off as in the beginning.

The general occupation of the boys, during the summer months, has been gardening and milking, sometimes helping at the hay, and, during the winter months, sawing and splitting firewood for the establishment. Besides, six of the boys have been constantly employed in the harness shop and under the direction of Mr. Horan have repaired harnesses and saddles, mended shoes and helped to turn out a fine set of new harness and some new saddles. Mr. Horan is proud of his apprentices.

Mr. Pourtois, whose services we secured last spring, has charge of the blacksmith's and carpenter's shops ; so far he has only two apprentices. With the help of his boys he turned out some fine pieces of furniture, repaired a cart for the mission and some wagons for the neighbours.

The girls have been exercised in all domestic work ; in turn, two by two, they take their places in the kitchen and there, under the direction of Mrs. Horan, they acquire a very useful knowledge of cooking, baking, etc. In the same way they attend the dairy and, under Mrs. Richardson, learn to turn out good butter. Besides, they have been taught knitting, sewing, mending and making their own dresses.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. M. J. LEJACQ, *O.M.I.*,
Principal.

KAMLOOPS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B. C., 1st August, 1894.

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, 1894.

Attendance and Conduct.

The number of pupils authorized is only twenty-five, and the attendance during the year was twenty-five : thirteen boys and twelve girls. One boy deserted and I refused to take him back. Two girls, being of a weakly constitution, were discharged. They were immediately replaced by more desirable pupils. The conduct of the pupils in general was satisfactory.

Health.

The health of the pupils has been good. In one case only the visit of the doctor was thought necessary. The child was suffering from heart disease and was sent home. Two boys, who had ulcers in the legs, were allowed to go home for a few days. They returned greatly improved, and now enjoy good health.

Class Work.

During the winter the boys attended school from nine o'clock to a quarter past twelve in the morning, and the girls from two to five in the afternoon. In the summer time the boys go to school in the afternoon, and the girls before noon. Besides these regular hours, another hour in the evening is devoted by the boys to class-work during the winter.

On the whole the pupils have made satisfactory progress, as the following statement of their present standing in class will show : standard II., one ; standard III., seven ; standard IV., fifteen ; standard V., one ; standard VI., one. It must be remembered that the school has been in operation only since April, 1893. Three pupils, however, had previously attended school.

Manual Labour.

Owing to the want of shops, trades could not be taught regularly. However, three boys have acquired some practical knowledge of carpentering, by helping the foreman in the erection of outbuildings. The boys were employed chiefly in clearing and fencing land, gardening and making the improvements described below. From four to five hours, according to the season, were devoted every week day to manual labour. The half holiday allowed by the rules on Saturdays was not kept here.

The girls were taught cooking, baking, sewing and other branches of house-keeping, under the kind and efficient direction of the sisters. They make very satisfactory progress. Four learn lace-making, and show great aptitude for that kind of work.

Farm and Garden.

The school reserve is said to contain three hundred and twenty acres, but the greater part of it is unfit for cultivation, owing to the sandy or gravelly nature of the soil, or to the want of water for irrigation. There are only a few acres of good bottom land, covered with willows and poplars, whereon a good crop could be raised ; but this part of the reserve is subject to periodical overflows from the Thompson River. Last fall and winter the boys cleared and fenced in about four acres. In the spring, potatoes, beans, pease, and all kinds of vegetables were planted. In May the crop looked very promising, when the unprecedented high water, which will cause the spring of 1894 to be long remembered in British Columbia, came to destroy all our work and our hopes of raising an ample supply of roots and vegetables for the use of the institution. A dyke, sufficient to protect the land in ordinary years, had been built in the spring, but, like the more expensive dykes built in other parts of the country, it proved insufficient against the high water of this year. All the cultivated and cultivable land was overflowed ; not a single spot was left dry. The potato field and vegetable garden were inundated by no less than seven feet of water. The fences were carried away and the crops completely destroyed. As soon as the water subsided, we started to repair the damage done. The fences were re-built, and potatoes and other vegetables were planted ; but the ground was too wet and could not be worked properly, and probably the yield will be light, though the new crop looks well. A plot of ground was prepared and fenced in, near the barn, for a small fruit garden. About two hundred currant, raspberry and goosberry bushes, and also tomatoes, melons, garden lemons were planted. This garden was not overflowed, but the bushes suffered greatly from the extremely dry weather and hot winds which prevailed here during the spring and summer.

Improvements.

The improvements made during the year, besides the above mentioned clearing and fencing of land, are as follows :—

1. The barn and stables, 20 x 50, with additions 10 x 20 for implement shed and hen house, were completed and the outside walls whitewashed.
2. A commodious root-cellar, 24 x 16 was constructed ; it is lined inside with cedar planks, and is shingle-roofed ; the ceiling is covered with saw-dust two feet deep.
3. Part of the reserve was fenced with the lumber bought for that purpose.
4. A neat picket fence was built around the girls' yard and painted.
5. Three porches were erected and painted.
6. The outside walls of the main building were repainted.
7. A well thirty feet deep was dug near the river ; a trench, three hundred feet long and three feet deep, was dug to lay the pipes in. The pump is operated by horse power, and thus a sufficient supply of water is conveyed to the building.

Owing to delays occasioned by the high water, the annex authorized by the department could not be built ; but stones were hauled from the mountain side, and the foundation, three feet deep, was laid by the foreman, who, though not a mason by trade, made a very good job of it. Considering that the boys are few in number and very young, the amount of work done is surprising.

Holidays.

Difficulty was experienced in complying with the wise instructions of the department concerning holidays ; the pupils and the Indians were simply told that no holidays would be granted, and no complaints were heard on the subject. However, with permission of the department, relaxation from school work was granted for the period of three weeks. The school was held during that time, but a few hours, almost every day, were spent in gardening or hay-making. The rest of the time was occupied in fishing, taking walks, boating, etc. Some of the pupils were allowed to visit their parents for one or two days. It is decidedly a great advantage to keep the children under constant supervision during the whole year.

In conclusion, I would say that, all things considered, and in spite of the serious drawbacks caused by the inundation, we have reason to be satisfied with the good results obtained at the Kamloops Industrial School.

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

A. M. CARION,
Principal.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, METLAKAHTLA, B. C., 31st August, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this report for the fiscal year ended the 30th June last, and also to forward an inventory of government property, on which is shown the whole receipts and expenditure of stores during the year, and the balances on hand at its close.

In the middle of winter measles broke out in the village and extended to this school, and I much regret having to report that a rather delicate boy, who was one of our brightest and best pupils, died from an attack of that epidemic followed by pneumonia.

The outbreak of measles and my own illness about that time to some extent interfered with the attendance of pupils and the work of instruction, but upon the whole

fair progress was made. The standing of the pupils educationally during the last quarter was as follows:—six were in the sixth standard, six in the fifth, one in the fourth, eight in the third, and one in the second.

The young pupils attended both sessions of the school daily, but those learning trades worked half the day, three hours, and attended class instruction the other half.

Trade instruction has been under the charge of Mr. James McGregor, a skilled mechanic, and he and the pupils have made some much needed improvements in this institution. To the main building they added two wings, and also made considerable alterations in the central part to bring it into harmony with these additions.

The wings are each 24 x 20 feet, and two stories high, but for want of materials they have not been finished inside. However, what has been done has greatly improved the appearance of the building and added much to our comfort and convenience.

The wing on the east side has a good store-room, also a room for the instructor and one for the cook, and these additions enabled me to dispense with the building rented from the Church Missionary Society.

The inside work of the other wing is, for want of lumber, unfinished.

The instructor and pupils also made fifteen window frames, ten window sashes, three rung ladders, one pair store steps, fitted the store-room with shelving, made several necessary alterations in the work shops, repaired buildings, roads and the pupils' shoes, grubbed stumps, and attended to the ordinary fatigue work of the school. Thirteen boys received instruction in carpentry, but four of these were not at that work for any length of time. Seven did some shoe-mending. The most of the trades boys show an aptitude for the work.

Dr. Vernon Ardagh and the ladies connected with the Church Missionary Society kindly continue their instruction of the pupils in the Sunday school.

My thanks are particularly due to the Rev. W. Hogan, the resident Church of England clergyman, for much valuable assistance given in the class-room during my illness. At the morning sessions of the school for many days Mr. Hogan took my place as teacher.

The conduct of the boys, with one exception, was satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN R. SCOTT,

Principal.

KOOTENAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

ST. EUGENE MISSION, 1st July, 1894.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1894, with a list of government property under my charge.

The school has been in a prosperous condition; the attendance regular throughout the year. Although a few cases of sickness and scrofula were recorded among our pupils, I may say that their general health has been good.

The sisters and instructors have, at all times, given a most favourable report of the behaviour of the children, who proved to be obedient, studious, assiduous in their work, kind and obliging to each other; such result is due greatly to the constant care, instruction and training which they receive; their duties being fully and plainly explained, they strive therefore to render their conduct conformable to the lessons laid before them. Although brought up with their people in idleness and in perfect ignorance of all sorts of work, the active life of this industrial school is soon cheerfully embraced by the new comers. The larger ones, of their own choice, are rarely inactive. The different teachers cultivate that commendable disposition not only in trying to render

them proficient in whatever work they engage, but in using every means possible to make them love their work and appreciate a useful life. They show a real desire to become qualified for some trade or employment, as they commence to understand that the roaming habits of their people will have soon to be done away with on account of the game becoming more and more scarce in this district.

The boys have had instructors in farming, gardening, carpentry and painting. Some of the older ones have made good school furniture, they have helped in building a bakery, a work shop, sheds for cattle, in enlarging the barn and stable, which now are of more service and have a better appearance, as the old buildings were too small. The work on the farm and in the garden has partly been done by the boys. They have planted fruit trees, cleared a few acres of land, kept the premises in perfect order.

The sisters work with the girls and teach them all kinds of domestic work. The senior girls receive training in turn in the kitchen, while the juniors, also in turn, render assistance in the cooking, baking, butter-making or whatever work has to be done. They are also thoroughly trained in the laundry. A considerable amount of sewing for the boys and for the girls, both by machine and by hand, has been performed by them in a satisfactory manner. One of the girls has a sewing machine which her father bought her on condition that she would make clothing for her mother and sisters when needed; she runs it to advantage.

They keep improving in their studies. They like their school. The most advanced read clearly and understandingly. Their orthography is tolerably good; some are gifted with excellent memory, they will easily commit any piece or lesson to memory or write from beginning to end anything related to them; but their intellect cannot favourably compare with their memory. English alone is spoken among the pupils. Those admitted at school when young easily get the correct pronunciation, which is so difficult to acquire for older ones.

During the season when the weather was inclement, the girls especially would find much pleasure and spend many an agreeable recreation in reading easy books. They receive regular lessons in vocal music.

The parents are taking more interest in the education of their children; two school examinations took place in their presence during which they appeared highly pleased to hear the children sing, speak dialogues, recite in concert, but above all to see them cipher.

The visits of the Indian agent greatly contribute to encourage the children. At the last and special visit of Mr. Galbraith, our agent, both boys and girls in their respective class-rooms were examined in reading, writing, composition, geography, arithmetic and recitations, in which they acquitted themselves very creditably, appearing quite at ease and giving good and sensible answers to the questions addressed to them.

Mr. Galbraith visited the premises and highly commended the good appearance of the farm, and of the large vegetable garden, also of the newly planted orchard, mostly all being the work of our boys.

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

N. COCCOLA,
Principal.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, KUPER ISLAND, B. C., July 15th, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for your consideration, my fourth annual report of the Kuper Island Industrial School, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1894, together with an inventory of all government property under my charge.

Attendance.

The number of pupils authorized by the department was thirty-seven, viz.: twenty-five boys and twelve girls ; and the average attendance was close to thirty-seven pupils.

Health.

The general health of the pupils has been good. Six of our boys had an attack of "la grippe," five of them were treated at the school and recovered, but one was taken home for treatment by his father and died.

Instruction.

Good progress was made in the class-room, especially in writing. I am happy to state that English is now the common language of the school: the Indian language is indeed seldom heard at the institution. During the winter months pleasant entertainments, composed of recitations, dialogues, monologues, songs and musical selections, were given for the benefit of the Indians, and made a very good impression upon the parents and friends of the pupils.

Conduct.

The conduct and general behaviour of the pupils has been satisfactory.

Brass Band.

Our brass band has continued to enjoy the public favour, and supplied at different times the music at agricultural shows and picnics. The musical talent of the boys was greatly appreciated by the public and reflects credit on Mr. Thompson, their instructor.

Farm and Garden.

All the boys receive instruction in farming and gardening. Great interest is manifested in this useful branch of industry, and, as in former years, each of the senior boys has his own flower and vegetable garden, which he cultivates during recess time. About ten acres of timber land have been slashed down by the boys and this land will in the course of time afford a large scope for farming operations.

Trades.

Six boys have taken lessons in shoemaking under the instructorship of Mr. J. M. Read. These boys have made commendable progress in their trade.

Mr. O. Gustafson, the instructor in carpentry, has four new apprentices. As they have received only a few weeks of instruction, little can be said of their ability.

Girls' Department.

The progress made in the various branches connected with this department has been very gratifying. The girls are very industrious and ambitious of excelling one-another ; they have been taught cooking, baking, sewing, knitting, washing and all kinds of house and kitchen duties.

Last fall our pupils received four prizes at the Duncan's agricultural show, seven prizes at the Provincial exhibition held at New Westminster, and one award at the Chicago World's Fair.

In conclusion, I may say that the rev. sisters, assisted by Mrs. Thompson, deserve great credit for the able manner in which they have performed their various duties. Throughout the year the dormitories, the dining halls, reception and school-rooms, kitchen, pantry and laundry, were a picture of cleanliness and good order.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. DONCKELE,

Principal.

REGINA, 8th October, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of my inspection of Protestant schools in the North-west Territories since my last annual report of the 7th of October, 1893, which ended with the report of Emmanuel College, Prince Albert, and my next commenced with schools in Battleford Agency.

Red Pheasant Day School

was inspected October 18th, 1893. Mrs. Price is teacher. Number of pupils present, thirteen; number of children of school age on reserve, twenty-seven; number enrolled, twenty; average attendance for last quarter, fourteen; eight in standard I., six in standard II., two in standard III., and four in standard IV.

Building in good repair and comfortable; school material sufficient. Knitting, sewing, crochet work and basket-making are the industries that are being taught the children.

The examination of the classes did not show much improvement over the previous year. Irregular attendance was given as a reason for not having a better showing.

The children were clean and fairly well clothed. The school is in connection with the Church of England.

Little Pine's Day School

was inspected on October 25th, 1893. C. A. Lindsay, teacher. Number of pupils present, fourteen; number of school age on reserve, nineteen; number enrolled, eighteen; average attendance for last quarter, twelve; six in standard I., five in standard II., and seven ungraded.

The building has been willowed and plastered, and was in good repair and comfortable. The ceiling had been sheeted with dressed lumber; school material sufficient. Knitting, mending, making baskets (some very neat ones were shown), compose the industrial work.

The examination showed progress, and Mr. Lindsay was taking pains to bring the pupils forward.

The school is under the auspices of the Church of England.

Thunderchild's Day School

was inspected on the 27th of October, 1893. C. T. Desmarais, teacher. Number of pupils present, eleven; number of children who should attend this school, eighteen; number enrolled eighteen; average attendance last quarter, twelve; standard I., thirteen; standard II., two; standard III., three.

The building had been willowed and plastered on the outside and in. The place around the school was not as tidy as it should have been, and more care might have been taken of the material, which was plentiful.

Examination of the classes showed fair progress, Mr. Desmarais being a good teacher.

The school is in connection with the Church of England.

Some of the pupils make baskets, straw hats, and do a good deal of knitting.

Moosomin's Day School

was inspected on the 27th of October, 1893. Miss Applegarth, teacher. Number of pupils present, fourteen; number of children of school age on reserve, fourteen; number enrolled, fourteen; average attendance last quarter, ten; graded as follows:—standard I., two; standard II., five; standard III., three; standard IV., two; standard V., one; ungraded, one.

The building had been willowed and plastered, and the ceiling sheeted with dressed lumber, and the outside and inside whitewashed.

The school was clean and comfortable. The pupils were clean and neatly dressed, and discipline was excellent, and the examination proved that Miss Applegarth was a faithful and competent teacher.

Considerable work was done also in the industrial department, sewing, repairing, knitting, making mats, plaiting. The little girls make all their own dresses and boys' clothing.

The parents also come for the purpose of being taught some of the industries. This school was doing very satisfactory work.

Battleford Industrial School

was inspected on 17th November, 1893.

Mr. Fenwick, assistant principal, teacher of the boys, and Miss Smith, teacher of the girls; number on roll, one hundred and eight.

The work was going on in a most satisfactory manner, and is more fully referred to in my report on agencies. The Rev. Thomas Clarke is principal, and the school is in connection with the Church of England.

ONION LAKE AGENCY,

Onion Lake boarding and day school, under the auspices of the Church of England, Mr. Mathewson, missionary, and Mrs. Mathewson, teacher. Number of pupils present, eleven; number of children of Church of England parents on the reserve, fourteen; number on roll, thirteen (six treaty and seven non-treaty); attendance during quarter, twelve; graded: standard I., seven; standard II., four; standard III., one.

School material sufficient. The new building is fully described in my report of agencies.

The examination showed satisfactory progress. The industrial work consists of knitting, sewing, cooking, and regular house duties, on the part of the girls, who also make their own dresses.

The boys are taught carpentry, tanning, gardening, etc. The pupils were clean, and the place had a comfortable and home-like appearance, and Mr. and Mrs. Mathewson were much interested in their work, and were not without proof of satisfactory results.

The new wing to the building is 32 x 24, boys' and girls' dormitory 16 x 24 each, kitchen 18 x 12, school-room 16 x 24, dining-room 16 x 17.

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

White Fish Lake Day School

was inspected on 14th December, 1893. Miss Annie Whitelaw, teacher. Number present, ten; number of children of school age on reserve, twenty-five; on roll, twenty-five; average attendance last quarter, eight.

A number of the best pupils of this school were drafted during the year to Red Deer Industrial School.

Standard I., eight; standard II., four; standard III., four; standard IV., two. School material sufficient, and nothing was asked for.

The Methodist Mission supplies the chief part of the books and other material. The school building is a new one, having been built during the year. It is 20 x 22, with good porch and open chimney; ceiling sheeted with dressed lumber.

The room was nicely decorated with evergreens and pictures, giving it a cheerful and bright appearance, and it is to be regretted that more of our teachers have not the taste to do more in this line.

The examination was very satisfactory, and fully confirmed the opinion already formed of Miss Whitelaw, as being painstaking and efficient in her work. The industries here were a pleasing feature, all the pupils being taught to do something—boys and girls alike.

The articles made were on hand and were exceedingly well made : Peter Stamp made mufflers and cuffs ; Annie Sinclair made shoes ; H. Steinhauer made shoes ; Annie Bull made mitts ; Jeannie Apow made mitts and shoes ; Susan Keweeuptuwago made stockings ; Annie Keweeuptuwago made shoes ; Emma Balshaw made cuffs and shoes ; Angelo Seenum made cuffs and shoes ; Ann Gordon, (five years old), made cuffs ; Eliza Bull made shoes ; Emma Stanley made cuffs ; Morley Steinhauer made cuffs ; Emma Baldhead made cuffs ; and others, plaiting straw for hats and baskets. The pupils were clean and neat, and discipline was good. School in connection with Methodist Church.

Good Fish Lake Day School

was visited on several days, but, owing to repairs not being completed, the school was closed from the 10th November until the 17th December.

When the work was commenced, number of children on reserve, twenty-eight ; number on roll, twenty-eight ; average attendance for last quarter, reported, ten ; twenty-one in standard I., four in standard II., and three in standard III. Material on hand sufficient. Peter Erasmus is the teacher. The building has been repaired, roof reshingled, and ceiling sheeted with dressed lumber, with tar paper between. Windows were enlarged, and new doors put on, a new porch was being put on also. The examination was unsatisfactory, and did not show that much care had been bestowed on the pupils since I was last there. This school is also in connection with the Methodist Church. No industries had been taught. The teacher was well paid, as he was getting three hundred dollars government grant and three hundred and fifty dollars from the mission.

Hunter's Day School,

Saddle Lake Reserve, was inspected on December 22nd, 1893, W. A. Foy, teacher. Number of pupils present, seven ; number of children of school age on reserve, nineteen ; number on roll, eighteen ; school material plentiful, a good supply having been furnished by the mission.

The building is a good one, and was in good repair. It is used also for Sunday services, but it is too far from the bulk of the pupils, and efforts were being made to have it removed to a more central locality.

No industries had been carried on, but a beginning was to be made. Salary of teacher five hundred dollars, including government grant. Eight are in standard I, four in standard II., four in standard III., and two in standard IV.. The examination showed fair progress ; a number of the best scholars had been taken to Red Deer School. Average attendance for last quarter, eight.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

The Presbyterian Boarding-school on Enoch's Reserve was closed at time of my inspection of the agency, and the teacher, Mr. Wellbourn, had accepted a position in the public school, Edmonton. It was expected the school would soon be re-opened, however.

Day School on Paul's Reserve,

White Whale Lake, in connection with the Methodist Church, was inspected on January 18th, 1894. Rev. Mr. Somerset, teacher, in the absence of a regular teacher, who was expected in a few days. Number of pupils present, eight ; number of children of school age on reserve, thirty-eight ; number enrolled, thirty eight ; average attendance for quarter, six ; no industries. The examination was fairly satisfactory, but it is impossible for satisfactory progress to be made with irregular attendance. The building is a good one, being roomy and well lighted. Children fairly clean. Pupils all in standard I. Discipline fair.

Day School (Roman Catholic) on Joseph's Reserve,

Lac Ste. Anne, by request of the agent, Mr. DeCazes, was inspected on 20th January, 1894. Number of pupils present, six ; number of children on the reserve of school age, thirty-eight ; enrolled, thirty-eight. The school has been closed from 17th June, 1893, to 2nd January, 1894, when it was re-opened with a roll of nine. Average attendance for month, six. Material on hand sufficient. Building a fair one, some repairs were needed, which I reported to the commissioner.

HOBBEA AGENCY.

Day school on Louis Bull's Reserve, in connection with the Methodist Church, was inspected on February 2nd, 1894. Jas. A. Youmans, teacher. Number of pupils present, two ; number of children of school age on reserve, nine ; on roll, nine ; average attendance for last quarter, three. Parents away fishing, was the reason given for non-attendance and indifference on the part of parents. Seven are in standard I., and two in standard II. ; school material plentiful. Building uncomfortable, only partly white-washed ; cotton sent for the ceiling had never been put on, nor had the school been willowed and plastered as recommended. Porch has been re-arranged, but not completed.

Some knitting has been done—socks, mitts, etc., plaiting for straw hats, etc.

Day School on Sampson's Reserve,

in connection with the Methodist Church, was inspected on February 5th, 1894 ; Miss Hannah Shaw, teacher. Number of pupils present, thirteen ; number of children of school age on reserve, thirty-three ; number enrolled, twenty-six ; average attendance last quarter, seven. Fifteen are in standard I., ten in standard II., one in standard III. Examination was satisfactory, and proved Miss Shaw to be a careful teacher.

Knitting stockings, mitts, making aprons, etc. The pupils were clean and fairly well clothed.

It is impossible for children to study in a cold place, and Miss Shaw was therefore labouring under difficulties. Material on hand sufficient.

Red Deer Industrial School,

in connection with the Methodist Church, was inspected on 19th February, 1894. Number of pupils present, forty-four ; eighteen in standard I., ten in standard II., ten in standard III., six in standard IV.

Rev. John Nelson, principal ; Rev. R. B. Steinhauer, teacher of boys and girls.

The order of school work is as follows:—Morning—opening, 9.10 ; reading, 4th class, 9.35 ; geography, 3rd class, 10 ; reading, 2nd class, 10.20 ; reading, 1st class A, 10.40 ; reading, 1st class B, 11 ; arithmetic, 4th class, 11.20 ; arithmetic, 3rd class, 11.40 ; arithmetic, 2nd class, 12. Afternoon—composition, 4th class, 1.30 ; arithmetic, 1st class, 2 ; composition, 3rd class, 2.20 ; dictation, 2nd class, 3 ; history, 4th class, 3.20.

This school was opened for pupils on 14th July, 1893.

The pupils were making good progress ; discipline satisfactory. Fuller particulars of this institution are given in my report of agencies and reserves.

STONY RESERVE.

Day School in Bear's Paw Village

was inspected on March 13th, 1894. E. R. Steinhauer, teacher. Number of children of school age on reserve, fifty-six ; number on roll, forty-seven ; average attendance for past three months, eight ; and for past nine months, 16.9 ; standard I., twenty-seven ; standard II., twelve ; standard III., five ; standard IV., three.

The families being nearly all away, there were no pupils present the day I was there, and I was under the impression that not sufficient interest was taken in this school. Material was sufficient.

The building is a good one, and there is a wide field for a prosperous school, but it will require more life thrown into it by both farmer and teacher than has been done in the past year or two. The school is in connection with the Methodist Church.

Day School in Jarob's Village

was inspected on March 14th, 1894. George E. Garvin, teacher ; number of pupils present, twenty ; number of children of school age in district, fifty-six ; number enrolled, fifty-six ; average attendance for last quarter, twenty-two ; fifty-three in standard I., three in standard II. School material sufficient, and partly supplied by the mission. The pupils were clean, but had to wear blankets in school, which is not desirable ; but had not enough clothing to dispense with blankets. The building is a new one, log, shingled roof, size 34 x 24, porch 10 x 12. The walls of the school are wainscoted four feet high all around. Brick open chimney, which is good for ventilation. A ten acre field is fenced in as a play-ground. The building is a roomy and comfortable one, and the pupils were making fair progress. Mr. Garvin holds a second-class certificate for Ontario and the Territories ; school in connection with the Methodist Church.

The McDougall Orphanage

was inspected on March 16th, 1894. W. G. Blewett, teacher, holds a second-class certificate for Ontario. Number of pupils present, thirty-eight ; nineteen in standard I., seven in standard II., twelve in standard III. The of supply books and other material was good, only a few things having been asked for.

Discipline and order very good. The general working of the orphanage is fully referred to in my report on agencies and reserves, and I need only add here that this was one of the best conducted schools I had visited, and the pupils were making capital progress under Mr. Blewett's able teaching. The orphanage is under the auspices of the Methodist Church.

SARCEE AGENCY.

The Boarding and Day School (St. Barnabas Boys' Home),

under the auspices of the Church of England, was inspected on March 22nd, 1894. P. E. Stocken, teacher ; number of pupils present, thirteen ; six paid boarders and seven as day scholars, but all board in the home ; two in standard I., eleven in standard II.

School material was plentiful, the books, &c., from the school at the upper village having been added to the list, and the upper school closed.

Rev. Gibbon-Stocken is principal of the mission, and S. J. Stocken is manager of the home.

The boys were well dressed and looked neat and clean, and I noticed much improvement in their advancement generally. The examination showed good progress also. The home is more fully described in my report on agencies.

The school building is too small, and is badly ventilated, and efforts were to be made for a new and better building. It is also used for church services.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

The Day School at Eagle Rib's Village

was inspected on March 29th, 1894. Mr. John Mahood, teacher ; number of pupils present, seven ; number of children of school age in village, fourteen ; number enrolled, fourteen. More names were down on the register, but they were only visitors from other villages, and only came occasionally ; average attendance for quarter, nine.

The discipline was unsatisfactory ; school material sufficient ; pupils not as clean as they should be ; building is a very good one, and has been newly painted.

The teacher would have to get better control of his pupils before a success would be made of this school. The chief, Eagle Rib, promised to assist in making the boys behave better. The school is in connection with the Church of England. Thirteen were in standard I., and one in standard II. The examination showed no progress whatever.

Day School on Many-shot at's Village.

On account of the unsafe condition of the ice, it was impossible to cross the river: the attempt was made, but it nearly ended in the drowning of one of the horses. Spencer Collins is the teacher; number of children that should attend this school, seven; number on roll, fifteen. But some families have removed to other villages, and it was thought that the school would also be removed to where a better attendance could be secured.

The building is an old Indian house and not at all suitable, being dark and small; A few things were required in the way of material. Some of the children of this village attend St. John's Home.

The St. John's Home

was inspected on 2nd April, 1894. Rev. Mr. Tims is principal; H. F. Baker, teacher of senior classes, and W. G. White, master and teacher of junior classes. Number of pupils present, twenty-three. There were thirty-two boarders, but some were laid up with measles. The number of children of school age in the district is seventy-six; number enrolled, sixty-five, including boarding and day scholars, the latter being irregular in their attendance. Fifty-six are in standard I., seven in standard II., and two in standard III.

The examination was fairly satisfactory; but, owing to the prevalence of measles, the children were not so bright and quick in their work as on former occasions.

The new school building is a handsome one. One room is 30 x 20, sixteen feet ceiling, six windows. A second room is 20 x 15, four windows, a sliding door between the two, so that all can be thrown into one when desired. The porch entrance has one window. There is an open chimney, and the school is heated by a furnace. There is a belfry and bell.

Some very good baskets are made by the boys. The whole institution was in good shape, and is more fully referred to in my report on agencies and reserves. The school material on hand was sufficient.

The home is under the control of the Church of England.

BLOOD AGENCY.

The Day School at Bull Horn Village

was inspected on April 16th, 1894. A. F. H. Mills, teacher. Number of pupils present, thirteen; number of children of school age in village, fifteen; number enrolled, fifteen; average attendance for last quarter, twelve. Some pupils from this village are attending St. John's Home, Elkhorn, and High River Industrial School. All are in standard I.

Material sufficient; building in good condition and comfortable.

Discipline fair; progress might be better. Rag mats and knitting are the industries followed.

School is in connection with the Church of England.

Day School at Red Crow's Village

was inspected on April 19th, 1894. W. R. Haynes, teacher. Number of pupils present, thirteen; number of children of school age in village, twenty-five; number enrolled, seventeen; all in standard I.

Examination was satisfactory, and showed Mr. Haynes to be a competent teacher. Industrial work quite a feature—Sarah made mitts, Mary and Jennie ditto, Susan made trousers, May, Susie and Kate made leggings, Agnes, Alice and Sarah and others made dresses.

School material sufficient. School building in good repair, and comfortable. A new house had been built for the teacher, and it was a model of neatness and good taste.

Mrs. Haynes teaches the girls at the house how to sew, knit and other work. The whole working of this school was carried on in a satisfactory manner, and the secret lay in the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Haynes were interested in the work. School is in connection with the Church of England.

Boarding School (St. Paul's Home for Boys and Girls)

was inspected on April 23rd, 1894. Miss Wilson, teacher for the girls, and Mr. McAnally for the boys; J. Hewson, instructor in gardening.

Present, forty-nine; number on roll, forty-nine.

	Girls.	Boys.
Standard I.....	20	25
Standard II.....	1	..
Standard III.....	3	..
	24	25

School material sufficient. Some needles, yarn, etc., were asked for.

The new school building is a neat and commodious one. The boys' end is 32 x 20, sixteen foot ceiling, ventilation good, a brick chimney and open fire-place; heated by furnace.

The other end, for girls' school, is 20 x 15, with sliding doors between the two rooms. There is a chancel next the girls' end, 20 x 10, also with sliding doors, so that the whole can be thrown into one for church services. There is a belfry and a good bell, the gift of some eastern friends.

The examination was highly satisfactory and proved Miss Wilson to be a most efficient and painstaking teacher; and the boys, although only recently admitted, were making good progress under Mr. McAnally. The whole institution is fully described in my report on Blood Agency.

This school is in connection with the Church of England.

Day School at Bull Shield's Village

was inspected on April 30th, 1894. H. George Hewson, teacher, who commenced on April 1st, and this was his first experience in teaching. Pupils present, nine; number of children of school age in the village of school age, thirty; number on roll, thirty; average attendance, five; all in standard I.; examination unsatisfactory.

The school material was short in some things, but these were on the way; building in fair order; porch required to be floored. An open chimney had been put in. Rag mats are made by some of the pupils.

This school is in connection with the Church of England.

PIEGAN AGENCY.

Boarding and Day School (St. Peter's Home)

was inspected on May 8th, 1894. Mr. John Alfred Mason, teacher. Rev. Mr. Hinchliffe is principal of the home and mission. Number of pupils present, twenty-eight; number of children of school age in district, thirty-six; number on roll, thirty-two; thirty-one in standard I., and one in standard II.; school material sufficient.

Examination satisfactory. The pupils were clean and well clothed, and the discipline was very good.

The school-room is rather cramped for thirty-two pupils, and it was proposed to build a new school-house, and use the old one as a work-shop for shoemaking.

The whole institution is fully described in my report on the Piegan Agency. I was much pleased with the whole work of this place.

The home is under the control of the Church of England.

Regina Industrial School

was inspected on June 15th, 1894, and other days. D. C. Munroe, teacher in senior divisions, and Miss L. Russell in the junior divisions; number of pupils present, one hundred and sixteen; number on roll, one hundred and eighteen, classified as follows: standard I., fifty-three; standard II., twenty-five; standard III., twenty-five; standard IV., fifteen; total, one hundred and eighteen.

School material sufficient for present use, but a supply was asked for the year's requirements.

The senior division is divided into six classes, three in the forenoon and three in the afternoon, and the studies as laid down in the new programme are strictly followed. The examination of the different classes showed that the work had been thorough, and I considered the progress made to be highly satisfactory.

The junior division is divided into eight classes, four in the forenoon and four in the afternoon. The pupils here also showed considerable proficiency in arithmetic, reading, spelling, composition, &c., and the progress made was most satisfactory. Specimens of writing accompanied my report, which were highly creditable.

Mr. Munroe and Miss Russell are both accomplished and capable teachers. Rev. A. J. McLeod is principal of the institution, and attends to the religious training of the pupils as well as the management generally, all of which is fully referred to in my annual report on agencies.

The school is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

CARLTON AGENCY.

The Day School at Sandy Lake

was inspected on July 13th, 1894. Wm. R. Drever, teacher. Number of pupils present, eighteen; number of children of school age on reserve, twenty-three; number enrolled, eighteen; average attendance for last quarter, eleven; thirteen in standard I., five in standard II.; school material sufficient; examination satisfactory.

The building is in good repair and comfortable. It has been wainscoted three feet high all around.

The industries consist of making bark and other baskets, and brooms; knitting, and the boys do some gardening. The children were clean and fairly well clothed, except in foot-gear.

This school is in connection with the Church of England.

The Day School on Mistawasis' Reserve

was inspected on July 16th, 1894. Miss McIntosh, teacher. Number of pupils present, six; parents being absent was the reason given for so small an attendance; number of children of school age on reserve, twenty-six; number enrolled, twenty-six, sixteen of whom are in treaty and ten non-treaty; average attendance of both for last quarter, eight; material sufficient, except one or two articles asked for.

Twenty-one in standard I., and five in standard II.; examination fairly satisfactory.

Building has been resingled and painted; ceiling sheeted with dressed lumber; new floor put on; newly plastered and whitewashed, and is now a comfortable place.

Mending and sewing, and making baskets and straw hats would be commenced after vacation. Yarn for knitting was asked for. This school was in connection with the Presbyterian Church.

Day School on Sturgeon Lake Reserve

was inspected on July 24th. This school has been closed since April 20th, 1894. Mr. J. F. D. Parker is the teacher. A new building has been put up for boarders, and it was expected to be opened very shortly with ten or twelve boarders and some day

scholars. I took a list of the school material and furniture. This school is in connection with the Church of England.

Mr. Parker acts as missionary and lay reader, and is doing good work among these Indians, who have been neglected in this branch for some time past.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

Day School on John Smith's Reserve

was inspected on July 31st, 1894. Miss Wilson, teacher. Number of pupils present, thirteen; number of children of school age on reserve, twenty-two; number on roll, twenty-two. School had been closed for vacation since end of June, but the children were gathered for examination. Nine are in standard I., four in standard II., eight in standard III., and one in standard IV.

The examination was very satisfactory, and proved that Miss Wilson was as interested as ever in the advancement of her pupils. Material on hand sufficient.

Building was very clean, and had been newly plastered and whitewashed, with painted roof; looked very well. One or two slight improvements were recommended, and I understand that the agent was authorized to have them done. These would make the building much warmer in cold weather.

Considerable industrial work is done: straw hats, jackets for themselves, dresses, baskets. A few good ones were shown, mitts and stockings, bark baskets, &c.

This school is in connection with the Church of England.

Day School on James Smith's Reserve

was visited on August 4th, 1894, but it had been closed since October, 1893. There are twenty children of school age on the reserve, and twenty more at Big Head's, about six miles distant.

The building is a good one, and material in the way of furniture, books, &c., was ample for immediate work.

I recommend that this school should be opened at once.

It is in connection with the Church of England.

Day School on Sioux Reserve, near Prince Albert,

was in vacation at the time of my visit. Miss Cameron is the teacher. Number of children of school age in the vicinity, forty; number on roll, twenty-three; fifteen in standard I., five in standard II., one in standard III., and two in standard IV.

School material sufficient, chiefly supplied by the Presbyterian mission, with which the school is connected.

The building is a good one, and it is proposed to remove it to the new reservation to be occupied by the band, in which case the teacher will reside on the reserve.

Knitting, sewing; the boys make their own socks. The women of the reserve come also after school hours and are taught to make dresses, bread, butter and other household work; baskets are made also; the teacher often waits until six o'clock to attend to these women.

PAS AGENCY.

Day School on Cumberland Reserve

was inspected on September 1st, 1894. James Settee, jr., teacher. Number of pupils present, twenty-four; number of children of school age on reserve, thirty-seven; number enrolled, thirty-seven; all in standard I.; thirty-five are treaty, and two non-treaty; average attendance last quarter, fourteen.

This school has only been one year in operation, and, up to the time of my inspection, no material whatever had been supplied, and the teacher had to write cards with

letters, so as to bring the pupils forward in the way of learning the alphabet, and to read and understand numbers.

The school is held in the church. The walls are up for a school building, but it was thought not to be central enough, and some logs were prepared last winter for a building at another point, and use the other one for a teacher's house, but evidently nothing will be done before another year.

Mr. Settee is an energetic teacher, and, considering that he has been handicapped by the want of proper equipment, the progress the children were making was satisfactory, and prospects for a good school were encouraging.

Some new desks and benches had arrived. The pupils are bright and intelligent-looking. The girls were fairly well dressed, but the boys were ragged.

The biscuits supplied for the mid-day meal were much relished by the children, and I was sorry for the two little half-breed children who were passed by when biscuits were distributed, rules being so strict that none but treaty children could get them.

The two little things made wistful looks at the biscuits, but had to content themselves with books only. The school is in connection with the Church of England.

The Day School at the Pas,

south side of the river, was inspected on 5th September, 1894. Robert Bear, teacher, a graduate of Emmanuel College, Prince Albert. Number of pupils present, thirty; number of children of school age in the vicinity, forty-seven; number enrolled, thirty-seven; average attendance last quarter, twenty-six; twenty-four in standard I., nine in standard II., four in standard III.

School well supplied with material; some might have been given to Cumberland school until their own arrived. The distance between the two schools is eighty miles.

The building is roomy, but the logs in the walls are bulging out, and it has to be propped up on one side and one end, and it would only be a waste of money to attempt to repair it.

Logs were being got out for a new building, the inside sheeting in the old one could be used for lining the new school.

The building is 26 x 20, porch 12 x 12, thatch roof. It was clean, good use is made of the soap sent here; there are basins and towels, combs, etc., and the children have to wash their faces and hands in the porch before going into school.

There is no open chimney, and ventilation is by opening windows in summer, and removing some of the boards of the upper floor in winter, otherwise the place would be stifling. The examination was satisfactory in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, composition, and other exercises as laid down in the programme. The reading was done in a drawing style, but the teacher was making the pupils pronounce the words more distinctly. Knitting stockings is done by the girls, and yarn and needles were supplied for that purpose. The hours of work are from 9 to 12, and 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

The school is in connection with the Church of England, and is doing excellent work among these children, some of them being very clean.

The discipline was excellent. The desks are long ones, and one on each side facing the walls the whole length of the room.

Four non-treaty children attend this school and are now included in the number enrolled. The biscuits are much appreciated here also. Mr. Bear is a careful and capable teacher.

Day School at Big Eddy,

north side of the river, was inspected on 6th September, 1894. Louis Cochrane, teacher, graduate of Emmanuel College. Number of pupils present, twenty-two; number of children of school age in vicinity, fifty-four; number enrolled, thirty-four; twenty one in standard I., eight in standard II., three in standard III., two in standard IV.; average attendance last quarter, twenty-three.

Abundant supply of school material. A child's book compiled by Mr. Agent Reader was found very useful in teaching the younger pupils.

The building is a good one, 24 x 18; porch, 9 x 12; roof is thatched and required some repairs, otherwise the building is in good repair and clean.

Logs are on the ground for a new school, but to my mind the present one, with the repairs to the roof, is good for some years yet, and the logs could be used for some other purpose.

The examination of the different classes was very satisfactory. Some of the boys in standard IV. would make their mark in any school.

I consider this was the best school so far inspected, and Mr. Cochrane reflected credit on Emmanuel College, where he received his training.

Knitting stockings, cuffs, &c., commenced two weeks ago; had no yarn before that time. Articles made are kept by the teacher, and distributed to the children when winter sets in.

The desks here are facing the wall on both sides, the whole length of the room.

There is a good well near the school, which is a convenience.

The school is prettily situated on a high ridge, about half a mile from the river, and about five miles from the Pas, or Hudson's Bay post, and is central for every child on this part of the reserve.

Biscuits are a great help to the school here also.

It was particularly pleasing to notice the interest taken in these schools by both pupils and parents, and I took the opportunity to compliment them on this feature of the work.

This school is in connection with the Church of England.

Day School on Chemawawin Reserve,

eighty miles further down the river, was inspected on September 12th, 1894. Thomas Lamb, teacher, who has had eight years' experience in teaching in England, commenced work here August 6th, 1894. Number of pupils present, twenty-three; number of children of school age on reserve, thirty-five; number enrolled, thirty-three; nineteen in standard I., eleven in standard II., three in standard III.; average attendance, twenty-two.

Material was inadequate for the proper conducting of the school, and a requisition had been forwarded for the necessary articles.

The building is log, 24 x 18, and has to be propped up. Logs were on the ground for a new building. The school has no porch.

The examination was satisfactory, and Mr. Lamb was proving himself to be competent, and was much interested in the work.

The building needed to be plastered and whitewashed for the winter, but it was not worth spending any money or labour on beyond that.

The little girls were fairly well dressed, but the boys were very ragged. They appeared to be badly off for foot wear.

This school is in connection with the Church of England.

Day School on Moose Lake Reserve

was inspected on September 13th, 1894. John R. Settee, teacher, from Emmanuel College, and was returning there 1st October. Number of pupils present, fourteen; number of children on reserve, thirty-six; number enrolled, thirty-one; average attendance, eleven; two non-treaty pupils were present also.

Twenty-three are in standard I., seven in standard II., and one in standard III.

Material barely sufficient, and badly cared for. The examination showed the children to be backward, but probably with a teacher of more experience the progress would be better.

The building is an old dwelling, 18 x 20, log, and thatched roof, an upper floor only half covered with boards, open chimney.

The best feature of this school was the work done in knitting: some very good specimens were noticed, socks, stockings, mitts, mufflers, etc.

Efforts were to be made to get out logs for a school building, and use the present one for a dwelling for the teacher.

With a good live teacher, this school could be made a prosperous one. It is in connection with the Church of England.

Emmanuel College, Prince Albert,

was inspected on my return, 29th September, 1894. Number of pupils present, twenty-eight; number on roll, twenty-eight; boys, eighteen; girls, ten.

Venerable Archdeacon McKay is principal, and Mr. Gale assistant principal and teacher of boys and girls; Miss Child, matron. The buildings are the same as last year, and a new dormitory has been made for the girls, and the whole of the rooms in the two buildings have been kalsomined, also the school-room, and everything in and around the place was in excellent order.

The grading is as follows:—standard I., girls, six, boys, none; standard II., girls, three, boys, four; standard III., girls, none, boys, seven; standard IV., girls, none, boys, six; standard V., girls, none, boys, two; total, twenty-eight.

The examination of the different classes was highly satisfactory, and proved that thorough work was being done in the education of these boys and girls. School material is all supplied by the college. A globe for use of advanced pupils and set of Chambers' lesson cards for the young girls were asked for, and I recommended that they be supplied if it was customary to give such articles to institutions of this kind.

The boys and girls were neatly and comfortably dressed.

The farm and garden work and rooms, etc., will be fully explained in my next annual report on agencies and reserves.

The following are the pupils in attendance:—

Boys.—Thos. Scott, Grand Rapids; Wm. Robinson, Simon Cleverly, Sandy Lake; Albert Smith, John Smith's Reserve; Benjamin Lathlin, Elijah Constant, Albert Constant, James Henderson, and John Whitehead, The Pas; Samuel McKenzie, Elias Hunt, and Alfred Charles, Jas. Roberts' Band; F. Ballandine, Josiah Bird, and Daniel Bird, Wm. Charles' Band; John Stewart, and Robert Thomas, Cedar Lake.

Girls.—Rosie Bird, Isabella Bird, Mary Jane Smith, Lydia Bird, Flora Bird, Wm. Charles' Band; Ruth Ballandine, Jane Charles, Bella Roberts, Sally Rat, and Catherine Hunt, Jas. Roberts' Band.

I was much pleased with my visit, and to witness how well these boys and girls are being trained.

The best proof of the good work done in this college, is the number of efficient teachers it has sent forth to various parts of the Territories, and who are doing faithful work in their several spheres.

Summary of Schools inspected by me since my last annual report:—

Church of England.

	Pupils enrolled.
One Industrial School.....	108
Six Boarding Schools.....	201
Eighteen Day Schools.....	373
Total.....	682

Methodist Church.

One Industrial School.....	44
One Boarding School (Orphanage).....	38
Nine Day Schools.....	294
Total.....	376

Presbyterian Church.

One Industrial School.....	118
Two Day Schools.....	49
Total.....	<u>167</u>
Total number of pupils.....	1,225
Total number of schools.....	<u>39</u>

Before closing this report I would remark that I noticed a greater interest manifested in the schools than I found the preceding year. There are a few exceptions, however.

The buildings as a rule are comfortable and cheerful places, and school equipment and material have been generously supplied, when the wants were made known.

The teachers as a whole are throwing more life and vigour into the work, and I have, therefore, much pleasure in informing you that considerable progress has been made during the past year.

The whole respectfully submitted.

ALEX. MCGIBBON,
Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.

HAGERSVILLE, ONT., 26th October, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with the instructions conveyed in official letter of the first instant, I proceeded to Oka, on the Lake of Two Mountains, in the province of Quebec, to collect statistics relative to the Iroquois and Algonquin Indians residing there. The statistical results of my labours are given in the tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June last, which accompanies this report. I made a general house to house visitation, and was accompanied by Chief Timothy Arirhon and the Rev. J. J. Oke. I found that the Indians here do not live in a community by themselves, but are scattered among the white citizens in the village of Oka and the farms along the Lake of Two Mountains for a distance of ten or twelve miles with Oka Village about midway. They thus have the example of the civilized and industrial habits and enterprises of the whites at their doors, which should have a beneficial effect. A few are profiting by the example, are doing good work, and are comfortably situated. But it has to be said that the large majority show very little thrift, and in many instances an absolute absence of all indications of industry and the ordinary provision for the comfort of themselves and families.

The locality is not favourable to easy and successful farming operations. It is made up of sterile sandy soils, and extremely stony areas, with hills and mountains, and boggy valleys intervening, and interspersed with occasional fertile stretches. More than ordinary industry and skill are, therefore, required for successful agriculture, much more than ordinary Indians are disposed to put forth.

It will be noticed that the sum realized under the head "other industries," is considerably less than was reported last year. The "other industries" are the making of baskets, axe-handles, lacrosse sticks, barrel and tub hoops, common labour, working in lumber woods, and other services. The Indians explain that the falling off in the receipts from these sources was due to the general depression in business—hard times—and the consequent difficulty in finding employment, and sale for their wares.

From the small quantities of farm products grown it is difficult to see how they can support themselves and their stock during the coming winter. For instance, there are four hundred and thirteen of themselves, and they have one hundred and one horses, seventy-one cows, and one hundred and thirty-one head of other horned cattle, forty-

seven sheep and one hundred and twenty-five pigs; and they have only raised one hundred and eighty-four tons of hay, two thousand six hundred and forty-one bushels of oats, ninety-seven of pease, twenty-nine of barley, two hundred and forty-one of wheat, four hundred and fifty-eight of corn, three hundred and sixty-three of buckwheat, and two thousand four hundred and thirty-six of potatoes. They reported, however, one thousand six hundred and twenty-four acres of land under cultivation, which is a poor yield per acre, and is proof of poor farming.

In arriving at the value of the "land improvements," I estimated the value at ten dollars per acre of improved land said to be under cultivation. In some cases this may be too high, and in others too low; but on the whole I think it is about a fair valuation.

I cannot say much in regard to the condition of the schools, and the progress of education. The two Protestant schools were not in operation when I was there (4th October to 9th October), but the Rev. J. J. Oke was preparing to begin teaching the school in Oka Village, and Chief Arirhon the school in the country. I understood this was to be only a temporary arrangement. The two Roman Catholic schools, I believe, were in operation as usual.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. DINGMAN,

Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR,

WINNIPEG, 3rd August, 1894.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg herewith to submit my annual report of inspection of the different reserves and agencies embraced within Treaty No. 3.

Upon completing the inspection of the rest of this superintendency, I shall forward a report on the remaining reserves and agencies within my inspectorate.

The ground I went over embraces the reserves of the Savanne, Coutcheching and Rat Portage Agencies, (Treaty No. 3). I inspected the different agency offices and premises and found the general business of each conducted in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

I shall take up the reserves visited *seriatim*, making a few general remarks where necessary. Leaving Rat Portage on the 12th of June, I proceeded in my canoe to

Les Dalles,

where I inspected the school, of which I have to speak very favourably. The teacher seems to have won the confidence of the children, who are regular in their attendance and are making good progress in their studies. Their knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic, is decidedly above the average, while a few of them display considerable proficiency in elementary geography. The school-house is in need of some repairs.

At a council held with the Indians, I learned that, for want of seed, they were unable to use more than one-third of the four acres prepared by them for potatoes; that the garden seeds sent by the department were worthless, as also was the corn received from the Birtle Agency; but the hull-less barley supplied by me is growing well, though not rapidly, owing to the dry season.

They want lumber for building purposes, out of the proceeds of the timber cut on the reserve, more especially as the other two portions of the reserve got lumber, windows, nails, &c.

Islington.

I examined the school and found the attendance very small and the pupils backward. I had a meeting of the Indians at the chief's house, and inquired into their general condition. They planted thirty bushels of potatoes; also some barley, corn and small seeds, which failed to come up. They were successful in their hunts, both for fur-bearing animals and for game, and caught a good many pickerel and jack-fish. They have six head of cattle.

I also visited Swan Lake and One Man Lake, which constitute part of the reserve. At the former place, the Indians put in thirty-five bushels of potatoes and the garden seeds sent them; at the latter, five families, numbering twenty-two in all, are living in comfortable circumstances, having tidy houses and killing plenty of game and fish. They planted about ten bushels of potatoes, and have still some of last year's crop, which are excellent.

Grassy Narrows.

I inspected the school-house and fittings, and took an inventory of books and material on hand, as I did all through. The school is closed at present, owing to the small attendance. These Indians are all hunters, and do not return from their distant hunting grounds till well on in June. But even when they are at the reserve, and living in the immediate vicinity of the school, they appear to exercise no control over their children, who, instead of going to school, run off into the bush and hide. The Indians of this band are a degraded lot and seem to be retrograding instead of advancing. I urged them to cultivate their land and send their children to school, which they promised to do in the future. They planted about thirty bushels of potatoes.

Wabuskung.

On going to the school, I found seventeen pupils present. They are making very fair progress in their studies, and the teacher is well spoken of by the Indians. The band planted about thirty bushels of potatoes, and some small seeds, which are growing well. These Indians were fairly successful in their hunts, and had an abundance of fish of all kinds.

Lac Seul.

The school-house at this place is well finished and in excellent condition; but the attendance of the pupils is miserable and most irregular, and the knowledge acquired by them proportionately limited. The band planted more potatoes than usual this year; also some corn and garden seeds. Fur and game were not as plentiful as usual, but fish were abundant.

Chief Cromarty and Councillor Marks, both splendid men, have recently died, and their wise advice and good example are lost to the band.

Frenchman's Head.

A new teacher has been appointed to the school here, which is closed at present. The band planted seventy-five bushels of potatoes, as well as some barley and garden seeds. The hunts were not as good as usual, and provisions were somewhat scarce at times.

General Remarks.

Most of these bands are making steady progress in many ways. The Indians are well dressed, have good houses, and are taking increasing interest in their farming operations. In a general way, however, it may be said that the soil is not favourable to the production of either cereals or vegetables. The land has to be reclaimed from the primeval

forest, and, when cleared of timber and under-brush, in most cases turns out to be rocky, marshy or sandy. Potatoes are the best and surest crop. The growth of everything has been greatly retarded this year by the unusual dryness of the season.

I was accompanied as far as Frenchman's Head by Dr. Hanson, who, according to instructions, vaccinated the Indians all along the line of route. At that place he ran out of points, but, on obtaining a fresh supply, he will proceed to complete his work there and at all the other reserves.

After arriving at Wabigoon tank I crossed the Canadian Pacific Railway track, the first reserve visited south of the line being Lac des Mille Lacs, where I found that the Indians had planted twenty bushels of potatoes, and some garden seed; and had erected the walls of a school-house 18 x 20. They request that the department complete and furnish it, as they are anxious to have their children educated. Their hunts were unusually large, which amply provided for all their wants.

Wabigoon.

I inspected the school, which I found to be in a flourishing condition. There was a large attendance, thirty being present, and the pupils showed that they are instructed and managed in an intelligent and kindly manner. They are making good progress in their book work, while the girls are benefiting in a practical way under the guidance of Mrs. Johns, who has taught most of them to sew and knit, and a few to bake. I saw most of their work, which manifested a gratifying amount of skill. The condition of this school is excellent. The band wish the school-house moved about a mile north of the present site to a more central place.

These Indians put in thirty-nine bushels of potatoes, and some garden seeds. With the exception of bear, their hunts were not as successful as usual; but they killed enough moose, cariboo, and fish to give them sustenance. They built four new houses during the year, and are increasing the number of their gardens as well as enlarging them.

Niacatchewenin (North-west Bay.)

The gardens at this reserve are worthy of a word of praise. They are small, but well fenced and carefully tended. Thirteen bushels of potatoes and some corn and vegetables were planted and look remarkably well. The Indians stated that their hunts were not equal to those of former years, but they succeeded in getting enough game and fish to meet their requirements.

Nickickemenecaning.

The gardens at this place are not large, but the potatoes, Indian corn and other seeds planted, promise well. Fur hunting last winter was a failure, but the kill of fish and game was sufficient for all the wants of the band. Three new dwelling houses are being built, more land has been cleared for cultivation next year, and the desire has been expressed for a school.

These Indians wish the government to sell their timber for them, as their reserve contains the best limits on the lake, before a fire runs through and destroys it.

Seine River Reserves (2).

These Indians planted five bushels of potatoes, which was all the seed they had. Although they made poor fur hunts, they supported themselves on the moose, deer and fish which they killed. They have partially built a school-house (about twenty feet square) and are anxious to have a teacher.

Stangecoming.

This band put ten bushels of potatoes in the ground. These Indians did not get much fur, but have enough venison and fish to live. Like other bands on the lake, they

have been making canoes for prospectors, and have derived a considerable revenue from that source. They are erecting a school-house.

Coutchecking.

This band planted fifty bushels of potatoes, one bushel corn, and some timothy and clover. But little hunting is done here, either for fur or game, and, it is a poor place for fish. The Indians depend almost entirely on the produce of their farms and the wages they earn as freighters.

At the school, the attendance is not what it should be, nor can the progress of the pupils be described as rapid.

Little Forks.

Seventy bushels of potatoes, one bushel of barley, two bushels of corn, one bushel of wheat, and some small seeds were planted here, and are coming on nicely.

The Indians of this band got very few deer, fur-bearing animals, or fish. They have nine head of cattle.

I examined the new school-house, which is well advanced towards completion. The lumber is well seasoned, and the material and workmanship are first-class. School is being conducted meanwhile in the old building, but the attendance is not what it should be. I impressed on the Indians the necessity of sending their children to school, especially when the government has gone to the trouble and expense of building an excellent new school-house for them. They promise to attend to this.

Manitou (Big Hawk's Band.)

I examined the school and took inventory as usual. The school is closed just now, owing to the untimely end of the teacher, Mr. I. E. Wain, a promising young man, who was drowned this summer, much to the regret of all who knew him.

The Indians of this band planted a hundred bushels of potatoes, and five bushels of Indian corn, the gardens are carefully weeded and looked after, and there is every indication of a bountiful yield. They did very little hunting, got some moose, but no fish.

Fire ran through part of the reserve ; and the Indians wish the government to dispose of the partially burnt timber on their behalf. They have six head of cattle.

The Doctor's Band

planted no potatoes, but put in some corn, which is growing well. They have four animals.

Long Sault (Cutleg's Band)

planted forty bushels of potatoes, four bushels of corn, and some garden seeds. The garden produce was destroyed by grasshoppers, which have committed similar ravages at other places. The present appearance of the potatoes and crop could not be surpassed anywhere.

The band hunted very little, killed a few moose, but no fish.

I examined the new school-house which is in course of erection. It is nearly finished, and is a commodious and suitable building. I inspected the school which is being carried on in the old building. There were seventeen present. The teacher evidently takes an interest in his work and has adopted an intelligent system of instruction. His efforts with the children are meeting with success.

Mukatebawis's Band

put in fifty-one bushels of potatoes, two and one-half bushels of corn and some garden seeds, which were destroyed by grasshoppers. The band hunted very little ; they killed a few moose, but got no fish.

Hungry Hall (Kay-bay-tah-gay, Chief.)

This band planted fifteen bushels of potatoes and some corn, turnips and carrots, all of which are growing well.

These Indians hunt very little, and depend for a living on the wages they earn cutting cordwood for the steamboats, working at the fisheries, etc.

Kawetackecomiksung's Band

at Hungry Hall put in twenty bushels of potatoes and some corn, turnips and carrots, and have a fair crop. They also depend on the work they get to do.

Buffalo Bay Point.

This band planted no potatoes, as the seed was spoiled by water getting into the pits in the spring. These Indians, however, have extensive fields of corn, which is well advanced and looks splendid. Their garden seeds were destroyed by worms.

They killed seventy moose and plenty of partridges, but no fish to speak of.

North-west Angle.—Powawassin's Band.

The potatoes of this band were also spoiled by getting wet in the spring, while the corn received did not come up. They killed a good many moose but very few fish.

Condaconininie's Band

planted a few potatoes and a little corn. These Indians killed some fur and game. Fish are very scarce now.

North-west Angle, 34.

This band put in thirty bushels of potatoes and half a bushel of corn. These Indians were fairly successful in their hunts, but got very few fish. They were employed cutting cordwood.

Shoal Lake (Agetagwenake's Band)

planted thirty bushels of potatoes, one and one-quarter bushels corn and some small seeds. These Indians hunted next to nothing in the shape of fur last winter, but killed plenty of moose and fish.

Sheshegence's Band

has extensive and flourishing gardens, having planted sixty bushels potatoes, two and one-half bushels corn and other seeds. These Indians got a little fur and a large number of deer, moose and fish. They earn a little by making hay and selling it. Some of their best timber was burned this spring and they wish the government to sell it for them before it becomes useless.

Sabaska Reserve.

This reserve is beautifully situated on a slope facing the south, with heavy timber at the back protecting it from the north wind, and overlooks a bay which is studded with picturesque islands. It contains an immense quantity of the finest timber in the superintendency. The Indians at this place are good carpenters and evidently waste none of the trees that they have to cut down in clearing their land. They have twenty good dwelling houses and several substantial stables and outbuildings. They planted thirty bushels of potatoes, three and one-half bushels of corn and some other seeds, including pumpkins, all of which are looking remarkably well. They killed plenty of fur, moose and deer, but few fish. They live principally by the chase and the products of their gardens. They own ten head of cattle and eight horses. I inspected the schoo

and found the building and furniture in good order and condition. There are nineteen names on the register, the average attendance being between nine and ten.

Whitefish Bay.

These Indians planted a large quantity of potatoes (seventy bushels) and one bushel of corn. Fur and game were more plentiful than usual. I may mention that they killed about one hundred bear, one hundred beaver, eight hundred mink, seventy deer and moose, besides five thousand whitefish last fall.

Big Island Band.

These Indians have forty bushels of potatoes, and five bushels of corn down. They got a little fur last winter, but very few fish and no game, so that they were badly off for food. They get some work to do, cutting cordwood, etc., which helps to supply their wants.

At a general council of the nine bands assembled at Assabaskassing to receive the annuity from the agent, the Indians expressed themselves as being satisfied with what the government is doing for them. Their principal grievance is that the fishing companies on the American side of the Lake of the Woods are depleting the waters of fish and that in a very short time there will be none at all. The bands along Rainy River complain in similar terms, and there is no doubt as to the truth of what they say.

Rat Portage, 38 B.

These Indians planted thirty bushels of potatoes, three-quarters of a bushel of corn, and some garden seeds, all of which are growing well. They killed a little fur and a few deer and moose, but catch very few fish since the fisheries have been established.

Rat Portage, 38 C.

These Indians have put down thirty bushels of potatoes, one-half a bushel of corn, and a few other seeds. They killed a little fur, no game, but had a large catch of fish.

General Remarks.

Extensive forest fires have been raging for hundreds of miles on both sides of the railway track, and have done an immense amount of damage to timber, game, and fur-bearing animals. Some of these fires have been started by sparks from railway engines, others by prospectors and explorers. They have not in a single instance originated with the Indians, who are most particular and careful in this respect. The agents have been instructed to exercise the utmost vigilance in protecting the timber from fires.

An epidemic of measles and "la grippe" passed through all these reserves last winter; but, while there was a great deal of sickness, it was happily not attended by a high rate of mortality.

South of the Canadian Pacific Railway track the gardens at the different reserves show marked improvement. The soil is very productive and corn and potatoes look particularly well. Unfortunately, however, it is to be feared that potato-bugs will in many places injure, if not destroy, that highly essential crop.

The farming implements at all the reserves are generally worn out and have not been replaced by private purchases, in consequence of which almost all the bands are in urgent need of new hoes, spades, chopping axes, brush-hooks, etc. I have impressed on every band the necessity of taking good care of their implements, harness, &c., and of having an outbuilding in which to store them when not in use.

At most of the reserves there are a few head of cattle and at some a few horses. As a rule the Indians do not take kindly to the raising and tending of stock, and frequently neglected to make enough hay to see them through the winter; but at the same

time there are some notable exceptions. The cattle along Rainy River, where they have the best of feed, are literally rolling in fat.

I observed at most of the reserves that the Indians are paying more attention to sanitary matters, such for instance as gathering into heaps all the rubbish which accumulates round their dwellings and burning it.

At some places, wild rice promises to be unusually plentiful this year.

The great difficulty teachers have to contend with is the irregular attendance and long absences of the children, who accompany their parents to distant hunting grounds.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. McCOLL,

Superintending Inspector.

OONIKUP, THE PAS AGENCY,

CUMBERLAND, N.W.T., 20th August, 1894.

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, 1894.

In explanation, I beg most respectfully to state that Mr. J. Reader, the Indian agent, is at present absent on leave, and according to instructions I am acting in his place for the time being.

I am pleased to be able to report that gradual, but I trust sure progress is being made more or less throughout this agency by the one thousand and seventy-three Indians which at present comprise the six (properly four) bands temporarily under my supervision.

It is true much more might be done, and should be done, especially at some reserves, but still there is not much room for discouragement when it is taken into consideration that an Indian naturally is a long time thoroughly waking up to and seeing through that which, though commonly understood by white people, is for the time being not suited to his tastes, nor in accordance with his line of thought and practice.

These Indians now fairly comprehend that what the department wishes them to do is for their good, and not for the sake of merely making them work, when (according to their own ideas) they might just as well, and better, be living entirely at the government's expense. But, comparatively tractable and quiet as they are, so tenaciously do they cling to the ideas and customs inherited from their ancestors that it has taken years of toil to accomplish even this step in the work which is calculated to make such a complete change in the customs and mode of living of a people once roaming and independent.

The Indians on most of the reserves are farming in earnest this year, are building better houses, and in many instances keeping their premises cleaner and tidier than ever before. They received a supply of potatoes, grain and a few garden seeds, which were a great help, and for the most part are coming on well.

I will now report on the different reserves in detail, beginning at Grand Rapids, in the order in which they are paid annuity.

This band has made little progress since last reported. The soil here is very stony, and the Indians therefore pay more attention to working for the fishing and Hudson Bay Companies, which they can do nearly all the year round. In a sense, therefore, they are self-supporting, and suffer very little from destitution. The crops are not promising. These Indians realized about two hundred and twenty-four bushels of potatoes last fall, and this year have planted twenty-one bushels, also a few garden seeds.

The school is carried on as usual by the Rev. C. J. Pritchard, the C. M. S. missionary. He rules his pupils with a firm, energetic hand, and they are decidedly improving.

The few medicines required here are dispensed by Mr. A. McLean, of the Hudson's Bay Company. He is a hardworking and most obliging man, and liked by all with whom he comes in contact.

The next reserve is Chemawawin, where live about half of the Moose Lake Band. They have little more than one acre of land under cultivation, but what they have is growing fairly well. They have good hunting and fishing in the immediate vicinity, and do not care about extensive gardening, in fact this would be almost impossible, as the reserve is exceedingly rocky. They are, however, improving, and their premises present a better appearance than formerly.

The children here have been taught by the Rev. J. Sinclair. This gentleman is now succeeded as teacher by Mr. T. Lamb, who, I believe, is a very good schoolmaster.

Moose Lake.

The Indians of this band are at present living round the Hudson's Bay Company's post in tents. They are now improving in health and numbers, since removing from their old reserve. Though many of them are still dirty and destitute, there are evident signs of a desire to carry out sanitary instructions and be better off. Their gardens are looking well, and will probably yield a good crop. Both these Indians and those at Chemawawin suffer considerably from scrofula, probably originally brought on by their uncleanly mode of living and diet.

The Pas.

This band is the most forward in civilization, being near to the agent's residence. Here there are good houses generally well whitewashed, and very fair gardens. Fishing is carried on all summer in the Saskatchewan at the very doors of these Indians, and so, remembering the past hard times, but unfortunately not sufficiently anticipating the future, many of them are inclined to take it too easy. Many again are good workers all the year round, willing to lay up provisions and wood for winter use, and would be almost entirely self-supporting, were it not for the fact that during the hard winter months they feel obliged to share with their more improvident and now starving relations what would otherwise have carried them through. This is a fruitful source of discouragement to those who have a real desire to obey instructions, and provide for the cold weather.

The Pas gardens are coming on well, except the barley, which is almost entirely devoured by swarms of grasshoppers. This will be a great loss to the Indians, as several keep poultry, and would have found the barley particularly useful.

The two schools in operation on this reserve are progressing satisfactorily, especially at the Big Eddy. Mr. Taylor, who taught at the Pas, has been removed by the Church Missionary Society to Red Earth, and Mr. Bear from Emmanuel College, Prince Albert, has succeeded him.

Shoal Lake.

The Indians are improving, but very gradually. They have built their houses on higher and healthier ground, and for the most part have fair gardens. But it is clear that they would do better along with their thrifty neighbours at Red Earth. They do not, however, see their way to take this step.

The school is carried on by Mr. W. C. Lundie, who in the face of great disadvantages takes a great interest in his work. Besides teaching school (in which he is very successful) he goes among the Indians to see that the agent's instructions are carried into effect, and in other ways makes himself useful. It must be confessed, however, that he finds this work a difficult task. At my recent visit he and his wife were living on potatoes and a few small pike, the yearly supplies having been delayed.

Red Earth.

As a whole, these are the cleanest and tidiest of all the Indians in this agency. They are quiet and industrious, and, although mostly heathen, set a good example to the others. They have good houses, keep them tidy, and grow comparatively large quantities of potatoes. They need implements, however, and have made a request for these, which I trust may be granted. Were they taught to farm properly, and raise stock (of which they already have a number of head), they would without doubt support themselves entirely.

Since my recent visit, Mr. W. R. Taylor has gone there as school teacher, but as yet there is no proper building either here or at Shoal Lake.

Cumberland.

Little can be said of this band in addition to last report. These Indians are, however, gardening more extensively, and the chief and especially one councillor are anxious to have the agent's instructions carried out.

The children are taught by Mr. James Settee, jr., who does his best, and is also very useful among the Indians. He having only recently begun to teach school and owing to the lack of proper material, these children are not so forward as they might be.

In general, I would respectfully state that the health of the Indians has been fairly good for the past year, and that there have been forty-four births and twenty-eight deaths, making an actual increase of sixteen souls.

The cattle, numbering two hundred and thirty-six head, are in good condition and no sign of disease among them.

A visit to each of the different reserves in this agency entails a journey of about six hundred and sixty miles, performed in summer by canoe, and in winter by dog-train and cariole, the distance then travelled being about five hundred and thirty miles.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. READER,

Acting Indian Agent.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

QU'APPELLE, N.W.T., 8th October, 1894.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended the 30th June, with the accompanying priced inventory of all government property under my charge on that date, both in duplicate.

The authorized number of pupils was two hundred; this number was filled on the roll, although the average attendance was only a little above one hundred and eighty.

I am glad to say that I find the prejudice of the Indians against education is gradually lessening, and we have had more applications for the admission of children than we could accept; still there are some Indian bands in this district, for instance Star Blanket's, that cannot be made to send their children to schools of any kind.

Five pupils were married from the school—two were married together, and the other three were girls who married young men from the reserves.

The two married together were pupils Nos. 34 and 0125, the former was an excellent carpenter and was supplied with a set of tools; he is a full-blooded Indian, is a good worker, is adhering to the habits of civilization taught him here; and since leaving the school, except when doing his spring work and during haying, has been working

at his trade and earning one dollar and twenty-five cents a day. He has a house of his own. His wife is a first-class needlewoman and house-keeper, has been in service for some time and bears an excellent character. The three other girls were all good house-keepers, had all been in service for over a year, and have good characters. Each has a house of her own.

A few pupils had to be discharged, as they were morally unfit to attend any school, and as they were too old and confirmed in bad habits to allow any hope of their reforming, and as the risk, if they remained here, of their corrupting other pupils was too great. None of these were in school for any length of time.

I have much pleasure in stating that during the year the general health of the pupils has been satisfactory, and that we have been free from any contagious disease. No doubt the good health of the pupils is largely due to the attendance of Dr. Seymour, to the care of the reverend sisters, to the amount of exercise taken by the pupils, to the cleanness of the institution, and to the substantial food combined with the liberal supply of vegetables we were unfortunate enough to grow last year.

The drain and cesspool made last fall have, I trust, removed all danger of the sewage polluting the well water or the air in the vicinity of the school.

Dr. Seymour as usual vaccinated all the pupils last fall and any that required it again this spring.

In the class-rooms the new programme of study has been strictly adhered to, the classes have been regularly attended and the half-time system for trade boys strictly enforced. The progress in all branches has been satisfactory.

English is almost exclusively spoken by the small and medium sized pupils, but we experience difficulty with pupils who come here at an advanced age.

For the boys there are two teachers, who on alternate days remain with them from a quarter past six in the morning till eight in the evening; making a very long and arduous day.

In the play ground the boys still show a partiality for cricket, though they play baseball, football, hockey, etc. Our grounds in the valley are not large enough for lacrosse.

In cricket our eleven has maintained its previous good record, having played three outside matches with white clubs, in all of which we were victorious, on the last occasion defeating a strong eleven by an innings and some runs.

A fine recreation-room containing some gymnasium apparatus has just been completed and will fill a much felt want, as hitherto there has been no proper place for physical improvement of any kind inside during the winter. A mental education lacking strength and a sound constitution would be of very little use to the Indians, who all have to earn their living by manual labour.

Representations were given by our pupils on several occasions to a large audience and it was an agreeable surprise to many people to hear how well the pupils spoke English and to see the way they performed their parts on the stage. Our band is a considerable addition to these entertainments and is a source of pleasure both to the pupils and visitors.

The work in the office and stores takes all the time of the book-keeper. Though the *per capita* system has lessened the correspondence with the department, it necessitates a big additional correspondence with the supply contractors, etc., as well as the keeping of additional sets of books, and has made the position a much more responsible one. Several pupils, both girls and boys, perform work in the office at busy times, such as copying returns and other correspondence, and they give good satisfaction.

We had eight apprentices in the carpenter shop. Besides furniture, repairs and improvements to the building, we had an increasing amount of outside custom, which consisted mainly of repairs to implements. One of our carpenter boys gained a diploma for work sent to the Chicago Exhibition.

Six boys were working in the blacksmith shop. Besides our own repairs in the plumbing, tinsmithing and blacksmithing lines, they did a fair amount of outside work. An addition to this shop has been authorized and is now being built; it was very much needed, as up to this time if a horse was at all restive, he could not be shod here on

account of the smallness of the space. One of the blacksmith boys was also awarded a diploma for work sent to the Chicago Exhibition.

In the shoe-shop, repairing boots and harness occupied all the time of the instructor and pupils learning the trade. The shoemaker's shop being over the forge in the blacksmith shop is exceedingly hot in the summer time, and probably on this account the boys working there generally become sick and have to be changed to some other trade.

In the bake shop there are boys learning the trade ; we change them as frequently as possible, as it does not seem to be a healthy occupation, and the parents have an objection to their children being kept at that trade. Besides baking, the baker has to look after the supply of beef and cut it up into pieces of suitable size for the kitchen.

The furnace and night watchman is kept very busy during the summer time, plastering, painting and doing a large amount of mason work. He has two boys who are learning the painting trade.

The number of the boys working with the farmer varies according to the work and season. The farm is kept in good order and this year we had nearly seventy acres under cultivation. I am sorry to say that on account of the dryness of the season our crops are all a total failure and we have not even recovered the quantity of seed sown.

As it was impossible without great expense to procure the necessary supply of hay round here, I am sending the stock to where hay is plentiful, for the winter ; keeping here only such horses and milch cows as are necessary.

As in previous years our garden has been a source of considerable attraction to visitors, and, though it entails no small degree of extra work, I consider it well worth it for the vegetables we are enabled to grow and use for the children and for the practical knowledge the pupils obtain of gardening ; although they can only be imperfectly taught, as I have no practical gardener.

Besides working in the shops and on the farm and garden, there is plenty of work round the building to keep the boys fully occupied during fatigues, and, though most of the firewood is now cut by power derived from the windmill, still the boys have to carry the wood to it, and, after it is cut, assort and pile it, and carry it into the house as required.

Many farmers apply for our boys during haying and harvesting, preferring them to half-breed boys on account of their knowledge of English and of farm work ; and because they are more industrious and therefore more valuable on a farm.

The girls' school is divided into two sections having a teacher for each ; the present school-room was much too small, but in the building now under construction there will be ample accommodation.

The progress of the girls has been very satisfactory in studies, housework and English, they do not have as much school as the boys owing to the large amount of housework, sewing, knitting, mending, washing, etc., that has to be done. All the clothing for the girls and most of that for the boys is made in the institution by the girls.

We have now all the accommodation required in the wash-house, and the work is done much better and in far shorter time ; the washing for the whole school only taking a little over two half days a week.

Cooking the food for so many is quite an undertaking, but the big girls are of great assistance in the kitchen, each having a special duty appointed her for the week.

The girls hired out continue to give good satisfaction and I have more demands than I can fill. The girls receive from five to ten dollars per month. Lately one had her wages increased from six dollars to ten dollars a month, without having made any application for the increase. The other pupils had ten dollars per month each, which is as much as the best white servant girls receive.

The addition for small children and for hospital accommodation is in course of construction, and work will be carried on till the cold weather sets in, but it is not probable that the plastering or brick veneering can be done this fall.

Visitors to the school during the summer have been numerous ; we try to show them every courtesy, and every part of the building is open to their inspection. The public seem to take an interest in and to appreciate the efforts being made for the advancement of the growing generation of Indians. The Indians themselves are com-

mencing to take an interest in the education of their children and to perceive its benefits; hitherto they thought the government had some selfish motive in wishing to have them educated, and that they were doing the government a great favour by sending their children to school.

The change made at the commencement of the present fiscal year, from the old system under which the government purchased everything to the present *per capita* system under which the management has to do the purchasing, has entailed a considerable amount of extra work, especially in the office, and as was to be expected we had to buy a little of our experience, but I believe we are now dealing with firms from whom we can purchase satisfactory articles at a minimum cost.

Notwithstanding the fact that the past year has been extremely favourable for us, the price of all produce—except potatoes, of which we had an abundant supply—having been exceedingly low, and though every effort has been made to manage the institution as economically as possible, and to keep within the limit of the grant, we have slightly exceeded it. And judging from the present aspect of affairs, i.e., the increasing price of flour, the failure of the hay and all crops in this district—but especially potatoes—we shall be still more embarrassed at the end of the year now commenced.

Mr. Chief Inspector Wadsworth made a very thorough inspection of the books and of everything in connection with the management.

Mr. Bétournay made his regular inspection of the school work, and, together with Dr. Seymour, of the sanitary condition of the pupils and school.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. HUGONNARD,

Principal.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
DUNBOW, ALTA., 29th Sept., 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year 1893-94, together with inventory of government property in my charge on the 30th June last.

The main feature of this year's happenings is the bringing of the management of the school under the *per capita* grant system. The outcome has been a deficit in the financial standing, thus proving that the grant was too small, although at the beginning of the fiscal year there was a certain amount of goods in use and in store. The next year may give a better test of the system with the fact that the number of pupils has now considerably increased.

Attendance.

The fiscal year was opened with an average attendance of seventy-eight pupils; at the end of the year the number had been increased to one hundred and eleven.

Thirty-two boys and five girls were admitted, nearly all of them belonging to the Blood and Piegan Reserves. Some more applications have been made, but will have to be refused till more accommodation be afforded by the completion of the boys' building.

Three boys were employed on McHeight's ranche for several months. Other farmer boys and carpenter apprentices were hired for some days or weeks by neighbours of the school.

Staff.

The staff was the same as last year, with the following change. Farming instructor Ed. Pidgeon left on leave of absence, and, not returning, was replaced by J. Meehan. Dr. Lindsay was replaced by Dr. Rouleau, of Calgary.

A baker was hired when the new bakery was erected; the boys who used to do the baking could no longer do this heavy work properly as the number of pupils increased. The hiring of this trade instructor has also proved an economy.

Improvements.

For two months the carpenters were kept busy finishing the inside of the boys' new building; after which they made some alterations and repairs in the old building left entirely for the use of the girls and matrons.

A new bakery was built, as the old one was not properly fitted. The oven has a solid stone foundation; the front and the ends are of brick; this oven is said to be the best built oven in Alberta; it is working very satisfactorily. The building, which also covers the oven, is 20 x 46 feet, and makes a working cover for the baker, and a store for flour.

The old bakery has been removed near the stables, and arranged for a granary.

The windmill, being blown down and not being worth repairing, has been replaced by a hot air engine, which pumps and supplies the water to both houses and the laundry. A small house, frost proof, has been built over this engine.

A large stock corral, seven feet high, was put up in rear of the stables; this makes a great shelter and feeding place for cattle during the winter.

A picket fence was built around the new building, and the one around the old building repaired.

A new kitchen 30 x 38 feet was put up; this building comprises, besides the kitchen properly speaking, four small pantries, and a dining-room for the sisters. The old kitchen has been taken for enlarging the dining-hall of the pupils.

All these different works have been done by the carpenter instructor and the apprentices.

Health.

The pupils enjoy, in general, good health. But very little sickness was seen here, considering how much sickness prevailed in Calgary. Four deaths occurred during the year.

Education.

The pupils continue to make fair progress; as they have increased in number, so has the work increased. There being only one class-room for the great number of boys, makes it rather unpleasant for the teachers to attend to the different grades. The following statement will show how the pupils are graded according to the department's standard of education :—

	Pupils.
Standard I.....	57
Standard II.....	25
Standard III.....	15
Standard IV.....	10
Standard V.....	15
	—
Total number of pupils.....	122
	—

The boys are drilled and exercised in calisthenics.

The brass band has kept progressing, and has acquired quite a name for its accuracy and harmony. The public has been afforded an evidence of their proficiency in music by the concerts the band boys have given in Calgary and in some places in the west; they have also played at several exhibitions.

Trades.

Carpenter Shop.—Six apprentices were working in this shop; one was removed, not giving satisfaction. The older boys especially are working well at this trade. Besides all the work mentioned under the heading of "improvements," they have made many small repairs, and manufactured several pieces of furniture such as school desks, benches, tables, tools, etc., etc.

Shoe Shop.—Ten boys are now employed in this shop, working half-day. Although the number of pupils has greatly increased, this shop has supplied all the boots required for the institution. Moccasins and laces were also manufactured; boots and harnesses repaired whenever needed, and pieces such as halters, lines, straps, etc., were made. The following is a list of work performed:—

Boots, boys', two hundred and nineteen pairs; boots, girls', forty-nine pairs; halters, seven; moccasins, twenty-four pairs; boots repaired, four hundred and fifty pairs; laces, six gross.

Farm.—From ten to twelve boys are steadily working on the farm half-day, and by times all day. Out of one hundred and fifty tons of hay cut and hauled home, there remained thirty-four tons in July. The stock book shows: horses, four; mares, four; colts, four; bull (short-horn registered), one; oxen, three; cows, twenty-one; steers, twelve; heifers, six; bull calves, ten; heifer calves, three; pigs, ten; poultry, one hundred and fourteen.

We received from the farm, last year, fourteen hundred and eighty-eight bushels of oats, three hundred and sixty bushels of potatoes, and three hundred bushels of turnips and mangolds. Forty acres of oats cropped were grown on land borrowed for the occasion.

The following is a statement of acres sown this spring: oats, eighty-five acres; wheat, twenty-five acres; rye, twenty-two acres; potatoes, twelve acres; turnips, two acres; garden, one acre.

About eighty-five acres of the above was sown on rented land for the equal share of the crop.

Blacksmith Shop.—A tradesman was hired during the winter for a few months to do the work for the school and also for outsiders. During that time two apprentices were put in the shop.

With regard to work done in the different shops for outside people, the following are the amounts of money received: shoe shop, one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and sixty-five cents; carpenter shop, forty-four dollars; farm, thirty-three dollars; blacksmith shop, one hundred and sixty-two dollars; bakery, thirty-four dollars.

The girls continue to make fair progress under the good care of the reverend sisters. They are instructed in all the different branches of household work such as cooking, dairy and laundry work, sewing, knitting, etc. The clothes required for the pupils were nearly all made here by the seamstress and the girls. The following is a statement of work done: mattresses, sixteen; pillow cases, twenty-two; cotton socks, two hundred and forty-seven pairs; drawers, girls', twelve; dresses, seventy-eight; shirts, flannel, fourteen; sheets, one hundred and twelve; towels, mixed, one hundred and twelve; pillows, fourteen; mitts, sixty-three; coats, cloth, thirty; braces, fifteen; garters, eight; curtains, one; aprons, ninety-six; pillow slips, eighty-six; trousers, duck, eighty-eight; coats, duck, sixteen; bathing suits, twelve; stockings, woollen, forty; waists, sixty-three; drawers, bathing, forty-four; trousers, cloth, two hundred and eighteen; shirts, five.

The past year has certainly shown a marked improvement in the institution, and it is to be hoped that the department will grant the completion of the new building so as to extend the benefits of civilization and education to the many Indian children who are asking admission into our school.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. NÆSSENS,

Principal.

COWICHAN AGENCY—INDIAN OFFICE,
QUAMICHAN, B.C., 24th September, 1894.

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 list of government property under my charge.

There has been no serious epidemic amongst the Indians of the agency during the year, and the death rate has been remarkably small—old age and pulmonary diseases being the principal causes, though many children die from the want of proper nursing, and it is very difficult to compel the carrying out of a doctor's orders.

During last winter and spring a large amount of the finest alluvial land was washed away from the Cowichan Reserve owing to the careless way in which saw-logs were run down the river, and injunction has been obtained against the further running of logs until protection to the banks has been made.

The Cowichan, Nanaimo, and Saanich Bands have increased the acreage of lands cultivated, and the majority of the grain crops have been harvested in good condition, this is particularly the case with the Nanaimo Band; these Indians, having now purchased a thrashing machine, worked it as the grain came in from the fields, and the yield both of grain and hay has been very encouraging.

The Chemainus and Kuper Island Bands have done very little to increase the acreage cultivated, depending very much on the fisheries for their harvest.

The Songhees Band in Victoria is not decreasing and has planted a greater area of garden land than formerly. The depression in trade has affected all the bands to a greater or less degree, employment in the saw-mills, coal-mines and municipal works has been closed to them, and their employment on farms has also been limited.

The last winter was severe for a time, and ended in a cold and wet spring, making it difficult and often impossible to obtain fish from the bays; still the relief supplied was less than in former years, being limited to the blind and helpless having no relatives who could provide for their wants.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. H. LOMAS,
Indian Agent.

DESERONTO, ONT., 6th November, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with official instructions, I paid on the 19th and 20th October the interest money for the quarter ended 30th September last to the Chippewa Band of Beausoleil Island, and endeavoured at the same time to take the census for the previous year. The result of my endeavours may be found in the tabular statement which I have compiled for the year ended 30th June last, and which I transmit with this report. Although the tabular statement is for the year ended 30th June, the results of the "agricultural operations" extend up to the time of my census taking.

These Indians formerly lived on Beausoleil Island, situated in the mouth of Penetanguishene Bay, and are accordingly known to the Department of Indian Affairs as the Chippewas of Beausoleil Island, though only a few families reside there now. A considerable portion of them have taken up their residence on Manitoulin Island, and are paid their share of interest money through the agent there. Of those remaining in the vicinity of Penetanguishene, two-thirds, or perhaps three-quarters, moved to Christian

Island many years ago, and, as already stated, only a few families continue to reside on Beausoleil Island. A few families also reside on Parry Island near Parry Sound; and still a few others near Coldwater, at Cape Croker and other places. They are thus greatly scattered.

Christian Island is situated in Georgian Bay, from three to four miles from the mainland, and west, twelve to fifteen miles, from Beausoleil Island, off in the direction of Collingwood. The greater portions of the land on Christian Island is of the choicest quality, and the timber, particularly the beech and maple, is unsurpassed. But the Indians have failed to avail themselves of the excellent quality of the land, and are existing in a half starved condition where they ought to live in comfort and wealth. The cause is their want of ordinary industry and foresight.

In 1893 the department built a fine wharf for them, to facilitate, among other things, the manufacture and sale of their fine beech and maple timber into cordwood, etc., and this year they got out some five hundred cords under contract for a steamboat company in Collingwood, at two dollars per cord. The wharf is favourably situated for the lines of steamers plying between Collingwood and the north shore of Georgian Bay, and for tugs and steamers, and the Indians could readily find sale for large quantities of cordwood. The erection of the wharf has had the effect of making the island a popular rendezvous for excursion parties, and many such parties visited the island during the last summer, and the Indians found ready sale for their wares and any extra maple sugar they had to spare.

The few families remaining on Beausoleil Island make almost no attempt to cultivate the soil, and gather a few tons of marsh hay on which to feed the few animals they have during the winter season. From an examination of their "agricultural operations" it will be seen that those living on Christian Island make very inadequate provision for the wintering of their stock. They have in all of various kinds, including the few on Beausoleil Island, forty-five horses, thirty-seven cows, twenty-seven oxen, five bulls, seven sheep, twenty-seven young cattle and two hundred and twenty-five pigs, and gathered only ninety tons of hay (several tons of which are marsh hay); and grew only two hundred and fifty-one bushels of oats; two hundred and ninety of pease; two hundred and eighty-two of corn; three hundred and twenty-six of wheat; one thousand two hundred and ninety-five of potatoes; ten of beans; twelve of onions; seventy-five of turnips; three of other roots, and one hundred heads of cabbage.

During the past summer, under the instructions of the department, the school grounds have been fenced, the necessary outbuildings erected, the school-room seats repaired and other improvements effected, and the educational facilities are now quite satisfactory. A new teacher has been engaged in the person of the Methodist missionary, the Rev. Mr. Lawrence, and the school seems to be well and efficiently conducted.

The spiritual welfare of the people seems well provided for. The Methodists and Roman Catholics have each a church on Christian Island, the former maintaining a resident missionary there, and the latter sending a regular priest at stated periods to minister to the spiritual needs of their respective adherents.

It seems a pity that the few families remaining on Beausoleil Island, and the few other families scattered elsewhere, could not all be induced to come and live on Christian Island, where all could profit by the educational and religious privileges so liberally provided. As matters now are, those living off Christian Island are deprived of all those advantages, and it is quite impracticable to supply them while remaining scattered abroad.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. DINGMAN,

Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY,
CLINTON, B.C., 29th October, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herewith my first annual report on Indian affairs in my agency during the past year.

Owing to my appointment not having been made until late in the season, I regret that I am unable to submit a fuller report: the agency being a very extensive one, I could not possibly make my report any sooner.

The health of the Indians in my agency has been good, and there has been a slight increase in the population.

Relief was given to all sick and destitute during the year. In the lower part of the agency, comprising the bands south of Clinton, the sick were attended to by Dr. Sanson; in the northern part by Dr. Callalan.

The condition of the Indians of this agency is very satisfactory. They have harvested fairly good crops, and there being an unusually large run of salmon they were enabled to secure plenty for their winter supply, consequently no fear of want need be felt for next winter.

The conduct of the Indians of this agency has been good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. BELL,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN OFFICE,
VICTORIA, B.C., November 5th, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report upon Indian affairs in the province of British Columbia for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

The reports of the Indian agents, together with tabular statements and statistical returns, have been in due course forwarded to the department.

It affords me much gratification to be able to report that, to a great extent, the natives throughout my superintendency continue to give evidence of a steady advancement in civilization.

During the year reported upon, their attitude towards the white settlers and towards one another has been friendly; they have been fairly industrious, and with but few exceptions, law-abiding; peace and order having generally prevailed. The sanitary condition of the different bands has been on the whole satisfactory.

In the Kootenay and Babine Agencies, however, "la grippe" is reported to have carried away many of the old people during the winter of 1893-94; and in the Northwest Coast Agency, measles and pulmonary affections are said to have slightly increased the death rate.

In the Babine Agency the births have been during the period reported upon much in excess of the average obtaining in previous years. No particular reason is given for the increase, which may, however, in some slight degree, be attributed to more comfortable habitations, and better food, etc.

The crops in the different agencies where the cultivation of the soil is chiefly practised by the natives have been good with the exception of such localities as had been inundated by the summer floods.

During the months of May and June last, the waters rose to an unprecedented height in the rivers and lakes throughout the province, and the growing crops on the lowlands were for the most part utterly destroyed, orchards were also seriously damaged, and in some instances fences and buildings carried away. Fortunately there was but little loss of life, and the number of cattle, or stock of any kind, seriously injured, or killed, was but trifling, notwithstanding that for several days during the raging of the waters great losses in that direction seemed imminent.

Whitemen and Indians alike suffered from the disastrous effects of these freshets, which from the most reliable information to be had from settlers of early days in the province and from the aborigines exceeded in volume anything of a like nature hitherto experienced within memory. Some of the old Indians, indeed, have informed me that when they were quite young they had heard the then old Indians speak of a general rising of the waters "long ago" similar in extent to that which caused so much alarm this year, and which was stated to have been caused by the continued storing of snow in the mountains during the immediately preceding two or three summers when the prevailing temperature was not sufficiently mild or warm to melt and carry off the snow in the natural and usual way. The excessively high water of this year is attributed by many to circumstances of a like nature.

In my visitations among the Indians I have found that, though mourning over their recent losses, they are not in the least deterred from cultivating these low lands in the future, their express conviction being that a like stage of water may not again be experienced for the next fifty or sixty years, if then; they also anticipate very good returns from their gardens and farms next season, on account of the enrichment of the soil by the overflow. Those whose sufferings reduced them to absolute want, and where such aid could be profitably utilized, were supplied with seed for the purpose of recropping their land; assistance being only given to those who were too poor to help themselves. Many, however, who much needed such aid could not avail themselves of it in consequence of their patches of land being so situated as not to allow the water to flow off at the general subsidence of the flood, which so delayed the preparation of the soil for the second crop as to make all attempts in that direction hopeless. These poor people have, it is expected, earned enough money at the canneries to support them through the winter; but they will, I am afraid, be quite unable to buy seed next spring.

It is noticeable that within the last few years there has been a falling off in the gross earnings of the natives in British Columbia, which may be accounted for by the gradual influx of settlers of every nationality into the province, which increases each year. The Indians do not now, nor can they expect to in the future, make as much money as formerly in any line of industry or enterprise where the natives used to be the only people available for such employment and pursuits; whitemen and Japanese, and others, are at the present time to be seen in all directions and in great numbers competing with them in the labour market, and in the occupations of fishing, trapping and hunting, etc. This natural outcome of the settlement of the country is constantly being brought to the notice of the Indians by myself and by the Indian agents; the natives being urged to concentrate their energies more in the cultivation of their reserves, the raising of stock, and in such pursuits within themselves as will prove of permanent use to them as a means of self support in the future.

During the period reported upon the Indians have been well supplied with fish for their own use, and no complaints have been made of any falling off in the food-supply derived from other sources.

The fur catch of the West Coast Indians has been exceptionally good, and the oulachon fish were taken in great abundance in the North-west Coast Agency, although at the Naas River there was a slight falling off from other years; some fifty thousand gallons of oil have been put up by the different natives who were engaged in that pursuit. The oil sells rapidly at one dollar for the five gallon tin.

The desire is gradually increasing among the natives to abandon their primitive dwelling places in the rancheries where it has been the custom for many families to live together in these rookeries at a seeming sacrifice of comfort and cleanliness. Houses copied from those occupied by white people are now springing up in nearly every Indian village, built by themselves. These houses are, as a rule, painted, heated by stoves, and comfortably furnished.

Numbers of Indians have been employed as usual at the different canneries, saw-mills, farms, cattle ranges, steamboats, railroads and other industrial and remunerative occupations, where they continue to give good satisfaction to their employers.

The industrial Indian schools, of which separate reports have been sent in, are progressing on the whole favourably. The pupils at the different institutions give evidence of a lively intelligence, and, in most cases, a laudable desire to profit by the instruction and care bestowed upon them by the respective principals and assistants.

In connection with the last mentioned subject, I have much pleasure in reporting that the new Coqualeetza Home at Chilliwack, of which mention was made in my last annual report, was successfully and formally opened last April, in the presence of a vast concourse of people who seemed to be much interested in the good work. The home was then complete in all its appointments and ready to accommodate one hundred pupils, with the necessary staff, comprising with the principal six in all. Different trades are being there carefully taught. Instruction is also given in farming on a comparatively extensive scale; a considerable tract of as good land as can be found in the province being attached to the school.

Some quite large outbuildings for the stabling of cattle in winter, the storing of root crops, of provender, etc., etc., have been erected and completed most creditably by the pupils under the instructions of the foreman.

The old Coqualeetza Home was established years ago, and supported mainly by the Methodist Missionary Society. The home has been worked up to its present state of efficiency by the Rev. C. M. Tate, who, together with Mrs. Tate, has for many years, and through many trials and difficulties, often disappointments, given his best efforts to bring the home to its present condition of extended usefulness.

With the exception of some trifling aid this school has been built by the Methodist Missionary Society at a cost of about thirty thousand dollars, and the society has always provided for its maintenance with the exception of an allowance, received from the department, of one hundred and thirty dollars *per capita* for seventeen pupils yearly.

Owing to the constantly increasing number of settlers throughout British Columbia, and to the daily-growing knowledge and enlightenment of the natives, the work in connection with Indian affairs in this province keeps steadily assuming larger and more important proportions.

The following statistics show approximately the present condition of the Indians in the several agencies:—

NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency are making steady material progress, although theirs is not a farming country. Fish, and the products of the forest (chase), are what they mostly depend upon for their sustenance, and to be successful whatever industries and improvements may be introduced amongst them must be such as are suitable to these conditions. They live in a climate continually wet and stormy, which accounts for the prevalence of pulmonary and rheumatic complaints among them. Many of these people are anxious to be enfranchised, and seem well qualified for such a recognition of their advancement. They are shrewd traders and generally industrious. Several shops are kept by Indians in this agency, the natives purchasing their goods from wholesale dealers in Victoria.

There has been a slight falling off in the value of fish taken, while the fur catch was good, and returns from other industries larger than usual.

The statistics showing the various returns are as follows :—

Value of personal property	\$212,400
Acres under cultivation	124½
Acres of new land broken	12½
Number of implements	690
Horses	29
Cows	5
Pigs	11
Number of young stock	9
Value of fish taken	\$83,800
Value of furs taken	\$54,100
Other industries	\$168,200
Potatoes harvested tons	4,170
Turnips " "	100
Other vegetables "	16
Hay "	25

WEST COAST AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency are slow in taking to farming pursuits, where the nature of the soil would admit their doing so. They are, however, active, industrious and intelligent, and, were they more prudent in the outlay of their earnings, many might very soon find themselves in comfortable circumstances. Some of these people own schooners and are becoming expert seamen. Good wages are made at sealing, and considerable quantities of dog-fish oil are put up and disposed of by them. They raised some root crops and harvested some hay for their live stock. The bays and inlets abound in fish all the year round, and the poorest with ordinary care may provide themselves with sufficient food.

In the case of the dismasted ship "Archer," found floating derelict off the coast of Clayoquot, the Indians exhibited a very satisfactory disposition to abide by the laws governing such cases. They with some white men saved a quantity of loose property which had been left on board the vessel when abandoned at sea by the crew. These they quietly surrendered to the Customs authorities on demand and the salvage allotted to them thereon was taken without a murmur.

They are gradually decreasing in number, like most tribes who subsist mainly on a fish diet and who live in large communities; they are largely affected with scrofulous complaints, which tell heavily on the weaker ones, who rapidly succumb to pulmonary consumption and its kindred diseases.

The statistics are appended hereto :—

Value of personal property	\$68,000
Acres under cultivation	13
Acres of new land broken	1
Value of real and personal property	\$94,400
Horses	20
Cows	5
Oxen	2
Sheep	40
Value of fish taken	\$22,150
Value of furs taken	\$91,200
Other industries	\$10,700

In the "Remarks" column of the tabular statement the agent makes the following observation :—

Some 2,000 bushels of potatoes, in small garden patches, are raised, also small patches of carrots and turnips and a few hundred fruit trees are planted. The Opitchesahts and Tsesahts, who live at Alberni, own horses and cut some ten or fifteen tons of hay, mostly wild-grass, and are gradually improving their gardens with fruit

trees and small fruit. These are the only tribes who make any attempt at clearing land. Except in Barclay Sound the Indian reserves on the West Coast are not suitable for agricultural purposes. These Indians are slowly decreasing in numbers; one year an unusual number of births will make a slight increase in the number of a tribe; the year following in all probability the tribe will be stationary in numbers or there will be a slight decrease. In the Hesquiaht tribe there have been many cases of syphilis and consumption.

BABINE AGENCY.

The statistics in reference to advance of this agency seem inconsistent as compared with returns for last year. In 1892-93 the value of real and personal property is given at \$68,260, whilst that for 1893-94 is placed at \$67,680, notwithstanding that an increased return in many instances is shown in statistics forwarded by the agent for fiscal year closing 30th of June, 1894. The agent's attention has been directed to the apparent discrepancy.

The fur trade continues to be the chief source from which the natives in this division derive the means wherewith to procure clothing and imported provisions, etc. Salmon supplies the staple article of food, and has been procured in ample quantities for their requirements. The raising of root crops has increased amongst them, and more attention is bestowed upon the care and increase of their live stock. The supply of medicines furnished by the department has been most beneficial, and the day school at Hazelton has met with fair success.

The statistics are given below:—

Value of personal property	\$28,750
Acres under cultivation	161
Acres of new land broken	76
Value of real and personal property	\$67,680
Horses	252
Cows	112
Oxen	5
Bulls	4
Number of young stock	51
Value of fish taken	\$29,950
Value of furs taken	\$37,000
Other industries	\$30,900
Potatoes harvested	bush. 2,100
Hay harvested	tons 18½

KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY.

The Indians in this agency continue to improve their condition. Their crops have given fair returns; their health has been good, and the demands for relief have been comparatively few. The N-hlakapmuh on the Fraser collected more gold than usual. The Sushwaps at the Salmon Arm suffered a little damage to their property from the spring freshets, as did a few families in the Nicola Valley, but no serious casualties occurred.

The pupils at the Kamloops Industrial School are making good progress. The Lytton Hospital management has not been successful in collecting support from the general public; this is to be regretted, as much good was done with the scanty means at hand, and, if more funds were available, this establishment would prove a great boon to the Indians for whose benefit it was instituted.

The statistics are given as follows :—

Value of personal property	\$125,996
Acres under cultivation	2,535
Acres of new land broken	39
Value of real and personal property	\$477,954
Ploughs	188
Harrows	99
Wagons	60
Fanning mills	24
Threshers	2
Mowers	20
Reapers	4
Number of other implements	4,469
Horses	3,853
Cows	1,389
Bulls	9
Pigs	821
Number of young stock	543
Value of fish taken	\$6,325
Value of furs "	\$16,235
Other industries	\$83,800
Corn harvested	bush 1,221
Wheat "	" 15,362
Oats "	" 4,096
Pease "	" 1,008
Potatoes "	" 17,003
Hay "	tons 733
Beans "	bush 676
Rye "	" 680

COWICHAN AGENCY.

The able-bodied men and women of this agency are largely employed during the summer months at the Fraser River canneries and in the Puget Sound hop fields (State of Washington); it is therefore difficult to estimate the earnings of these people. From the marked improvement in their dwellings, clothing and personal appearance, however, there is evidence of substantial increment arising from their employment at these industries. Farming and gardening is also profitably carried on.

The health of these people has been well attended to with the result that the medicine-man of the tribe is becoming an unimportant personality, and the practical effects of the whiteman's remedies are being believed in and used. These people provide themselves largely with the medicines they require, and it is only the destitute who get relief from the department, and advice is given gratuitously by the agent, whose time is severely taxed in this respect as well as in attending to their many wants and in settling disputes constantly arising.

Value of personal property	\$ 81,400
Acres under cultivation	1,932
Acres of new land broken	221
Value of real and personal property	851,934
Ploughs	140
Harrows	72
Wagons	340
Carts	3
Fanning mills	1
Threshing machines	11
Mowers	10

Reapers.....	2
Horses.....	407
Cows.....	346
Oxen.....	98
Bulls.....	44
Sheep.....	840
Pigs.....	85
Number of young stock.....	626
Wheat, harvested..... bush	150
Oats, "..... "	15,000
Pease, "..... "	200
Potatoes, "..... "	15,000
Hay..... tons	650

KOOTENAY AGENCY.

The apparent decrease in the number of Indians in this agency arises from greater exactness in taking the census. Heretofore these Indians were averse to having their numbers taken, and the agent was consequently unable to make a correct count of them. The agent states that the count taken this year has been checked and is correct, the total being as follows:—viz., five hundred and eighty-six—the number given in 1893, by the then agent was six hundred and ninety-nine.

These Indians are gradually taking to farming, and their improvement is proportionately apparent. Some of those, however, who are located at long distances from the white settlements find much difficulty in disposing of the spare products of their farms. The spring freshets were extraordinarily high, doing much damage to the Indian gardens as well as those of white settlers.

The pupils at the industrial school are making good progress, and bid fair to be materially improved by the care and education bestowed upon them.

The statistics are given herewith:—

Value of personal property.....	\$ 76,000
Acres under cultivation.....	312
Acres of new land broken.....	79
Value of real and personal property.....	\$211,455
Ploughs.....	31
Harrows.....	11
Wagons.....	14
Mowers.....	2
Horses.....	1,380
Cows.....	265
Oxen and bulls.....	77
Number of young stock.....	359
Value of furs taken.....	1,500
Wheat harvested..... bush.	310
Oats "..... "	2,050
Pease "..... "	165
Potatoes "..... "	1,240
Hay "..... tons	75

FRASER AGENCY.

A steady advance in all the branches of industry to which they apply themselves is being made by these Indians. There has been a falling off in the returns of corn and potatoes as compared with the previous year. This, however, has been more than compensated by an increase in the other products of the farm.

Too much cannot be written respecting the advantages derived by these Indians from the medicines and medical attendance furnished by the department. In their

present transition state, and gradual change of habits, they constantly require advice and assistance in this connection.

The children are deriving much benefit from the schools. The English language is mostly spoken by the young people, many of whom can read and write with facility.

The sanitary condition of the natives in this agency has been satisfactory. The statistics are as follows:—

Value of personal property	\$159,210
Acres under cultivation.....	3,613
Acres of new land broken.....	239
Value of real and personal property.....	\$1,020,733
Ploughs.....	107
Harrows.....	86
Wagons.....	76
Carts.....	8
Fanning mills.....	1
Threshing machines.....	1
Mowers.....	2
Reapers.....	5
Number of other implements.....	1,869
Horses.....	685
Cows.....	720
Oxen.....	142
Bulls.....	27
Sheep.....	209
Pigs.....	1,858
Number of young stock.....	462
Value of fish taken.....	\$45,350
Value of furs taken.....	\$17,945
Other industries.....	\$26,450
Corn harvested..... bush.	1,442
Wheat "..... "	3,408
Oats "..... "	12,329
Pease "..... "	7,552
Barley "..... "	2,862
Potatoes "..... "	17,318
Hay "..... tons.	1,813

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

Although during the past year very little advancement has been noticeable in the condition of the Indians in this agency, hopes are entertained of much improvement during the present year.

The industrial school at Alert Bay did not meet with the success expected on its first opening, but the agent reports that after the fishing season closes at the canneries, &c., it is expected that a marked increase in the number of pupils will take place. The boys who have been at the institution are making very fair progress, seem contented, and are well cared for by the principal and his assistants.

The Reverend A. J. Hall and Mrs. Hall returned to Alert Bay after an absence in England of over a year, bringing with them three additional lady helpers in missionary work. A home for Indian girls has been opened and work commenced with six pupils and encouraging prospects of obtaining the desired increase at an early date. The day school has also been again started under favourable auspices, and it is hoped that in the near future schools will be established at Gwa-yas-dums and Ma-ma-lil-li-kulla Villages. It is gratifying to notice that the missionaries who are working in their interests are surely, if slowly, acquiring the confidence of the natives, which must eventually lead to their permanent improvement in every way. Hitherto these Indians have proved most unwilling to deviate from their old habits and customs, &c.

This agency has been free from all epidemics of a serious nature ; there has been no appreciable falling off in the food-supply ; and peace and order has, as a general thing, prevailed. The following are the statistics :—

Value of personal property	\$ 82,500
Acres under cultivation	10½
Acres of new land broken	1½
Value of real and personal property	\$105,519
Cows	4
Bulls	2
Sheep	2
Pigs	22
Number of young stock	3
Value of fish taken	\$10,000
Value of furs taken	\$ 2,650
Other industries	100

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.

Mr. Bell's annual report is necessarily brief owing, as he states, to his not taking office till towards the close of the fiscal year. The health of the natives of his agency, it is gratifying to learn, has been good ; and the statistics show an increase in the population—due no doubt to improved sanitary arrangements.

Such as were sick and destitute have been relieved ; the crops on an average have been good throughout the agency ; and salmon has been abundant in the waters from which the natives take their fish supply.

The general conduct of the Indians has been most exemplary.

The statistics show :—

Value of personal property	\$ 57,000
Acres under cultivation	1,257
Acres of new land broken	25
Value of real and personal property	\$219,787
Ploughs	100
Harrows	36
Wagons	25
Fanning mills	9
Threshing machines	1
Mowing "	28
Other implements	528
Horses	2,723
Cows	799
Bulls	21
Pigs	501
Number of young stock	189
Value of fish taken. The agent remarks " none sold." He does not appear to understand the meaning of heading.	
Value of furs taken	\$ 9,280
Other industries	\$ 20,100
Wheat harvested	bush 4,892
Oats "	" 5,105
Barley "	" 670
Potatoes "	" 6,610
Pease "	" 24
Beans "	" 7
Hay "	tons 1,195

The following schools have received the government grant during the past fiscal year :—

Kamloops Industrial ; Kuper Island Industrial ; Kootenay Industrial ; Metlakahtla Industrial ; Williams Lake Industrial ; Alert Bay Industrial ; Port Essington ; Lakalsap ; Kincolith ; Port Simpson ; Massett ; Alert Bay (day) ; Bella Bella ; Nanaimo ; Kitkat-la ; Hazelton ; Songhees ; Alberni ; Cape Mudge ; Nittinat.

Medicines.

Medicines have been furnished to the various agents and missionaries in the province, such supplies being reduced to what was considered absolutely necessary.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. W. VOWELL,

Indian Superintendent.

EUREKA, N.S., 19th November, 1894.

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, 1894.

Beyond the information contained in the tabular statement, very little can be said. The Indians in this district are gradually becoming more industrious, and every year falling into line with white people in earning a livelihood. They are abandoning hunting and sea fishing, for game is scarce in the forest, and cod-fishing around the coast uncertain. They occupy themselves in the winter season principally with basket-making and providing material for butter tubs, also in smelt and eel fishing in the harbour. A few families are employed at the iron works at Ferrona. In the summer season there is very little appearance of want, unless among the old and sick, for it is then less expensive to live and they have more opportunities of obtaining work.

The general health of the band is fairly good. I have not known for the last year or more of any contagious disease among these Indians. The principal disease is of a pulmonary character.

There is no school taught in this district, for the reason that the Indians are scattered all over the country in small encampments of about five or six families each. Were they all settled in one place, a school could be kept up. The only time they are all brought together is on the festival of St. Anne, 26th July.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

RODERICK McDONALD,

Agent District 8.

REGINA, N.W.T., 1st July, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present for your information my sixteenth 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 Moose Mountain Agency, arriving there on Wednesday, 6th September.

The official staff of this agency at present consists of : Indian agent, J. J. Campbell ; clerk, William Graham ; farmer, Charles Lawford, and interpreter, William Murison.

Pheasant Rump's Band, Reserve No. 68.—Striped Blanket's Band, Reserve No. 69.

Farmer Chas. Lawford has these bands under his immediate direction. The first named band had in crop this year seventy-nine acres, namely : forty-two acres of wheat, twenty-eight acres of oats, five acres of potatoes, three acres of turnips and one acre of garden vegetables.

Nearly all the grain was destroyed by a hail storm in the summer. It was sown on summer-fallow, and had promised an excellent crop up to the time of the storm. Two Indians' gardens, which had not received so much injury from the hail, had been kept free from weeds and well cultivated.

Large and well built stacks of hay (measured one hundred and five tons) have been put up, and many Indians have also stacks in their corrals adjoining their stables.

This band has summer-fallowed thirty-three acres, which shows that their bad luck this year has not disheartened them. A fine strong cattle corral has been built on this reserve, and was used for confining the cattle every night. I had the cattle rounded up into it, and was able to make a close inspection of them. They number sixty-two head, as follows : thirteen work oxen, fifteen cows, twelve steers, nine heifers, eleven bull calves and two heifer calves. They have also four horses under department control.

The cattle are in very good order. The thoroughbred bull has produced fine calves. I examined the stables ; they are much better than the ordinary Indian stable, and all of them are fitted up with stanchions.

Striped Blanket's Band, Reserve No. 69.

These Indians put in a large crop, consisting of fifty-eight acres of wheat, twenty-five acres of oats, two and one-half acres of potatoes, two acres of turnips and three-quarters of an acre of small vegetables ; total, eighty-eight and one-quarter acres. They escaped the hail storm, and their crops are satisfactory. The wheat was grown on summer-fallow. I estimated the yield at twenty bushels an acre, and the sample will grade No. 1 hard. It was all cut, and stacking was in progress. The old reaper had been used, and the sheaves were bound by hand with hay, the wheat straw being too brittle. This promising yield is a subject for congratulation, as wheat was being threshed in the immediate neighbourhood among the white settlers, and their yield is not more than six bushels to an acre.

Fifty-six acres of land have been summer-fallowed, in preparation for next season's crop. Their hay is well stacked, each Indian having a large hay-stack at or near his stable, the measured quantity up to this date being one hundred and five tons.

Cattle.—The cattle of this band were herded this summer along with Pheasant Rump's. They have been driven into the corral at night to prevent them ranging far afield, and to protect the crops. They number forty-five head, as follows : one bull, seven oxen, nine cows, twelve steers, six heifers, six bull and four heifer calves.

The stables on this reserve are in good shape, all of them being fitted up with stanchions.

White Bear's Band, Reserve No. 70.

The farming operations of this band are supervised by the agent personally. Great advancement has been made during the last two years in establishing homesteads, and, although none of these Indians farm on a large scale, their crops are varied, and the particular attention paid to cultivating their potatoes and vegetables has been followed by favourable results.

Their crops aggregate thirty acres, and consist of sixteen acres of wheat, one acre of oats, seven acres of potatoes, four acres of turnips and two acres of gardens. It is thought that the wheat will yield twenty-five bushels to the acre, and it is a very good sample.

Some of the gardens are remarkable, particularly those of Ka-ka-ka-way's and Kah-qah-quay-to-way's and Kah-kah-che-gun-ta's. The first-named has the best Indian garden that I have seen in these Territories. It contains potatoes, turnips, corn, pease, onions, &c., all of which were properly cultivated and free from weeds.

They cut their grain with cradles, excepting in case of a few who hired a binder at their own expense.

Cattle.—This band has sixty-five head of cattle, as follows:—sixteen work oxen, fifteen cows, nine steers, twelve heifers, five bull and eight heifer calves. Their live stock came through the winter with but few casualties or deaths. Some Indians ran short of hay, but were able to supply the deficiency without falling back upon the department. I had the cattle rounded up; they are in fine condition and appear to be all branded. Nearly every cow raised a calf. I was much pleased with the thoroughbred Galloway bull, a recent purchase; he is an excellent animal, heavy build, with a deep black, curly, glossy coat.

These Indians have improved in their personal appearance; they have good tents (their summer habitations), are well dressed, and the children are fat, healthy and are kept reasonably clean.

During the past winter they chopped a large quantity of the dry fallen timber into firewood and hauled it out as far as the agency, to which place purchasers came after it. They also cut and drew out about six thousand rails, with which their fields are fenced. Working in this way, they did not give their oxen large hauls, and they were able to stable them at home every night.

Up to this date the hay stacked measures two hundred tons; the stacks are well built and fire-guarded.

The agent has completed the purchase, on account of the Indians, of a second hand thresher for a small sum of money. It will be to their advantage to be able to thresh their grain at the most convenient time. I believe they have also engaged to thresh for some white settlers, and they will thus earn some money, which is to go towards the purchase of the machine.

The Indians of White Bear's Band, assisted by the agent and employees, have burned a large kiln of excellent lime; some of it is being sold to pay for the provisions used by the Indians during this work.

The implements on all these reserves have been repainted.

I took stock of the goods in the warehouse, and audited the books, and made out a list of the tools and implements in the hands of individual Indians. I found the books were posted up and entries made up to date; they were regularly kept, and the office work was in a satisfactory condition. Clerk Graham gives the agent great satisfaction in his work, and I found his department in perfect order.

The issues of food supplies are being greatly reduced, there being a reduction this year of twelve thousand five hundred and eighty-nine pounds of solid food from the quantity issued in 1891-92.

The Indians of this agency earn money towards their own subsistence by selling cordwood, tanning hides, freighting, selling hay, furs and pelts, and working for settlers; in this way their aggregate earnings for the past fiscal year amounted to two thousand one hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

Farmer Lawford is very attentive to his duties, working early and late in helping the Indians to harvest their crops. He has repainted all the implements, wagons, &c., also his dwelling house and stables and outbuildings.

The agency buildings are in good repair and are kept in good order.

The interpreter, William Murison, gives the agent general satisfaction, who states that he is active and industrious and attentive to his duties.

The agent is a most conscientious worker, and is untiring in his efforts to advance the condition of his Indians. Both he and the other officials are now fairly familiar with the Assiniboine and Cree dialects, which helps them in their work.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection of the Birtle Agency on 14th September, at the Oak Lake Reserve (Sioux).

I camped on this reserve for two days, and with the assistance of the agent and Mr. John Taylor, whom I engaged to act as interpreter, I went from house to house and took an inventory of their tools and implements, and inspected their houses, byres, stables and farming.

Their grain was all harvested and in stack; they had a few potatoes to dig. Their crops were as follows: one hundred and twenty-four acres of wheat, ten acres oats, three eighths acres potatoes and nearly two acres Indian corn. The wheat had been affected by drought and later on by hot winds. I estimated that it would yield only six bushels to an acre, but the sample of grain was very good indeed. The oats would yield about ten bushels to the acre. The potatoes were very small and scarce; they would dig about twenty bushels. Their corn was an excellent crop.

They had prepared a large quantity of land for next season's crop by summer-fallowing, fall ploughing and breaking fresh land. With such extensive preparations I surmise that they will put in a greater acreage under crop next year than they have ever done yet. The grain in stack was well secured. Their stables were clean.

I had their cattle rounded up for inspection. They are owned by seven Indians, and number seventeen head, namely:—eight oxen, four steers, three heifers, one bull and a heifer calf.

Nearly every stable had large stacks of hay adjoining, and the whole quantity put up is estimated at fifty tons, but I think there is more.

The farming season being over, only seven or eight men were at home.

This reserve is watered by Oak Creek. The lands along the creek are good for pasture, and some natural hay. About one third of the reserve is good for cultivation, the soil being light sandy loam, easy to work. Grain matures quickly and nearly always escapes the August frosts, but the yield is not so great as on heavier land.

They get their wood along the creek for fuel and building purposes, but they have none to spare to sell.

As these Indians have not received a pound of food from the agent during the past year, they have maintained themselves in comfort by their own exertions, and they bear good characters from their white neighbours, who gladly employ them.

Their fields are ploughed parallel to the boundary lines of their reserve, plainly marking their road allowances, so that now they rival those of their white neighbours in appearance.

Oak River Reserve (Sioux), No. 58.

I arrived on this reserve 18th September and remained until the 21st.

Since my last inspection, a year ago, the department authorized the building of a dwelling house for the farmer, Mr. Scott. A neat frame one has been built, in a central position for his work, and near the new school-house.

The members of the band were busily engaged at farm work; the majority were helping one another to thresh their wheat, but some were ploughing, and one man was engaged in hauling manure and spreading it on his stubble, where he intends sowing wheat next year.

They had in crop this year nearly one thousand acres, over nine hundred acres of wheat, and the balance in oats, corn, potatoes and gardens. The wheat was a good sample, but the yield per acre very light. Their corn yielded largely. I was much pleased to observe how generally they had planted potatoes, each farmer having quite a large patch.

There are fifty-five Indians engaged in farming on their own account. The light yield of grain was owing to drought and hot winds in August.

A large quantity of land was summer-fallowed, and fall ploughing was being proceeded with as quickly as each Indian was through with his threshing and his obligation to help his neighbours.

Owing to the low price of wheat and the small yield, those sanguine persons who trusted these Indians for, generally unnecessary, horses, implements and vehicles, two years ago, will have to wait longer for the liquidation of their accounts. Retaining the services of the farmer has done much to direct their expenditure into proper channels and husband their resources for the benefit of themselves and their families.

I visited every homestead and examined into the condition of the Indians. I observed that they have very generally adopted the plan of stacking their hay adjacent to their stables; this not only saves double loading, but insures its being where it is wanted; and it is better protected from the danger of fire and marauding cattle than that stacked in distant meadows. The quantity in stack was estimated at four hundred tons.

I had their cattle rounded up and inspected. They have one hundred and seventy-two head, namely: fifty-five oxen, one bull, forty-two cows, twenty-five steers, ten heifers, eighteen bull calves and eleven heifer calves. In the good quality of the calves is demonstrated the benefit of supplying thoroughbred sires. The stock was in good condition; they are owned by thirty-five Indians.

The only food sent to this reserve during the year was fifteen sacks of flour; with this exception, they have been entirely self-sustaining. Their earnings are reported to have been two thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; this was earned by the sale of hay, grain, fish, furs, cattle, and working for the white settlers. A good part of this money went to pay old debts, and the remainder for current subsistence.

The ploughing is now done by each Indian within his surveyed boundaries. There was some difficulty at first in preventing them from ploughing right up to the stakes. As this would leave no road allowance between neighbours, it was inconvenient, but they are now beginning to understand what is wanted, and they work accordingly.

The men and women were well dressed and lived comfortably, and appeared to be wholly absorbed in their work of farming. I saw no Indians loafing about either of the towns of Oak Lake or Griswold as I passed through them.

I examined the farmer's books; he appears to be most diligent in the performance of his duties, and the Indians are beginning to comprehend that he is placed there for their benefit.

Rolling River Reserve, No. 67.

I inspected this reserve on 22nd and 23rd September.

Its condition remains very much the same, as the Indians of this band still subsist for the most part by hunting and fishing. Only four men did any farming this year. They had about ten acres in crop, eight acres being wheat and the remainder oats, potatoes and some other vegetables. The grain was destroyed by hail. A second crop which grew up would make some fodder. The potatoes are a fine yield and excellent in quality.

These Indians had seventy-five tons of hay in stack.

I visited the houses and stables, and took note of their condition, and made an inventory of the tools and implements.

I had their cattle rounded up and inspected them, they were in fine condition and numbered twelve head, namely: five oxen, three cows, one steer, two heifers and one bull calf. They are in the hands of two men, who look well after them.

The number of persons paid in this band at the last annuity payments was one hundred and thirteen, namely: thirty-one men, thirty-seven women, twenty-nine boys and sixteen girls. Excepting at the annuity payments, they are never all seen on the reserve, as they subsist, very generally, by hunting and fishing.

Their earnings during the past fiscal year are computed by the agent at one thousand nine hundred dollars; by the sale of furs, fish, seneca root, and working for white settlers.

The old people of the band received a little help during the year, amounting to one hundred and seventy pounds of bacon and ten sacks of flour.

A few of their children attend the Birtle Boarding School, and one or more at Regina Industrial School; but as a rule they dislike to part with them, and there is no other means of giving them an education.

Riding Mountain Reserve, No. 61.

I inspected this reserve on 25th and 26th September.

The members of this band who have settled on the reserve are in good circumstances; they have all good houses and stables, and they appear to live as comfortably as the neighbouring settlers.

I visited all the farms, took note of the crops and stock, and made an inventory of the tools and implements.

There is a day school and Presbyterian Mission. Their pastor reported that they were regular attendants at church. They were very well clothed, their houses are decently furnished, and most of their stables and corrals exceedingly well kept.

Finding that wheat is unsuitable as a crop, they had very wisely refrained from sowing any. Their crops this year were one hundred and one acres of oats, two and a quarter acres potatoes and some vegetable gardens. I estimated the yield of oats at thirty bushels to an acre and the potatoes at eighty. These crops were grown by seven heads of families. Their grain was well stacked and fenced.

The hay in stack is estimated at three hundred tons.

They have seventy-four head of cattle, some of them are the finest beef steers that I have seen; their cattle are: eleven oxen, one bull, twenty-six cows, eleven steers, nine heifers, eight bull and eight heifer calves. They are all well-bred animals; all of them, but the calves are branded. They are owned by ten persons.

This band numbers one hundred and twenty-nine souls, namely: fifty-three men and boys, and seventy-six women and girls.

A number belonging to this band still subsist by hunting and fishing.

Their earnings are computed for the past year to be four thousand dollars, three-quarters of that sum being for furs, the balance for fish, grain, hay, and working for white settlers.

The agent has issued food to a few during the year, the aggregate of the issues being eighty-five pounds of bacon and one thousand one hundred and forty-five pounds of flour.

Bird Tail (Sioux) Reserve, No. 57.

I inspected this reserve on the 29th and 30th of September.

The comparative failure in farming during the past two years has put somewhat of a damper upon the zeal of these Indians in that pursuit, and the demise of that worthy Indian, "Sioux Jack," has taken away from the agent his best helper. He could always rely upon "Jack" to be the first to accede to his wishes, and the lack of his good example and advice is very much noticed. He left no children, and his widow has not been able to carry on the farm, which already is in a dilapidated condition.

The crops sown this year were: two hundred and twenty-two acres of wheat, forty-two acres of oats, one-half acre of flax, nearly six acres of potatoes, four and one-half acres of corn, and one-half of an acre of gardens.

The drought in the early part of the season and the hot winds during the month of August damaged the crops. I estimated the yield of wheat at five bushels to the

acre, and the potatoes at forty bushels. The corn yielded well, and the Indians sold a great deal of it while green, in the ear.

These crops were grown by nineteen persons. They have put up one hundred and seventy-five tons of hay, which with their straw should be ample to winter their stock. Hay is not plentiful on this reserve, and they lose some every year from marauding herds of cattle, in consequence of having to stack it in the distant meadows. A wire fence would remedy this.

Now that they have been given a scraper, they intend to make a direct road to these meadows, and they will be able to haul home some of their hay as soon as it is made. This also will help to save it.

This band has seventy-three head of cattle, namely: twenty-six oxen, ten steers, six heifers, one bull, eighteen cows, seven bull and five heifer calves. They have also twenty-eight sheep.

This stock is in the hands of twenty Indians. Most of the oxen were working, ploughing and hauling grain to market. I had the other cattle rounded up. They are all in fine order and all but the calves are branded. Some were quite ready for the butcher, but were unsaleable, as there were no purchasers in that district.

At the last census this band numbered ninety-two souls, namely: forty-seven men and boys and forty-five women and girls, but since then eleven have left and gone to the States. Some of them may return again.

A little food has been given to the old and sick. It aggregates for the fiscal year 1892-93 forty-seven pounds of bacon and nine hundred and thirty-five pounds of flour.

I visited the houses and stables, and made an inventory of the tools and implements in the hands of the Indians. Most of these people live very comfortably, and are, generally speaking, in comfortable circumstances.

Way-way-see-cappo's Reserve, Band No. 62.

I visited this reserve on the 4th, 5th and 6th of October.

On the first day the agent paid these Indians their annuities, at which everything went off quietly and with great propriety. Lights went out early in the camp and there were no tea dances or gambling. Traders were present, but more for the purpose of collecting old debts than for selling new goods.

The Indians have been nearly self-supporting, not from cultivating the soil, but from the natural resources of their reserve and the facilities for marketing them, namely, in the sale of hay and firewood. Their cattle are a great source of profit to them also.

The agent continues a small issue of food to the very old and helpless.

This year was the first in which the issue of flour and meat during hay-making was discontinued, and the Indians have put into stack twice as much as in any previous year. It is as good a reserve as any in the country, and, if they will but work a little in the proper seasons, it will be an easy matter for them to make their own living.

The issues during the past year were two hundred and two pounds of bacon and three thousand one hundred and twenty pounds of flour, against two hundred and twenty pounds of bacon and five thousand seven hundred and five pounds of flour in 1891-92.

They sowed but a small crop this year, namely: fifteen acres of wheat, two and three-quarter acres of potatoes, and some small gardens. I estimated the yield of wheat at ten bushels to an acre, and the potatoes at one hundred bushels to an acre.

I had the cattle rounded up at different points on the reserve. They are very fine animals, being well-bred. There are one hundred and twelve head, namely: twenty-six oxen, one bull, thirty-five cows, fifteen steers, nine heifers, eleven bull calves and fifteen heifer calves. Excepting the calves, these are all branded.

The cattle are in the hands of twenty-three persons. These Indians have also seventeen sheep.

The hay in stack is estimated at four hundred tons, out of which they expect to have some to sell.

The band numbers one hundred and seventy-one souls, namely : seventy-five men and boys, and ninety-six women and girls.

Their earnings during the past year are enumerated as follows : by the sale of fish, five hundred dollars ; sale of furs, one thousand five hundred dollars ; cattle, two hundred and twenty-six dollars and fifty cents ; firewood, two hundred dollars ; hay and grain, three hundred and forty-eight dollars and fifty cents ; working for settlers, twenty-five dollars ; making a total sum of two thousand eight hundred dollars. This has been all spent in subsistence.

Silver Creek Band, Gambler's Reserve, No. 63.

This band has been divided. A number of them, about seventy souls, have lived at Valley River for years, and an exchange of thirteen sections of land has been accomplished with the government. Therefore that portion of the band will be distinct and separate hereafter.

The five families of Tanners who live here, and were farming largely, have been doing very badly the past year. The senior one, Alex., having made himself amenable to the law by committing a criminal act, is a fugitive from justice, and this has so much demoralized the others that they have paid very little attention to farming.

They had in crop only twenty-five acres of oats and one-quarter of an acre of potatoes. These belonged to three persons. The yield will be very light, as it was injured by drought and hot winds during the month of August.

The Indians have twenty-seven head of cattle, namely : seven oxen, one bull, eleven cows, two steers, two heifers, two bull and two heifer calves. They have a large number of private cattle. Upon that account those under government control are not likely to increase much. I observe that the number keeps stationary. They have also eleven sheep. These cattle are in the hands of five persons, who have put up one hundred and fifty tons of hay.

As yet there has been no division in the book-keeping for the seceders, and I find the issue of bacon to be two hundred and nine pounds, and of flour, one thousand two hundred and eighty-nine pounds during the past fiscal year. Under the same conditions their earnings are computed at two thousand six hundred and fifty dollars : by the sale of fish, fifty dollars ; furs, two thousand dollars ; cattle, one hundred dollars ; working for settlers, fifty-five dollars ; sale of firewood, two hundred dollars ; sale of hay and grain, two hundred and forty-five dollars.

The Valley River Indians are living in great comfort. The river is a stream of spring water rising in the mountains, and taking an easterly course between the Riding and Duck Mountains, and empties into Lake Dauphin.

The agent paid seventy of them their annuities this year on their new reserve. A few of these seventy belong to Bands 61 and 62. He reports them as in comfortable circumstances. All the heads of families have good dwellings and stables built of spruce and tamarack timber. They were all well clothed and lived as comfortably as the white settlers of the province.

Hunting is their chief means of subsistence and occupation ; they take numbers of moose, deer, wolves, bears, foxes and lynx.

The flesh of three of these different animals supplies them with meat, the moose with shoes and clothing, and from the sale of the skins of all of them they derive a good income.

One of the principal men, John Rattlesnake, keeps a "stopping place," and during the annuity payments he had a house full of guests, but his Indian wife was equal to the occasion. She laid a good table and served her visitors with the whitest loaf bread, beans, good butter, potatoes, moose stake, &c., &c.

Grain cannot be successfully ripened, owing to the summer frosts, and even potatoes are not considered a sure crop.

Turtle Mountain Sioux, No. 60.

This small band does not change much. One Indian removed with his family and his seven head of cattle to the Oak River Reserve.

They have about thirty-three acres under crop this year, namely : twenty-eight acres of oats, three acres wheat, and nearly three acres of potatoes, corn and garden. The yield is reported to be very fair, and better than they have had for some years.

They have eight head of cattle "under government control," namely : three oxen, two cows, and three steers. These are in the hands of three Indians. They have put up twenty-five tons of hay.

They have received no food supplies from the agent during the year.

Their earnings are entered at three hundred and fifty dollars ; by the sale of cattle, furs, days' work, grain and hay.

Ten families of American Sioux were on this reserve the greater part of the past summer, and caused considerable annoyance to the school teacher.

There is a day school on the reserve under the auspices of the Christian Endeavour Society ; it is taught by John Thunder, an educated Sioux of the Bird Tail Reserve. I am informed that the society pays him five hundred dollars a year. The department furnishes the usual supply of biscuits, but does nothing further. He has six pupils on his register with an average attendance of five.

The teacher cultivates a garden in connection with his school. Divine service is held every Sunday on the reserve in connection with the school. Although the teacher is but a poor Indian and is not highly educated, his school is well conducted, and he places before the other Indians a good example in every way.

Indian Office and Storehouse.

Mr. Dickenson, clerk ; Wm. Nabbis, Cree and Saulteaux interpreter.

I took stock of the goods in the agency warehouse and closed the books on the 30th September, bringing down the balances of the different accounts and comparing those balances with the stock on hand.

There were a few discrepancies in some minor accounts, but the explanations given me regarding them were perfectly satisfactory.

I went over the list of goods in use, and those worn out were condemned and struck off.

I audited and examined the books used in the office ; I found them to be regularly kept, posted up to date, and this work well performed throughout.

I made an abstract from the cattle record books, and found that upon 30th September there were in the agency four hundred and eighty-eight head of cattle, fifty-six sheep and one horse under government control.

An abstract from the "Earnings of Indians Book" shows the gross earnings in the whole agency for the past fiscal year to be seventeen thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

I prepared a statement of the crops sown and harvested. It aggregated in the whole agency one thousand five hundred acres, owned by one hundred and ten Indians or heads of families.

There has been a decrease in the issue of food supplies the past fiscal year of seven hundred and fifteen pounds of bacon and five thousand two hundred pounds of flour.

I found all the tools and implements properly branded throughout the agency.

After a very careful inspection, taking in all the agent's work, I beg to testify to the intelligent grasp which Agent Markle has of his duties, the good feeling which obtains between him and his Indians, and also the respect that he has gained for himself amongst the settlers and the inhabitants of neighbouring towns, for the manly stand that he has taken in upholding and enforcing the provisions of the Indian Act, particularly as regards selling and giving intoxicants to Indians and the purchasing of Indians' produce without permit. I may say that he has stamped out these evil practices so that they no longer openly exist.

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.

Indian Head Reserve.

I commenced my inspection on this reserve on 1st December.

Mr. Wm. S. Grant, agent ; Mr. J. C. Halford, clerk and farmer.

Carry-the-kettle is still chief of this band ; he is an industrious quiet man, and exercises a good influence over his Indians. His own house is well furnished and a pattern of cleanliness and order ; his stables are comfortable and well arranged.

The annuity payments were made on 2nd October ; one hundred and seventy-seven souls were paid, being a decrease of three since last year.

Nine Indians returned from the United States, and six went over there and were not back in time for the payments.

There are now in the States thirty-three souls belonging to this agency, or eleven families—four persons having left to go there in 1889, fourteen left in 1890, nine left in 1891 and six left in 1892.

Two boys and one girl attend the Qu'Appelle Industrial School, and eight boys and five girls the Regina Industrial School.

There are forty-four occupied dwellings, and thirty-six stables in this agency. I visited and inspected them all. Great attention has been paid to improving the condition of these since my last inspection. The Indians are uniformly comfortable in their manner of living, and the stabling and corrals for their cattle are being improved year by year, and they will soon reach the highest expectation.

Last year I had occasion to point out the ill condition in which one family was living, but this year I found them all exhibiting signs of thrift and living in great comfort.

During the past year five new houses and four new stables were built, six houses were pulled down and rebuilt, nine houses and seven stables were improved and repaired.

As above stated, the stables were all in good shape, and, instead of the hay being stacked far afield, a quantity that was thought sufficient to winter the cattle had been stacked in strong corrals adjacent to the stables. This is a move in the right direction and should be gradually followed in other agencies, and would save much suffering of both the Indians and their stock in having to cart hay long distances during the winter. Forty-six persons farm ; of these nineteen had grain as well as vegetables, the remaining twenty-seven raised vegetables only. Twenty-three persons had half an acre of potatoes each, and nineteen had a quarter of an acre each. All of them had grown turnips carrots, onions and smaller vegetables. The total crop and yield were as follows :—

Crop.	Acres.	Yield, Bushels.
Wheat	149	1,320
Oats	12	250
Barley	5	25
Potatoes	20	1,257
Turnips	15	1,929
Carrots	3	303
Onions	2	69
Gardens	7	Consumed as required.
	213	5,153

The grain was all threshed, the quality was very fair, and already Dry Walker had gristed twenty-eight bushels, and Pretty Shield twelve bushels, their respective returns from the mill being one thousand one hundred and twenty pounds of flour, five hundred and seventy pounds of offal, and five hundred and twenty pounds of flour, and one hundred and ninety-five pounds of offal, the toll for the same being paid with cordwood at the rate of fifteen cents a bushel.

The straw stacks were well built, and made excellent fodder for the stock, thus saving much hay.

The Indians have been diligent in preparing land for next season. Thirteen of them summer-fallowed land aggregating one hundred and thirteen acres, and three others broke sixteen acres of new land, while twenty-five acres have been fall ploughed, so that there are one hundred and fifty-four acres ready to receive the seed as soon as the land will bear a horse next spring. This large area of prepared land is a great factor in securing early seeding and good crops, and prevents the work crowding the Indians in the spring when their oxen are weak.

The agent has his large garden of one acre under the usual crop of vegetables of all descriptions.

I examined the live stock in the stables or in the corrals, where I found them in good condition and well attended to; they consist of the following: two horses, thirty-six working oxen, eighteen milch cows, twenty-eight steers, twenty-one heifers, six bull calves, three heifer calves, sixty-six sheep, and fifty-six private horses; total number of cattle, one hundred and twelve. Pigs were found to be troublesome in destroying gardens, thus causing strife among neighbours, so they were fattened and killed. Charley Rider has a private cow with a heifer calf, also fowls. Red Feather has fowls.

The live stock at the agency consists of one cow, one Polled Angus bull and five horses.

The hay in stack, at the beginning of winter, was four hundred tons, or five hundred and twenty double wagon loads. As this was supplemented by the large quantity of straw and chaff, there is sufficient to winter all the stock in good shape.

Indian Office.

I audited all the account books and closely examined the others; I found them regularly and properly kept. Letters, circulars and other documents were properly filed.

The individual earning account does not run into high figures here, as the grain is generally gristed, and therefore is not included in the account; outside of this the total sum earned in the eleven months prior to my inspection was seven hundred and thirty dollars; from the sale of firewood, tanning hides, working for settlers, knitting mitts for the Qu'Appelle Industrial School, sale of berries, sale of wheat, prizes gained at industrial fairs. The Indians spent this money in purchasing lumber to floor their houses, stoves, food and clothing.

They have been very liberally supplied with food by the department, also some clothing. In consequence they have lived in great comfort and happiness.

There is a good market for firewood in the adjacent towns, at the fair price of three dollars a cord, or for long wood, two dollars and fifty cents a load. They can purchase strong baker's flour for one dollar and fifty cents a sack in the same towns.

There is little, if any, market for hay. They can make some money tanning hides, and in days' work for the neighbouring farmers.

These Indians were large competitors for prizes in farm and garden produce and domestic manufactures at the Regina and Indian Head industrial fairs. At the former fair they gained seventeen first prizes, fifteen second prizes, nine third prizes and one fourth prize, and in the White Fyfe wheat competition, which was an open one for the whole country, they gained the first prize, also the first prize for a yoke of oxen under similar circumstances.

At the Indian Head exhibition they gained eighteen first and thirteen second prizes, and the first prize for work oxen was won by John Hopoke, in open competition with the whole country.

At both fairs their exhibits were all kinds of grain, roots and vegetables, fork handles, axe handles, ox collars, bread, butter, knitted mitts, socks, gloves, comforters.

Cattle certificates were issued covering all cattle. In the gristing work, all grists taken to the mills, and the returns received for the same, were entered.

The cash book contained entries of all the official cash transactions of the agent. I found it properly kept, with vouchers covering the different transactions.

I audited the account of the wheat grown in 1892. This crop threshed out one thousand five hundred and forty-six bushels, and was disposed of as follows: sold, three hundred and fourteen bushels; gristed, seven hundred and seventy-three bushels; used for seed, three hundred and thirty-five bushels; pig feed and shrinkage, one hundred and thirteen bushels; on hand, eleven bushels. The wheat gristed yielded three hundred and twenty-five sacks of flour.

I took stock of the goods in the warehouse and compared the same with balances shown on the ledger. I found no discrepancies at all worthy of note.

I examined the goods "in use," and wrote off those worn out and of no further use or value.

Agency Buildings.

I found these in a good state of repair. The root-house was rebuilt and enlarged. The blacksmith's shop has been reshingled. Two large cattle corrals have been built in different parts of the reserve. These assist in keeping the cattle out of the grain crops.

St. Paul's Industrial School.

I visited this school on the 20th of March. Since my inspection of this institution last year, its management has been assumed by the department, and at present it is conducted as a government industrial school, Mr. J. B. Ashby, the assistant principal of the Battleford Industrial School, having been appointed principal.

Under his management it was undergoing a revival. Many new pupils had been received, and the institution was in a flourishing condition, the happiness of the children being depicted upon their faces.

I found a very efficient staff. The educational department was well attended to, while the industrial was full of life and energy. Athletics are part of the curriculum, and the football and cricket clubs are no mean adversaries of neighbouring clubs, with whom they often contend in friendly games.

The seamstress of the school is Jessie Bird, a full-blooded Indian girl of Red Pheasant's Band. She was trained under Mrs. Ashby's supervision in the Battleford School. The fact that this girl was able to take full charge and direction of the dress and garment making and the mending in such a large institution, and to be able to teach, direct and control the pupils, is a practical demonstration of the success of our industrial school training.

Qu'Appelle Industrial School.

I visited this institution on 16th April, for the purpose of auditing the accounts, the school having been placed under the *per capita* system on 1st July, 1893.

Double entry book-keeping has been applied here, and it is found to work very well indeed. Mr. Sworder, clerk, is a careful and efficient accountant, and I have much pleasure in complimenting him upon the accuracy of his work.

I also inspected the different trade shops in connection with the school. The carpenter pupils were working on the new gymnasium, and the farming pupils were engaged in seeding and planting the spring crops. In fact it was a bee-hive of industry, and class work was in no way neglected, for it is arranged that those pupils of an age to work attend school half a day each. In thus changing the work, it is as good for the pupil as a rest.

I inspected the dormitories and found them well ventilated, the beds good and kept with great neatness and order. I was present at meal times; the food was plentifully supplied and well cooked. The boys and girls were well clothed in becoming and neat attire. The hours of work and study were strictly adhered to, as well as those of recreation. Discipline was good and the conduct of the pupils either while at work or play all that one could desire.

The brass band has made great progress; it is surprising that it should be so, as a musical ear is said to be inherited; the boys now succeed with most difficult music.

The cricket club played several matches during the summer against white clubs in neighbouring towns, and they were generally successful in winning the matches.

When on these outings the boys conduct themselves with propriety, and they are treated with great kindness wherever they go.

FILE HILLS AGENCY.

I arrived at the File Hills Agency on 23rd April; Mr. J. P. Wright, acting agent; Wm. McNab, interpreter; Mr. Wright conducts the whole business of this agency.

I audited the books, closing the provisions, ammunition, twine and clothing accounts to 30th April, and the tools and implements accounts to 31st March.

I took stock of the goods in the storehouse, and, upon comparing these quantities with the balances shown on the ledger, I am pleased to report that they agreed throughout.

I checked the goods in use and condemned those of no further use or value.

I audited the cash book. I found that all receipts had been regularly entered therein, and every item of expenditure was supported by a proper voucher.

The recorded earnings of these Indians since 1st July to 31st March amounted to one thousand four hundred and seventy dollars, as follows: for the sale of firewood, six hundred and sixty dollars; freighting, fourteen dollars; sale of berries, twenty-three dollars; sale of cattle and beef, six hundred and forty-eight dollars; sale of grain, nine dollars; sale of hay, seventy dollars; tanning hides, thirteen dollars; working for settlers, thirty-three dollars. These moneys were expended by them in payment for two horse rakes, three mowers, two lumber wagons, two sets harness, some lumber and some grain, and the balance in provisions, clothing, &c.

They sold the beef of thirteen animals, also two cows and a heifer to other Indians of the agency for stock animals.

Vital Statistics.

At the last annuity payments two hundred and seventy-one souls received their money; there were nine absentees reported.

Thirty-seven children attend the industrial and boarding-schools, namely: twenty-six at Qu'Appelle, one at Regina, and ten at File Hills.

Farm Work.

The harvest of 1893 consisted of one thousand and sixty-two bushels of wheat, four hundred and twenty bushels of oats, five hundred and seventy-six bushels of barley, and one hundred and eighty bushels of potatoes.

Of the wheat five hundred and sixty-three bushels were gristed, realizing thirteen thousand five hundred and sixteen pounds of flour, and ten thousand seven hundred and twenty-five pounds of offal; two hundred and thirty bushels of wheat were stored for seed, and one hundred and eighty-six bushels were screenings and pig feed.

Thirty bushels of the oats were sold and the balance fed to stock. The barley was all fed to pigs, bulls and other cattle. The potatoes were eaten by the Indians.

Black Bear Reserve.

Most of these Indians have moved out on a part of their reserve where there is more prairie land. They have now larger fields, and some of them intend building houses and stables there this summer. They did no fall ploughing; at the time of my visit they were busily employed preparing their land for spring seeding.

Star Blanket Band.

These Indians decline to sow any wheat this year, and their only crop will be roots and potatoes; they claim to be able to provide themselves with flour by the sale of wood with more certainty than by sowing wheat. This is not tenable, for, if anything happened to the Fort Qu'Appelle flour mills, the department would have to supply them with flour, for that is their only market for wood.

Okaneese Band.

Most of these Indians were engaged ploughing for the spring seeding ; they will sow a fairly large acreage. Two Indians purchased for themselves good teams of work horses, and were doing all their farm work and teaming with them.

Peepeekeesis Band.

This band is composed largely of old women ; the few men who are there do very little work. Few, if any, will sow grain, trusting to their being able to sell wood and purchase flour with the proceeds. They will plant some potatoes and sow some turnip seed.

It was a bad season of the year to judge of their houses and stables, as they were just moving out to live in teepees according to their custom in the spring, and the cattle were grazing.

The yards of the houses (excepting Peepeekeesis') were cleanly raked up, and the rubbish burned.

Live Stock.

I gave a great deal of time to the inspection of the cattle. I had round-ups on different parts of the several reserves and made an examination of the whole.

These Indians have a total of four hundred and thirty-one head of cattle under departmental control, namely : fifty-seven oxen, nine bulls, one hundred and seventy-six cows, seventy-seven steers, forty-three heifers, thirty-three bull calves and thirty-six heifer calves. Most of the calves were yearlings. There are also eleven sheep and lambs, three pigs and eighty-seven horses, the latter being the Indians' private property.

The agent has been very diligent in the performance of all the duties connected with his position.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

On May 27th I visited the Duck Lake Agency and remained within its precincts about three weeks.

I was much impressed with the great advancement made in agricultural pursuits by the Beardy Band since my last inspection of this agency in 1890 : from being one of the most superstitious and backward, it has come into the first rank as progressive. Good houses now dot the reserve, and their fields are well fenced and in a high state of cultivation. The personal appearance of the Indians has greatly improved, they having discarded their blankets for modern attire, and their apparently inherent prejudice against allowing their children to attend school has been—if not entirely eradicated—greatly modified.

The progress of the other bands of this agency, while not so marked (not having been in such a state of darkness), is very satisfactory, and Agent McKenzie is to be highly commended for his untiring efforts and kind persistence in keeping his Indians at work on all the reserves.

At Fort à la Corne the Indians had very good crops, which I have since learned produced good results at harvest time.

They have nearly two hundred head of cattle, and the introduction of some thoroughbred bulls this year will, no doubt, greatly improve their stock. The reserve is full of natural resources, and it will take very little exertion on the part of each Indian to provide a living for his family.

The Indians of the whole agency were contented, and were disposed to make the best of the way of life to which they had been called.

Prince Albert Sioux.

I visited these Indians on the 31st May in company with Mr. Agent McKenzie. A portion of them have located at what is called the Round Plain, situate on the north side of the North Saskatchewan River, a few miles from the town.

Wi-za-ta-ca is their chief.

They broke this spring a few acres of land, which was planted with potatoes and other vegetables. The indications were that they would settle here contentedly and prove good law-abiding Indians. The department had set them up in farming by providing them with two yoke of oxen, two ploughs, a wagon and other farming implements.

BLOOD AGENCY.

On July 12th I arrived at the Blood Agency in company with Superintendent Steele and Inspector Jarvis of the North-west Mounted Police.

The Indians, hearing of our coming, assembled at the police barracks at Stand Off to the number of several hundreds. Agent Wilson was also present.

It was a pleasant meeting, and the Indians gave me a hearty welcome to their reserve.

During that and the following week I was engaged in attending the function of issuing rations to the Indians from the first shooting down of the steers until each head of a family received his portion.

On other days I was visiting the Indians at their home and observing them at their daily work, examining crops, their work on the saw-mill, &c.

While I was on the reservation hay-making commenced, and it was a pleasure to me to see the Indians working their mowers and rakes, loading hay into wagons, and delivering the same at the police barracks, where they had taken a contract.

The coal mine was being worked by Indians, and Indian freighters were delivering the coal at Fort McLeod, they having taken contracts to supply hotels and private residences there.

The department has commenced the construction of a saw-mill on the reserve, under a skilled millwright. The Indians were doing all the work connected with its construction.

The results of farming this year were a comparative failure, in consequence of the prolonged drought in June and July. A small acreage of wheat and a large one of potatoes and oats were planted.

The agent has constructed a water wheel to be driven by the current of the river; this wheel has a device connected with its buckets to lift the water from the stream for the purpose of irrigating the bottom lands adjacent to the agency. If this proves to be successful, it is his intention to build others for lands on the reserve similarly situated.

Some complaints of cattle-killing by the Indians having been made, it was deemed expedient to investigate whether it was caused by lack of sufficient food. After close inquiry among the Indians, and personal observation of their daily rations, I came to the decision that it was done by young Indians, through a spirit of adventure and desire to do something daring and thus show their courage as in the old days of horse-stealing. When a party would go on a horse-stealing expedition, it was not because they were short of horses, but by way of showing they were braves.

I am also of the opinion that many deaths and missing calves attributed to Indians by the ranchers, are caused by wolves. These animals are reported as being very numerous in the foot hills.

The activity shown in the performance of their duties, and the strictly departmental manner in which those duties are performed by Agent Wilson and his staff, are highly commendable; they set the Indians an example of industry and good living.

I visited the hospital; it is conducted by the reverend sisters, and under the medical direction of Dr. Girard.

At the time of my visit there were only five indoor patients.

The sick wards, as well as every part of the building, are kept beautifully clean. It is a great boon for the Indians to have a retreat of this kind when they are ill. As it is something new for them to give up the care of their sick, it will take some time to educate them up to the point of doing so freely. The hospital is also taking away the very profitable business of their "medicine men," whose superstitious influence it is hard to break up.

The building was opened for patients on 23rd August, 1893. Up to 30th June, 1894, it had received forty-nine patients; sixteen of these were discharged as cured, eighteen were discharged not cured (ten of these latter are now dead), two were discharged as incurable, and three died.

The Roman Catholic Mission adjoins the hospital property, also the residence of the missionary, Rev. Father Legal. In this connection there is an Indian day school, taught by a reverend sister.

Schools.

The Catholic Church has two day schools on this reserve, and the Church of England has three day schools and one boarding-school. The latter is off the reserve about two miles from the agency. The principal is Rev. F. Swainson; there are twenty-two boarding pupils enrolled and seven day pupils. I visited this school on 20th July, and was very much pleased with the appearance of the children, their cheerful demeanour and ready answering of questions. The school, residences, etc., form quite a large establishment, which is most creditable to those who have brought it to its present high state of efficiency.

PIEGANS.

On 23rd July I arrived at the Piegan Agency, and remained until the 28th of the same month.

I found these Indians much improved in their habits of life since I was last among them. There was a courtesy in their address which was very pleasant to observe. At the time I refer to they thought of very little else but gambling and drawing rations. Upon this occasion their talk was of raising cattle, hay-making, work, building houses, selling their horses, buying mowers, rakes, wagons, and about schools and their children at school.

Their farming this year consisted of seventy-three acres of oats, thirteen acres of barley, and thirteen acres of potatoes. Their grain was almost a failure on account of the very dry summer; their potatoes were a very good crop.

They are commencing to take quite an interest in their cattle, and their herd is becoming of respectable dimensions. It consists now of five hundred and eighty-six head, of which two hundred and thirty-two are cows.

The Indians were busily engaged hay-making; but it being a year of drought, hay was difficult to procure, and in some instances it had to be hauled very long distances.

The agent, Mr. Nash, has gained the confidence of his Indians, and they work well for him.

The Church of England has established and conducts a very good boarding-school under the direction of Rev. J. Hinchliffe; it has thirty pupils, all boarders, but only fifteen are allowed for the *per capita* grant of seventy-two dollars per annum; the others come under the allowance of twelve dollars per annum only, the same as the ordinary day school.

There is a Roman Catholic Mission on this reserve, in charge of Rev. Mr. Donat Foisy; a day school is connected therewith.

On the register of this school are twenty-six pupils with an average attendance of thirteen.

St. Joseph's Industrial School.

I visited this school on the 3rd and 4th August.

My principal duty at this time being to make an audit of the account books of the institution, it having been placed under the *per capita* system 1st July, 1893, it was necessary to bring out a balance sheet containing the result of the year's work.

The Rev. Father Naessens is in charge with Mr. Dennehy, assistant principal and clerk. There are also trade instructors, farmer, carpenter, shoemaker and baker. Rev.

Sister Christie with a full staff of sisters has charge of the girls' department. The attendance is eighty-eight boys and thirty-two girls.

I made an inspection of the residences, the new kitchen, infirmary, engine-house, laundry, store-house, ice-pit, stables, corrals and the different work shops.

Farming, carpentering, shoemaking and baking are the trades taught in this institution. The girls are taught domestic work, dress-making, knitting, &c., &c.

I was much pleased with the manner in which the routine of the school was followed. The children were cleanly dressed and appeared contented and happy.

SARCEE AGENCY.

I visited the Sarcee Agency on 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th and again on 22nd August, and remained until the 25th.

The special object of my visit was to examine into the system of rationing the Indians. Upon this subject I have already fully reported.

I made several visits over the reserve and observed the Indians at work, and inspected their grain fields and root crops. When I was last in this agency (1889) the Indian farming was of very small proportions and was all done in the valley of Fish Creek. Since then fine square fields have been broken and placed under cultivation on the bench or higher lands; these are well fenced and were sown with wheat and barley, aggregating twenty-four acres and twenty-seven acres respectively. I regret to say that these crops did not promise much yield, the hot winds of August having blighted them. On the last day of my visit, the grain was being cut, and the best of it will be saved for seed.

Potatoes, turnips and carrots and some other vegetables had been planted by the Indians to the extent of two and a quarter acres; these had also been injured by drought and early frosts.

I was much pleased with the manner in which these Indians have taken to hay-making. Hay was very short and scarce, but with great diligence they had put up a number of well made stacks. I estimated that these contained nearly two hundred tons. They had fenced them and ploughed fire guards. Some of the hay will be sold, and the remainder will be kept for their own stock.

The agent had succeeded in getting a few Indians to commence building new houses adjacent to the new fields.

There is a fine herd of domestic cattle, all of which, excepting some of the work oxen, have been reared at the agency. They number fifty head and consist of nineteen work oxen, one bull, ten cows, one heifer, four steers, nine heifer calves and six bull calves.

Indians were in camp at the different hay meadows, they were working well, and there was no sickness reported.

The agency buildings are in good repair, and I found the agent and clerk and interpreter (the last named being also farmer) were zealous and attentive in the performance of their several duties.

The Church of England boarding-school was about to resume its duties after the holidays.

When it is in full operation there are twenty-nine pupils. It draws the *per capita* allowance of seventy-two dollars per annum for fifteen pupils, and twelve dollars per annum for fourteen pupils.

The new school residence is a suitable one for the purpose. A new school-room was in course of erection. The arrangements for the comfort of the children are very good, and reflect great credit upon the missionary in charge, the Rev. Gibbon-Stocken, who has done so much so well upon a small appropriation.

Stony Reserve.

I arrived at the Stony Reserve, Morley, on the 13th August.

Farmer P. L. Grasse has full charge of these Indians.

The Indians were nearly all of them on their reserves, as they had been requested to observe the close season for game; to do this left them without any resources for a

living, and in consequence the issue of rations had been increased sufficiently to meet this state of affairs.

They planted about twelve acres of potatoes and fourteen acres of oats, but the June frosts cut them down; the crops revived in a slight degree afterwards, but they did not mature.

While I was on the reserve they were engaged hay-making; they fenced in stack ninety tons for themselves (estimated), and the farmer put up over twenty tons for his horses and cow.

The hay was cut on a distant part of the reserve, and a team could haul home only one load a day.

The annuity payments came off on 29th, 30th and 31st August, at which I was present. Everything passed off pleasantly, the warmest expressions of friendship passed from the Indians to the department for having granted the payment of their annuities in time for them to go on their fall hunt. Traders placed their goods at low prices and the Indians expended their money in wearing apparel, fixed ammunition (for hunting in the mountains), saddles, flour, etc.

On 1st September they nearly all left their reserves for a fall hunt. Before doing so, they whitewashed their houses and put them in good order, so as to be habitable on their return.

They have now two hundred and fifty-five head of cattle; these were looking well, and some that were killed for beef proved of excellent quality.

They have three hundred and fifteen head of horses; some of these they work teaming and farming, but they are generally used for riding and packing in the mountains when on hunting expeditions.

These Indians' houses are fairly comfortable. They are very anxious to get lumber and shingles in order to build a better class of house. They have timber but no means of turning it into proper material to finish their houses. There is no sale for their horses; or they would gladly part with some of them and buy lumber.

The farmhouse and stables, etc., in connection therewith, are suitable and convenient, the premises are kept very neatly, and Mr. Grasse sets his Indians an example of industry and diligence.

Schools.

I visited the Indian boarding-school (McDougall Orphanage) at the time the children had vacation. A few boys were engaged at hay-making for the school. The church authorities were building a very fine school-house at a little distance away from the residence. This will afford greater accommodation in the main building. There are forty enrolled pupils. Mr. J. W. Butler is the principal and Mrs. Butler, matron.

There are also two day schools on these reserves.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

I visited the Blackfoot Agency on the 10th September, and remained there until the 20th.

The principal object of my visit was to examine into the whole system of slaughtering, dressing, weighing and receiving beef from the contractors, and the issuing of rations to the Indians.

For this purpose I was present at the ration house north camp on 14th and 17th September, and at the ration house south camp 11th, 15th and 18th September. As I have gone into details regarding this work in other communications to you, I will simply state generally here that the animals received were of good quality, the butchering was done quickly, cleanly and well, and the rationing was done in a methodical manner, with great fairness towards each, and was received by the Indians with apparent satisfaction.

Some repairs (which have since been ordered to be done) were needed to the slaughter-house at the north camp, and the pumps at both were somewhat out of order.

The scales used in weighing the rations were unsuitable and inconvenient for the purpose, and new ones have since been authorized by the department.

It having been a very dry season, the results of the farming operations of these Indians this year are disappointing. They had worked well all through the spring months, and put in crops of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and vegetables; but the dry season militated against them.

An irrigation ditch has been taken out and now approaches completion. It is a work of considerable magnitude, and, when finished according to the design of its projector, it will irrigate several thousand acres of the best land on the reservation. I am not aware whether it can be finished in time for next year's crops, but it should be, if at all possible, in order that some return may be received for the large outlay of Indian capital and labour.

These Indians have put into stacks about four hundred tons of hay, according to the farmer's estimate.

I found them very much interested in building a better class of house. Fifteen good log houses were in course of erection, and they were waiting for lumber to make roofs to them.

I visited the coal mine. The shaft has been driven into the side of a hill (which contains the seam of coal) several hundred feet. The Indians themselves do all the work of mining, running the coal out in trucks to the dump, where it is screened; and another outfit of Indians load it on their wagons and deliver it to their customers in Cluny or Gleichen.

Schools.

This reserve is better supplied with schools than any other in the Territories.

The Church of England has established two large boarding-schools, one for boys and girls, at the north, and the other for boys only, at the south. The former has been in operation some ten years. It was established by Rev. Mr. Tims, and it has been successfully conducted by him, and gradually extended until now it has forty pupils. That at the south has only just commenced operations under Mr. W. R. Haynes. A very fine large building of imposing style of architecture has been erected. It is complete in every respect, and contains accommodation for sixty boys and the staff.

Two day schools are also conducted under the same auspices. These school-houses are comfortable frame buildings, and good houses have been built adjacent to them for the teachers.

The Roman Catholic Mission is conducting a very successful day school at the South Blackfoot, Mr. Vital Robb, teacher. I visited this school also, and was much pleased with the clean and bright appearance of the children. On the day of my visit there were fifteen children present, but the register contains the names of twenty-five, with an average attendance of nineteen. The residence of the teacher joins the school-house, which is too small for the number of pupils enrolled.

I found Mr. Agent Begg very active in the performance of his duties, being at work early and late. The Indians look upon him as their best friend and they go to him freely to settle all differences, domestic or otherwise, accepting his decision as final.

Farmers Wheatley and Baker are experienced Indian men, and work with much accord with them.

Red Deer Industrial School.

I commenced my inspection of this school on September 22nd.

It is under the auspices of the Methodist Church. The staff is as follows:—Rev. John Nelson, principal; Mrs. Nelson, matron; Mr. T. T. Bones, teacher (*pro tem.*); Samuel Loughed, carpenter instructor; Robert McClelland, farming instructor; Mrs. Mathewson, housekeeper; Miss Buchler, seamstress; Miss Jenny Rodgers, cooking instructress.

There are forty-two pupils on the roll, but only thirty-two were present (sixteen boys and sixteen girls) at the time of my inspection. I examined them in the class-

room. I found the children very intelligent and quick at answering questions; five of them are in standard IV., seven in standard III., fourteen in standard II., three in standard I., and three in the primer.

The school has a large herd of cattle (fifty head), the milch cows being of a superior class. Some oats were grown this year, as well as several acres of turnips and potatoes, also a large supply of cabbages, onions, beets, &c.

Mr. Loughheed, the carpenter, is a skilled mechanic. He has had eight pupils, but at the time of my visit there were only two working with him. The carpenter's shop is a good building, warm and comfortable.

There is a good blacksmith's shop, but as yet it is not used for that purpose. Over this shop is a room intended for a shoemaker's shop; it is at present used as a store-room for clothing, groceries, &c.

The building erected for a pig-house is used at present as a flour store-room.

In addition to the schools upon which I have already herein reported, there are others which I visited earlier in the year.

I visited the Birtle Boarding School (Presbyterian) Mr. G. McLaren, principal, at a time when it was about being removed into the fine new building recently erected by the church; therefore I was not able to make an examination of the classes.

There are twenty-five children enrolled at this school for whom the *per capita* grant is received, and thirteen others who are receiving their education free of charge to the department.

It is with regret that I hear that Mr. G. McLaren, the founder of this school, and who has been principal since its inception, has severed his connection with it; his kindly manner and attainments as a school teacher peculiarly fitted him to train Indian children.

I inspected the Okaneese Day School, Miss Mary S. McIntosh, teacher, on 25th and 26th September; fourteen children were present at my examination, ten of them only being enrolled, the other four children, being ex-pupils, came to school on examination day. Of the ten enrolled, five are in standard I., three in standard II., and two in standard III. Miss McIntosh is a most capable teacher, holding an Ontario professional certificate. She is self-contained, patient, and adopts the very latest methods of imparting instruction. The children are advancing satisfactorily, particularly in reading.

Heavy drafts have been made upon this school by the industrial and boarding-schools; the long vacation affects the attendance; two children commenced to go to an adjoining white school during that time, and still continue to go there.

Industrial work is made a specialty, such as sewing, knitting, etc. Wool carding and spinning will be taken up again as soon as a supply of wool is received.

The school-room was neatly decorated, the chief display being the large flag given by the department as a prize in 1892. Of this they are very justly proud.

The teacher's residence is a comfortable frame cottage, built by the Presbyterian Church, situate a short distance from the school-house.

I inspected the Oak River Day School (Sioux), Mr. Charles Henry Hartland, teacher, on the 20th September; there were ten pupils present; the roll contained nineteen names. These nineteen are graded by the teacher as follows: two in standard II., seven in standard I., and ten in the primer.

I cannot speak favourably of the progress of the pupils of this school; of the ten children present at my examination, seven of them could neither read nor answer most simple questions.

I inspected the File Hills Boarding School (Presbyterian), Mr. A. Skene, principal, on 2nd May. There are ten children enrolled; they were all present at my examination, they are graded in the classes as follows: two in standard IV., two in standard III., five in standard II., and one in standard I. They passed a creditable examination in the several branches, particularly in arithmetic and in mental arithmetic; in the latter they are exceedingly apt and correct in answering.

The children were well dressed and clean in their persons; they were healthy, bright and well nourished.

The school-house has been improved ; it was well supplied with patent desks, blackboard, books and stationery, and was kept in good order.

I went over the residence ; the dormitories were airy, the beds were good and clean and the whole building was home-like and comfortably furnished.

I visited the day school on John Smith's Reserve on 14th June, Miss Willson, teacher. On the day of my visit there were fifteen children present. The school was opened promptly at 9 a.m., and the children arrived punctually, looking bright and clean, and cleanly dressed. I was much pleased with their progress in their different classes, particularly in writing from dictation ; the girls are taught sewing and knitting also.

Miss Willson is a very successful teacher, the children answer promptly and distinctly, and are made to understand what they learn.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. P. WADSWORTH,

Chief Inspector of Indian Agencies for Manitoba and N. W. T.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,

VICTORIA, B.C., 19th November, 1894.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit for your information my report of the operations of the Indian Reserve Commission and of the two survey parties connected therewith during the past season.

Mr. Skinner and his party proceeded on the 5th May to the Okanagan country, in accordance with my instructions, and surveyed the recent alterations and additions to the various Indian reserves at Okanagan and Similkameen, and, subsequently that at Douglas Lake ; after carrying out the above work, which occupied him until the 13th July, he left for Chilcotin, and undertook the survey of the several reserves for the Soda Creek, Chilcotin and Canim Lake Bands of Indians, which he accomplished on the 19th October.

Mr. Skinner also surveyed the one hundred and sixty acres of land on Carpenter's Mountain purchased by the Dominion Government on 5th March, 1881, from Mr. Pooley, the then official administrator of the estate of A. S. Bates, for the use of the William's Lake Indians.

On his return journey Mr. Skinner connected Shuouchten and Pulkawa Reserves, situate on the Thompson River near Lytton, as directed in your letter to me of 24th March, No. 88,286.

Mr. Skinner reports that the weather during the season was unusually fine, and his having accomplished the whole of the work assigned to him may be attributed to this favourable circumstance.

Under my direction Mr. Surveyor Devereux, with his party, left headquarters on 19th May to proceed to the remote districts of the Cariboo, and the coast, but, owing to delays caused by the great distance to be travelled, and the unusually bad state of the roads, his supplies did not reach him at the stipulated time, and he was unable to take the field before the 31st May.

Mr. Devereux has completed the survey of all the reserves in the Cariboo district, and those for the Stony Creek and Frazer Lake Bands in the coast district. Of the reserves unfinished in the latter are the Necoslie and Taché, on Stuart Lake, and those for the Trembleur Band of Indians on Trembleur Lake.

Mr. Devereux reports having had an exceptionally wet season, notwithstanding which and other difficulties he had to contend with, he has accomplished a larger amount of work than could have been expected.

The operations of the survey parties next season can, in my opinion, be most profitably employed in the Skeena River Valley; this would include the survey of the reserves left unfinished by Mr. Devereux on Stuart and Trembleur Lakes.

In consequence of the protracted litigation in the Supreme Court, and the frequent adjournments in the case of "The Attorney General of Canada vs. McNiffe *et al.*," in which the members of the commission were important witnesses, the work of the reserve commission was unavoidably interfered with, for it was not until the month of August that the case was finally settled, and a judgment given for the crown.

On the 10th September I proceeded to Katzie, on the Frazer River, and there completed the allotment of reserves for that band of Indians. Subsequently, I took advantage of the sailing of the government steamer *Quadra* for the West Coast, to visit San Juan harbour, and the river of that name, in order to define a fishing station for the Pacheena Indians, which I am glad to say was accomplished to the satisfaction of all concerned.

With a view to securing for the Penticton Indians a sufficient supply of timber, negotiations were opened last year with the Provincial Government and with Mr. Ellis, whose property adjoins the reserve, for the purpose of effecting an exchange of land; this arrangement has been satisfactorily carried out, and under it Mr. Ellis has conveyed to the crown for the use of the Indians one hundred and ninety-four and a half acres, in lieu of a grant from the Provincial Government for an equal number of acres; a conveyance has been duly executed by Mr. Ellis, and forwarded to you.

The Tzeachten Reserve at Chilliwack has, under instructions from you, been defined anew, and resurveyed, as also the reserves at Quamichan, Cowichan Bay and Shawnigan.

Many applications have recently been made by the Indians through their agents in different parts of the province for additions and extensions to the reserves originally allotted to them. The applications that have been favourably considered by the department, and which consequently the commission has yet to deal with, are for land at Alkali Lake and Canoe Creek in the interior, and Klahoose and Sliammon on the west coast of the mainland.

Copies of the reports furnished by Messrs. Skinner and Devereux, together with schedules in detail of the work performed by them, are herewith enclosed.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,

Indian Reserve Commissioner.

VICTORIA, B.C., 19th November, 1894.

The Honourable

P. O. Reilly, Indian Reserve Commissioner,
Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the following report covering the past season's work.

In obedience to your instructions I left Victoria on the 5th May, and arrived at Penticton on the 7th.

From some unexplained delay on the part of the Canadian Pacific Railway, though my camp equipage was shipped through to Penticton, it did not reach that place until the evening of the 11th, having been ten days in transit from Victoria; this caused a delay of four days.

On Monday 14th May, I commenced work on the Penticton Reserves, and having completed Nos. 2 and 2a, I moved on the 18th and arrived on the 19th at Similkameen Reserve No. 12a; from this point I rectified the boundary of Reserve No. 1 at lot No. 191 for the Penticton Indians.

Having completed the Similkameen Reserve No. 12*a*, I moved to the Similkameen River, intending to cross; the river being very high and full of driftwood, I was compelled to wait until the 30th before it was safe to venture in a canoe; this caused a further delay of three days.

After surveying Reserve No. 10*b*, for the Similkameen tribe, I moved to a point above the Ashnola River and succeeded in crossing, though I could not get the pack animals over, being compelled to obtain others while on the south side of the river engaged upon Reserves No. 10*a* and 2*b*.

I then moved to Upper Similkameen Reserve No. 2*a*, and thence on to Nine-mile Creek; where I surveyed the reserve at that place, and also Reserve No. 7, thence moving on to Princeton on the 22nd June. The river at Princeton has changed its course and washed away a portion of the reserve, obliterating the old survey marks, in consequence of which I had great difficulty in defining the boundaries of Reserve No. 1.

On the 27th June I moved to the Nicola trail about twelve miles from Princeton, and having surveyed Reserve No. 6, thus completing the Similkameen Reserves, I left on the 29th, and proceeded over the Nicola trail to Douglas Lake, where I arrived on the 3rd July. The work on Douglas Lake extension occupied the party until the 13th July, when leaving Douglas Lake on the 14th I arrived at Spence Bridge on the 17th, and went on to Ashcroft the same night.

My intention had been to go direct to Soda Creek, and thence to Chilcotin; but an accident to my head chainman necessitated my remaining at Deep Creek, where I surveyed the reserve for the Soda Creek tribe, completing the work on the 3rd August, and moving to Soda Creek on the 4th. Leaving Soda Creek on the 6th, I arrived at Chilcotin on the 10th and commenced work on the Anaham Reserve No. 1 on the 11th. Contrary to my expectation the Indians offered no objection to the survey of the reserve at the meadow.

After completing the Anaham Reserves I moved to the Stone, and thence to the Toosey Reserve at Riske Creek. This work occupied me until the 24th September, when I returned to Soda Creek and surveyed the reserve there.

On the 3rd October I moved to Carpenter Mountain and surveyed one hundred and sixty acres of land, a portion of which is hay land of good quality, thence moving down to Cariboo road and to Canim Lake, where I commenced work on the 10th and completed the survey on the 19th October.

I arrived at Ashcroft on the 22nd, and, sending five of the party direct to Victoria, I took one man with me to Nicomen and made the necessary connection survey there on the 23rd. Leaving the same night, I arrived in Victoria on the 24th.

The weather was very fine throughout the season, and there was little delay from this cause.

I inclose a schedule of reserves surveyed and the mileage run, which will, I trust, be found satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. M. SKINNER,
Surveyor to Indian Reserve Commission.

SCHEDULE of Reserves Surveyed by E. M. Skinner, 1894.

Date.	Tribe.	Chains.	Miles.	Chains.	Remarks.
May.....	Penticton—				
	Reserve No. 2.....	240 50			
	do No. 2a.....	178 38			
	Tie line No. 2a to Lot 116.....	14 74			
	Portion of Reserve No. 2 cancelled.....	220 76			
	Boundary of Reserve No. 1 at Lot 191..	25 58			
	Connection do do ..	5 82			
	Similkameen—				
	Reserve No. 12a.....	480 42			
	do No. 10b.....	349 78			
June.....	do No. 10a.....	643 33	18	75 18	
	Upper Similkameen—				
	Reserve No. 2b.....	161 92			
	do No. 2a.....	420 45			
	do No. 4.....	196 00			
	Connection to pre-emption No. 884.....	76 14			
	do No. 7.....	113 16			
	Reserve No. 7.....	82 83			
	do No. 1.....	54 09			
	Connection to township lines.....	17 13			
Reserve No. 6.....	40 13				
July.....	Nicola—		23	62 18	
	Douglas Lake extension.....	856 68			
	Connection.....	30 42			
August.....	Soda Creek—		25	7 42	
	Reserve No. 2.....	1,120 32			
September.....	Anaham—		24	36 10	
	Reserve No. 1.....	1,355 93			
	do No. 2.....	320 00			
October.....	Provincial Government Reserve.....	320 27			
	Stone—				
	Reserve No. 1.....	994 14			
	Connection to Lot 154 and grave-yard..	82 52			
	do Minton's farm.....	41 59			
	Reserve No. 2.....	240 00			
	Toosey—				
	Connection Lot 66 to Reserve No. 1....	80 00			
	Reserve No. 1.....	960 85			
	do No. 2.....	300 37			
do No. 3.....	49 42				
October.....	Soda Creek—		40	20 99	
	Reserve No. 1.....	432 10			
	Connection to town-site.....	40 21			
	Carpenter Mountain.....	240 00			
	Canim Lake—				
	Reserve No. 1.....	1,020 30			
	do No. 2.....	160 14			
	Nicomien—				
	Connection line, Pulkwa and Shuouchten	167 42			
			20	28 07	
		152	69 94		

E. M. SKINNER,
Surveyor to Indian Reserve Commission.

VICTORIA, B.C., 17th November, 1894,

The Honourable
P. O. O'Reilly, 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 situated in Cariboo and coast districts.

In obedience to your instructions of the 20th April last, I purchased the necessary supplies for the season and shipped them, together with the camp equipment, to Quesnelle on the 23rd of that month; but freighting on the Cariboo road proved very tedious and they did not arrive in Quesnelle for more than a month later.

On the 19th of May I left with my party by the steamer *Islander* for Vancouver; thence by the Canadian Pacific Railway to Ashcroft, and thence by stage to Quesnelle.

I started by pack train for Blackwater River on the 31st of May, the point at which I was instructed to begin work. At this place I surveyed the reserve situated about one mile above the crossing for the Blackwater tribe of Indians, and then moved on to Bobtail Lake, and thence to Umli-is-le Reserve No. 4, and surveyed the two allotments which had been made in these localities.

On the 16th of June I arrived at Stony Creek, and was occupied in that vicinity until the 13th of July, surveying the six allotments for the Stony Creek tribe of Indians.

I moved to Neshaco Ferry, Frazer Lake, on the 14th of July, and there began the surveys of the reserves for the Frazer Lake tribe; at this place my work was greatly delayed through stormy weather, so much so that it was not until the 18th August that the survey on Frazer Lake was brought to a completion.

On the 20th of August I started for Stuart Lake and arrived there the day following, and after surveying the three reserves situated to the south of Stuart Lake, I moved on to Fort St. James, arriving there on the 31st.

At Fort St. James one day was spent in preparing the outfit for the trip to McLeod Lake, for which point I started on the 3rd of September, and after surveying the allotment for that tribe, I returned to Fort St. James, arriving there on the 13th.

I now found that to complete the survey of the whole of the isolated reserves this season on the Stuart, Nechaco and Frazer Rivers respectively, I must leave those on Stuart and Trembleur Lakes unfinished and make all haste to these points.

Having no further use for the pack animals, I gave instructions to my packer, Mr. Lewis, to return with the train to Quesnelle, and there place himself under the instructions of Mr. W. S. Gore, of the Provincial Government, from whom the animals were hired.

I left Fort St. James by canoe on the 17th of September for Fort George, and on the way down surveyed Tetselawas Reserve No. 2 for the Nicolie tribe of Indians, situated on the left bank of the Stuart River, and Salaquo and Chesbonechuck situated on the Nechaco River for the Fort George Indians.

From Fort George I moved about fifteen miles up the Frazer River and there surveyed Reserve No. 2; and thence back to Fort George, where I arrived on the 8th of October. After surveying Reserve No. 1 at this place, thus completing the surveys of all the allotments made to the Fort George Indians, I moved down the Frazer to near the mouth of the Blackwater River; here I surveyed Reserve No. 1 for the Blackwater Indians, which completed the whole of the isolated work before referred to.

On the 22nd of October I moved to Quesnelle, and on arrival found that there would be no stage south until the 28th, I therefore made arrangements with the Hudson's Bay Company at that place to have my camp equipments shipped to Victoria by slow freight.

Accompanied by my party I came down to Soda Creek by canoe and then took special stage to Ashcroft; thence by Canadian Pacific Railway and steamer *Charmar* to Victoria, arriving here on the 30th of October.

In connection with this report I may mention that the season just closed has been an exceptionally wet one, there being sixty days' rain out of a possible one hundred and twenty-two, and my work was greatly impeded thereby.

I inclose herewith a schedule showing the reserves surveyed, the number of miles run, the distance travelled by pack train, and also that covered by canoe.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. A. DEVEREUX,

Surveyor to Indian Reserve Commission.

SCHEDULE of Reserves Surveyed by F. A. Devereux, 1894.

Date.	Tribe.	Chains.	Miles.	Remarks.
<i>Blackwater Indians.</i>				
June	Reserve No. 2.....	207		
do	do No. 3.....	173		
do	do No. 4.....	170		
October.....	do No. 1.....	81		
			7·89	
<i>Stony Creek Indians.</i>				
June	Reserve No. 1.....	1,844		
July.....	do No. 2.....	198		
do	do No. 3.....	335		
do	do No. 4.....	188		
do	do No. 5.....	143		
do	do No. 6.....	200		
do	Connections, Reserves from 1 to 5.....	500		
			42·60	
<i>Frazer Lake Indians.</i>				
July.....	Reserve No. 1.....	950		
do	do No. 2.....	195		
do	do No. 3.....	232		
August.....	do No. 4.....	470		
do	do No. 5.....	1,190		
do	Connections from No. 1 to 2.....	63		
do	do No. 1 to 3.....	106		
			40·07	
<i>Stuart Lake Indians—Necostie.</i>				
do	Reserve No. 5.....	305		
do	do No. 6.....	346		
do	do No. 7.....	436		
September.....	do No. 2.....	163		
			15·62	
<i>McLeod Lake Indians.</i>				
do	Reserve No. 1.....	263		
			3·28	
<i>Fort George Indians.</i>				
do	Reserve No. 4.....	137		
do	do No. 3.....	373		
do	do No. 2.....	700		
do	do No. 1.....	760		
			24·62	
	Total distance run.....		134·08	
	do travelled by pack train.....		390·00	
	do do canoe.....		250·00	

F. A. DEVEREUX,
Surveyor to Indian Reserve Commission.

ANNUAL REPORT—LAND AND TIMBER BRANCH.

The land sold during the year amounts to 41,297.19 acres, and the sales to \$76,418.57.

The quantity of surrendered land still in the hands of the department, in round numbers, is 484,972 acres.

Agents' returns (for land, timber and rent) examined and entered.....	530
New sales.....	318
Number of sales cancelled.....	190
Number of leases issued and entered.....	60
Number of timber licenses renewed.....	26
Number of payments on leases entered.....	775
Number of payments on old sales entered.....	314
Number of notices to purchasers in arrears prepared and sent out.....	2,268
Location tickets issued and entered.....	40
Assignments of land examined and entered.....	260
Assignments of land registered.....	234
Descriptions for patents prepared and entered.....	346
Number of patents engrossed.....	346
Number of patents registered.....	346
Number of patents despatched.....	346
Number of patents cancelled.....	...

The total collections on account of old and new sales, on rents and on timber amounted to \$86,403.63.

The purchase money and interest thereon in arrears on land sales on the 30th June, 1894, amounted approximately to \$127,064.36.

Principal.....	\$64,815 10
Interest.....	62,249 26
Total.....	\$127,064 36

For further details, see tabular statement No. 1 on pages 238-9.

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, 1894.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 1.—LAND AND TIMBER BRANCH.

SHOWING the number of acres of Indian Land sold during the year ended 30th June, 1894, 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 and British Columbia.

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	1,899 34	1,314 90	3,563 16		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	100 00	20 00	915 00		
Eastnor	do	4,243 00	1,255 50	5,588 00		
Lindsay	do	6,525 00	2,639 45	19,356 00		
St. Edmund	do	3,836 00	1,617 55	39,066 00		
Bury, town plot	do			1,767 25		
Hardwicke, town plot	do			1,111 00		
Oliphant do	do			89 00		
Southampton do	do	4 00	40 00	26 25		
Wiarton do	do			48 00		
Keppel	Grey	100 00	175 00	2,681 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	572 00	572 00	3,125 87		
do town	do	4 57	366 50	99 19		
Aweres	do			13,584 00		
Archibald	do			2,900 00		
Dennis	do			3,349 00		
Fisher	do			9,602 00		
Herrick	do			7,267 53		
Haviland	do	161 00	80 50	3,660 00		
Kars	do			9,479 00		
Apaquosh, town plot	do			316 91		
Laird	do	149 79	121 20	9,579 99		
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			12,787 00		
Vankoughnet	do	100 50	50 25	10,750 00		
Shingcouicouse	do			269 00		
Bidwell	Manitoulin	100 00	50 00	7,341 00		
Howland	do	485 00	192 50	4,562 00		
Sheguandah	do	74 00	37 00	12,553 50		
do town plot	do			398 23		
Billings	do	100 00	50 00	6,178 00		
Assignack	do	132 00	9 90	7,296 00		
Campbell	do	100 25	54 00	9,002 75		
Manitowaning, town plot	do	2 47	126 00	64 73		
Carnarvon	do	300 00	105 00	13,551 00		
Tehkummah	do	200 00	100 00	8,307 00		
Sandfield	do			7,236 00		
Shaftesbury, town plot	do			148 44		
Tolsmaville do	do	2 12	45 00	1,567 31		
Allan	do	5,402 00	904 26	8,657 00		
Burpee	do	300 00	175 00	13,902 00		
Barrie Island	do	340 00	84 00	3,390 00		
Gordon	do	1,174 00	201 60	4,124 00		
Gore Bay, town	do	5 79	216 75	6 81		
Mills	do	748 00	212 85	8,250 00		
Cockburn Island	do	100 00	50 00	32,213 00		
Dawson	do	1,087 00	359 55	30,014 00		
Robinson	do	3,648 00	1,425 85	49,659 00		
Neebing	Thunder Bay Dist.			3,778 00		
Sarnia, town	Lambton			5 28		
Anderdon	Essex	39 75	161 00			
Seneca	Haldimand			192 71		

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 1.—Showing the number of acres of Indian Land sold during the year ended 30th June, 1894, &c.—*Concluded.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of Acres sold.	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.	Acres.	
Cayuga, town plot	Haldimand	0 10	20 00	247 23	
do	do	49 00	1,050 00	512 60	
Dunn	do			1,571 50	
Caledonia, town plot	do	4 64	50 00	48 86	
Brantford	Brant			141 35	
Bronte, town plot	Halton			10 93	
Port Credit do	Peel	0 25	50 00		
Deseronto, town	Hastings	147 50	29,500 27		
Islands in River St. Lawrence	Prov. of Ontario	36 27	998 60	601 91	
Islands in Otonabee and its lakes	Peterborough, &c.	112 65	230 00	2,091 27	
Thorah Island	Lake Simcoe			74 00	
White Cloud Island	Georgian Bay			244 59	
Sultana Island	Rainy River Dist.			421 12	
Shannonville, town plot	Hastings			0 63	
	Total	32,385 99	44,711 98	452,694 44	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Oniatchouan	Chicoutimi	420 02	206 00	9,847 18
Colrairie	Megantic			1,203 00
Dundee	Huntingdon	1,786 78	4,966 82	9,426 96
Viger	Temiscouata	100 00	325 00	252 10
	Total	2,306 80	5,497 82	20,729 24

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Papaschase	N.W.T.	6,590 17	26,166 08	11,547 83
Blackfoot Reserve	do	14 23	42 69	
	Total	6,604 40	26,208 77	11,547 83

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, 1894.

TABULAR
AGRICULTURAL and

PROVINCE, AGENCY OR BAND.	Resident Indian population.	IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, LAND CULTIVATED AND FRESH LAND PLOUGHED.					PERSONAL							
		Houses.	Barns.	Stables.	Land cultivated. Ac.	Land newly broken up. Ac.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Wagons.	Carts.	Fanning mills.	Threshing machines.	Mowing machines.	Reapers.
<i>Ontario.</i>														
Grand River Superintendency—														
Six Nations.....	3557	633	122	322	30133	400	361	826	158	12	8	45	50	
Mississaugas, New Credit.....	249	85	75	25	3900	84	97	80	100	90	45	1	45	
Walpole Island.....	833	216	14	117	2917	129	89	55	100	22	15	15	4	
Western Superintendency—														
1st Division.....	479	132	89	...	2340	106	76	64	119	33	1	...	...
2nd do.....	1337	323	42	77	8420	...	158	151	158	11	64	44	15	
3rd do.....	304	76	20	39	1245	39	45	33	55	7	14	8	9	
Northern Superintendency—														
1st Division.....	3643	870	58	600	7451	67	285	262	169	2	51	9	...	
2nd do.....	843	203	79	76	1440	26	30	30	11	...	...	...	...
3rd do.....	1147	160	10	62	2340	10	51	33	16	2	1	...	...
4th do.....	1751	270	10	9	435	184	9	7	4	1	1	1	...	
Golden Lake Agency.....	87	20	8	12	70	7	6	4	5	...	...	...	...
Tyendinaga do.....	1118	212	185	...	10000	110	120	90	...	80	3	40	20	
Lake Simcoe do.....	122	32	17	17	350	5	15	13	7	6	1	1	2	
Cape Croker do.....	394	108	45	53	1300	60	89	55	105	2	15	1	3	
Saugeen do.....	375	85	15	60	850	75	45	25	40	8	2	2	...	
Alnwick do.....	228	62	21	16	2470	...	25	25	28	10	...	...	2
Mud and Rice Lake Agency.....	242	60	5	21	870	5	14	11	15	3	2	1	3	
Rama Agency.....	228	80	30	30	795	...	18	19	15	7	...	3	2	
Penetanguishene Agency.....	356	43	9	35	323	2	20	10	12	1	1	1	...	
Scugog Agency.....	37	10	4	6	100	...	6	5	2	3	4	...	1	
Total.....	17330	3680	858	1577	77749	6334	1588	1366	1877	278	377	30	164	110
<i>Quebec.</i>														
fLake of Two Mountains Agency.....	413	75	20	47	1624	...	34	26	30	50	2	2	5	...
gCaughnawaga Agency.....	1868	426	100	285	4330	10	242	181	175	180	20	16	21	5
St. Regis do.....	1249	191	74	80	2664	21	89	70	88	7	8	12	33	8
Viger do.....	118	23	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
St. Francis do.....	402	71	21	3	207	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Lake St. John do.....	416	86	13	13	100	...	15	12	11	10	1	1	...	
Maria do.....	101	21	16	16	250	6	7	5	2	8	...	...	...
hRestigouche do.....	479	79	51	...	665	20	20	15	*	*	5	1	5	
iRiver Desert do.....	479	75	20	19	735	15	19	16	5	2	2	...	...
Jeune Lorette do.....	300	68	7	6	160	2	5	3	10	3	...	...	...
†North Shore, River St. Lawrence, Superintendency (1891).....	1302	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
Becancour Agency.....	55	9	3	2	77	1	2	2	2	1	...	...	...
Temiscamingue Agency.....	138	54	20	9	130	59	6	5	1	1	2	...	...
Total.....	7320	1178	347	480	10942	134	410	337	324	270	40	32	64	13

NOTE—The 1st division of the Western Superintendency of Ontario includes the Chippewas of Sarnia, and Munsees and Oneidas of the Thames; and the 3rd division of the same superintendency comprehends the 1st division of the Northern Superintendency of that province includes the Ojibewas, Ottawas Huron; the 2nd division of that superintendency embraces the Ojibewas of Parry Island, Shawanaga, division of the same superintendency comprehends the Ojibewas of Garden River, Batchewana Bay Superior.

*See note "h". †No statistics have been received since those sent in by Mr. L. F. Boucher, the late Indian Superintendent.

a 1757 bush. apples; 887 bush. beans. b 57 boats. c There was a considerable quantity of garden Potatoes and buckwheat good, but quantities not given. h 30 wagons and carts, 7 buggies. i 10 pails

STATEMENT No. 2.
Industrial Statistics.

PROPERTY.								GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.										FISH, FURS AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.
No. of other implements.	Horses.	Cows.	Oxen.	Bulls.	Sheep.	Pigs.	No. of young stock.	Wheat.	Oats.	Pease.	Barley.	Other grain.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Other roots.	Hay.	Value.	
								Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.		Tons.	$ cts.
548	1080	795	26	...	261	1233	817	25153	32085	13015	1371	16643	13053	...	...	3921	5,200 00
150	215	190	4	3	125	180	350	7650	12600	1890	2000	74	500	...	...	600	2,000 00
42	442	176	19	8	99	481	281	4284	2441	181	...	5104	3560	...	...	908	11,061 00
57	224	75	1	...	12	107	64	2775	6207	195	276	1772	3036	...	...	397	2,615 00
119	325	153	1	...	3	310	240	7998	15844	850	150	15080	6550	...	...	1237	400 00
56	112	55	...	2	21	117	83	2950	2480	746	37	4059	2000	...	...	117	301 00
2108	696	301	233	...	118	1189	238	4571	5891	5779	...	3357	27089	...	...	1686	26,556 00
...	49	90	21	...	8	38	120	50	722	91	...	325	5306	1010	...	2091	8,138 00	
1	77	66	38	...	...	27	66	...	370	135	...	96	5665	...	...	327	20,353 00
172	11	21	8	4	...	...	27	...	500	...	...	...	6600	1500	1100	204	57,400 00
1	12	11	2	...	6	13	11	...	315	115	...	90	861	...	...	25	652 00
200	200	250	...	20	200	300	300	5000	18000	2500	7000	3500	2009	...	...	1000	550 00
27	41	17	...	2	4	51	19	450	200	450	...	35	1200	...	...	80	2,125 00
1150	97	55	4	1	75	300	225	1000	1500	800	50	450	1200	...	...	200	2,650 00
101	105	19	2	...	125	50	280	1800	240	...	...	1200	1550	...	...	150	3,600 00
52	52	16	...	1	15	45	17	905	1040	1912	295	844	1850	2000	...	102	6,006 00	
85	37	18	2	2	...	39	42	1260	1687	860	125	88	1295	1150	...	28	9,212 00	
85	25	21	...	7	108	47	400	2700	1000	...	...	487	2300	...	...	213	3,450 00
254	45	37	27	5	225	27	326	251	290	...	...	22	1295	75	3	90	2,153 00
20	12	1	...	...	9	10	537	1140	66	115	63	345	300	...	...	7	750 00
5228	3857	2367	388	48	961	4897	3034	65589	107773	31115	11419	53289	87255	6035	1103	11501½	165,172 00	
298	101	71	1	2	47	125	81	241	2641	97	29	942	2436	...	17	184	11,738 00	
160	215	250	10	15	50	160	200	...	20000	1200	1800	150	...	...	...	1200	19,000 00
100	216	190	2	8	...	121	91	1280	5299	142	70	2174	2811	...	...	999	9,675 00
...	8	14	11	1,714 00
...	8	14	11	9,950 00
2	19	30	3	6	20	32	28	...	460	100	...	310	300	...	...	60	8,250 00
...	9	8	4	1	7	10	5	...	950	4	...	250	600	...	...	50	1,260 50
7	31	39	20	...	17	87	37	...	4860	...	12	605	4020	...	...	126	1,700 00
150	23	35	...	20	25	60	30	...	1250	150	...	24	3250	...	...	320	14,400 00
...	7	15	...	1	...	20	3	...	350	45	...	35	350	...	...	36	29,600 00
...
20	...	5	...	...	11	3	...	...	343	10	...	83	206	...	...	37½	525 00
21	11	12	2	2	17	64	19	236	140	270	...	...	1282	...	...	33	2,025 00
758	640	670	42	35	180	656	539	1777	36293	2018	1911	4573	15255	...	17	3045½	109,837 50	

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

vegetables and fruit. d 100 heads of cabbage. e 90 bush. apples. f \$30 worth of strawberries were grown. of buckwheat sown and used in fall.

TABULAR
AGRICULTURAL and

PROVINCE, AGENCY OR BAND.	Resident Indian population.	IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, LAND CULTIVATED, AND FRESH LAND PLOUGHED.					PERSONAL							
		Houses.	Barns.	Stables.	Land cultivated.	Land newly broken up.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Wagons.	Carts.	Fanning mills.	Threshing machines.	Mowing machines.	Reapers.
<i>New Brunswick.</i>														
North-eastern Superintendency...	925	195	37	33	752	27	14	8	13	2				
South-western Superintendency— 1st Division.....	453	71	9	6	160 ³ ₄		11	10	17	1	1		1	
2nd do	240	40	14	8	287	2	11	11	13	4				
Total	1618	306	60	47	1199 ³ ₄	29	36	29	43	7	1		1	
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>														
Annapolis.....	82	16												
kShelburne.....	47	7	3											
lDigby.....	183	45			250	10								
mYarmouth.....	85	5	1		3									
King's.....	68	10	1	1	6	1	1	1	1					
Queen's and Lunenburg.....	158	52	11	5	236	4	3	5	4	2				3
Halifax.....	117	32	6		35				1					
Hants.....	199	17		9	290	10	3	1	4					
Colchester.....	100	26			10	2								
nCumberland.....	97	14	*	*	20	1			1					
Pictou.....	206	56	1	1	32									
Antigonish and Guysboro'.....	160	50	6		325	3	2	1		1				
oRichmond.....	139	26	6		150	5	1	1	1					
Inverness.....	144	27	9		123	8	4	4	1	5			1	
Victoria.....	106	19	6		137	2								
Cape Breton County.....	250	41	4	7	750		6	4	1	4				
Total	2141	443	54	23	2367	45 ¹ ₂	20	17	14	13			1	3
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>														
Superintendency.....	285	50	23	23	233	8	9	12	6	1				
<i>British Columbia.</i>														
pCowichan Agency.....	2072	596	208	139	2532	233	140	70	250	3	1	11	10	2
West Coast do.....	2835	379			13	1	2							
Kwawkwalth do.....	1618	204	2		10 ¹ ₂	1 ¹ ₂								
Lower Fraser do.....	4275	1227	301	302	3613	239	107	86	76	8	1	1	2	5
Williams Lake do.....	1860	392		174	1257	25	100	36	25		9	1	28	
rKamloops do.....	2769	479		195	1410	39	126	75	47		17	1	12	
Okanagan do.....	639	104		77	1125		62	24	13		7	1	8	4
qKootenay do.....	586	165	†	†	312	79	31	11	14				2	
rNorth-west Coast Agency.....	4000	859	‡	‡	124 ¹ ₂	12 ¹ ₂								
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency.....	2653	682		62	161	76								
Total	23307	5087	511	949	10548	706	568	302	425	11	35	15	62	11

NOTE.—The North-eastern Superintendency of New Brunswick includes the Micmacs of the counties
 vince embraces the Amalecites of all the counties on the south and west sides of the province, except
 j 44 bush. of garden produce. k 6 bush. of apples. l 3 barns and stables. m Potatoes eaten as soon
 were grown in small garden patches but no return given. q 23 barns and stables. r 20 barns and stables.

* See note "n". † See note "q". ‡ See note "r."

STATEMENT No. 2.
Industrial Statistics—Continued.

PROPERTY.								GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.										FISH, FURS, AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.
No. of other implements.	Horses.	Cows.	Oxen.	Bulls.	Sheep.	Pigs.	No. of young stock.	Wheat.	Oats.	Pease.	Barley.	Other grain.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Other roots.	Hay.	Value.	
								Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Tons.	\$ cts.
3	13	27	3	1	...	18	26	100	840	10	...	60	2130	...	...	153	10,450 00
167	17	8	1	...	...	12	32	...	1086	18	...	356	965	...	...	35	12,000 00
95	15	17	4	1	...	56	30	...	1000	...	...	525	1520	...	...	105	13,400 00
265	45	52	8	2	...	86	82	100	2926	28	...	941	4615	...	...	293	35,850 00
2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	48	...	...	140	...	...	...	...	500 00
212	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	28	...	...	4	...	41	...	5	25 00
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	80	6	...	15	500	...	...	73	7,650 00
4	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	15	...	...	10	100	...	...	15	540 00
9	1	9	6	...	12	9	9	18	120	50	12	10	185	...	...	70	156 00
...	1	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	+	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	310 00
...	6	6	2	...	...	4	...	...	280	...	...	...	255	...	...	60	...
10	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	20	...	...	...	30	...	...	5½	600 00
...	...	2	3	...	2	1	2	8	75	4	No return.		550	...	...	...	1,240 00
...	4	11	2	...	...	12	5	120	...	...	...	380	...	...	62	2,950 00	
79	4	22	2	2	...	4	22	...	600	10	15	55	1350	...	...	80	400 00
...	1	10	1	7	...	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	170	2,090 00
...	8	15	4	2	20	2	22	...	50	...	75	...	2500	...	...	40	890 00
316	26	81	20	5	41	24	91	31	1436	70	102	94	6655	...	41	1060½	21,313 00	
85	15	10	...	...	6	2	10	286	1254	...	...	5	2580	...	...	18	200 00
...	407	346	98	44	840	85	626	150	15000	200	...	...	15000	...	...	650	+
...	20	5	2	...	40	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2000	...	...	15	124,050 00
...	...	4	2	2	22	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	+	+	+	+	12,750 00
1869	685	720	142	27	209	1858	462	3408	12329	7552	2862	1442	17318	...	...	1813	87,045 00
528	2723	799	...	21	501	189	4892	5105	...	24	670	7	6610	...	...	1195	29,380 00
3395	1403	449	...	8	452	293	4716	3056	783	...	1193	12803	...	...	...	583	89,330 00
1074	2450	940	...	1	369	250	10646	1040	225	...	1384	4200	...	...	...	150	17,030 00
...	1380	265	*	*	...	359	310	2050	165	...	...	1240	...	...	...	75	1,500 00
690	29	3	...	...	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	4170	100	16	25	306,100 00	
...	252	112	5	4	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	2100	...	...	18½	97,850 00	
7556	9329	3643	247	107	1091	3298	2248	24122	38580	8949	3532	4026	65441	100	16	4024½	765,035 00	

on the north-east of that province. The 1st division of the South-western Superintendency of that province Victoria and Madawaska, which form the 2nd division of the superintendency.

as grown. n 4 barns and stables. o Some oats sown but no return given. p Some carrots and turnips * 77 oxen and bulls. † Agent has no means of estimating. ‡ Agent unable to make estimate of crops raised.

‡ Some sown but no return given.

§ Some planted but no return given.

TABULAR
AGRICULTURAL and

PROVINCE, AGENCY OR BAND.	Resident Indian population.	IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, LAND CULTIVATED AND FRESH LAND PLOUGHED.					PERSONAL							
		Houses.	Barns.	Stables.	Land cultivated. Ac.	Land newly broken up. Ac.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Wagons.	Carts.	Fanning mills.	Threshing machines.	Mowing machines.	Reapers.
<i>Manitoba and N. W. Territories.</i>														
F. Ogletree, Agent, Treaty No. 1.	476	51	21	422	25	19	11	24	15	2	6	74	1	
*A. M. Muckle do do 1.	1822	414	301	771	73	66	74	94	24	4	1	11	1	
H. Martineau do do 2.	1036	416	5	180	197	29	24½	15	86	1	1	11	1	
R. J. N. Pither do do 3.	1092	455	24	97	3	11	13	3	14	13½	1	1	1	
†F. C. Cornish do do 3.	895	212	+	72½	31	14	13½	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Jno. McIntyre do do 3.	948	318	10	99	7	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Touchwood Hills Agcy. do 4.	839	193	79	688½	73	20	10	50	3	3	8	2	1	
Muscowpetung's do do 4.	708	262	94	719	59	91	44	60	35	4	26	3	1	
Birtle Agency do do 4.	939	123	3	86	1900	5	86	56	19	51	7	2	1	
Swan River (Ft. Pelly) Ag. do 4.	646	68	59	241	37	22	29	29	3	3	12	1	1	
File Hills Agency do 4.	280	46	89	364	45	18	14	12	2	2	4	1	1	
Assiniboine do do 4.	210	104	36	420	16	31	8	11	9	1	1	1	1	
Crooked Lakes do do 4.	574	107	92	741½	30½	89	40	9	26	4	1	4	1	
Moose Mountain Agency do 4.	237	115	49	391	5	30	16½	12	11	1	2	1	1	
A. Mackay, Agent do 5.	2155	628	143	216¾	16¾	48	65	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Jos. Reader do do 5.	1073	258	87	55	4	23	28	1	2	2	2	1	1	
Saddle Lake Agency do 6.	698	143	100	816	76	67	35	5	35	2	1	2	1	
Hobbema do do 6.	488	58	51	812	44	102	41½	7	48	1	3	1	1	
Battleford do do 6.	844	336	181	1770	50	130	61	59	62	5	29	1	1	
Onion Lake do do 6.	658	123	76	621	100	44	15	16	13	2	3	1	1	
Duck Lake do do 6.	647	94	28	97	1059	88	65	30	16	27	5	10	2	
Edmonton do do 6.	718	197	131	834	59	43	25	11	11	5	1	6	1	
Carlton do do 6.	1298	121	20	97	927	48	62	42	9	33	1	2	1	
Sarcee do do 7.	234	66	2	118	53	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Blood do do 7.	1494	336	19	308½	37	47	12	32	1	2	6	1	1	
Blackfoot do do 7.	1308	467	7	263½	13½	41	19	12	5	2	1	2	1	
Piegan do do 7.	780	111	33	249	20	29	6	32	1	1	4	1	1	
Stony do do 7.	612	332	47	285	70	9	8	3	5	1	1	1	1	
Total	23709	6154	56	2191	15548½	948½	1346	763	500	589	59	11	212	12

* 119 bob-sleighs. + 5 steers; 38 barns and stables.

JOHN MCGIRR,
Clerk of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1894.

STATEMENT No. 2.

Industrial Statistics—Continued.

PROPERTY.										GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.								FISH, FURS AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.
No. of other implements.	Horses.	Cows.	Oxen.	Bulls.	Sheep.	Pigs.	No. of young stock.	Wheat.	Oats.	Pease.	Barley.	Other grain.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Other roots.	Hay.	Value.	
																		Bus.
110	85	14	29	...	...	11	21	1570	...	...	300	...	880	...	...	282	3,725 00
1181	106	291	246	13	6	137	469	750	2000	35	1470	350	11050	...	...	4460	31,200 00
16	130	300	125	24	8	13	433	75	200	...	182	63	2859	47	112	1684	8,182 00	
601	15	35	20	8	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	146	2640	...	...	315	13,015 00
242	22	27	26	8	...	...	22	25	...	...	70	2365	3205	...	...	266	12,855 00
689	...	8	2	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	20	1993	...	...	324	15,527 00
661	196	230	85	8	...	8	346	1010	808	...	366	...	714	60	...	1917	6,900 00	
425	375	123	160	4	...	...	198	1341	190	...	...	73	996	688	350	1506	13,475 00
1305	259	182	153	5	60	...	218	8227	4512	...	...	144	1699	...	20	1340	11,121 55
513	98	245	67	16	41	...	400	...	40	...	164	...	950	...	...	1800	10,723 00
510	87	218	58	5	11	3	264	1062	420	...	576	...	180	...	...	1310	2,036 00
39	58	22	45	...	71	...	49	1320	250	...	25	...	1257	1929	372	400	986 24	
810	196	157	108	4	33	27	411	6947	1476	13	100	...	935	...	...	824	7,273 48
703	45	38	31	3	...	...	129	694	32	...	...	...	400	180	...	440	3,100 00
1767	...	123	54	10	...	...	125	...	100	...	630	...	4950	...	...	1097	28,755 00
748	13	91	26	6	...	...	113	...	...	10	40	...	2707	...	3	292	22,764 00
814	196	270	71	4	...	...	333	1183½	356½	...	2521½	...	1148	...	162½	1241	7,900 00
1044	240	166	91	...	...	...	365	8001	870	...	2000	...	2760	...	...	810	4,760 00
1020	246	379	304	5	133	4	478	998	82	...	40	...	554½	265	50	3250	2,967 64	
814	119	161	101	3	100	14	414	113	...	...	1276	...	323	25	...	1800	9,117 07
1469	121	219	146	29	...	...	396	2636	1604	...	433	...	1595	...	...	1972	3,259 63
184	163	129	79	5	63	38	197	1500	1255	...	2062	55	2178	...	...	1400	8,045 00
1024	103	232	127	9	...	2	325	1410	270	...	262	...	1323	145	...	1259	4,121 36	
67	200	1	2	...	...	...	1	40	357	...	329	...	250	60	52	180	1,269 00
2404	1823	...	25	...	...	...	50	28	932	...	...	...	460	...	...	185	5,772 82
932	1732	19	24	3	...	...	615	5	298	...	103	...	1323	...	...	...	3,759 37
290	496	246	15	8	...	...	384	...	462	...	...	...	528	...	...	250	2,447 07
...	530	156	...	6	61	...	383	...	...	...	...	...	218	...	...	80	2,907 40
20382	7659	4082	2220	188	587	257	7560	38925½	16514½	58	12969½	3216	50075½	3399	1121½	30392½	247,964 57	

HAYTER REED,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.

TABULAR

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES

The Programme of studies herein prescribed shall be followed by the teacher as far as made only with the con

SUBJECT.	STANDARD 1.	STANDARD 2.	STANDARD 3.
English.....	Word recognition and sentence making. Simple sounds of letters of alphabet. Copying words.	Sounds continued. Sentence making continued. Orthography, oral and written. Dictation of words learnt and of simple sentences.	Sounds completed. Simple homonyms explained. Sentence making continued. Orthography, oral and written. Sentences dictated. Compose sentences about objects and actions.
General knowledge.	Facts concerning things in school. Develop what is already known. Days of week, month.	The seasons. Measures of length and weight in common use. Colours. Commence animal and vegetable kingdoms, their parts and uses, cultivation, growth, &c. Things in and about the school and their parts.	Animal and vegetable kingdoms continued. Money. The useful metals.
Writing....	Elementary strokes and words on slates. Large round hand.	Words, &c., on slates. Large round hand.	Slates and copy book No. 1. Medium round hand.
Arithmetic....	Numbers 1 to 10: their combinations and separations, oral and written, the signs +, -, ×, ÷ count to 10 by ones, twos, threes, &c. Use and meaning one-half, one-third, one-tenth. Making and showing one-half, one-fourth, one-eighth, one-third, one-sixth, one-ninth, one-fifth, one-tenth, one-seventh, (no figures.) Simple problems. Oral.	Numbers 10 to 25: their combinations and separations (oral and written.) Count to 25 by ones, twos, threes, &c. Use and meaning of one-half, one-third, one-fourth, &c., to one-twenty-fifth (no figures.) Relation of halves, fourths, eighths, thirds, sixths, twelfths, thirds, ninths (no figures.) Simple problems introducing gallons in peck, pecks in bushel, months in year, inches in foot, pound, current coins up to 25c. Addition in columns, no total to exceed 25.	Numbers 25 to 100: their combinations and separations (oral and written.) Count to 100 by ones, twos, threes, &c., to tens. Use and meaning of one-twenty-sixth, one-twenty-seventh, &c., to one-one-hundredth (no figures.) Addition, subtraction, division and partition of fractions of Standard 2. Roman numerals I to C. Simple problems introducing seconds in minutes, minutes in hours, hours in day, pounds in bushel, sheets in quire, quires in ream.
Geography....			Development of geographical notions by reference to geographical features of neighbourhood. Elementary lessons on direction, distance, extent.

STATEMENT No. 3.

DIES FOR INDIAN SCHOOLS.

the circumstances of his school permit. Any modifications deemed necessary shall be concurrence of the Department.

STANDARD 4.	STANDARD 5.	STANDARD 6.
Sounds reviewed. Sentence enlargement. Orthography, oral and written. Letter writing. Simple compositions, oral and written, reviewing work on general knowledge course.	Enlargement and correction of sentences continued. Orthography, oral and written. Letter writing continued. Easy, oral and written, composition reviewing general knowledge course.	Analysis of simple sentences. Parts of speech. Orthography, oral and written. Letter writing continued. Oral and written composition reviewing general knowledge course.
Animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms continued. Uses of railways and ships. Explain manufacture of articles in common use. The races of man.	Same enlarged. Laws regarding fires, game, &c., of daily use.	Social relations. Seats of Government in Canada. System of representation and justice. Commerce and exchange of products.
Copy books Nos. 2 and 3. Medium round hand.	Copy books Nos. 4 and 5. Small round hand.	Copy books Nos. 6 and 7. Small round hand.
Numeration and notation to 10,000. Simple rules to 10,000. Addition, subtraction, division and partition of fractions already known (figures.) Introduce terms, numerator, denominator, &c. Roman notation to 2,000. Graded problems introducing remaining reduction tables. Daily practice in simple rules to secure accuracy and rapidity.	Notation and numeration completed. Formal reduction. Vulgar fractions to thirtieths. Denominate fractions. Daily practice to secure accuracy and rapidity in simple rules. Graded problems. Reading and writing decimals to thousandths inclusive.	Factors, measures and multiples. Vulgar fractions completed. Easy application of decimals to ten thousandths. Easy application of square and cubic measures. Daily practice to secure accuracy and rapidity in simple rules. Easy application of percentage. Graded problems.
<p>(a) Review of work of Standard 3. Lessons to lead to simple conception of the earth as a great ball with surface of land and water, surrounded by the air, lighted by the sun, and with two motions.</p> <p>(b) Lessons on natural features, first from observation, afterwards by aid of moulding board, pictures and blackboard illustrations.</p> <p>(c) Preparations for and introduction of maps. (Review of lessons in position, distance, direction, with representations drawn to scale.) Study of map of vicinity drawn on blackboard. Maps of natural features drawn from moulded forms. Practice in reading conventional map symbols on outline maps.</p>	<p>Simple study of the important countries in each continent, Province in which school is situated and Canada to be studied first. The position of the country in the continent; its natural features, climate, productions, its people, their occupations, manners, customs, noted localities, cities, &c. Moulding boards and map-drawing, to be aids in the study.</p>	<p>(a) The earth as a globe. Simple illustrations and statements with reference to form, size, meridians and parallels, with their use; motions and their effects as day and night, seasons, zones, with their characteristics as winds and ocean currents, climate as affecting the life of man.</p> <p>(b) Physical features and conditions of North America, South America and Europe, studied and compared. Position on the globe; position relative to other grand divisions, size, form, surface, drainage, animal and vegetable life, resources, &c. Natural advantages of the cities.</p>

TABULAR

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES

The Programme of studies herein prescribed shall be followed by the

SUBJECT.	STANDARD 1.	STANDARD 2.	STANDARD 3.
Geography.....			Development of geographical notions by reference to geographical features of neighbourhood. Elementary lessons on direction, distance, extent.
Ethics.....	The practice of cleanliness, obedience, respect, order, neatness.	Right and wrong. Truth. Continuance of proper appearance and behaviour.	Independence. Self respect. Develop the reasons for proper appearance and behaviour.
Reading.....	First Primer..	Second Primer.....	Second Reader
Recitation....	To begin in Standard 2, are to be in line with what is taught in English, and developed into		
History			Stories of Indians of Canada and their civilization.
Vocal Music..	Simple Songs and Hymns. The subjects of the former to be interesting and patriotic.		
Calisthenics..	Exercises, frequently accompanied by singing, to afford variation during work and to		
Religious Instruction.	Scripture Reading. The Ten Commandments. Lord's Prayer. Life of Christ, &c., &c.		

NOTE — ENGLISH.—Every effort must be made to induce pupils to speak English, and to teach them to
 READING.—Pupils must be taught to read loudly and distinctly. Every word and sentence must
 be read sentence, in their own words, in English, and also in their own language if the
 GENERAL.—Instruction is to be direct, the voice and blackboard being the principal agents. The
 N.B.—It will be considered a proof of the incompetency of a teacher, if pupils are found to read in
 mark applies to all teaching, viz. :—Everything must be thoroughly understood, before a pupil

STATEMENT No. 3—*Continued.*

DIES FOR INDIAN SCHOOLS.

teacher as far as the circumstances of his school permit, &c.—*Continued.*

STANDARD 4.	STANDARD 5.	STANDARD 6.
(d) General study from globe and maps. The hemisphere, continent, oceans and large islands, their relative positions and size. The continents' position, climate, form, outline, surroundings, principal mountains, rivers, lakes; the most important countries, productions, people, interesting facts and associations.	Simple study of the important countries in each continent, &c., &c.	(c) Observation to accompany the study of geography—apparent movements of the sun, moon and stars, and varying time of their rising and setting; difference in heat of the sun's rays at different hours of the day; change in the direction of the sun's rays coming through a school-room window at the same hour during the year; varying length of noon-day shadows; changes of the weather, wind and seasons.
Industry. Honesty. Thrift.....	Citizenship of Indians. Patriotism. Industry. Thrift. Self-maintenance. Charity. Pauperism.	Indian and white life. Patriotism. Evils of Indian isolation. Enfranchisement. Labour the law of life. Relations of the sexes as to labour. Home and public duties.
Third Reader.....	Fourth Reader.....	Fifth Reader.

pieces of verse and prose which contain the highest moral and patriotic maxims and thoughts.

History of Province in which school is situated.	Canadian History (commenced).	Canadian History (continued.)
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The tunes bright and cheerful.

improve physique.

understand it; unless they do, the whole work of the teacher is likely to be wasted. be fully explained to them, and from time to time they should be required to state the sense of a lesson or teacher understands it. unnecessary use of text-books is to be avoided. "parrot fashion" only, *i.e.*, without in the least understanding what they read. And the following is advanced to further studies.

TABULAR

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve on which situated.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.				
Alnwick	Alnwick	Alnwick	John Lawrence	Methodist
Back Settlement	Caradoc	Western, No. 2	Abel Waucaush	Undenominational
Bear Creek	do	do 2	James Fox	do
Buzwaks	Manitowaning	Northern, No. 1	Ignatius Gabow	Roman Catholic
Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Joseph Goodfellow	Undenominational
Caradoc	Caradoc	Western, 2	Joseph Fisher	do
Christian Island	Christian Island	Penetanguishene	Alfred McCue	Methodist
Fort William, boys	Fort William	Northern, No. 4	E. S. Donahue	Roman Catholic
do girls	do	do	Sister M. Dionysia	do
do Orphanage	do	do	Sister M. Ambrose	do
French Bay	Saugeen	Saugeen	Helen Cameron	Undenominational
Garden River	Garden River	Sault Ste. Marie	A. E. Welding	Episcopal
do	do	do	Rev. A. V. Artus	Roman Catholic
Georgina Island	Georgina Island	Georgina Island	Robert Mayes	Methodist
Gibson	Gibson	Parry Sound	E. Hyndman	do
Golden Lake	Golden Lake	Golden Lake	M. E. Quinn	Roman Catholic
Hiawatha	Rice Lake	Rice Lake	J. A. Windsor	Methodist
Jack Fish Island	Jack Fish Island	Northern, No. 4	J. A. Blais	Roman Catholic
Kettle Point	Kettle Point	Western, No. 1	Belle Bowen	Undenominational
Lake Nepigon	Lake Nepigon	Northern, No. 4	Rev. R. Remison	Episcopal
Lower Muncey	Caradoc	Western, No. 2	Levi T. Doxtator	do
Mattawa	Mattawa	do	Sister St. Basil	Roman Catholic
Miller	Henvey Inlet	Parry Sound	Annie E. Francis	Undenominational
Mississauga (New Credit)	Mississauga	New Credit	Norman F. Black	do
do	do River	Manitowaning	Louisa Dyke	Roman Catholic
Mohawk Institute	do	Grand River	Rev. R. Ashton	Undenominational
Moravian	Moraviantown	Western, No. 3	Isabella Johnson	do
do Mission	do	do	Dora Millar	Moravian Society
Mount Elgin Industrial Institute	Munceytown	Western, No. 2	Rev. W. W. Shepherd	Methodist
Nipissing	Nipissing	Parry Sound	F. E. Crawford	Undenominational
Nipigon	Nipigon River	Northern, No. 4	John Deschamp	Roman Catholic
Oneida, No. 1	Oneida	Western, No. 2	M. A. Beatty	Methodist
do No. 2	do	do	M. J. Chambers	Episcopal
do No. 3	do	do	C. A. Vollich	Methodist
Pays Plat	Pays Plat	Northern, No. 4	A. McKay	Roman Catholic
Pic River	Pic River	do	Jos. Morriseau	do
Port Elgin	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	David Craddock	Undenominational

STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

Yearly Salary or Grant Provided.	From what Fund paid.	Number on Roll—Boys.	Number on Roll—Girls.	Total Number on Roll.	CLASSES OF STUDY.						Farming.	Carpenter.	Tailoring.	General Housework.	General Remarks.
					Average Daily Attendance.										
					Standard 1.	Standard 2.	Standard 3.	Standard 4.	Standard 5.	Standard 6.					
8 cts.															
250 00	Band and Methodist..	20	9	29	14	14	5	5	4	1					Half salary paid by Methodist
200 00	Band.....	15	11	26	14	10	5	5	6						Missionary Society and half
200 00	do.....	6	7	13	7	6	4	2	1						by band.
200 00	do.....	9	4	13	6	6	3	4							
300 00	do.....	15	4	19	9	8	3	4	4						
200 00	do.....	14	7	21	11	11	5	3	2						
275 00	Methodist and band..	17	9	26	14	15	4	3	4						Half salary paid by Methodist
															Missionary Society and half
300 00	Indian School Fund...	13		13	9	5	3	4	1						by band.
200 00	do.....		11	11	8	7	2	1		1					
500 00	do.....	10	17	27	25	11	10	4	1	1					Receives government grant of
															\$500 per annum.
300 00	Band.....	15	11	26	12	17	3	3	3						
300 00	do.....	18	15	33	10	19	10	1	1	1					
300 00	Band and School Fund.	25	24	49	24	25	13	6	3	2					
300 0	Band and Methodist..	12	7	19	13	8	6	3	2						Half salary paid by Methodist
															Missionary Society and half
250 00	School Fund and Methodist.	13	16	29	15	13	6	4	3	3					by band.
															Half salary paid by Methodist
300 00	School Fund.....	10	8	18	11	9	7	1	1						Missionary Society and half
250 00	Band and Methodist..	13	7	20	10	4	2	5	5	4					by school fund.
250 00	School Fund.....	8	5	13	9	7	3	3							Half salary paid by Methodist
250 00	Band.....	8	7	15	8	7	3	3	1	1					Missionary Society and half
200 00	School Fund.....	5	4	9	3	3	2	2	1	1					by band.
200 00	do.....	13	8	21	14	7	6	5	2	1					
100 00	do.....	15	13	28	22	10	8	4	4	2					
250 00	School Fund and band.	6	13	19	9	12	3	1	3						
325 00	Band.....	29	19	48	31	24	7	7	5	5					
250 00	School Fund.....	18	9	27	17	15	7	4	1						
5,460 00	do.....	47	60	107	57	49	33	28	7	1					An industrial and boarding-
															school. \$60 per annum al-
															lowed from Indian school
															appropriation for each of 91
															pupils. Boys taught trades
															and farming; girls, sewing
															and housework.
350 00	Band.....	24	22	46	30	31	10	3	2						
.....	Moravian Missionary	5	17	22	18	10	7	3	2						
	Society.	45	45	90	27	21	18	14	9	1	16	1	1	47	An industrial and boarding-
5,100 00	Methodist, Indian and														school. \$60 per annum al-
	School Funds.														lowed from Indian school
															appropriation and Indian
															funds for each of 85 pupils.
															Boys taught trades and farm-
															ing; girls taught sewing and
															general housework.
250 00	Band.....	7	10	17	8	10	2	2	1	2					
250 00	School.....	3	4	7	6	6	1								
300 00	Methodist and School.	20	23	43	24	28	6	7	2						Half salary by Methodist
															Missionary Society and half
															by school fund.
200 00	School Fund.....	6	8	14	7	9	3	1	1						
250 00	Methodist and School.	21	23	44	26	26	10	3	5						
250 00	School Fund.....	9	8	17	16	4	9	4							
250 00	do.....	9	11	20	14	8	9	3							
250 00	Band.....	10	5	15	7	7	2	2	2						

TABULAR

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve on which situated.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
<i>ONTARIO—Continued.</i>				
Rama.....	Rama.....	Rama.....	J. Egan.....	Methodist.....
Red Rock.....	Red Rock.....	Northern 4.....	Elizabeth Lahaye.....	Roman Catholic..
Ryerson.....	Parry Island.....	Parry Sound.....	Mary Pace.....	Undenominational
Sagamook.....	Spanish River.....	Manitowaning.....	H. Atchitawense.....	Roman Catholic..
Saugeen.....	Saugeen.....	Saugeen.....	Laura Allen.....	Methodist.....
Scotch Settlement.....	do.....	do.....	John Burr.....	Undenominational
Serpent River.....	Serpent River.....	Manitowaning.....	Cecilia Peltier.....	Roman Catholic..
Shawanaga.....	Shawanaga.....	Parry Sound.....	M. C. Harrison.....	Undenominational
Sheguiandah.....	Sheguiandah.....	Manitowaning.....	Jas. Keatley.....	Episcopal.....
Sheshegwaning.....	do.....	do.....	Josephine Bernard.....	Roman Catholic..
Shingwauk Home.....	do.....	Sault Ste. Marie.....	Rev. J. Irvine.....	Episcopal.....
Wawanosh Home.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....
Sidney Bay.....	Cape Croker.....	Cape Croker.....	Isabella McIver.....	Undenominational
Six Nations, No. 1.....	Six Nations.....	Grand River.....	Maggie Davis.....	do.....
do 2.....	do.....	do.....	Catherine Maracle.....	do.....
do 3.....	do.....	do.....	Lizzie Weatherell.....	do.....
do 5.....	do.....	do.....	Elam Bearfoot.....	do.....
do 6.....	do.....	do.....	John Lickers.....	do.....
do 7.....	do.....	do.....	Sarah C. Russell.....	do.....
do 9.....	do.....	do.....	Mary J. Scott.....	do.....
do 10.....	do.....	do.....	Sarah Davis.....	do.....
do 11.....	do.....	do.....	Peter Adams.....	do.....
Skene.....	Parry Island.....	Parry Sound.....	Mary E. Yates.....	do.....
South Bay.....	Manitoulin Island.....	Manitowaning.....	J. A. Wakigijik.....	Roman Catholic..
Spanish River.....	Spanish River.....	do.....	Carrie Morley.....	Episcopal.....
Stony Point.....	Stony Point.....	Western, No. 1.....	Annie S. Vance.....	Undenominational
St. Clair.....	Sarnia.....	do.....	F. E. Welsh.....	Methodist.....
Sucker Creek.....	Manitoulin Island.....	Manitowaning.....	Lucy E. Shepherd.....	Episcopal.....
Thessalon.....	Thessalon.....	do.....	Wm. Kinoshawag.....	Roman Catholic..
Thomas.....	Six Nations.....	Grand River.....	John Miller.....	Undenominational
Tyendinaga, No. 1, Eastern.....	Tyendinaga.....	Tyendinaga.....	Nellie Bowen.....	do.....
Tyendinaga, No. 2, Western.....	do.....	do.....	Jessie Minielly.....	do.....
Tyendinaga, No. 3, Central.....	do.....	do.....	A. E. Graham.....	do.....
Tyendinaga, No. 4, Mission.....	do.....	do.....	Josephine Goode.....	Episcopal.....
Walpole Island, No. 1.....	Walpole Island.....	Walpole Island.....	Albert Sahguj.....	do.....
do 2.....	do.....	do.....	C. A. Smith.....	Methodist.....
do 3.....	do.....	do.....	Wm. Peters.....	Undenominational

TABULAR

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve on which situated.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
<i>ONTARIO—Concluded.</i>				
West Bay.....	Manitoulin Island.	Manitowaning.....	C. Lamorandiere....	Roman Catholic ..
White Fish Lake.....	White Fish Lake .	do	Richard Black.....	Methodist.....
do	do	do	C. Lemoine.....	Roman Catholic ..
White Fish River.....	White Fish River.	do	S. Nahwegahbow....	Episcopal
Wikwemikong, boys... .	Wikwemikong.....	do	Thos. F. Stakum ...	Roman Catholic ..
do girls.....	do	do	Margaret Kelcher...	do ..
Wikwemikong Industrial, boys.....	do .. .	do	Rev. D. DuRonquet.	do ..
Wikwemikong Industrial, girls.....	do	do	Elizabeth Miller	do ..
Wikwemikongsing.	Wikwemikongsing	do	Mary Lamorandiere.	do ..

TABULAR

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve on which situated.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
QUEBEC.				
Becancour.....	Becancour.....	Becancour.....	Rebecca Dubois....	Roman Catholic...
Caughnawaga, boys.....	Caughnawaga.....	Caughnawaga.....	F. M. Jacobs.....	do.....
do girls.....	do.....	do.....	Josephine Parent...	do.....
Caughnawaga.....	do.....	do.....	Rev. J. A. Dionne...	Methodist.....
Chenail.....	St. Regis.....	St. Regis.....	Margaret McKillop..	Roman Catholic..
Cornwall Island.....	do.....	do.....	Louis Benedict.....	Methodist.....
do.....	do.....	do.....	Mrs. Annie Back....	Roman Catholic..
Lake St. John, Point Blue.....	Point Blue.....	Lake St. John.....	Eugene Roy.....	do.....
Lorette.....	Lorette.....	Lorette.....	Josephine Dubeau..	do.....
Maniwaki.....	Maniwaki.....	River Desert.....	James McAuley.....	do.....
Maria.....	Maria.....	Maria.....	Malvina Cyr.....	do.....
Oka (Country).....	Oka.....	Caughnawaga.....	F. E. Saunders.....	Methodist.....
do (Village).....	do.....	do.....	E. Ostrom.....	do.....
Restigouche.....	Restigouche.....	Restigouche.....	Esther Audet.....	Roman Catholic..
St. Francis.....	St. Francis.....	St. Francis.....	Edwin Beaudet.....	Episcopal.....
do.....	do.....	do.....	Sister St. Lawrence..	Roman Catholic..
St. Regis (Village).....	St. Regis.....	St. Regis.....	Mary J. Powell.....	do.....
do (Island).....	do.....	do.....	Christina McKillop..	do.....
Temiscamingue.....	Temiscamingue.....	Temiscamingue.....	Marion T. Legge....	do.....
do Mission.....	do.....	do.....	Sister St. Camille..	do.....
NOVA SCOTIA.				
Bear River.....	Digby Co.....	No. 13.....	John L. DeVany....	Roman Catholic..
Cow Bay or Cole Harbour.	Halifax Co.....	No. 5.....	Cath. F. Langley...	do.....
Eskasoni.....	Cape Breton.....	No. 13.....	Roderick McMillan..	do.....
Middle River.....	Victoria Co.....	.....	Mary A. McEchen...	do.....
New Germany.....	Lunenburg Co.....	.....	Minnie A. Shea.....	do.....
Salmon River.....	Richmond Co.....	No. 10.....	Don. A. Campbell...	do.....
Whyocomagh.....	Inverness Co.....	No. 11.....	Victor Christmas...	do.....
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Burnt Church (Church Point).....	Northumberland Co.....	North-east.....	Annie M. Borden...	Roman Catholic..
Eel Ground.....	do.....	do.....	Michael Flinne.....	do.....
Kingsclear.....	York Co.....	Western.....	Frances McGinn.....	do.....
St. Mary's.....	do.....	do.....	Maria J. Rush.....	do.....
Tobique.....	Tobique.....	do.....	Kate A. McClusky..	do.....
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Lennox Island.....	Lennox Island....	P. E. I.....	C. J. Poirier.....	do.....

STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

Yearly Salary or Grant Provided.	From what Fund paid.	Number on Roll—Boys.	Number on Roll—Girls.	Total Number on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	CLASSES OF STUDY.						General Remarks.
						Standard 1.	Standard 2.	Standard 3.	Standard 4.	Standard 5.	Standard 6.	
						Carpenter.	Tinsmith.	Blacksmith.	Shoemaker.	Farmer.		
\$ cts.												
80 00	School appropriation and Indian School Fund	6 3		9 7	3 1	4 1						
450 00	School appropriation	103	87	103 44	50 20	18 10	5 5					
400 00	do and School Fund			87 64	26 25	22 9	5					
250 00	Methodist and school appropriation	10	11	21 12	16 3	1 1						
200 00	Band	10	16	26 4	18 6	2						
200 00	Methodist and band	8	7	15 9	6 3	5 1						
200 00	Band	13	11	24 14	8 6	6 4						Half salary paid by Methodist Missionary Society and half by department..
150 00	School appropriation	14	14	28 21	7 8	6 4	2 1					
200 00	do	29	25	54 27	11 8	5 12	18					
300 00	Band	7	10	17 14	6 4	5 2						
150 00	School appropriation	13	16	29 19	9 7	7 3	3 3					
200 00	do and Methodist	9	12	21 8	9 6	3 3						
	do	10	9	19 11	7 7	2 3						
250 00	School appropriation	21	24	45 21	18 15	5 4	3 3					
200 00	do	10	3	13 8	5 3	2 1	2					
250 00	do	15	15	30 29	10 5	6 4	4 1					
200 00	Band	24	12	36 16	21 9	5 1						
200 00	do	9	5	14 6	7 4	3						
200 00	School appropriation	16	22	38 28	15 14	7 1	1 1					
200 00	do	1	4	5 3	2	2 1						
100 00												
300 00	School appropriation	10	10	20 11	8 4	3 3	2					
200 00	do	9	6	15 10	3 8	2 2						
200 00	do	10	10	20 9	3 8	7 2						
200 00	do	8	7	15 7	2 8	5						
300 00	do	7	3	10 7	1 3	1 2	2 1					
200 00	do	17	12	30 10	11 7	7 4	1 1					
200 00	do	7	2	9 4	3 3	2 1						
200 00	do	9	8	17 10	8 6	1 2						
250 00	do	7	5	12 5	5 4	2 1						
250 00	do	14	9	23 18	6 8	4 4	1					
250 00	do	11	10	21 13	7 5	3 2	3 1					
240 00	School appropriation and band	12	17	29 16	13 6	2 4	4					
300 00	School appropriation	25	8	33 14	7 8	9 5	3 1					

TABULAR

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve on which situated.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Alberni	Near Treshat	West Coast.	Margaret Minnes.	Presbyterian
Alert (Day).....	Nimkish	Kwawkewlth	A. W. Corker.	Episcopal
do Industrial	do	do	do	do
Bella Bella .....	.....	North-west Coast.	Kate Helen Ross.	Methodist
Cape Mudge.....	Cape Mudge.....	Fraser River.....	.....	do
Coqua Leetza Home.....	.....	do	S. Clarke.....	do
Gwa-yas-dums.	Gwayasdums.....	Kwawkewlth .....	.....	Episcopal
Hazelton .....	.....	Babine	John Field.....	do
Kamloops Industrial.....	.....	Kamloops and Okanagan.	Rev. A. M. Carion	Roman Catholic... ..
Kincolith.....	.....	North-west Coast.	W. H. Collison.....	Episcopal
Kishiax.....	.....	Upper Skeena.....	.....	Methodist
Kitkahtla (Lac Lau).....	.....	North-west Coast.	E. A. Stevenson	Episcopal
Kitlope Mission.....	.....	do	do	do
Kootenay Industrial.....	Kootenay	Kootenay	Rev. N. Coccola.	Roman Catholic... ..
Kuper Island Industrial.....	.....	Cowichan	Rev. G. Donckele.....	do
Lac-Alsap (Naas River).....	.....	North-west Coast.	S. S. Osterhont .....	.....
Masset .....	.....	do	John H. Keen .....	.....
Metlakahtla Industrial.....	.....	do	John R. Scott.....	.....
do Day .....	.....	do	Margaret Hogan.....	.....
Nanaimo (Cowichan).....	.....	Cowichan	R. H. Cairns.....	Roman Catholic... ..
do (St. Augustine).....	.....	do	do	do
Nitinat.....	.....	West Coast.....	W. J. Stone	Methodist
Oiath .....	.....	do .....	.....	Roman Catholic... ..
Port Essington.....	.....	North-west Coast.	Kate Tranter.....	Methodist
Port Simpson (Day).....	.....	do	Chas. M. Richards	do
do Girls' Home .....	.....	do	Tedda J. Caldwell	do
Skidegate.....	Queen Charlotte Island.	do	B. C. Freeman.....	.....
Songhees (Victoria).....	Songhees	Cowichan	M. Keappock.	Roman Catholic... ..
St. Mary's Mission Industrial.	.....	Lower Fraser.....	Rev. P. M. O. Cornellier.	do
St. Joseph's, or Williams Lake Industrial.	.....	William's Lake.....	Rev. J. M. J. Lejacq	do
Yale (All Hallows) .....	.....	Lower Fraser.....	Superioress, Sister Amy.	Episcopal

STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

Yearly Salary or Grant Provided.	From what Fund paid.	Number on Roll—Boys.	Number on Roll—Girls.	Total Number on Roll.	CLASSES OF STUDY.							General Remarks.										
					Average Daily Attendance.	Standard 1.	Standard 2.	Standard 3.	Standard 4.	Standard 5.	Standard 6.		Carpenter.	Shoemaker.	Farming.							
\$ 300 00	School appropriation..	9	14	23	14	15	4	3	1													
300 00	do	8	11	19	8	7	8	3													No teacher since February, 1894.	
4,550 00	do	9	9	9	5	4															Opened on 1st January, 1894; 35 pupils at \$130 each per annum.	
300 00	do	14	14	28	19	13	8	5	2												Closed; no returns.	
1,300 00	do	23	19	42	32	18	9	7	8												A grant of \$130 per annum for each of 10 pupils; taught housework, sewing, gardening and music.	
300 00	do	14	11	25	6	10	6	7	2												Closed.	
3,250 00	do	13	12	25	24	6	8	7	1	1											A grant of \$130 per annum for each of 25 pupils; taught gardening and general housework.	
300 00	do	14	15	29	19	13	12	2	1	1											Closed; no returns.	
300 00	do	25	19	44	20	32	7	5													do do	
6,500 00	do	25	26	51	51	15	17	9	8	2												All expenses paid by the government up to \$6,500; 50 pupils at \$130 each; farming and general housework taught.
3,900 00	do	25	12	37	35	8	8	7	9	4	1	5	6	6								A grant of \$130 per annum for each of 30 pupils; girls are taught housework, knitting and sewing.
300 00	do	17	9	26	13	13	8	3	2													No returns for June quarter, 1894.
300 00	do	18	28	46	21	25	15	6														Grant of \$130 per annum for each of 25 pupils; salaries paid by department.
7,490 00	do	27	6	33	30	3	3	8	3	10	6	11										
300 00	do	6	22	28	16	6	4	6	5	4	3											No returns.
300 00	do	11	14	25	8	16	7	1	1													No returns for September quarter, 1893, and no returns for December quarter, 1893.
300 00	do	13	14	27	9	25	1	1														No returns have been received.
300 00	do	20	19	39	10	24	8	4	3													
300 00	do	40	26	66	19	38	21	5	2													
1,200 00	do	34	34	28	8	11	8	6	1													
300 00	do	27	11	38	22	29	4	5														
300 00	do	11	8	19	12	8	9	2														September quarter return is not received.
2,400 00	do	28	38	66	51	17	21	12	12	4												40 pupils at \$60 each per annum; girls taught sewing, knitting and general housework; boys, farming and shoemaking.
3,250 00	do	24	18	42	40	12	10	9	11													A grant of \$130 per annum for each of 25 pupils.
1,500 00	do	22	22	19	6	2	4	3	3	4												A grant of \$60 per annum for each of 25 pupils.

TABULAR

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve on which situated.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
MANITOBA.				
Assabaska.	Rainy River	Rat Portage	R. Grant.	Episcopal
Beren's River.	Beren's River	Beren's River	Miss S. E. Batty.	Methodist
Big Eddy.	Treaty 5	Pas	Louis Cochrane.	Episcopal
Black River	do	Beren's River	M. B. Edwards.	do
Broken Head River.	Treaty 1	Clandeboye.	A. K. Black	Undenominational
Chimawawin	Cumberland	Pas	John Sinclair.	Episcopal
Coutcheeching	Rainy River	Coutcheeching	W. A. Tucker	Roman Catholic
Crane River	Treaty 2	Manitowapaw	John Favel.	Undenominational
Cross Lake	Cross Lake.	Beren's River	John S. Newton	do
Cumberland.	Cumberland	Pas	James Settee, jun.	
Ebb and Flow Lake	Treaty 2	Manitowapaw.	M. Dunas	Roman Catholic
Fairford, Upper.	do	do	Geo. Bruce	Episcopal
do Lower.	do	do	Kemper Garrioch.	do
Fisher River	Fisher River	Beren's River	P. I. Thacker.	Methodist
Fort Alexander, Lower.	Fort Alexander	Clandeboye.	James Miller	Episcopal
do Upper.	do	do	Donald Flett.	do
Fort Alexander.	do	do	Sarah Bruce.	Roman Catholic
Frenchman's Head.	Lac Seul.	Savanne	A. S. Norquay.	Episcopal
Grand Rapids.	Grand Rapids.	Pas	Rev. C. W. Prichard	do
Grassy Narrows	Grassy Narrows.			do
Hollow Water River.	Hollow Water Riv'r	Beren's River	John L. Newton	Roman Catholic
Hungry Hall.	Hungry Hall	Coutcheeching	Rev. H. Cochrane.	Episcopal
Islington	Islington.	Rat Portage	R. Cox	do
Jack Head.	Jack Head	Beren's River	C. J. Bouchette.	do
Jack River.	Norway House.			do
Lac Seul	Lac Seul.	Savanne	Daniel W. Wood.	Methodist
Lake Manitoba.	Lake Manitoba.	Manitowapaw	Maxime Gouletz.	Roman Catholic
Lake St. Martin.	Lake St. Martin.	do	John Moar	do
Little Forks	Little Forks.	Coutcheeching.	W. Wood.	do
Little Saskatchewan (Sandy Bay)	Little Saskatchewan	Manitowapaw	Benjamin Thom	do
Long Sault.	Long Sault	Coutcheeching	R. H. Bagshaw.	Episcopal
Manitou Rapids.	Manitou Rapids	do	Jos. E. Wain.	do
Moose Lake	Moose Lake	Pas	J. R. Settee	do
Muckle's Creek	St. Peter's	Clandeboye.	Catherine McKenzie.	do
Netley Creek	do	do	J. M. Gow.	Roman Catholic.
Norway House (Rossville)	Norway House.	Beren's River	Ronald Strath.	Methodist
Pas	Pas	Pas	W. R. Taylor.	Episcopal
Pine Creek.	Pine Creek.	Manitowapaw	Rev. A. Chaumont.	Roman Catholic.
Poplar River.	Poplar River.	Beren's River	Percy W. Nichols.	Methodist
Portage la Prairie, Board- ing (Sioux Mission).	Portage la Prairie.	Portage la Prairie.	Annie Fraser	Presbyterian
Sandy Bay	Sandy Bay	Manitowapaw	Thos. Ward	Roman Catholic
Shoal Lake.	Pas Mountain	Pas	W. C. Lundie.	Episcopal
St. Boniface Industrial.		Manitoba	Sister Hamel	Roman Catholic.
St. Paul's Industrial (Rupert's Land).	St. Paul's.	do	J. B. Ashby	Episcopal

STATEMENT No. 3.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

Yearly Salary or Grant Provided.	From what Fund paid.	Number on Roll - Boys.	Number on Roll - Girls.	Total Number on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	CLASSES OF STUDY.					General Remarks.												
						Standard 1.	Standard 2.	Standard 3.	Standard 4.	Standard 5.		Carpenter.	Shoemaker.	Blacksmith.	Farming.	Printing.	Tinsmith.						
\$ 300 00	School appropriation...	7	12	19	11	16	3																
300 00	do	18	15	33	16	14	9	5	3	2													
300 00	do	18	13	31	24	19	6	4	2														
300 00	do	11	14	25	10	13	7	5															
300 00	do	12	5	17	4	13	1	1	2														
300 00	do	18	10	28	19	12	10	6															
300 00	do	13	12	25	6	20	3	2															
300 00	do	8	10	18	15	7	6	4	1														
300 00	do	16	14	30	16	27	2	1															
300 00	do	13	8	21	13	21																	
300 00	do	13	5	18	10	9	6	3															
300 00	do	7	13	20	10	4	4	3	5	4													
300 00	do	13	10	23	9	11	5	3	2	2													
300 00	do	21	15	36	24	17	5	9	5														
300 00	do	10	6	16	5	12	4																
300 00	do	17	19	36	16	22	8	3	3														
300 00	do	18	14	32	17	20	9	3															
300 00	do	13	13	26	4	24	1	1															
300 00	do	16	10	26	20	9	10	7															No returns received.
300 00	do	10	7	17	5	10	6	1															School open only 14 days during year.
300 00	do	7	6	13																			Closed.
300 00	do	16	9	25	6	12	8	5															
300 00	do	8	14	22	9	20	1	1															
300 00	do																						No returns received.
300 00	do	24	24	48	11	29	12	6	1														
300 00	do	21	10	31	9	24	7																
300 00	do	10	7	17	6	10	5	1	1														
300 00	do	8	4	12	8	10	1	1															
300 00	do	12	10	22	12	8	8	4	2														
300 00	do	11	12	23	6	22	1																
300 00	do	14	10	24	7	20	4																
300 00	do	10	9	19	9	13	3	3															
300 00	do	6	6	12	7	2	4	4	2														
300 00	do	4	2	6	4	3	3																
300 00	do	12	21	33	18	26	7																
300 00	do	19	19	38	28	22	9	6	1														
300 00	do	13	4	17	11	10	3	4															
300 00	do	11	15	26	7	10	9	6	1														
1,800 00	do	7	13	20	19	6	4	3	4	3													
300 00	do	31	38	69	33	47	17	5															Grant of \$72 per annum for each of 25 pupils.
300 00	do	12	10	22	19	16	6																
9,450 00	do	43	45	88	88	50	21	15	2	5	7	5	3										\$105 per annum for each of 90 pupils provided. Girls are taught laundry work, cooking, knitting, sewing, &c. Boys, carpentering, farming, shoemaking and blacksmithing.
8,800 00	do	40	31	71	67	19	9	16	14	13	6	1	5	4	5								Grant of \$110 per annum for each of 80 pupils provided. Girls taught housework. Boys, trades, &c.

TABULAR

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve on which situated.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
<i>MANITOBA—Concluded.</i>				
St. Peter's, North	St. Peter's.....	Clandeboye.....	Mary McLean.....	Undenominational
do South.....	do	do	R. F. McDougall...	Episcopal
do East.....	do	do	Harriet McKenzie..	do
do	do	do	R. Chevrefils.....	Roman Catholic...
The Dalles	Rat Portage.....	Rat Portage.....	John Kippling	Episcopal
Wabigon	Wabigon	Savanne.....	Henry Johns	Undenominational
Wabuskang	Wabuskang	do	John Evans.....	Episcopal
Washakada Home (Elk- horn Industrial)	At Elkhorn.....	Manitoba	E. F. Wilson.....	do
Water Hen River.....	Water Hen River..	Manitowapaw ...	J. H. Adam.....	Roman Catholic...
do Boarding.	do	do	do	do
Whitefish Bay.....	Whitefish Bay....	Rat Portage.....	Etienne Charon.....	do

TABULAR

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve on which situated.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.				
Alexander.....	Alexander.....	Edmonton.....	Jos. Bilodeau.....	Roman Catholic...
Alexis (Joseph's).....	Alexis.....	do	Samuel Cunningham	do
Armada Mission.....	Mistawasis.....	Carlton.....	Laura M. McIntosh.	Presbyterian..
Battleford Industrial.....	At Battleford.....		Rev. T. Clarke.....	Episcopal.....
Battle River.....	Sampson's.....	Peace Hills.....	Hannah Shaw.....	Methodist.....
Bear's Hill (Louis Bull)	Muddy Bull.....	do	J. A. Youmans.....	do
do (Ermineskin)	do	do	V. Gabillon.....	Roman Catholic...
Beardy and Okamasis.....	Beardy & Okamasis	Duck Lake.....	F. Ladret.....	do
Beaver River.....	Cold Lake.....	Onion Lake.....	T. W. Harris.....	do
Birtle Boarding.....	At Birtle.....	Birtle.....	Rev. G. G. McLaren.	Presbyterian..
Blackfoot Boarding.....	do	do	Rev. T. W. Tims.....	Episcopal.....
do (Old Sun's).....	Blackfoot.....	Blackfoot.....	Rev. J. W. Tims.....	Episcopal.....
do (Eagle Ribs).....	do	do	Chas. L. Mills.....	do
do (Crowfoot, or Crossing).	do	do	Vital Robbe.....	Roman Catholic...
Blood (Bull Shield's).....	Blood.....	Blood.....	Henry G. Henson.....	do
do (Running Wolf).....	do	do	Albert St. George...	Roman Catholic...
do (Bull's Horns).....	do	do	Adam F. H. Mills.....	Episcopal.....
do (Red Crow).....	do	do	W. R. Haynes.....	do
do Boarding (or St. Paul's).	do	do	F. Swainson.....	do
Blue Quill's.....	Blue Quill's.....	Saddle Lake.....	Wm. Todd.....	Roman Catholic...
Crow Stand Boarding.....	Near Cote's.....	Fort Pelly.....	C. W. Whyte.....	Presbyterian.....
Day Star.....	Day Star.....	Touchwood.....	F. Lamb.....	Episcopal.....
Eagle Hills.....	Near Red Pheasant's.	Battleford.....	Mary Price.....	do
Emmanuel College.....	At Prince Albert..	Duck Lake.....	Rev. J. A. McKay..	do
File Hills Boarding.....	Little Black Bear.	File Hills.....	Alex. Skene.....	Presbyterian.....
Good Fish Lake.....	James Seenuni's..	Saddle Lake.....	Peter Erasmus.....	Methodist.....
Gordon Day.....	George Gordon's..	Touchwood.....	C. F. Lallemand...	Episcopal.....
do Boarding.....	do	do	Rev. Owen Owens..	do
Heavy Shield's.....	Blood.....	Blood.....	Sister St. Germain..	Roman Catholic...
Jack Fish Creek (Moosomin).	Moosomin.....	Battleford.....	Ellen R. Applegarth	Episcopal.....
John Smith.....	John Smith's.....	Duck Lake.....	J. F. D. Parker.....	do
do	do	do	M. Wilson.....	do
Key.....	Key's.....	Fort Pelly.....	E. Harold Dee.....	do
Lac la Biche Boarding.....	Lac la Biche.....	Saddle Lake.....	Sister Dougherty...	Roman Catholic...
Lac la Ronge.....	Lac la Ronge.....		Samuel Abraham...	
Lake's End Boarding.....	Near Muscowpetung.	Muscowpetung...	Rev. W. S. Moore..	Presbyterian.....

STATEMENT No. 3.—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

Yearly Salary or Grant Provided	From what Fund paid.	Number on Roll—Boys.	Number on Roll—Girls.	Total Number on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	CLASSES OF STUDY.						INDUSTRIES.							General Remarks.								
						Standard 1.	Standard 2.	Standard 3.	Standard 4.	Standard 5.	Standard 6.	Carpenter.	Farmer.	Shoemaker.	Blacksmith.	Printer.	Teacher.	Tailor.		Baker.	Engineer.						
\$ cts.																											
300 00	School appropriation.	16	16	32	10 26	3	3																				
300 00	do	17	15	32		92	39																				
300 00	do	4	11	15	8	10	4	1																			
	do	63	50	113	78	21	31	24	21	11	4	12	13	5	12	3										All expenses paid by department; girls taught housework, &c.; boys, trades, &c.	
300 00	do	8	19	27	8	17	9	1																			
300 00	do	4	6	10	3	5	4	1																			
300 00	do	19	21	40	6	25	12	3																			
300 00	do	3	8	11	5	6	3	2																			
300 00	do	14	14	28	14	16	4	6	2																		
1,440 00	do	16	16	32	20	15	6	8	3																	20 pupils at \$72 each per annum.	
2,160 00	do	25	8	33	26	20	9	3	1																	30 pupils at \$72 each per annum.	
	do	15	13	28	7	28																				812 per capita, paid on average for day pupils at boarding-school.	
300 00	do	24	13	37	10	35	2																				
300 00	do	24	9	33	15	23	6	4																			
300 00	do	19	13	32	5	31	1																				
300 00	do	15	11	26	9	17	8	1																			
300 00	do	18	6	24	10	19	2	3																			
300 00	do	14	9	23	13	23																					
1,440 00	do	16	18	34	19	28	5	1																		20 pupils at \$72 each per annum.	
300 00	do	10	3	13	8	6	7																				
2,520 00	do	19	21	40	31	26	5	6	3																	35 pupils at \$72 each per annum.	
300 00	do	5	6	11	8	5	5	1																			
300 00	do	16	6	22	14	9	6	3	4																		
2,000 00	do	20		20	18	2	5	3	6	4			5													20 pupils at \$100 each per annum.	
720 00	do	8	2	10	10	2	5	2	1																	10 pupils at \$72 per capita.	
300 00	do	17	17	34	12	23	5	4	2																		
300 00	do	15	8	23	17	8	4	4	6	1																	
1,296 00	do	12	7	19	14	4	5	4	4	2																18 pupils at \$72 per capita.	
300 00	do	14	11	25	10	22	3																				
300 00	do	6	8	14	11	3	3	5	2	1																	
300 00	do	10	9	19	7	9	8	2																			
300 00	do	8	12	20	11	8	4	6	2																		
300 00	do	8	8	16	9	7	2	5	2																		
1,080 00		12	11	23	21	7	8	5	2	1																	15 pupils at \$72 per capita.
300 00		10	13	23	13	17	6																				Return for September quarter not received.
432 00	School appropriation.	3	4	7	4	2	2	2	1																		6 pupils at \$72 per capita; school was closed after December quarter.

TABULAR

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve on which situated.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES— <i>Con.</i>				
Little Pine's	Little Pine's	Battleford	C. A. Lindsay	Episcopal
Many Shot At's	North Blackfoot	Blackfoot	Spencer Collins	do
Meadow Lake	do	Carlton	J. N. Paquette	do
Montreal Lake	Montreal Lake	do	Thos. Badger	Episcopal
Morley Mission No. 1	Stony	Sarcee	Geo. E. Garvin	Methodist
do No. 2	do	do	E. R. Steinhaur	do
Muscowequan's (Day)	Muscowequan	Touchwood	F. W. Dennehey	Roman Catholic
do Semi-Boarding	do	do	do	do
Muskeg Lake (Petequaquey's)	Petequaquey	Carlton	A. M. Venne	do
Muskeg Lake Boarding	do	do	do	do
McDougall Orphanage	Stony	Sarcee	J. W. Butler	Methodist
Oak River	Oak River	Birtle	C. H. Hartland	Episcopal
One Arrow	One Arrow	Duck Lake	Mrs. P. L. Lafond	Roman Catholic
Onion Lake	Oo-nee-pow-hayo's	Onion Lake	E. B. Matheson	Episcopal
do	Puskee-ah-kee-he-win's	do	Sister St. Patrick	Roman Catholic
Piegan	Piegan	Piegan	J. Hinchcliffe	Episcopal
do Boarding	do	do	do	do
do	do	do	Rev. Donat Foisy	Roman Catholic
Poundmaker	Poundmaker's	Battleford	Patrick Burke	do
Qu'Appelle Industrial	At Fort Qu'Appelle	do	Rev. J. Hugonnard	do
Regina Industrial	Near Regina	do	Rev. A. J. McLeod	Presbyterian
Red Deer Industrial	At Red Deer	do	Rev. John Nelson	Methodist
Riding Mountain (Ok-anase)	Keeseekowinin	Birtle	Mary T. McIntosh	Presbyterian
Round Lake Boarding	At Round Lake	Crooked Lake	Rev. H. McKay	do
Saddle Lake	Saddle Lake	Saddle Lake	W. A. Foy	Methodist
Sandy Lake (Attakakoop)	Attakakoop	Carlton	Wm. R. Driver	Episcopal
Sarcee Day (No. 1)	Sarcee	Sarcee	Percy Estoker	do
do Boarding	do	do	Rev. H. W. G. Stocken	do
Shoal River	Key's	Fort Pelly	E. H. Bassing	do
Sioux Mission (Near Prince Albert)	Near Prince Albert	Duck Lake	Annie Cameron	Presbyterian
Standing Buffalo (Sioux)	Standing Buffalo	Muscowpetung	Frank Jowens	Roman Catholic
Stony Plains	Enoch	Edmonton	G. J. Welbourne	Presbyterian
Stony Lake	Kenematayee	Carlton	Louis Abenakew	Episcopal
Stony Plains Boarding	Enoch	Edmonton	Geo. J. Welbourne	Presbyterian

STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

Yearly Salary or Grant Provided	From what Fund paid.	Number on Roll—Boys.	Number on Roll—Girls.	Total Number on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	CLASSES OF STUDY.						INDUSTRIES.						General Remarks.							
						Standard 1.	Standard 2.	Standard 3.	Standard 4.	Standard 5.	Standard 6.	Carpenter.	Farmer.	Shoemaker.	Blacksmith.	Printer.	Teacher.		Tailor.	Baker.	Engineer.				
8 cts.																									
300 00	School appropriation.	9	9	18	14	12	6																		
300 00	do	15	20	35	5	34	1																		
300 00	do	8	9	17	13	17																			
300 00	do	8	12	20	14	7	8	3	2																
300 00	do	24	22	46	10	43	3																		
300 00	do	23	17	40	12	30	6	2	2																
300 00	do	10	13	23	8	9	7	4	2	1															
1,440 00	do	10	10	20	17	6	8	4	2															A grant of \$12 per annum per capita. 20 pupils at \$72 per annum per capita.	
300 00	do	3	5	8	5	6	2																	Closed.	
2,880 00	do	18	20	38	35	16	8	14					10											No returns. 40 pupils at \$72 per annum per capita.	
300 00	do	11	6	17	9	11	6																		
300 00	do	1	8	9	2	3	6																		
300 00	do	5	3	8	6	4	2	1	1															Closed.	
300 00	do	19	25	44	40	26	9	4	3	2															
300 00	do	18	7	25	13	25																			
864 00	do	16	11	27	21	25	2					2												12 pupils at \$72 per annum per capita.	
300 00	do	21	10	31	10	18	8	5																	
300 00	do	10	9	19	12	8	5	1	2	3															
23,000 00	do	102	122	224	195	34	50	82	38	19	1	8	6	7	6									\$115 per capita per annum for 200 pupils provided.	
18,000 00	do	73	45	118	106	39	25	22	21	11		9	13	10	1	5								\$120 per an. per capita for 150 pupils provided; girls taught laundry work, cooking and general housework; boys, farming, trades, &c.	
7,000 00	do	31	18	49	33	17	10	10	9	3		8	5											\$140 per an. per capita for 50 pupils provided.	
300 00	do	7	11	18	8	9	3	6																	
1,440 00	do	13	7	20	14	5	11	2	1	1														20 pupils at \$72 per annum per capita.	
300 00	do	13	7	20	6	12	4	2	2																
300 00	do	9	6	15	10	9	4	2																	
300 00	do	8	4	12	8	6	3	3																	
360 00	do	10		10	10	1	5	4																	6 pupils at \$60 each per annum.
300 00	do	24	19	43	22	28	11	4																	
300 00	do	17	6	23	7	14	7	1	1																
300 00	do	8	9	17	5	8	2	3	4																
300 00	do	2	3	5	3	2	1	1																School closed.	
300 00	do	8	3	11	8	8	1	2																	
720 00	do	4	5	9	8	4	1	2	1	1														10 pupils at \$72 per annum per capita.	

TABULAR

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve on which situated.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—<i>Con.</i>				
Stony Plains.	Enoch.	Edmonton.	Ada Latulippe.	Roman Catholic.
Sturgeon Lake.	Twatt's	Carlton	J. F. D. Parker.	Episcopal
Sweet Grass.	Sweet Grass	Battleford	Wm. J. Hope.	do
do	do	do	John Pritchard.	Roman Catholic.
St. Albert Industrial. . . . .	. . . . .	Edmonton.	Sister Brassard.	do
St. Joseph Industrial.	At High River.	Near Calgary.	Rev. A. Naessens.	do
Thunder Child	Thunder Child.	Battleford	C. F. Desmarais.	Episcopal
do	do	do	J. C. Gingras.	Roman Catholic.
Turtle Mountain.	Turtle Mountain.	Birtle	A. F. Mackenzie.	Christian Endeavour Society.
Vermillion (Irene Training School).	Outside of treaty limits.	Athabasca District	A. J. Warwick.	Episcopal
White Cap (Sioux).	White Cap.	Near Saskatoon.	Mrs. W. R. Tucker.	Methodist.
White Fish Lake.	James Seenum's.	Saddle Lake	Annie Whitelaw.	do
White Whale Lake.	Paul's.	Edmonton District	C. E. Somerset.	do

TABULAR

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
OUTSIDE OF TREATY LIMITS.			
Albany Mission.....	Peace River District.....	Frank Giles.....	Episcopal.....
Christ Church Mission.....	Peace River District.....	Frank Giles.....	do.....
Fort Chippewayan.....	Athabasca and Mackenzie River District.....	A. J. Warwick.....	do.....
Fort George.....	East Main Coast, Hudson's Bay District.....	Wm. E. Walton.....	do.....
Fort Resolution.....	Athabasca and Mackenzie River District.....	Grace Laurence.....	do.....
Great Whale River.....	At Fort George.....	Wm. E. Walton.....	do.....
Isle à la Crosse.....	Peace River District.....	Sister Langelier.....	Roman Catholic..
Lesser Slave Lake.....	Peace River District.....	Percy W. Muller.....	Episcopal.....
do.....	do.....	Rev. A. Desmairais.....	Roman Catholic..
Moose Fort.....	James Bay District.....	J. A. Newnham.....	Episcopal.....
Rupert's House.....	James Bay District.....	Rev. E. Richards.....	do.....

STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.		Total number on Roll.	Average daily attendance.	CLASSES OF STUDY.					General remarks.
	Boys.	Girls.			Standard 1.	Standard 2.	Standard 3.	Standard 4.	Standard 5.	
School appropriation	17	26	43	29						Special grant of \$200.
do	8	6	14	10	10	4				do
do	4	7	11	6						do
do	24	23	47	39						do
do	3	6	9	8	2	1	1	3	2	do
do	15	16	31	9						do
do	6	7	13	12	5	1	3	4		Yearly salary or grant, \$300.
do	6	5	11	8	8	1	2			Special grant of \$200.
do	10	6	16	10	10		3		3	do
do	18	28	46	19						do
do	27	20	47	12						do

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3—*Concluded.*

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools.

SUMMARY OF STATEMENT No. 3.

Provinces.	Pupils on Roll.
Ontario.....	2,341
Quebec.....	634
Nova Scotia.....	119
New Brunswick.....	102
Prince Edward Island.....	33
British Columbia.....	843
Manitoba.....	1,454
North-west Territories.....	2,322
Outside Treaty Limits.....	288
Total.....	8,136

HAYTER REED,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

MARTIN BENSON,
In charge of School Branch.
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1894.

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 Return.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic.	Pagan.	Remarks.
Algonquins, Golden Lake	87		87		
do Renfrew, North	*286				Stragglers.
Chippewas of the Thames	440	440			
do Walpole Island	646	600	25	21	
do Sarnia	458	448	10		
do Snake Island	122	122			
do Rama	228	216	12		
do Saugeen	375	330	45		
do Nawash	394	263	131		
do Beausoleil	356	215	141		
Iroquois and Algonquins of Gibson, Muskoka District	133	133			
Moravians of the Thames	304	304			
Mississaguas of Mud Lake	163	163			
do Rice Lake	79	79			
do Scugog	37	37			
do Alnwick	228	228			
do New Credit	249	249			
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte	1,118	1,118			
Munsees of the Thames	129	129			
Oneidas of the Thames	768	768			
Pottawatamies of Walpole Island	187	180		7	
do Aux Sables	21	21			
Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands at—					
Cockburn Island	43		43		
Sheshegwaning	158		158		
West Bay	261		261		
Sucker Creek	112	96	16		
Sheguiandah	149	149			
Sucker Lake	21		21		
South Bay	74		74		
Wikwemikong (unceded)	875		875		
Wikwemikongsing (unceded)	204		204		
Obedgewong	22			22	
Ojibbewas of Lake Superior at—					
Fort William	367		321	46	
Red Rock or Helen Island	203	20	183		
Pays Plat	55		55		
Lake Nipigon	537		358	179	
Pic River	248		248		
Long Lake	341		341		
Michipicoton and Big Heads	328	121	207		
Ojibbewas of Lake Huron at—					
Thessalon River	173		173		
Maganettawan	184		184		
Spanish River	585	81	472	32	
White Fish Lake	142	37	90	15	
Mississauga River	159		135	24	
Onewaigonce	49		49		
Serpent River	110		104	6	
French River	87	72	15		
Tahgawmini	150		150		
White Fish River	85	67	18		
Parry Island	80	31	27	22	
Carried forward	12,610	6,717	5,260	374	

* Religion unknown.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians ;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.

Indians.	Census Return.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic.	Pagan.	Remarks.
Brought forward	12,610	6,717	5,260	374	
Ojibbewas of Lake Huron at—					
Shawanaga	119	71	48		
Henvey's Inlet	184	42	142		
Lake Nipissing	174		174		
Temogamingue	81		81		
Dokis	72		72		
Garden River	455	148	507		
Batchewana Bay	364	22	342		
Six Nations on the Grand River	3,557	2,740		817	
Wyandottes of Anderdon	*10				Stragglers.
Total	17,626	9,740	6,399	1,191	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Abenakis of St. Francis	402	89	312	1	
do Becancour	55		55		
Algonquins of—					
Desert	479		479		
Temiscamingue	138		138		
Pontiac, unorganized	*230				Stragglers.
County of Ottawa	*1,063				do
Champlain, St. Maurice Territory	*261				do
St. Maurice	*125				Stragglers.
Amalcutites of Viger	118		118		
Hurons of Lorette	300	5	295		
Iroquois of Caughnawaga	1,868	21	1,847		
do St. Regis	1,249	94	1,155		
do and Algonquins of the Lake of Two Mountains	413	262	151		
Micmacs of Maria	101		101		
do Restigouche	479		479		
Montagnais of—					
Betsiamits	393		393		
Escoumains	54		54		
Godbout	40		40		
Grand Romaine	304		304		
Lake St. John	416	51	365		
Mingan	158		158		
Naskapees of the Lower St. Lawrence	*2,860				
Seven Islands	353		353		
Total	11,859	522	6,797	1	

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Micmacs of—					
Annapolis—G. Wells, Agent	82		82		
Digby—F. McDormand, Agent	183		183		
King's—C. E. Beckwith do	68		68		
Queen's—Rev. T. J. Butler, Agent	85		85		
Lunenburg—do	73		73		
Halifax—Rev. D. O'Sullivan, Agent	117		117		
Carried forward	608		608		

* Religion unknown.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—Continued.

Indians.	Census Return.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic.	Pagan.	Remarks.
Brought forward.	608		608		
Micmacs of—					
Hants—James Gass, Agent.	199		199		
Colchester—D. H. Muir, M.D., Agent.	100		100		
Cumberland—F. A. Rand, M.D. do.	97		97		
Pictou—Rev. R. McDonald, Agent.	206		206		
Antigonish and Guysboro'—W. C. Chisholm, Agent.	160		160		
Richmond—Rev. J. C. Chisholm, Agent.	139		139		
Inverness—Rev. D. McIsaac, Agent.	144		144		
Victoria—Rev. R. McNeil, Agent.	106		106		
Cape Breton—Rev. A. Cameron, D. D., Agent.	250		250		
Yarmouth—G. R. Smith, Agent.	85		85		
Shelburne—J. J. E. de Molitor, Agent.	47		47		
Total.	2,141		2,141		

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Micmacs of Kent County at—					
Big Cove.	276		276		
Indian Island.	32		32		
Buctouche.	33		33		
Micmacs of Northumberland County at—					
Eel Ground.	135		135		
Burnt Church.	210		210		
Red Bank.	51		51		
Micmacs of Gloucester County, at Bathurst.	29		29		
Micmacs of Restigouche County, at Eel River.	39		39		
Micmacs of Westmoreland County at—					
Fort Folly.	47		47		
Scattering.	30		30		
Hampton.	43		43		
Amalecites of York County at—					
St. Mary's.	123		123		
Kingslear.	98		98		
Amalecites of Carleton County, at Woodstock.	92		92		
do Charlotte County.	32		32		
do St. John do.	11		11		
do King's do at Apohaqui.	32		32		
do Sunbury do at Oromocto.	39		39		
do Queen's do at Upper Gagetown.	26		26		
do Victoria County, at Tobique.	194		194		
do Madawaska County, at Edmundston.	46		46		
Total.	1,618		1,618		

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Micmacs.	285		285		
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TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians ;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Indians.	Census Return.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic.	Pagan.	Remarks.
WEST COAST AGENCY.					
Ahous-aht.....	261		42	219	
Clao-qu-aht.....	253		46	207	
Chaic-cles-aht.....	130		30	100	
Ehatt-is-aht.....	127		29	98	
Ewl-hwil-haht.....	174		20	154	
Hesh-qui-aht.....	192		133	59	
Honchuk-lis-aht.....	41		4	37	
Kel-sem-aht.....	86		20	66	
Ky-uk-aht.....	452		69	383	
Match-itl-aht.....	67			67	
Mooach-aht.....	217		30	187	
Nitten-aht.....	192			192	
Nooch-artl-aht.....	120		18	102	
Oi-aht.....	196		53	143	
Opitches-aht.....	65		15	50	
Pacheen-aht.....	80			80	
To-qu-aht.....	23			23	
Tsesh-aht.....	159		38	121	
Total.....	2,835		547	2,288	
FRASER RIVER AGENCY.					
Atchelity.....	23	23			
Burrard Inlet, No. 3 Reserve.....	34		34		
Capalino.....	61		47	14	
Cheam.....	127		127		
Chehalis.....	131	15	116		
Coquit-lane.....	44		41		
Douglas.....	117		117		
Ewa-woos.....	105		105		
False Creek.....	64		64		
Homalko.....	73		73		
Hastings Saw-mill.....	103	103			
Hope.....	123		123		
Katsie.....	73		73		
Keahoose.....	110		110		
Kwawkwaw-a-piet.....	29		29		
Langley.....	88		88		
Mission, Burrard Inlet.....	259		259		
Musqueam.....	133	3	123	7	
Matsqui.....	56		56		
New Westminster.....	76		76		
Nicomen.....	33		33		
Ohammil.....	85	42	43		
Pemberton Meadows.....	189		189		
Popkum.....	22	22			
Semiahmoo.....	45		45		
Schuary.....	27		27		
Seshelt.....	228		228		
Sumas.....	134	47	87		
Scowlitz.....	51		51		
Skweahm.....	38		38		
Squay.....	52	16	36		
Shammon.....	290		290		
Slumach.....	69		69		
Squatits.....	78	27	51		
Shw-aw-mish, Howe Sound.....	228	94	134		
Skwah.....	100		100		
Carried forward.....	3,498	392	3,085	21	

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.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic.	Pagan.	Remarks.
FRASER RIVER AGENCY—Continued.					
Brought forward.....	3,498	392	3,085	21	
Skookum Chuck.....	120		120		
Skulteen.....	122		122		
Skulkayu.....	48	48			
Skawah-looks.....	74		74		
Seymour Creek.....	38	38			
Texas Lake.....	45		45		
Tehe-wassan.....	66		66		
Tsoo-wah lie.....	51	45	6		
Yale.....	75	33	42		
Yakweakwoose.....	51		51		
Waddington Harbour.....	37		37		
Wharneck.....	50		50		
Total.....	4,275	556	3,698	21	
KAMLOOPS AGENCY.					
Spuzzum.....	144	91	51	2	
Kekalus.....	24	13	11		
Skuwka.....	11		11		
Chataway.....	11		11		
Skuzzy.....	68		68		
Tquayum.....	132	57	72	3	
Kapatsitsan.....	38	23	15		
Mpaktam.....	10	10			
Chomok.....	10				
Speyam.....	28	24		4	
Kanus.....	58	54		4	
Snuk.....	29	29			
Nkatsam.....	107	107			
Skappa.....	22	22			
Hlukhlukatan.....	75	75			
Siska.....	31	31			
Halaha.....	8	8			
Kittsawat.....	16	16			
Nkya.....	47	47			
Tkumcheen.....	154	119	35		
Spapiam.....	25	25			
Nhumeen.....	22	21		1	
Nquakin.....	48	45		3	
Stryme.....	52	49		3	
Nkaih.....	3	3			
Tent.....	15	15			
Suihain.....	16	16			
Skaap.....	14	14			
Nesikeep.....	37	37			
Nikaomin.....	24	24			
Shahamani.....	95	95			
N-Kamechen.....	84	80		4	
Piminos and Pakeist.....	46	46			
Spapsin.....	24	24			
Nepa.....	21	21			
Paska.....	15	15			
Naaik.....	113	61	50	2	
Quinshaatin.....	23		23		
Quiskanaht.....	25		25		
Neyiskat.....	15		15		
Yoht.....	16	16			
Chakchuqualk.....	124		124		
Carried forward.....	1,880	1,343	511	26	

TABLE 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.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic.	Pagan.	Remarks.
KAMLOOPS AGENCY—Continued.					
Brought forward	1,880	1,343	511	26	
Stlahl	57	57			
Tluhtaus	125		125		
Skichistan	70		70		
Kamloops	233		233		
Halaut	131		131		
Halkum	143		143		
Kuat	67		67		
Spellamcheen, Spellamcheen Group	63		63		
Total	2,769	1,400	1,343	26	
OKANAGAN AGENCY.					
Chuchuwayha	63		61	2	
Keremeos	41		38	3	
Ashnola	22		22		
Shennosquankin	43		40	3	
Nhamip	29		29		
Penticton	135		135		
Nkamaplix	159		159		
Spahamin	147		147		
Total	639		631	8	
COWICHAN AGENCY.					
Cheerno	72				
Comeakin	71				
Clem-clemalata	146				
Comox	46				
Cowichan Lake	9				
Discovery Island	29				
Esquimalt	26				
Galiano Island Fishing Station	25				
Haitch Point	5				
Hellelt	36				
Kilpanus	13				
Khe-nipsun	66				
Kok-si-lah	29				
Kul-leets	79				
Ll-malche	19				The majority have been baptized into the Roman Catholic Church.
Lych-sun	56				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.
Malahut	15				
Mayne Island	22				
Nanain o	178				
Newcastle Townsite	53				
Pan-que-chin	61				
Penel-a-kut	112				
Puntledge and Pail-uk-sun	45				
Quamichan	275				
Qualicum	26				
Sicc-a-meen	39				
Sno-no-wus	11				
Somenos	105				
Songhees	153				
Sooke	30				
Tsaw-out	90				
Tsart-ilp	49				
Tse-kun	34				
Tsussie	47				
Total	2,072				

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.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic.	Pagan.	Remarks.
KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.					
Ah-wha-mish	104	104			
Kos-ki-niu	141			141	
Kla-wit-sis	72			72	
Kwat-se-no	22			22	
Kwaw-she-la	48			48	
Kwaw-kewlth	29	29			
Kwi-ah-kah	47	47			
Mah-til-pi	63	63			
Ma-ma-lil-li-kulla	151			151	
Na-kwak-ta	129			129	
Nim-kish	148	148			
Nu-witti	84			84	
Ta-nak-tenk	138			138	
Tsa-wan-ti-e-neuh	145	145			
Wan lit-sum	70			70	
Wi-wai-ai-kum	110		110		
Wi-wai-ai-kai	117	117			
Total	1,618	653	110	855	
WILLIAM'S LAKE AGENCY.					
Alexandria	55		55		
Alkali Lake	145		145		
Aueham	198		198		
Anderson Lake, No. 1	64		64		
Bridge River	89		89		
Canoe Creek	152		152		
Cayoosh Creek, No. 1	21		21		
do 2	27	27			
Clinton	35		35		
Dog Creek	11		11		
Fountain	196		196		
High Bar	49		49		
Kenim Lake	73		73		
Lillooet, No. 1	88		88		
do 2	8	8			
Pavilion	59		59		
Quesnelle	69		69		
Seaton Lake, No. 1	66		66		
do 2	3		3		
do 5	32		32		
do 6	48		48		
Soda Creek	74		74		
Stones	103		103		
Tassey Tribe	50		50		
Williams Lake	145		145		
Total	1,860	35	1,825		
KOOTENAY AGENCY.					
Columbia Lake (Upper Kootenay)	72		72		
Flatbow (Lower Kootenay)	166		166		
Kinbaskets (Shuswap Tribe)	50		50		
St. Mary's (Upper Kootenay)	212		212		
Tobacco Plains do	86		86		
Total	586		586		

NOTE.—The decrease in the census of the Kootenay Agency over that of last year is, the agent says, due to the fact that the late chief was opposed to giving any information on the subject. The agent believes the present census to be nearly correct.

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.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic.	Pagan.	Remarks.
NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY.					
Masset	385	385			
Skidegate	181	181			
Clew	73	73			
Kincolith	229	229			
Kitlax	74			74	
Lach-als-ap (Grenville)	78	78			
Kitangataa	48			48	
Kitwintshilth	93			93	
Aiyaush	89	89			
Kitlachdamax	179			179	
Fort Simpson	679	679			
Metlakatla	158	158			
Kitkatla	230	230			
Kitkaata	78	78			
Kitsumkalem	56	56			
Kitsalas	86	86			
Kitimatt	293	293			
Kitlope	93	93			
China Hat	97	97			
Bella Bella	258	258			
Oweekayno	149	149			
Quassella	41			41	
Kinisquit	97			97	
Bella Coola	210	48		162	
Tallion	46			46	
Total	4,000	3,260		740	
BABINE AND UPPER SKRENA RIVER AGENCY.					
Kit-wang-agh	146	17		129	
Kit-wan-cool	69			69	
Kit-se-quk-la	82	13		69	
Git-an-inax (Hazelton)	241	14		227	
Kits-pioux	222	12		210	
Kits-go-gase	274			274	
Gol-doe	38			38	
Moricetown (Lach al sap)	146		146		
Babine	162		162		
Babine Fort	152		152		
Na-kray-tti (Stuart's Lake Village)	155		155		
Pintee	34		34		
Thaltco	39		39		
Tuk-utce (Portage)	24		24		
Lake Connolly (Carriers)	23		23		
Sic-an-ees (Nomadic)	100		100		
Na-an-nees do	61		61		
Grand Rapids (Thatco River)	11		11		
Tsits-clang-lee (Lake Trembleur)	16		16		
McLeod's Lake	95		95		
Fraser's Lake (Fort)	58		58		
Stella (Fraser's Lake)	68		68		
Sic-an-ees (Nomadic) Bears' Lake Village	121		121		
Na-an-ees do do	83		83		
Stony Creek	108		108		
Fort George	125		125		
Total	2,653	56	1,581	1,016	

Bands not visited, about 2,500. These are mainly some detached bands of Stickeen, Chilcats and some small Tinnie Tribes, on the head waters of the Stickeen, Chilcat, Yukon, Laird and Dease Rivers.

RECAPITULATION, B. C.

Population, 25,807 ; Protestants, 5,960 ; Roman Catholics, 10,321 ; pagans, 4,954.
There are 4,572 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.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic.	Pagan.	Remarks.
CHIPPEWAS AND CREES OF TREATY NO. 1 AT:—					
Rosseau River, including Rapids.....	249		68	181	
Long Plain	117		2	115	
Swan Lake and Indian Gardens at Hamilton's Crossing	110			119	
St. Peter's	1,101	955	111	35	
Broken Head	218	106	46	66	
Fort Alexander	503	240	245	18	
Sandy Bay (Agent Martineau)	252	63	163	26	
Total, Treaty No. 1.....	2,550	1,364	635	551	
CHIPPEWAS AND CREES OF TREATY NO. 2 AT:—					
Lake Manitoba	110	6	61	43	
Ebb and Flow Lake	78	10	56	12	
Fairford	168	168			
Little Saskatchewan	105	100		5	
Lake St. Martin	101	78		23	
Crane River	48	7		41	
Water Hen River	113		113		
Total, Treaty No. 2.....	723	369	230	124	
CHIPPEWAS AND SAULTEAUX OF TREATY NO. 3 AT:—					
Hungry Hall, No. 1	37			37	
do No. 2	23			23	
Long Sault, No. 1	47	1		46	
do No. 2	60	1		59	
Manitou Rapids, No. 1	87			87	
do No. 2	33			33	
Little Forks	65	6		59	
Coutcheching	126	3	100	23	
Stangeconing	43			43	
Niacatchewinn	58			58	
Nickickonese-menecaning	67			67	
Riviere la Seine	151			151	
Lac la Croix	98		6	92	
Lac des Mille Lacs	83	4		79	
Kawaiagamot (Sturgeon Lake).....	27			27	
Eagle Lake	57			57	
Wabigoon	88	5		83	
Lac Seul	315	285	10	20	
Wabushkang	72	36	35	1	
Grassy Narrows	97	16	45	36	
Islington	161	161			
Rat Portage	90			90	
Shoal Lake, No. 39	82			82	
do No. 40	63			63	
North-west Angle, No. 37	118			118	
do No. 33	51			51	
do No. 34	25			25	
Buffalo Bay	58			58	
Big Island	136			136	
Assabasca	194			194	
White Fish Bay	57		6	51	
The Dalles	57	31	15	11	
Frenchman's Head	209	121	86	2	
Total, Treaty No. 3	2,935	670	303	1,962	

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.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic.	Pagan.	Remarks.
CHIPPEWAS, SAULTEAUX AND CREES OF TREATY NO. 5 AT:—					
Black River.....	62	49	13		
Hollow Water.....	107	6	18	83	
Loon Straits.....	21	11		10	
Blood Vein.....	100		3	97	
Fisher River.....	354	354			
Jack Head.....	83	15	6	62	
Beren's River.....	230	196	34		
Poplar River.....	164	38		126	
Norway House.....	537	557			
Cross Lake.....	235	209	11	15	
Grand Rapids.....	174	109		65	
Pekangekum.....	68			68	
Grand Rapids (Crees and Saulteaux).....	110	109	1		
Chemawawin (Crees).....	139	124		15	
Moose Lake (Crees and Saulteaux).....	122	101		21	
The Pas do do.....	392	387	5		
Pas Mountain (Crees).....	171	104		67	
Cumberland do.....	139	134	5		
Birch River do.....					Reserve unoccupied.
Total, Treaty No. 5..	3,228	2,503	96	629	

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>					
BIRTLE AGENCY.					
Kee-see-koo-wenin's.....	129	110	8	11	
Way-way-see-cappo.....	171	43	17	109	
Valley River.....	70	14	11	45	
Gambler's.....	45		41	1	
Rolling River.....	118	6	8	97	
Bird Tail.....	81	51		30	
Oak River.....	261	152		109	
Oak Lake.....	40			40	
Turtle Mountain.....	24	10	6	8	
Total	*939	386	91	450	
SWAN RIVER AGENCY (FORT PELLY).					
Coté.....	272	157	18	97	
Key.....	225	124	7	94	
Kee-see-kouse.....	149	36	47	66	
Total	646	317	72	257	

* Religious belief of 12 not given.

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.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic.	Pagan.	Remarks.
<i>Treaty No. 4—Continued.</i>					
MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.					
Pheasant Rump	63		10	53	
Striped Blanket.. . . .	58	1	2	55	
White Bear	116	1	6	109	
Total	237	2	18	217	
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.					
Ochapowace	125	9	13	103	
Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw.	127	16	8	103	
Cowesess	142	16	110	16	
Sakimay	180	7	8	165	
Total	574	48	139	387	
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.					
Carry-the-Kettle's	210	14	13	183	
FILE HILLS AGENCY.					
Little Black Bear	73		30	43	
Star Blanket	51		2	49	
Okanees.	70		9	61	
Pee-pee-keesis	86		20	56	
Total.	280		71	209	
TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.					
Day Star	86	86			
Poor Man	95	95			
George Gordon	153	153			
Muscowequan	149		149		
Yellow Quill	356			356	
Total.	839	334	149	356	
MUSCOWPETUNG AGENCY.					
Pasquah	185	35	101	49	
Muscowpetung	124	21	6	97	
Piapot.	225	11	25	189	
Standing Buffalo (Sioux).	174		110	64	
Total.	708	67	242	399	
PINE CREEK (Agent Martineau).					
	61		60	1	
*Total in Treaty No. 4.	4,494	1,168	855	2,459	

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.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic.	Pagan.	Remarks.
<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>					
DUCK LAKE AGENCY.					
One Arrow.....	109	5	33	71	
Okemasis.....	21	1	18	2	
Beardy.....	134	2	30	102	
John Smith.....	156	142	14		
James Smith.....	129	85		44	
Band 100 A (Cumberland).....	98	74		24	
Total.....	647	309	95	243	
CARLTON AGENCY.					
William Twatt (Sturgeon Lake).....	143	4		139	
Petequakey (Muskeg Lake).....	73	2	71		
Mistawasis (Snake Plain).....	142	109	33		
Ahtahkakoop (Sandy Lake).....	213	194	15	4	
Kapahawekenum (Meadow Lake).....	63		27	36	
Kenemotayee (Stony Lake).....	100	68		32	
Pelican Lake Indians.....	41			41	
Round Plain (Sioux).....	42			42	
James Roberts (Lac la Ronge).....	379	379			
William Charles (Montreal Lake).....	102	102			
Total.....	1,298	858	146	294	
BATTLEFORD AGENCY.					
Mosquito.....	77	77			
Grizzly Bear.....					
Lean Man.....					
Red Pheasant.....	128	102	23	3	
Sweet Grass.....	132	37	88	7	
Poundmaker.....	113	12	83	18	
Little Ptne and Lucky Man.....	117	57	44	16	
Moosomin.....	111	4	67	40	
Thunderchild.....	166	69	71	26	
Nipahase.....					
Young Chippewyan.....					
Total.....	844	358	376	110	
HOBBEMA AGENCY.					
Ermineskin.....	152	5	139	8	
Sampson.....	*274	162	66	12	
Louis Bull.....	60	56	3	1	
Sharphead (Chee-poostequan).....	2	2			
Total.....	488	225	238	21	

*Religious belief of 4 not given.

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.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic.	Pagan.	Remarks.
<i>Treaty No. 6—Concluded.</i>					
ONION LAKE AGENCY.					
Seekaskoteh	158	92	382	15	
Paymootayahsoos	4				
Sweet Grass	19				
Thunder Companions	5				
Weemisticooseawasis	106				
Ooneepowhayo	60				
Puskeeahkeehewin	29				
Keehewin	108	169			
Kimoosayo (Chippewyans)	169				
Total	658	92	551	15	
EDMONTON AGENCY.					
Enoch	*148	22	117	1	
Alexander	221	35	186		
Joseph (Alexis)	135	1	138		
Paul and Sharphead	127	112	15		
Michel	79		79		
Orphans at St. Albert	28				
Total	718	170	525	1	
SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.					
Saddle Lake (Thomas Hunter)	91	84	10		
Wahsatanow	27	22	5		
Blue Quill	78	7	71		
James Seenum	310	279	31		
Lac la Biche (Pee-aysis)	15		15		
Chippewayan (Antoine)	66		66		
Beaver Lake (Kaquanum)	108		108		
Total	698	392	306		
Total in Treaty No. 6	\$5,351	2,404	2,237	684	
<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>					
SARCEE AGENCY.					
Sarcee	234			234	
STONY RESERVE (P. L. Grasse, Farmer).					
Bear's Paw	612	612			
Chimiquy					
Jacob					
BLACKFOOT AGENCY.					
Running Rabbit and Old Sun	1,308	138	1,170		

* Religious belief of 8 not given. † Religious belief of 6 not given. ‡ Religious belief not given.
§ Religious belief of 26 not given.

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.	Acknow- ledged and claimed as being Protestant.	Acknow- ledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic.	Pagan.	Remarks.
<i>Treaty No. 7—Concluded.</i>					
BLOOD AGENCY.					
Bloods.....	*1,494			1,494	
PIEGAN AGENCY.					
Piegans.....	780	1		779	
Total in Treaty No. 7.....	4,428	751	1,170	2,507	

* 162 left the reserve since last year.

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 *	

No Return received as yet.

No Return received as yet.

* Religion unknown.

TABLE No. 4.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians ;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

RECAPITULATION.

Indians.	Census Return.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic.	Pagan.
Treaty No. 1	2,550	1,364	635	551
do No. 2	723	369	230	124
do No. 3	2,935	670	303	1,962
do No. 5	3,228	2,503	96	629
Grand Total.	9,436	4,906	1,264	3,266

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Treaty No. 4	*4,494	1,168	855	2,459
do No. 6	+5,351	2,404	2,237	684
do No. 7	4,428	751	1,170	2,507
Grand Total....	14,273	4,323	4,262	5,650

*Religious belief of 12 not given. +Religious belief of 26 not given.

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario.....	17,626
Quebec.....	11,859
Nova Scotia.....	2,141
New Brunswick.....	1,618
Prince Edward Island.....	285
British Columbia.....	25,807
Manitoba.....	9,436
North-west Territories.....	14,273
Athabasca and McKenzie Rivers District.....	5,589
Peace River District.....	1,725
Nelson and Churchill Rivers District.....	852
Eastern Rupert's Land.....	4,016
Labrador, Canadian Interior.....	1,000
Arctic Coast.....	4,000
Total	100 227

HAYTER REED,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

JOHN MCGIRR, *Clerk of Statistics.*

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1894.

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
SWAN RIVER

Reserve No.	Location.	Name of Instructor.	GRAIN AND					
			Total Acres broken during year.	Acres under crop last year.	Acres under crop this year.	Acres fenced.	Pease.	Wheat.
						Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
64	Swan River Agency....	W. E. Jones, Indian Agent..		27	35	95	.....	1
65	do do	do do		9	19½	42	.....	1½
66	do do	do do		17	32	50	.....	.....
		Total		53	86½	187	.....	2½

INDIAN HEAD

76	Indian Head.....	Jas. C. Halford.....	213	208	410	.. .	146
----	------------------	----------------------	-------	-----	-----	-----	------	-----

CROOKED LAKE

.....	Crooked Lake.....	Isaac Pollock.....	.....	4	3	6	.....	.....
71	do	Ochapowace.....	20½	75½	102½	350	.....	85
.....	do	Jas. Pollock.....	.....	4½	3	5	.....	.....
72	do	Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw.....	7	115½	113½	300	.....	108
.....	do	J. A. Sutherland.....	.....	6	6	20	.....	.....
73	do	Cowesess.....	.....	260½	255½	800	.....	210
.....	do	Malcolm Calder.....	.....	7	7	15	.....	.....
74	do	Sakimay.....	3	68½	81½	150	.....	67½
		Total.	30½	541¾	572	1,646	.....	470½

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st OCTOBER, 1894.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

AGENCY.

ROOTS SOWN.							GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.							
Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Hay cut.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	No.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.
3½	15	6	6	2	.....	13	15	90	205	560	90	48	.....	1,063
3½	5	4	4	1	.....	7	25	60	65	212	25	14	.....	440
1	18	6	4	1½	.....	13	.....	20	206	355	95	19	.....	589
8	38	16	14	4½	.....	33	40	170	476	1,127	210	81	.....	2,092

AGENCY.

15	15	20	3	2	Acres. 7	520	748	1,142	212	62	650
----	-------	----	----	---	---	-------------	-----	-------	-------	-----	-------	-----	----	-----

AGENCY.

3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
11	.....	2½	1½	1½	.....	1	205	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	300
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
2	.....	1½	.....	.....	.....	2	270	.....	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	225
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
31	4	8	.....	.....	.....	2½	1,185	100	15	528	.....	.....	.....	511
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
11	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	188	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	235
74	4	13½	1½	1½	.....	6½	1,848	180	15	786	.....	.....	.....	1,313

FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
SWAN RIVER

Reserve No.	Location.	Name of Instructor.	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.
64	Swan River Agency....	W. E. Jones, Indian Agent..	236	.....	.....	55	39	1
65	do do	do do	60	.....	.....	13	28	2
66	do do	do do	141	.....	.....	19	29	1
		Total.....	437	.....	.....	87	96	4

INDIAN HEAD

76	Indian Head.....	Jas. C. Halford	186	2	2	48	56
----	------------------	-----------------------	-----	---	---	----	----	-------

CROOKED LAKE

...	Crooked Lake.....	Isaac Pollock.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
71	do	Ochapowace.....	125	.....	.....	22	38	1
...	do	Jas. Pollock .....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....
72	do	Kak-ke-wis-ta-haw.....	127	.....	.....	33	30	.....
...	do	J. A. Sutherland.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....
73	do	Cowesess.....	142	.....	.....	23	64	10
...	do	Malcolm Calder.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
74	do	Sakimay.....	180	.....	.....	19	64	.....
		Total... ..	574	4	13	97	196	11

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, &c.—Continued.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

AGENCY.

BUILDINGS ERECTED.								Remarks.
Houses.	Stables.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Pig Styes.	Sheep Pens.	Hen Houses.	—	
.....	1	FRED. FISCHER, for Indian Agent.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

AGENCY.

.....	1	W. S. GRANT, Indian Agent.
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	---	-------	----------------------------

AGENCY.

.....	The sample of wheat threshed was good.
.....	1	
.....	1	
.....	2	

FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
MOOSE

Reserve No.	Name of Band.	Location.	Name of Instructor.	GRAIN AND					
				Total Acres broken during year.	Acres under crop last year.	Acres under crop this year.	Acres fenced.	Wheat.	Oats.
68	Pheasant Rump..	Moose Mountain....	C. Lawford		79	89	600	84	
69	Striped Blanket..	do	do		88 $\frac{1}{2}$	86		63	10
70	White Bear	do	do		30	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	16	1
			Total		197 $\frac{1}{2}$	202 $\frac{1}{2}$	660	163	11

MUSCOWPETUNG

		Qu'Appelle Valley..	J. H. Gooderham		8 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$			4
75	Piapot	do	do	6	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	118		101	4
		do	John Nicol	7	6	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	20		8
80	Muscowpetung...	do	do	25	69	59	9	53	
		Qu'Appelle Lakes...	S. Hockley	9	10	14			10
79	Pasquah	do	do	16	132	115 $\frac{1}{2}$		93	10
78	do	do	Stand'g Buffalo	12	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$		60	
			Total	75	410 $\frac{1}{2}$	406 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	307	36

TOUCHWOOD

85	.....	Muscowequan's Res.	W. M. Lambert	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	50	10	15
86	.....	George Gordon's do	Thos. E. Baker	107	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	263	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	21
87	.....	Day Star's do	Edw'd Stanley	16	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	65		
88	.....	Poor Man's do	do	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	129	30	9
89	.....	do	do					
& 90	.....	Yellow Quill's do	None	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10		
			Total		221	223	517	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	45

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, &c.—Continued.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

MOUNTAIN.

ROOTS SOWN.						GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.								
Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Corn.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Corn.	Garden.	Hay Cut.
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
.....	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	865	.....	.....	227	415	10	.....	.....	150
.....	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	588	100	120	232	180	10	.....	.....	180
.....	6	3	.....	.....	.....	250	30	.....	466	382	60	.....	.....	300
.....	8	8	.....	.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,703	130	120	925	977	80	.....	.....	630

AGENCY.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	825
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	421
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	2	46	14	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	390
.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	.....	3	2	10	.....	.....	141	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	165
.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{3}{2}$	2	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	29	.....	213	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	1,862

HILL'S AGENCY.

.....
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175
14 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	2	50	.....	.....	120	75	34	.....	.....	.....	750
.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	508
15	6	2	.....	.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	.....	.....	35	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	470
.....
.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....
35	18	11	.....	.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	.....	.....	375	85	34	.....	.....	.....	1,933

FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
MOOSE

Reserve No.	Name of Band.	Location.	Name of Instructor.	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.
68	Pheasant Rump..	Moose Mountain....	C. Lawford ...	38	1	4	10	8	...
69	Striped Blanket ..	do	do	34	...	...	7	11	.....
70	White Bear	do	do	113	1	...	14	22	.....
			Total.....	185	2	4	31	41	.....

MUSCOWPETUNG

75	Piapot	Qu'Appelle Valley..	J. H. Gooderham	206	1	1	56	128	.....
80	Muscowpetung...	do	John Nicol	80	1	4	30	45	.....
79	Pasquah	Qu'Appelle Lakes...	S. Hockley3...	105	1	3	45	99	.....
78	.....	do	Standg. Buffalo	110	...	...	24	95	.....
			Total	501	3	8	155	367	.....

TOUCHWOOD

85	Muscowequan's Reserve.	W. M. Lambert	141	1	...	13	42	2
86	George Gordon's do	Thos. E. Baker	154	1	...	33	72	1
87	Day Star's do	Edward Stanley	78	1	...	20	12	.....
88	Poor Man's do	do	90	1	...	20	39	.....
89								
& 90	Yellow Quill's do	None	341	...	...	2	29	.....
		Total	804	4	.....	88	194	3

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, &c.—Continued.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

MOUNTAIN.

BUILDINGS ERECTED.							Remarks.
Houses.	Stables.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Pig Styes.	—	—	
4	1	J. J. CAMPBELL, Indian Agent.
2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

AGENCY.

9	9	J. B. LASH, Indian Agent.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

HILLS AGENCY.

2	J. FINLAYSON, Indian Agent per H. A. C.
4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	
7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
BIRD TAIL**

Reserve No.	Location.	Name of Instructor.	GRAIN AND					
			Total Acres broken during year.	Acres under crop last year.	Acres under crop this year.	Acres fenced during year.	Wheat.	Oats.
						Acres.	Acres	
57	Bird Tail Creek.....	The Indian Agent.....		270 $\frac{3}{8}$	279 $\frac{3}{8}$	300	239	29
58	Oak River.....	R. W. Scott.....		960 $\frac{3}{8}$	736 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	673	51
59	Oak Lake.....	The Indian Agent.....		136	87 $\frac{1}{2}$		79	6
60	Turtle Mountain.....	do.....		34 $\frac{1}{2}$	7		4	
61	Riding Mountain.....	do.....		103 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	300	40	
62	Lizard Point.....	do.....		18 $\frac{3}{8}$	12 $\frac{3}{8}$	300	6	
62 $\frac{1}{2}$	Valley River.....	do.....						
63	Silver Creek.....	do.....		35 $\frac{1}{2}$				
67	Rolling River.....	do.....		10 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$		3	
Total.....				1574 $\frac{5}{8}$	1173 $\frac{3}{8}$	1000	1044	86

FILE

	Name of Band.	Location.	Name of Instructor.					
81	Peepkekeesis.....	File Hills.....		46	40		18	15
82	Okanees.....	do.....		46	56		43	10
83	Star Blanket.....	do.....		12	4			
84	Little Black Bear.....	do.....		52	42		31	6
Total.....				156	142		92	31

SADDLE

125	Saddle Lake.....	Saddle Lake, Alberta	None.....	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	610	35	
127	Blue Quill's.....	do do	None.....	75	83 $\frac{3}{8}$	150	12	7
128	James Seenum's.....	Whitefish Lake do	Chas. DeGear.....	296 $\frac{1}{2}$	348 $\frac{3}{8}$	1300	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	20
130	Chippewayan.....	Heart Lake do	None.....	43 $\frac{3}{8}$	2			
131	Beaver Lake.....	Beaver Lake N. do	None.....	43 $\frac{3}{8}$	2	4		
Total.....				477 $\frac{1}{2}$	525 $\frac{1}{2}$	2064	164 $\frac{1}{2}$	27

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, &c.—Continued.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

CREEK.

ROOTS SOWN.						GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.								
Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Pease.	Garden and Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Pease.	Garden and Corn.	Hay cut.
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	6	3330	326	.....	291	.....	.....	.....	240	240
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	4516	309	.....	370	.....	.....	.....	255	300
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	505	75	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	45	50
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	10	61
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	820	.....	.....	208	.....	.....	.....	.....	439
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	872
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	91
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	99
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	145
.....	27	.....	.....	.....	16	9261	710	.....	1666	.....	.....	.....	550	2297

HILLS.

					Garden.							Garden.	
5	1	1/8	.....	.....	1/8	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	236
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	368
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97
2	2	1/4	.....	.....	1/8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	355
7	7	3/8	.....	.....	1/8	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	1056

LAKE.

49	2	2	1/3	1/3	.....	110	.....	182	80	40	20	5	.....	620
59	2	2	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	177	80	35	22	5	.....	500
185	19	3	2	1/3	.....	607	56	533	595	138	14	5	.....	900
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	* 90
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	* 50
293	28	7	3	1	.....	744	56	892	975	213	56	15	.....	2160

FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
BIRD TAIL

Reserve No.	Location.	Name of Instructor.	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.	Work Horses.	Oxen.
57	Bird Tail Creek.....	The Indian Agent.....	81			22	10	
58	Oak River.....	R. W. Scott.....	261	1	1	51	14	
59	Oak Lake.....	The Indian Agent.....	40			9	4	
60	Turtle Mountain.....	do.....	24			4	4	
61	Riding Mountain.....	do.....	129			6	14	
62	Lizard Mountain.....	do.....	165			31	8	2
62½	Valley River.....	do.....	66			1	8	
63	Silver Creek.....	do.....	23			4	6	
67	Rolling River.....	do.....	116			1	2	
		Total.....	905	1	1	129	70	2

FILE

	Name of Band.	Location.	Name of Instructor.		Agent and interpreter.			
81	Peepkeesis.....	File Hills.....		82			17	15
82	Okanees.....	do.....		66		4	15	26
83	Star Blanket.....	do.....		43			7	9
84	Little Black Bear.....	do.....		70			18	37
			Total ..	261		4	57	87

SADDLE

125	Saddle Lake.....	Saddle Lake, Alberta	None.....	110			15	42	3
127	Blue Quill's.....	do do	None.....	80			14	20	
128	James Seenum's ..	Whitefish Lake do	Chas. DeGear.	269	1		28	130	
130	Chippewayan.....	Heart Lake do	None.....	66			2	4	
131	Beaver Lake.....	Beaver Lake N. do	None.....	103					
			Total	628	1		59	196	3

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, &c.—Continued.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

CREEK.

BUILDINGS ERECTED DURING YEAR.							Summer-Fallowed.	Fall-Ploughed.	Remarks.
Houses.	Stables.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Pig Styes.	—	—			
							Acres	Acres	
4	4						50	100	Corn raised by these bands small quantity and used as grown.
							100	200	
							40	30	
2	1								
	2								
	1							5	
6	8						190	335	J. A. MARKLE, Indian Agent.

HILLS.

	1								
	4								
	5								J. P. WRIGHT, Indian Agent.

LAKE.

6									* Corrected quantity.
									do
6									JOHN ROSS, Indian Agent.

FARMING AGENCIES AND INDIAN RESERVATIONS

APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND

EDMONTON

Reserve No.	Name of Band.	Location.	Name of Instructor.	GRAIN AND					
				Total acres broken during year.	Acres under crop last year.	Acres under crop this year.	Acres fenced during year.	Buckwheat.	Wheat.
135	Enoch	Stony Plain.....	.....	45	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	180	150	.....	50
132	Michel	Sturgeon River .....	.....	10	136	150	.....	.....	56
134	Alexander	Rivière qui barre.....	W. J. O'Donnell.	50	210	188	500	2	60
133	Joseph	Lac Ste. Anne .....	.....	10	35	28	50	.....	6
133a	Paul	White Whale Lake.....	.....	28	42	35	100	.....	5
			Total.....	143	547 $\frac{1}{2}$	581	800	2	177

ONION LAKE

Reserve No.	Location.	Name of Instructor.	Total acres broken during year.	Acres under crop last year.	Acres under crop this year.	Acres fenced during year.	Buckwheat.	Wheat.
Seekaskootch, No. 119	Onion Lake, Sask....	George G. Mann.	30	474	344	581	.....	33
Home Farm.....	do	do .....	.....	21	21	25	.....	.....
Kinoosayo Chippewayan, No. 124	Beaver River.....	do .....	.....	15	15	15	.....	.....
		Total	30	510	380	621	.....	33

INDIAN HEAD

Reserve No.	Location.	Name of Instructor.	Total acres broken during year.	Acres under crop last year.	Acres under crop this year.	Acres fenced during year.	Buckwheat.	Wheat.
One Arrow's, No. 95	5 miles from Batoche	Louis Marion....	35	111 $\frac{3}{8}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	95
Okemssis " 96	Near Duck Lake....	Lawrence Lovell.	6	61 $\frac{1}{8}$	53 $\frac{3}{8}$	.....	.....	35
Beardy's " 97	do	do	18	227 $\frac{1}{2}$	244 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	162
John Smith's " 99	South Branch Sask..	Justus Willson..	36	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	202 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	.....	96
James Smith's " 100	Fort à la Corne	John H. Gordon.	13	30 $\frac{3}{8}$	31	1	.....	12
Big Head's " 100a	do	do	4	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	18	13	.....	15
Cumberland " 100a	do	do	2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	.....	.....	5
		Total.....	114	586 $\frac{3}{8}$	679 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	.....	420

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st OCTOBER, 1894.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

AGENCY.

ROOTS SOWN.							GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.								
Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Garden.	Hay cut.
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.
47	70	6	3	.....	.....	4	450	650	700	600	120	*	.....	*	450
35	50	4	3	.....	.....	2	560	700	600	500	150	.....	.....	.....	250
35	75	8	.....	.....	.....	8	695	470	895	1,239	.....	.....	.....	1,101	600
.....	15	3	.....	.....	.....	4	75	.....	170	500	.....	.....	.....	340	200
2	20	4	.....	.....	.....	4	95	40	145	690	.....	.....	.....	500	254
119	230	25	6	.....	.....	22	1,875	1,860	2,510	3,529	270	.....	.....	1,941	1,754

AGENCY.

.....	282	15	10	.....	.....	4	205	.....	1,452	900	300	56	40	.....	1,200
10	10	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	150	89	180	190	15	3	.....	1,500
.....	10	3	4	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	50	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	700
10	302	184	104	.....	.....	54	205	150	1,591	1,230	400	71	43	.....	3,400

AGENCY.

4	12	5	2	1	.....	1	198	24	24	325	150	10	.....	.....	350
5	6	3	4	1	.....	1	102	8	11	120	90	6	.....	.....	160
31	33	7	10	1	.....	1	460	110	32	410	1,100	2	.....	.....	480
93	7	44	1	.....	.....	1	1,316	1,712	153	524	50	30	.....	.....	521
8	2	6	2	.....	.....	1	101	82	30	300	20	10	.....	.....	230
.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	215	.....	.....	100	40	5	.....	.....	225
3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	50	30	.....	100	10	5	.....	.....	130
144	60	294	20	4	.....	28	2,442	1,966	250	1,879	1,460	68	.....	.....	2,096

**FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
EDMONTON**

Reserve No.	Name of Band.	Location.	Name of Instructor.	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		130			24	60	
132	Michel	Sturgeon River		39		2	4	16	
134	Alexander	Rivière qui barre	W. J. O'Donnell.	185	1		26	40	
133	Joseph	Lac Ste. Anne		80			7	25	
133a	Paul	White Whale Lake		133			11	20	
			Total	567	1	2	72	161	

ONION LAKE

Reserve No.	Location.	Name of Instructor.						
Seekaskootch, No. 119	Onion Lake, Sask.	Geo. G. Mann.	387	2		19	57	60
Home Farm	do	do						
Kinoosayo Chipewayan, No. 124	Beaver River	do	152				62	21
		Total	539	2		19	119	81

INDIAN HEAD

One Arrow's, No. 95	5 miles from Batoche	Louis Marion	86	1		28	44	
Okemasis " 96	Near Duck Lake	Lawrence Lovell	18	1		9	8	
Beardy's " 97	do	do	102			36	20	
John Smith's " 99	South Branch Sask.	Justus Willson	92	1		25	30	5
James Smith's " 100	Fort à la Corne	John H. Gordon	55			16	41	
Big Head's " 100a	do	do	38	1				
Cumberland " 100a	do	do	40			20	28	
		Total	431	4		134	171	5

INDIAN RESERVATIONS &c.—Continued.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

AGENCY.

BUILDINGS ERECTED.						Remarks.
Houses.	Stables.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Pig Styces.	Work-shops.	
4	4	1	1	*Gardens include tobacco, onions, carrots, beets, beans and cabbage. The grain not being threshed, the quantities harvested are given approximately.
1	1	.....	1	1	.....
3	21	.....	1	.....	.....
1	5	.....	1	.....	.....
6	6	.....	1	.....	.....
15	37	5	2	CHS. DE CAZES, Indian Agent.

AGENCY.

1	There were 100 acres summer-fallowed. A number of houses and stables have been enlarged, and others repaired. Band No. 119.—The 60 oxen shown as private property of Indians are the offspring of cattle loaned. Band No. 124.—21 oxen shown as private property of Indians; 8 of these are the offspring of old Treaty cattle. Buildings erected during year.—These buildings were put up to replace old log buildings. GEO. G. MANN, Indian Agent.
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
1	.....	1	.....	.....	1

AGENCY.

.....	1	At John Smith's Reserve the crops are a good average. The grain on the La Corne Reserves is not yet threshed and the quantities shown are estimated. The hay on the latter reserves is also estimated.
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

R. S. MCKENZIE, Indian agent.

FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURNS OF GRAIN AND
BATTLEFORD

No. of Reserve.	Location.	Name of Instructor.	GRAIN AND					
			Total acres broken during year.	Acres under crop last year.	Acres under crop this year.	Acres fenced during year.	Wheat.	Oats.
							Acres.	Acres.
109	Eagle Hills.....	S. Warden.....	12	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	12	12	.....	.....
108	do.....	J. H. Price.....	86	149 $\frac{3}{4}$	72	100	65	.....
113	Battle River.....	W. Dunbar.....	101	113 $\frac{3}{4}$	101	101	79	6
114	do.....	F. A. D. Bourke.....	69	83	49	49	40	.....
116	do.....	do.....	104	113	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	20
112	Saskatchewan River.....	P. Tomkins.....	150	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	120	120	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
115	do.....	R. Finlayson.....	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	215	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	.....
		Total.....	630 $\frac{1}{2}$	831 $\frac{1}{16}$	530	558	417	31

TOUCHWOOD

	Name of Band.	Location.	Name of Farmer in charge.						
101	Wm. Twatt.....	Sturgeon Lake.....	A. J. Coburn.....	12	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	20	12
102	Petaquakey.....	Muskeg.....	L. Couture.....	10	63	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	32	8
103	Mistawasis.....	Snake Plain.....	None.....	16	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
104	Ahtahkakoop.....	Sandy Lake.....	do.....	43	201 $\frac{3}{4}$	196	65	136	31
106	Kenemotagee.....	Stony Lake and Whitefish Lake	do no reserve.....		2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	.....	.....
	Sioux.....	Round Plain.....	A. J. Coburn.....	20	.....	4	4	.....	.....
			Total.....	101	453	417 $\frac{1}{2}$	216	276 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$

HOBBEMA

	Location.	Name of Instructor.						
138	Bears' Hills.....	D. L. Clink, Indian Agent.....	43·9	244	266	42	179 $\frac{3}{4}$	11
137	do.....	A. E. Moore.....	45	196	214	40	147	19
140	do.....	do.....	.....	81	77	.....	45	12
		Total.....	88·9	521	557	82	371 $\frac{3}{4}$	42

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, &c.—Continued.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

AGENCY.

ROOTS SOWN.						GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.								
Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Garden.	Hay cut.
Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.
.....	6	2	2	2	.....	30	.....	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	520
.....	5½	1	.....	.....	13	42	.....	.....	42	300	.....	.....	.....	1,227
5	6½	3	.....	.....	.....	380	.....	.....	200	3	.....	3	.....	750
.....	5	3	.....	.....	1	54	.....	.....	85	50	.....	.....	.....	600
z	9	4	.....	.....	1½	89	.....	4	165	70	.....	.....	.....	613
.....	6	3	.....	.....	3	286	15	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	525
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3½	95	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	450
13	38	16	2½	2½	22	934	15	4	630	458	.....	3	.....	4,685

HILLS AGENCY.

6	5½	1½	.....	.....	1½	190	90	90	443	165	10	7	.....	250
10	2½	1½	.....	.....	1½	.....	.....	.....	109	75	16	.....	.....	240
9	4½	1½	.....	.....	1½	358	95	38	385	60	.....	.....	.....	635
18	4	5	.....	.....	2	869	404	223	395	530	50	.....	.....	761
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	40	5	.....	.....	.....	50
.....	2½	.....	.....	.....	1½	.....	.....	.....	200	60	15	10	.....	110
43	19½	9½	.....	.....	7½	1,417	589	351	1,572	895	91	17	.....	2,046

AGENCY.

59½	8	5	1	.....	2	1,798	76	590	1,000	800	.....	.....	.....	450
40	4	3	.....	.....	1	1,470	228	400	600	500	.....	.....	.....	280
17	1	1	.....	.....	1	450	144	170	200	150	.....	.....	.....	175
116½	13	9	1	.....	4	3,718	448	1,160	1,800	1,450	.....	.....	.....	905

**FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURNS OF GRAIN AND
BATTLEFORD**

Reserve No.	Location.	Name of Instructor.	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.	Work Horses.	Oxen.
109	Eagle Hills.....	S. Warden.....	93	1		45	30	
108	do	J. H. Price.....	133	1	10	72	30	
113	Battle River.....	W. Dunbar.....	128	1		24	68	
114	do	F. A. D. Bourke.....	124	2		28	33	
116	do	do	122				34	30
112	Saskatchewan River.....	P. Tomkins.....	119	1		24	30	
115	do	R. Finlayson.....	176	1		51	40	
		Total.....	895	7	10	278	266	

TOUCHWOOD

	Name of Band.	Location.	Name of Farmer in charge.						
101	Wm. Twatt...	Sturgeon Lake..	A. J. Coburn.....	120	1		12	21	3
102	Petaquakey....	Muskeg.....	L. Couture.....	62	1		14	11	
103	Mistawasis....	Snake Plain....	None.....	134		1	37	28	2
104	Ahtahkakoop...	Sandy Lake....	do	181		1	57	41	2
106	Kenemotagee....	Stony Lake and Whitefish Lake	do no reserve..				2		
	Sioux	Round Plain....	A. J. Coburn.....	40			4		
		Total.....		537	2	2	126	101	7

HOBBEMA

	Location.	Name of Instructor.							
138	Bears' Hills.....	D. L. Clink, Indian Agent...	274	1		38	100	2	
137	do	A. E. Moore	152				36	40	1
140	do	do	60				14	20	
		Total.	486	1		88	160	3	

**FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
SARCEE**

Reserve No.	Location.	Name of Instructor.	GRAIN AND					
			Total Acres broken during year.	Acres under crop last year.	Acres under crop this year.	Acres fenced during year.	Wheat.	Oats.
						Acres.	Acres.	
145	Sarcee Reserve.....		33	30 $\frac{7}{10}$	56	56	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{10}$
	Home Farm.....		9 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{7}{10}$	35	35	2	19
Total.....			42 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{4}{10}$	91	91	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{3}{10}$

BLACKFOOT

146	South Blackfoot Reserve.	G. H. Wheatley	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	125	180 $\frac{5}{8}$	10	5	83
146	North do	W. M. Baker		108	113			27
Total.....			13 $\frac{3}{4}$	233	293 $\frac{3}{8}$	10	5	110

BLOOD

	Location.	Name of Instructor.						
Home Farm No. 22..	Belly River, near	Edw. McNeil		19	33			16
148.....	Macleod, Alberta..	{ C. H. Clarke } { A. E. Jones. }	18	235	263 $\frac{3}{4}$	45	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	211 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total.....			18	254	296 $\frac{3}{4}$	45	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	227 $\frac{3}{4}$

PIEGAN

	Location.	Name of Instructor.						
147	Piegan Reserve (Porcupine Hills).....	H. H. Nash, Indian Agent..			18			8
147	do do	Crow Eagle, Head Chief.....	20	84	116	20		73
Total			20	84	134	20		81

STONY

	Location.	Name of Instructor.						
Home Farm						100		
142, 143, 144.....	Morley.....	P. L. Grasse.....	4	48 $\frac{3}{4}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	525		14
Total.....			4	48 $\frac{3}{4}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	625		14

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, &c.—Continued.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

AGENCY.

ROOTS SOWN.						GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.							
Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Pease.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Pease.	Hay cut.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.
27 3/4	14 1/2	0 5/8	0 6/8	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	75	20	.....	120
9 1/2	2 5/8	1 5/8	0 5/8	.....	.....	15	110	.....	57	250	15	.....	60
36 1/2	2 3/4	2	1 1/2	.....	.....	95	110	.....	57	325	35	.....	180

AGENCY.

48	35	7 1/2	1/2	.....	.....	14	95	20	398	.....	.....	.....	240
33	34	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	11	10	150	.....	.....	.....	200
81	69	7 1/2	19 1/2	.....	.....	14	106	30	548	.....	.....	.....	440

AGENCY.

.....	2	Oats & Pease. 14	.....	.....	1	.....	Cut for Hay. .....	.....	150	Oats & Pease. Cut for Hay. .....	.....	.....	70
1	27	.....	.....	.....	17 1/2	19	699	.....	546	.....	.....	.....	500
1	29	14	.....	.....	18 1/2	19	699	.....	696	.....	.....	.....	570

AGENCY.

7	2	Turnips	.....	.....	1	.....	32	28	150	Turnips	.....	.....	55
13	13	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	292	65	780	.....	.....	.....	292
20	15	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	324	93	930	.....	.....	.....	347

RESERVE.

4	1 1/2	.....	.....	.....	1 1/2	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	11 1/2	.....	.....	.....	2 1/2	.....	.....	.....	175	.....	.....	.....	92
4	11 1/2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	181	.....	.....	.....	115

**FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
SARCEE**

Reserve No.	Location.	Name of Instructor.	Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed.	HORSES AND CATTLE.			
					Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.	
					Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.
145	Sarcee Reserve .....	.....	230	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Home Farm .....	.....	.....	.....	8	18	.....	.....
		Total	230	2	8	18	.....	.....

BLACKFOOT

	Location.	Name of Instructor.					Cows & Calves.
146	South Blackfoot Reserve.	G. H. Wheatley.....	626	2	.....	.....	989
146	North do ..	W. M. Baker.....	641	1	.....	.....	862
		Total	1,267	3	.....	.....	1,851
							6
							19
							25

BLOOD

	Location.	Name of Instructor.					Oxen.
Home Farm No. 22..	Belly River, near	Edw. McNeil ...	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
148.....	McLeod, Alberta..	{ C. H. Clarke } { A. E. Jones }	1,427	.....	.....	25	1,828
		Total.....	1,427	5	.....	25	1,828

PIEGAN

	Location.	Name of Instructor.					
147	Piegan Reserve (Porcupine Hills).....	H. H. Nash, Indian Agent ..	.....	4	6	.....	.....
147	do do ..	Crow Eagle, Head Chief.....	771	.....	.....	15	489
		Total	771	4	6	15	489

STONY

	Location.	Name of Instructor.					
Home Farm	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
142, 143, 144	Morley	P. L. Grasse	580	1	.....	8	530
		Total.....	580	1	.....	8	530

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, &c.—*Concluded.*

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

AGENCY.

BUILDINGS ERECTED DURING YEAR.								Remarks.
Houses.	Stables.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Pig Styee.	—	—	—	
5	1	.....	.....	.....	Certified correct, SAML. B. LUCAS, Indian Agent.
5	1	.....	.....	.....

AGENCY.

17	3	Same number of old houses pulled down. 4½ acres of old ground abandoned. Potatoes only gave a fair yield. No new ground broken this year, the Indians being engaged working at irrigation ditch until haying time. Examined. MAGNUS BEGG, Indian Agent.
6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

AGENCY.

.....	1	JAS. WILSON, Indian Agent.
21	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

AGENCY.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Potato crop good ; several dwellings being under construction, not shown on return ; stock looking well. H. H. NASH, Indian Agent.
3	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....

RESERVE.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	This reserve is only suited for grazing purposes. We put in a few acres of oats each year to cut green for feed. P. L. GRASSE, Farmer.
5	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Touchwood Hills Agency, season of 1894.
MUSCOWEQUAN'S RESERVE, Nos. 89 AND 90.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.										BUSHEL HARVESTED.										TONS.	Remarks.				
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Corn and Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Corn.			Hay.			
1	Yellow Quill.....					1½									200												
	Total.....					1½									200												
																											W. M. LAMBERT, Farmer. J. FINLAYSON, Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Birtle Agency, season of 1894.

BIRD TAIL (SIOUX) RESERVE, No. 57.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.										BUSHEL HARVESTED.										Tons.	Remarks.	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Corn and Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Corn.			Hay.
		Moses Bull.	40	10									630	146			50							
Old Bull.	12									88				50							20			
Isaac Thunder	12									156				6							10			
Charley Hauska	35									340				16							10			
Awican-han.	30	5			1				1	404	54			60							40			
Henry Enoch.	12									86				2							10			
Boh-pa.	12	5								214	52			50							20			
Jason Ben.	10									70														
Alex. Ben.	15	1								140	14										10			
Sunka Ho Nahon.	30									600														
Wahukeza.	8									184											10			
Maka-ica-hota	6									114											10			
Silas Boh-pa	7									140				8							10			
Big Hunter.	10	8								164	60			6							20			
Mrs. Davies														2							20			
Mrs. Sioux Jack														30							10			
Mah-puya-duta																					10			
Blackface																					10			
Band																					240			
Total.	239	29			52				6	3330	326			291							240	240	J. A. MARKLE, Indian Agent.	

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

Skudan.....																						
Geo. Kinyan Wakan.....	30																					
Charles Dowan.....	50	6																				
Caeko-hauska.....	40	6																				
Canh-daska Sapa.....	9																					
Wambdi-na.....	9																					
Sunkaska.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$																					
Caeko (taekson).....	3																					
John McLeod.....	9																					
Turarra.....	26																					
Napan-hauska.....	2																					
Taalipi Waste-sté.....	20																					
Wasudan.....	3																					
Mrs. Tawana.....	5																					
He Waste.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$																					
Band.....																						
Total.....	673	51				8 $\frac{1}{2}$				6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3716	309			455					255	300	

J. A. MARKLE,
Indian Agent.

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Birtle Agency, season of 1894.

OAK LAKE (SIOUX) RESERVE No. 59.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.										BUSHELS HARVESTED.										Tons.	Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrot.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Corn and Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Corn.			Hay.
	Sunka Waste.....	8				4					1/2	50			15						5		Quantity of hay approximated.
	Ampetu Wambdi.....	16									1/2	100											
	Oye Moksa.....	3										20											
	Waoke.....	20	4			4					1/2	140	50		15						5		
	Kaian Wen.....										1/2												
	Mato-Cuwin Yuksa.....	30									1/2	180									5		
	Ka-iyu Waza.....		2								1/2	25		8							5		
	Wieje Wakia.....										1/2			8							5		
	Kien Mani.....										1/2			8							5		
	Wambdi Eyotanka.....	2									1/2	15									5		
	Hepan Chestina.....										1/2										5		
	Band.....																				50		
	Total.....	79	6			2 1/2					1 1/2	505	75		54						45	50	

TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVE, No. 60.

	Hda Mani.....										1/2				30						5	8
	Bogaga.....														8							15
	Kibana.....														7							8
	Mary.....	4									1/2				18						5	14
	Custo Pitowan.....																					6
	Patonkanopa.....																					10
	Total.....	4				2 1/2					1 1/2				63						10	61

KEE-SEE-KOO-WEWIN RESERVE, No. 61.

George Bone.....	12		10		10	240	30				100
Blackbird.....					20						35
Antoine Bone.....	12				20	240	30				50
William Bone.....					•						15
John Bone.....	8				10	160	30				40
David Burns.....					10		30				43
George Flett.....	8				10	160	30				35
Kee-See-Koo-Wenin.....					15						25
Alex. Bone.....					15						20
Ambrose Bone.....					8						33
Joseph Boyer.....											43
Total.....	40		30		10	800	208				439

J. A. MARKLE,
Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Birtle Agency, season of 1894.

WAY-WAY-SEE-CAPPO'S RESERVE, No. 62.

Nos. of Pay-Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.										BUSHEL HARVESTED.										Tons.	Remarks.			
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Corn and Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Corn and Gardens.			Hay.		
	Sengoose					1																			Quantity of hay approximated.	
	Way-way-see-cappo					1																				
	Manito-Wig-Wam					1																				
	Kee-way-ten-cappo					1																				
	J. Andrew	6				1								60												
	Es-can-a-gat-azen					1								60												
	Kay-Way-tos-Kanet					1								40												
	Jim-et-can-a-gat-agen					1								10												
	John Baptiste					1								20												
	Mrs. Oge-magh					1								20												
	John Long-Claws					1								20												
	Sky High					1								70												
	George Bird					1								15												
	Band					1								20												
	Total	6				6								450												

VALLEY RIVER RESERVE, No. 62½.

	John Rattlesnake					1																				
	Band					1																				
	Total					1																				

GAMBLER'S RESERVE, No. 63.

	Otter Skin					1																				
	John Tanner					1																				
	Total					1																				

J. A. MARKLE,
Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Birtle Agency, season of 1894.

ROLLING RIVER RESERVE, No. 67.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.										BUSHELS HARVESTED.										Tons.	Remarks.				
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Corn and Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Corn.			Hay.			
	Otter Skin.....	3													20										30		
	Ka-ka-ko-penace.....														20											20	
	Penace.....														10											20	
	Mah-kin-gan.....														20											5	
	Ka-na-ka-toos.....														10												
	Wa-pa-cappo.....														10												
	Ah-ba-tis.....														10												
	Baptiste Duparlais.....														10											20	
	Joseph Dujarlais.....														10											10	
	Paul Dujarlais.....														10											15	
	Manito Wahina.....														5											15	
	Pa-te-qua-ne-ass.....														5												
	Ka-ka-si-way-way-sing.....														5												
	Mah-ito-to.....														5												
	Ka-kan-e-nap-enin.....														10												
	Ah-tam-as-cum-ke-wenin.....														10												
	Assin-ne-penace.....														20											15	
	Ha-ke-way-way-e-ash-see-we-nin.....																										
	Total.....	3				23									30											150	

J. A. MARKLE,
Indian Agent.

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Assiniboine Agency, season of 1894.

CARRY KETTLE'S RESERVE, No. 76.

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.	Corn.	Hay.
	Geegus	6									40				26	32	7		4			45	
	Bend-wood															21							
	Kosh-kosh-ne															23							
	Dry Walker	5									16				28	30	8		3			30	
	Carry Kettle	6									12				24	33	9		4			35	
	Little Wolf															20							
	Stands-Stone														12	29	10					11	
	Black Foot														14	28							
	Hi-way-he	6									18				26	31	10		4			12	
	Big Darkness	12									27				21	26	9		3			35	
	Artist														10	18							
	Dragon Fly	8									16				18	31	8		5			20	
	Wes-e-can	10									20				28	36	12		3			25	
	Broken Eye														10	17							
	Runs-with-Another														20	36	8						
	Walks by River															15							
	Pretty Shield	7									46				18	28	7		4			20	
	Pretty Bear	10									30				36	34	8		6			40	
	E-chas-ho-pah	11									30				21	31	7		3			12	
	Ho-po-kie	12									102				23	24	10					12	
	Rabbit Skin	7									14				26	36	10		5			30	
	White Walker															12							
	White Face	9									14				12	14	11					11	
	Red Eagle	9									36				28	22	10		4			40	
	A-cha-za															15							
	Charlie Rider	6	15								34				24	31	9		3			20	Oats cut and fed to horses in straw.
	Little Mountain														11								
	Crooked Arm														25	33	6		4			63	Hay for sheep.
	Winter Bird														18	15							
	Dog Skin															16							
	White Cap															12							
	Many Horses Son															11							
	Moon Face														12	31	8		3			48	
	Two Bears														10	15	9						

Crooked Legs	5								18	11	34			25	
E-ash-abbe	5								10	12	30	10		12	
Oak-sheppie	6								17	23	16	7		12	
Tog-sack											12				
Chaw-o-gath											15				
Stands-in-Water										12	20				
Eagle Man										30	31				
Cut Nose	6								20	26	34	10		11	
We-ook-shin										14	17				
O-to-mony										16	16				
Runner										32	29	9	4	25	
Old Widows										82	71				
Totals	146	15		15	20	3		2	7	520	748	1142	212	62	594

Garden produce consumed during summer and fall.
56 tons of hay additional put up at Agency.

JAS. C. HALFORD,
Farmer.

W. S. GRANT,
Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Crooked Lake Agency, season of 1894.

OCHAPOWACE'S RESERVE, No. 71.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.									BUSHEL HARVESTED.									TONS.	Remarks.					
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.			Onions.	Pease.	Hay.		
	Kat-te-kin-a-coos						1	1																	All carrots, onions and turnips consumed during summer.	
	Kee-kwa-hao-wasis	7																								
	Kah-nah-tayo-wayo																									
	Kanawas-qua-hum		3																							
	Kesecowawasis	5																								
	Old Englishman	5													8											
	Pinden																									
	P. Belanger	9																								
	Wah-chis-toon	3																								
	O-sow-as-tim	1																								
	Little Assiniboine	8														16										
	Nah-wah-ke-ka-pow	7														12										
	Nah-na-okemah	10														20										
	Ne-he-ma-we-new	4														12										
	Kee-say-manito-a-wasis															12										
	Jacob Bear	10	8													20										
	Louis Henry	6														20										
	Totals	85	11			24	15	11		1				205											ISAAC POLLOCK, Farmer.	

KAH-KE-WIS-TA-HAW'S RESERVE, No. 72.

Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw	6				4									20											Wheat crop poor yield, but good sample. Garden produce consumed during the summer.
Wah-sa-case	19													35											
Sakamow																5									
Alec	11													35											
Kah-say-way-se-mat	3													10											
Louison and Sons	15	2			4									40											
Me-quah-kescawasis	5													20											
Manito-was-to-tin	14													60											
Francis and Son	7																								

Pee-coo-chese	10								1						
Jimmie	4														
Nekick	3														
Kah-pa-na-wa-co chin	6									15					
Kah-ka-no-we-na-pen	4				2					20			30		
Iah-coo-wayo	1														
Sagitassewemin	2														
Tap-wow-tat	5 $\frac{1}{2}$									15					
Total	108	2			1 $\frac{1}{2}$				2	270			63		

JAS. POLLOCK,
Farmer.

COWESESS' RESERVE, No. 73.

Napahpens.	22	5			1							50				25
O'Soup	23	8										150				22
Esquequanape	18	3										80				40
Aisaican	20	3										150				60
B. Henri	9											25				10
Zac Le Rat	9											50				20
A. Gaddie	27	7	3		1							350	100	15		90
Wapamoose	12											75				30
H. Peltier	7											75				25
Angelique Contois																10
Joseph Le Rat	6															6
A. Delorme	16	4			$\frac{1}{2}$							100				40
E. Peltier	8											5				10
M. La Vallie	3											20				10
Augustin Peltier																
Z. Gopher																
A. Le Rat																20
P. Peltier	5															25
F. Delorme	12											25				15
Mrs. Ne-ka-ne-qua-nape																20
J. B. Sparvier	7															
Wah-pe-ka-ne-waup	6	1	1									30				40
Patrick Redwood																10
Total	210	31	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	8				21	1,185	100	15				528

Wheat crop light, but grain
of good sample.
Garden stuff all consumed
during the summer.

J. A. SUTHERLAND,
Farmer.

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

RETURN showing crops sown and harvested by individual Indians on Crooked Lake Agency, season of 1894.

SAKIMAY'S RESERVE, No. 74.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.										BUSHEL 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.			
	Kah-ka-kee-a-nung																										
	Acoose	19	11												50			15									
	Kay-pay-oo-saton																										
	Ne-pa-twa-oo-qua-nape														10												
	Kesickanecumicoot	4																									
	Nowekeseswape	2																									
	Muskaykoo	10													48			15									
	Ka-qua-ta-sawinin	6													30			5									
	Oo-ka-pay-kesecowenin	6													20												
	I-inte-cum-i-petung	8																									
	Ka-qua-che-cappo	5													30												
	Total	67½	11			2					1	188					45										

M. CALDER,
Farmer.
A. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Muscowpetung's Agency, season of 1894.

STANDING BUFFALO'S RESERVE, No. 78.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.											BUSHELS 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.		
	Standing Buffalo.....																								4	
	We-an-a-tappe.....																								3	
	Chunta.....	12				1										50								2		
	Moses and Guetadota.....	10														6								4		
	Susa Patreep.....	12														10								3		
	Wazonka.....	6														4								2		
	Wa-pa-ze-ze.....	3																						2		
	Ladwiss and Son.....	8														6								1		
	Tom.....	2														3								1		
	Towacca.....	6														2								1		
	Chuncowtoo.....	1																						1		
	James.....															10								1		
	Mowdee.....															10								3		
	Mapewaata.....															4								2		
	Humpa-nispedoka.....															6								2		
	Matokeppe.....															10								2		
	Matawachunka.....															6								1		
	Chatundota.....															6								1		
	Neheshaw.....																									
	Caha.....															8										
	Total.....	60				38	3				2	3	10			141							38	165		

Cut by the Band.

S. HOCKLEY,
Farmer.
J. B. LASH,
Indian Agent.

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Moose Mountain Agency, season of 1894.

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.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.			Onions.	Gardens.	Hay.
	Jack	2									30 ¹ / ₂				40	20	3			2			
	John	3									32				80	60	15			8			
	Napolis	2									53 ¹ / ₂				10	12	4			1			
	Red Star	2									27				50	30	3			3			
	Ka-ka-ke-way	1				1					15				80	90	12			8			
	Egg	2									40				16	12	3			1			
	Lone Child	3	1			1					52	30			90	80	4			2			
	William														35	20	6			3			
	Nokehoot														30	18	2			1			
	Houste	1				1									35	40	3			2			
	Total	16	1			6				3 ¹ / ₂	250	30		466	382	60			31				

STRIPED BLANKET'S RESERVE, No. 69.

Camanie-hay	7									88				50	60	2			1			
Washtay Oakshid	16									75				68	40	2			1			
White Man	12									90				22	30	2			1			
Dick and Sammy	17									135				34	20	2			1			
Wahtachpe										30												
To-to-cup	11									120				43	30	2			1			
Eita Sege														15								
Band for Farm		10	8							50	100	120										
Total	63	10	8		2	2 ¹ / ₂				588	100	120		232	180	10			5			

PHEASANT RUMP'S RESERVE, No. 68.

Etenape	12																					
Ichankoodah	11																					
Wahsejn Naje	10																					
Red Thunder	5																					
Et-ashan	5																					
Ewach	13																					
Ruppert	18																					
Bill	10																					
Macey																						
Total	84	2	21	2	21	1	865	227	415	10	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

J. J. CAMPBELL,
Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Swan River Agency, season of 1894.

KISICKOUSE RESERVE, No. 66.

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.
	Que-me-zance.			8		1				1					90	15	6					90	
	Keshane.	1		2						1					20	25	4					45	
	Ka-Ka-Ke-may.			13						1					10	30						65	
	W. Waymestigoosh.					1				1					60	15	5					20	
	Thos. Kennedy.									1					6	15						15	
	David Razor.									1					10							35	
	Naytamash.									1					15							35	
	Mrs. Contois.			13						1					15	25	15					40	
	Straight Nose and Me-mayqua.			14						1					20	20						38	
	Mrs. Bird.									1					25	20	4					25	
	Kitchimonia.			3						1					40	35	20					94	
	Mrs. Stevenson.									1					15							22	
	Geo. Keshane.									1												20	
	Kisickouse and Crane.									1												45	
	Mrs. McLeod.									1												35	
	Total	1	18			6	4	13		13		20	206		355	95	19					589	

KEY'S RESERVE, No. 65.

G. Brass, sr.			3		1	1				1				40	40	10	4					48	
Key					1	1				1					30							23	
W. Brass, sr.	1	3			1	1				1	25	60		40	10	6						75	
Thos. Brass										1												60	
G. Brass, jr.					4					1					12							8	
I. Red lake.			2		1	1				1			25	57	5	4						50	
Inhecappo.														7								18	
Long-may Kesick.										1												20	
Ka-ka-quo-ne-pe.														20								15	
W. Brass, jr.																						20	
Kematch and Sons.																						35	

J. Beardy																					18
Peter Brass																					18
Mrs. I. Brass																					12
Peter Moore																					20
Total	1½	3½	5	4	4	1	7	25	60	65	212	25	14								440

COTÉ RESERVE, No. 64.

J. Severight		3½		¼	¼			1	90		40	20	10								65
Mrs. Favel			3	1	1			1		45	80	10	10								60
Pete Fiddler			2	1	1			1		30	30	10	5								55
A. Caldwell	1			1	1			1	15		60	20	10								65
Eliza				1	1			1			25	5	4								32
Singuish				1	1			1			50										42
Alex. Côté				1	1			1			35	10									42
W. Harnie			3	1	1			1		40	40		5								38
Bald Head			3	1	1			1		45	35		4								20
White Hawk			2	1	1			1		20	40	15									44
Mrs. Pelly				1	1			1			25										18
B. Crow				1	1			1			20										15
J. Friday			2	1	1			1		25	15										42
Cheatam				1	1			1			20										16
J. Côté, chief				1	1			1			30										65
D. H. McVicar				1	1			1			15										25
C. Kesick				1	1			1													38
Moose and Ackaygun				1	1			1													9
John Singuish				1	1			1													30
Benjamin Côté				1	1			1													25
Iron Quill				1	1			1													22
Na-nap-may-may-tung				1	1			1													15
Hy. Waymestigoosh				1	1			1													15
C. Singuish				1	1			1													23
S. Manitoose				1	1			1													32
Thos. Singuish				1	1			1													33
Ka Kaymass				1	1			1													24
Sarah Linklater				1	1			1													24
David Tourango				1	1			1													25
Narceens				1	1			1													18
McK. Singuish				1	1			1													28
Bill Fiddler				1	1			1													32
Chanaymenay				1	1			1													25
Total	1	3½	15	6	6	2	13	15	90	205	560	90	48								1063

FRED. FISCHER,
For Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Onion Lake Agency, season of 1894.

SEE-KAS-KOOTCH RESERVE.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.					BUSHEL HARVESTED.							Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	
119-17	Jonas Vivier.....			8				57				2		The carrots and onions were grown in the Indian gardens.
18	Antoine Muskago			11				79		19	7	4	2	
19	Wm. Seecoos			10				85		12	4			
27	Nickawasis.....			24				25		9		2		
39	Whetstone			5				44			8			
30	Augustine Vivier.....	15					152			124	10	5	6	
31	Kisaynew's Widow.....									48	4			
45	Isidore Vivier.....			5				6						
49	Chocan			19				115		9			2	
59	Menokutchewais													
61	Waskahat			5 1/2				16		9				
67	Kisaynew (Little).....	8		14			27			91	9	3	2	
68	Yah-yah e-chewan			14				105		33	7	2	1	
71	Little Wolf.....									21				
	Cane Potato									15				
72	Patagan			13				83						
75	Antoine Jeblaux			9				17		27	7	2		
77	Gilbert Myowasis.....			10				39			10	5	6	
78	Miss-see-hayo.....			9				74		14	4	3		
79	Ah-kee-now.....			5										
Attc. 4	Manitonekick and Son			14				34		37	12	2		
do 4	Opeesinow.....			2 1/2				44		18	10			
do ..	Albert	3					24	3		30	5			
120-1	Young Chief			10				39		24	120	6	5	
2	Isidore Moyah			8				35		10	7			
14	Sah-wayo			5				14		13	10	2	4	
20	Alexie and Son			10				38		18	6		2	
35	Moochewines.....			9 1/2				58			10			
32	Johm Calling Bull.....									40		3	1	
38	Jobotise													
39	Matuce			5				1						
121-47	Francis Monson.....			9 1/2				34		15	18	4	3	
36	Mistati			6				4		6				
122-3	Yellow Bear & Ne-pow-qua-tow			6				28		32	5	3		

24	Kata-wis-ka-wat.		5				15	12	3	2	
123-19	Sam Waskwitch.		6				39		8		
31	Gustave and Thunder.		23	1			150	90	10	4	2
52	Ah-mah-oose.	7	7				25	15	5	2	4
64	Brdger.		6				26	12	4		
119-86	Misatimawasis.		9 ¹ / ₂				49	5			
Band 119				1				174			
	Total	33	282	15 ¹ / ₂	10	205	1,452	900	300	56	40
											For old people.
Band 124			10	3			50	150			
	Agency	10	10 ¹ / ₂			150	89	180	100	15	3
											GEO. G. MANN, Indian Agent.

RETURN showing the Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Edmonton Agency, season of 1894.

PAUL'S RESERVE, No. 133a.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.										BUSHELS HARVESTED.							Tons.	Remarks.				
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Mangel Wurzel.	Garden.	Buck-wheat.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.			Carrots.	Onions.	Mangel Wurzel.	Garden.	Hay.
1	Su an Ironhead			2										20		60							100	
2	Paul	2 3/4		4								50		40		60							100	
3	François			1										10		20							50	
5	Thomas			1										10		30							10	
9	Susan															30							30	
7	Alexis															30							10	
10	Peter			1										10		20							10	
15	John Bearshead			2										20		40							10	
18	John Sharphead															20							10	
20	John Susan															20							10	
2	Simon, Head Man			1										10		20							40	
5	Isaac Seapea															40							20	
8	Omeeismas															40							30	
29	William Rain			1										3		100							10	
45	John Paul			2										8		30							10	
56	William Bearshead															30							10	
87	Mr. John			3										5		10							10	
	Luke	2 3/4		2								45		9		40							10	
	Tatamas															30							10	
	Noel		2													20							10	
	Total	5	2	20		4					4	95	40	145		690							500	

ALEXANDER'S RESERVE, No. 134.

1	Alexander	4			1						1	40			160							40	
2	John			2										20		25						10	
3	Peter															15						10	
4	Reindeer	4		4								70		60		25						10	
5	John			1										15		40						60	
6	Che-cas-ka-mick															15						10	
7	Big Crow															15						5	

8	Isaac	3	2						10	30	75				40
11	Moise	2	4						20	40	25				15
12	Nancy		2							30	20				10
13	John		2							30	40				25
15	Wee-yab-an-no-ta-o		2							20	100				15
19	William	2	1						15	10	10				5
20	Norbert	3	2						45	15	15				10
23	Louis		2							10	10				10
38	Paul		3							40	25				5
49	Micheles	1	3						15	30	30				15
56	Baptist Wolf		4							40	10				5
63	Nancy		2							20	45				10
64	Harry		3							15	18				3
68	Philip	1	1						5	15	16				10
72	New Born	2	2						20	20	15				60
75	Joseph	5	3						75	40	60				40
76	Thomas	3	6						30	120	45				100
79	Beaver Foot	6	10						30	150	60				30
80	Man-a-taw-ais	4	1					1	40	10	20				10
83	Abraham	2	1						20	10	30				5
86	Jacob		2							30	5				3
87	Pierre	2	2						20	25	15				5
89	Edward	3	1						50	10	5				10
93	Norbert	5	2						70	20	15				20
94	Samuel		4							40	25				160
91	François	3	2						35	25	15				70
	Pis-chas-koos		3							40	20				50
	Thomo	3	1						40	10	40				90
	John Left Handed	2	2						15	20	80				130
	Total	60	35	75	8			8	2	675	470	895	1239		1101

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Edmonton Agency, season of 1894.

JOSEPH'S RESERVE, No. 133.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.									BUSHELS HARVESTED.									Tons.	Remarks.					
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Mangel Wurzel.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.			Mangel Wurzel.	Gardens.	Hay.		
4	Painted Stone	3		4							35		50		60						40					
13	Paul Whithead			1									10		40						30					
19	Mary			1									10		40						15					
20	Maximilian			1									10		40						50					
24	William														20						20					
26	Michel			2									20		20						15					
27	Narcisse			2									20		20						10					
30	Soosy Paul	1									15				20						5					
53	Alexis Paul	1									10				20						10					
...	Pierre Paul			2									20		20						20					
38	Michel Paul														20						15					
41	Rosalie														20						10					
46	Joseph														40						20					
47	François			2									30		40						35					
50	Alexis														40						20					
58	Peter	1									15				40						25					
	Total	6		15		3					4		75		170						500				340	

W. J. O'DONNELL,
Farming Instructor.

ENOCH'S RESERVE, No. 135.

14-22	89	Little Antoine.....	3	2	5					30	28	60	25	5							Gardens include carrots, onions, beets, beans, cabbage and tobacco.
	41	Charley.....	6		6					52		50	26	8							
	80	Felix.....		9	3						100	25	22	2							
	4	Wm. Ward.....	8	4	5					75	50	55	25	9							
	68	Daniel.....	5	6	8					40	66	70	80	16							
	16	A. Bighead.....	2		6					16		60	22	4							
	26	Alexander.....	4	8	5					30	120	65	30	8							
	129	Tom Stonie.....	5	6	4					50	96	36	25	12							
	61	B. Shortlegs.....	2		3					20		20	16	4							
	7	Mrs. Ward.....	5		4					40		40	18	4							
	77	Tom Saulteau.....	6	2	8					80	40	60	70	12							
	24	Ma-me-na-wa-ta.....		5	4						90	59	30	8							
	138	Alexis.....	4		6					17		70	20	10							
	11	Lazarus.....		5	3						60	30	20	4							
	112	Louis.....											25	3							
	132	A. Ka-kee-nous.....											22	5							
	8	Mrs. Ka-kee-nous.....											40	2							
	30	Grasshopper.....											30	3							
	63	Ya-yak-a-koot.....											15								
	114	Jas. Stoney.....											14								
40	Mr. Jim.....											25	1								
	Total.....	50	47	70		6	3		4	450	650	700	600	120						CH. DE CAZES, Indian Agent.	

MICHEL'S RESERVE, No. 132.

	1	Michel Callihoo.....	14	10	12					150	200	150	100	30						Gardens include carrots, onions, beets, beans, cabbage and tobacco.
	5	Gladu.....	12	6	10					110	130	110	80	24						
	22	B. Callihoo.....	3	1	2					26	20	36	70	16						
	25	Louis Callihoo.....	16	10	15					170	220	200	110	36						
	27	Pierre Valade.....											50	14						
	67	Albert.....	5	6	5					50	100	64	50	18						
	76	Timothy.....	6	2	6					54	30	40	40	12						
	Total.....	56	35	50		4	3		2	560	700	600	500	150					CH. DE CAZES, Indian Agent.	

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Saddle Lake Agency, season 1894.

SADDLE LAKE RESERVE, No. 125.

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.		
3	John Makookis.....			4		2																				
4	Louis.....	8		5		2								20												
11	Mr. John.....	2		4		2								20												
16	Crane.....	1½		3		2								10												
20	Thos. Hunter and son-in-law.	8		8		2								40												
28	Job Lepotack.....	4		11		2								24												
35	Moses.....	1½		6		2								88												
52	Oseemeemas.....	2		3		2								12												
40	Saml. Steinhauer.....	2		1		2																				
55	Aug. Steinhauer.....	6		4		2								36												
.....	Band.....					2	½		½																	
	Total.....	35		49		21½	2	½	½					110		182		80	40	20			5			

Gardens. JOHN ROSS,
Indian Agent.

BLUE QUILL'S RESERVE.

14-224

1	Blue Quill, Headman....	2	...	3	...	1
3	Wahpeeinew and Sons...	34	6	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	20	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Alexis.....	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Kahkeesim.....	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Peepeeksia.....	14	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Red Crow.....	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Puskwack.....	2	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Mooswah.....	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	15	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	J. B. Doghead.....	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	L. Doghead.....	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Wahpawaise Bros.....	1	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Peter Brighteyes.....	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Jno. Lepotack.....	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Oskineck.....	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Albert Paul.....	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
....	Band.....	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	35	22	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	12	7	59	...	24	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	177	80	35	22	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

JOHN ROSS,
Indian Agent.

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Saddle Lake Agency, season of 1894.

WHITEFISH LAKE RESERVE.

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	Pakan..	5		6							18		10		15	10											
2	Jacob Jackson..	1		2							2		4														Potatoes and roots eaten by pigs.
8	Thos. Sinclair..	1	1	5							9		13		25												
9	David Seenum..	1		2							7				30												
11	Big Snake's Wife..														10	5	2										
12	Peter Apow..	4		1		1					18				16	5											
13	Enoch Wood..	3		5							10		30		16	4											
15	Saml. Saulteaux..	2		4							5		8		4												
16	Paul Bernard..	4		6							45		14		10	12											
17	Kemetawayo..			1									5		12	5	3										
18	John Half, jun..	10		8							20		39														
21	John Hunter, H.M.	4		4							8		12		6	10											
22	John Hunter, jun..	2		6							12		15		12	8											
24	Molise Jackson..	3		1							8		4		13												
25	Jacob Bull..	1		4							14		18														
32	Arthur Steinheur..	15	15	15		3					138	50	30		115	15	3						3				
35	John White..	1		5							7		21		10												
38	Jonas Houle..	1		1											10												
39	Nathaniel Leg..	1		1							6				24												
40	John Sinclair..			2									11		16												
42	Jacob Hairline..														12												
47	Peter Shirt, H.M.	4		2							19		23														Potatoes eaten by pigs.
48	Thos. Jackson..	1		2							26																Potatoes destroyed by pigs.
51	Ahip Half..			9									21														
52	Peter Blood..	2		5							8	3	24		3	4											
55	Widow S. Baldhead..			2									8		10	6											
57	Richard Hardisty..	1		4							6		15		22	10	4										
60	R. Kimowin..			1																							
61	R. Kimowin..	3		4							8		10														
63	Widow S. Baldhead..	1		3									9			2											
65	Crastus..	5									10				8												
72	Albert Cardinal..	3		2							6		4		16	2											
74	John Whitford..	1		4							5		15														
75	Aheahmusinese..	2		1							6																

78	Peter Breast.....	1	8	1	1	1	3	11	10	6	2							
79	Kweeskis.....		8		1	1		18										
82	Baptiste Cardinal..		2					15										
99	Mathew Houle.....	1½		1	1		8		20									
100	Peayes.....		2					6										
101	Chas. Jackson.....	4	3½	4	1	1	34	3	15	45	12							
106	Joe Makookis.....	4		1½	1	1	31	*	5	18								
107	Moses Jackson.....	3		1	1	1												
111	Jonas Rose.....			1	1	1			4	6	8						2	
113	Simon Nenekutanhap..			4	1	1			9	4								
114	Alexy.....			4	1	1			21		4							
115	Kahkwanum.....			2	1	1			12									
116	Seepakwiskanapoo				1	1												
117	John Bull.....	3		1	1	1			5	18								
121	John Sunday.....	2		1	1	1												
122	Abram Cardinal.....	1		4	1	1		10										
123	Augustine Giant.....	1		3½	1	1		*		25								
127	Harry Cardinal.....	2		3	1	1			15	10								
130	John Baptiste.....	1		1		1			7	5								
124	Whatteekwun.....	1		1		1			15									
125	Paul Hairline.....	3							15									
129	Simon Stanley.....				1	1												
38	Sam Bull.....	3			1	1			15		10							
56	Eli Seenum.....	2		5	1	1			12	10								
58	Wm. Stamp.....			4		1				14	4							
50	Old Half.....				1	1					14							
	David Makookis.....	1		1½	1	1			10	5								
20	Nenekutawhap.....				1	1					10							
	Total.....	117½	20	185½	22	3½	2½	1½	607	56	533	595	138	14			5	

*Grain with No. 48.

*Grain with No. 47.

CHAS. DEGEAR,
Farmer.
JOHN ROSS,
Indian Agent.

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Duck Lake Agency, season of 1894.

ONE ARROW'S RESERVE, No. 95.

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.						
		5	Cap-pa-hoo's Son					1									18	10									
12	John	6		1		1									12						15	10		2			
17	Napaces Widow					1									25	10					25	10					
34	Kah-quay-too way-oo	7		1		1									10		3				13	11					
40	Pee-pah-kee-chew	12		1		1									40		6				16	12					
47	Kah-mee-au-pee-hit.	6		2		1									9						20	10					
48	Pee-tse-tuce.	6		1		1									12		6				22	18		2			
49	Mus-kay-tay-wee-new.					1															25	10					
50	Running Thunder	6		1		1									15						26	6					
52	Wah-was-kah-soo.	7		1		1									12						24	6					
54	Iya-ya-soo					1															12	5					
58	F. Dumond.	15		1		1									32						40	9		3			
59	Kah-kee-too-moo-tay-yon	12		1		1									25		3				16	8					
60	Ah-see-nee-coo-see-son	12		1		1									15						15	10		3			
61	Laroque					1															18	5					
63	Bears Paw	6		1		1									16		6				20	10					
	Band																									5	
	Home farm		4													24											
	Total	95	4	12		5	2	1		1					198	24	24				325	150	10			5	

W. SIBBALD,
FOR L. MARION,
Farmer.

OKEMASIS' RESERVE, No. 96.

11	Pah-way-was-cum	14	3	3		1	2								39	2	6				40	60						
12	Ookee-moo-kay-kake	10	2	3		1	1								37	6	5				38	20						
91	San	11				1	1								26						29	10						
44	Grigoire																				10							
2	Mrs. Okemasis																				3							
	Band							1		1													6			5		
	Total	35	5	6		3	4	1		1					102	8	11				120	90	6			5		

R. S. MCKENZIE,
Indian Agent.

BEARDY'S RESERVE, No. 97.

8	Oonie-na-kay-o	10				1	2							36			38	200						
15	Enjoyice	10												23			10							
16	See-see-qua-sis	20	10				2							82	40		42	320						
17	Tommy	3	1											7	3		32	20						
18	Ookee-may-sim	10		2										60			30	60						
21	Nah-tow-wee-kee-new	13		2										15			40							
36	Wah-pah-hoo	14		5			1							30		11	8	50						
42	Kee-tee-may-kee-in	10	3	4			1							42	6	1	30	25						
55	Kee-nee-quay-nee-pee-ness	12	2				1							2			12	50						
57	Yah-yah-kee-koot	15		4			1							38		6	100	200						
67	Iya-ya-soo	15		4										9		1	12							
75	See-pee-qu-ase-can	10	3	2										30	4		5							
76	Wah-pis-tee-quan	10		4										50		10	40	100						
78	Mah-kees-tay-qua-ness	10	9	6										36	22	3	11	75						
	Band								1												2		3	
	Home farm		3												35									
	Total	162	31	33			7	10	1			½		460	110	32	410	1100			2		3	

L. Lovell,
Farmer.

JOHN SMITH'S RESERVE, No. 99.

1	Chief Jno. Smith and Wm. Smith	9	3				1										110	181			50	3	2		3
64	John Smith, jun		6															28			3	3	2		3
13	Jos. Badger and T. Bear	5½	4											38	41			23			3	3	2		3
4	John Badger		3															23			3	3	2		3
9	Peter Badger	12	6											140	29			32			3	3	2		3
10	Charles Crain	5½	5											89	58			35			3	3	2		3
70	Edward Bear	12	4											217	348			48			3	3	2		3
7	Philip and Henry Bear		18	2½														268	75		40	3	2		3
61	Richard Charles	6½	4	1										65	49	7		20			3	3	2		3
79	John Constant	3												10				10			3	3	1		3
25	Francis Drerer	12	6											182	228			40			3	3	2		2
3	Benjamin Joyful	8	5											152	97			35			4	2	2		5
51	Peter Bat and Edward Smith	4½	20											83	294			30			3	3	2		2
6	Joseph Badger, sen	7	3											28				15			3	3	1		2
27	Joseph Badger, jun	6		2										75		51		30			3	3	2		2
56	Robt. Bear	5	2	1½										127	46	20		86			4	2			2
	Home farm		4															50							
	Total	96	93	7			4½	1	½			½		1316	1712	153		524	50		30			45	

R. S. McKenzie,
Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Duck Lake Agency, season of 1894.

JAMES SMITH'S RESERVE, No. 99.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.									ACRES 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	Jas. Smith.....	1	2								10	10			30									
153	M. Constant.....	2									39				10									
2	J. Constant.....	4	6	1							7	18			20									
10	L. Louise.....	5		1							45	12			20									
28	Jas. Walker.....														20									
150	Kape-che-to-too.....														20									
162	Ta-tas-ta-ka-pow.....														20									
11	Samuel Smith.....														20									
156	S. Richards.....														20									
4	Chicosoo.....														80									
5	Jacob McLean.....														20									
46	Fox's 2nd Son.....														20									
	Band.....									2		1				20	10					8		
	Total.....	12	8	2		6	2	1		1	101	82	30		300	20	10				8			JOHN H. GORDON, Farmer.

BIG HEAD RESERVE, No. 100a.

88	Nesapotowien.....	5									60				20										Small roots, &c., consumed.
97	Geo. Sanderson.....	3									48				20										
155	Assinicapow.....	4									60				10										
90	Big Head.....	3									47				10										
93	Blueskin.....														20										
100	Thos. Dumond.....														10										
95	John Sanderson.....														10										
	Band.....									1		1				40	5					4			
	Total.....	15				2	1	1		1	215				100	40	5				4			JOHN H. GORDON, Farmer.	

CUMBERLAND RESERVE, No. 100a.

87	Jas. Head	5	3								50	30						20																					Grain not threshed.	
98	Jos. Head																	20																				Small roots consumed.		
2	S. Brittain																	10																						
66	M. Okokeep																	20																						
19	M. Cameron																	10																						
5	E. Brittain																	10																						
106	J. Okee-keep																	10																						
	Band																	10		5															4					
	Total	5	3															100	10																					

JOHN H. GORDON,
Farmer.
R. S. McKENZIE,
Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Carlton Agency, season of 1894.

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.
98	Michel.....	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1						1	24	41	16		12	12						25		
23	Kah-kah-soo.....	5	3	3						1	63	23	15		20								32	
31	Levi.....	3		1 $\frac{1}{2}$							29		14										10	
95	Notakam.....	1		1							6		19										10	
97	Thos. Bighead.....	4									13					40							13	
119	Andrew.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$									8					40							12	
140	Manitoo-etah.....	3									29													
116	Alex. Sasakamoos.....	3	1								14	8											19	
138	Paym-way-ways-tuk.....	3									6					40							13	
136	Mistahpayo.....	2									12					50							15	
137	Tah-wan-to-pitta-weein.....	4									40					62							13	
125	Wm. Cardinal.....	6		1 $\frac{1}{2}$							52		15			8							42	
142	John Ahenikew.....	3									32													
96	Baptiste.....	3	2								69	32	29		40	16							25	
115	Thos. Waystukay.....	2																					17	
113	Grey-eyes.....	9	4								27	39 $\frac{1}{2}$			40								43	
24	Kamayoostatin.....	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$								112	226			16	70							40	
3	Pay-kee-koot.....	6	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1											8	52							20	
117	Pakoostik.....	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$																				10	
4	Meenah-weh-chak-wayo.....	4		1								12	10			20							20	
35	Way-mee-kon-a-wayo.....	4		1 $\frac{1}{2}$							15					54							20	
22	Nay-nee-kah-sim.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$																					9	
129	Moyatiss.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$																					8	
135	Kah-nos-a-wan-tun.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$													8								15	
39	Fee-wee-en-ees.....	2									14												30	
106	Chicken.....	2									11		7 $\frac{1}{2}$										18	
141	Albert Chakapayo.....	1																						
38	Ayataskay-se.....	2									21												5	
102	Wosketooey.....	3																					12	
128	Isaac Mah-sis-kay-pew.....	3																					18	
101	Mokomanowayo.....	5									30		3										30	
89	Soo-nee-a-wayo.....	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$							44	14	20		20	60	50						35	
139	Jacob Mah-sis-kay-pew.....	6		1							26		22		22								14	
131	Jumper.....	2									2												11	

106	John Jimmuk	6	1	1	1	1	1	55	8	22	8	6	34
5	Wau-say-he-koot	4	2	2	1	1	1	50	1	18	76		32
112	John Iman	4		1	1	1	1	12		12			25
69	Mah-kee-sis Okeman												16
76	Way-teh-go-hoo												2
110	Louis Ahenikew												20
104 & 120	Simon and Blackhead Band	3						25					28
	Total	136	31	18	4	5	2	869	404	223	395	530	761

H. KEITH,
Indian Agent.

SIOUX RESERVE AT ROUND PLAIN.

Band					2				1									110	These Indians settled during the summer on Reserve, and broke one field which they cropped in common. A. J. COBURN, Farmer.
------	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-----	--

WM. TWATT'S RESERVE, No. 101.

1	Wm. Twatt	1		1	1	1	1	10		15	120	10	2	35
4	Nee-shoo-egah-na-goos	3			1	1	1	30		15	12	50		10
5	Ay-at-a-wayo	2		1	1	1	1	15		15	35	40	6	10
9	Kai-sik-won-ayo		2								25			30
26	Ka-yay-kee-mat										22			5
27	Nay-tau-wau-hou	3		2	1	1	1	35		30	60	20		20
32	Pah-pah-tay-wee-kon-ay-pew	4	2	1	1	1	1	30	40	8	28			23
36	Quays-kus-kummit	1			1	1	1	5			18			10
41	Kah-wee-chy-way-tah-wat													8
42	O-kis-che-taou	1		1	1	1	1	15		10	30			10
44	Kay-kay-quah-peu	2	6					25	50					20
47	Alex. Badger	3						25			10		1	10
50	May-o-nee-tou-a-kew										7			10
52	Osau-wis-ko-kone-as													10
55	Is-quay-sis										25	15	1	10
80	Dan. Mees-quob-a-mayo			1	1	1	1			7	22	15		10
81	Na-pay-sis										7			6
83	Omce-na-hoo-wimin										14			5
86	Wee-chee-hin		2	1	1	1	1			5	8	15		18
	Total	20	12	6	5	1	1	190	90	90	443	165	10	250

A. J. COBURN,
Farmer.

131	P. Badger	6 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 $\frac{1}{2}$						82										45
115 $\frac{1}{2}$	J. Campbell																			
136	W. Badger	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$			44			30	15						30
24	Joe Ledoux	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	1						$\frac{1}{8}$										30
130	Isidore Legrace																			25
110	Baptiste																			15
11	Jacob																			16
	Band					2 $\frac{1}{4}$							225							
	Total	88 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9		4 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$			1 $\frac{1}{2}$	358	95	38			385	60			625

H. KRITH,
Indian Agent

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Hobbema Agency, season of 1894.

SAMPSON'S RESERVE, No. 138.

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.	
	Napuskachass.....	5		3																					The garden produce gave only a moderate return, part of which was consumed during the summer and autumn and a quantity stored for winter use.
	Nepoos.....	7		1½																					
	Firing Stony.....	6		2½																					
	Saddleback.....	6		2																					
	Red Deer.....	4		2																					
	John Okemow.....	2		1																					
	Okemow.....	5		2																					
	John Twins.....	5½		3½																					
	Buffalo Chips.....	5½		1½																					
	Alexis.....	10		2						1															
	Souskoopeness.....	6		1																					
	Chimachess.....	5		2																					
	Jas. Soosay.....	4		2																					
	Crier.....	8		4																					
	Sampson.....	4		3																					
	Omachees.....	2		1																					
	John Crier.....	4		3																					
	Pierre Buffalo.....	8		3																					
	Jas. Ragged Gut.....	5		2																					
	Joe Buffalo.....	2½																							
	Okeman.....	6		3																					
	John Pots.....	7		1½																					
	Louis.....	4		1																					
	Little Pierre.....	1½		4																					
	Sam.....	8		2																					
	Simon.....	6½		1½																					
	Soosay.....	8		2½																					
	Kyatipew.....	7	3	1																					
	Joe Sampson.....	7		1																					
	Joshua.....	4		1																					
	Omeasne.....	8½		3																					
	Big Baptiste.....	8		2																					
	Little Baptiste.....	4																							
	Alexis Kyatipew.....	5																							

Put up by Band.

Agency.....		8	2							40	15								
Total	179 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	59 $\frac{1}{4}$					15	1,798	76	590								450

D. L. CLINK,
Indian Agent.

ERMINEKIN'S RESERVE, No. 137.

Ermineskin.....	7	3						0.3	70	36									
Wild-cat.....	5	2	4					0.1	50	24	40								
Bat.....	4		2					0.1	40		20								
Joe Sousay.....	3		1 $\frac{1}{2}$					0.1	30		15								
Suasis.....	5								50										
Roasting.....	4	1	1					0.3	40	12	10								
Kennewats.....	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$					0.7	80	18	15								
Arthur.....	4							0.1	40										
Bobtail.....	2							0.1	20										
Fanny.....	6	4	2					0.5	60	48	20								
Lazy Joe.....	5		1					0.1	50		10								
Big Joe.....	6		1						60		10								
Moses.....	5		2					0.1	50		20								
Stony Paul.....	10		3					0.3	100		30								
Skineek.....	4							0.1	40										
Mackinow.....	10	2	2					0.3	100	24	20								
White-mud-eye.....	3	2						0.1	30	24									
Headman.....	5		3					0.2	50		30								
William.....	5		3					0.2	50	6	30								
Pemees.....	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$					0.2	60	18	15								
Rattlesnake.....	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$					0.3	50	18	25								
Squanic.....	6		2						60		20								
Joe Ward.....	6		2					0.2	60		20								
Seeksagen.....	8								80										
Little Child.....	5		1					0.2	50		10								
Crane.....	5		3					0.2	50		30								
Stony Sam.....	5		1					0.2	50		10								
Home Farm.....								3.0											
Total.....	147	19	40					8.0	1,470	228	400								280

Cut by the Band.

The garden produce gave only a moderate return, part of which was consumed during the summer and autumn, and a quantity stored for winter use.

D. L. CLINK,
Indian Agent.

LOUIS BULL'S RESERVE, No. 140.

Louis Bull.....	15	2	4					0.5	150	24	40								
John Bull.....	8	3	4					0.5	80	36	40								
Paul Bull.....	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2					0.3	60	18	20								
Francis.....	4	2	2					0.4	40	24	20								
Moonias.....	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3					0.3	60	18	30								
Sabaptiste.....	4	2	2					0.3	40	24	2.0								
Yankee.....	2							0.2	20										
Old Wires.....								0.5											
Total.....	45	12	17					3.0	450	144	170								175

Cut by the Band.

The garden produce gave only a moderate return, part of which was consumed during the summer and autumn, and a quantity stored for winter use.

D. L. CLINK,
Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Piegan Agency, season of 1894.

PIEGAN RESERVE No. 147.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.									BUSHEL HARVESTED.									Remarks.		
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Gardens.	Onions.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.		Gardens.	Onions.
A 3	Chief White Cow		1	1								7			13							
4	Dog Child		1	1											13							
5	Crow Flag		1 1/2	1								10	5		17							
14	Running Eagle		1	1											20							
19	Otter Above		1 1/2	1								7	5		21							
20	Gopher		1	1								5	5		19							
31	Medicine Antelope			2											20							
45	Crow Shoe			1											21							
51	Man-who-travels			1											22							
74	Points Back		1	1								3			14							
	Total		8	2		3						32	10		180							
B 7	Travelling			1								4			11							
8	Sore Legs		3									10			10							
9	Little Wolf			1											18							
15	War Bonnet		2	1								14	3		10							
29	Crow Round		1	1								7			9							
32	Bull Plume		2	1								10	6		19							
	Total		8 1/2	1		1						45	9		77							
C 1	Big Swan		2	1		1						11	7		50							
3	North Piegan		1			1									13							
7	Little Plum		1			1									10							
8	Many Chiefs		2	1		1						9	10		20							
12	Towipee		4			1						19			24							
14	The Crow		1			1						7			15							
18	Putty Face		3	1		1						12			15							

14-23

19	Went Across	2½	1	1						16		15					
20	Little Leaf	2								9		14					
35	Commodore	3								10		10					
54	Dog-that-pukes	2										6					
	Total	23½	3½	3½						93	17	192					
D 1	Running Wolf	2½	1	1						13	6	41					
2	Striped Eagle		½	1								12					
4	H. Potts	4	2							14	10	30					
7	Bear Bull											15					
9	Plain Eagle	2								2		16					
24	Chief Fox											16					
30	Plenty Robes	3	½							6		14					
31	Man-takes-enemies'-arms											19					
	Total	11½	4	3						35	16	163					
E 1	Crow Eagle	2	½	1						14	10	26					
2	Bad Boy	2								4		13					
9	Three Stars	2										20					
13	Small Legs	2	¼							4		20					
15	Understands It	2								20		16					
17	Grassy Water	2								5		10					
18	Lost	2½	1							20		20					
19	Crooked Tail	2½								4		13					
21	Black Eyes	2½	½							16	3	20					
53	Hair-on-his-face	2	¼									10					
	Total	21½	2½	2½						87	13	168					

RECAPITULATION.

A	Crow Shoe	8	2	3						32	10	180					
B	Bull Plume	8½	1	1						45	9	77					
C	Big Swan	23½	3½	3½						93	17	192					
D	Running Wolf	11½	4	3						35	16	163					
E	Crow Eagle	21½	2½	2½						87	13	168					
	Total	73	13	13						292	65	780					

H. H. NASH,
Indian Agent.

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

EARNINGS of Individual

Agency.	Band.	Sale of Live Stock.	Grain and Roots.	Wood and Hay.	Lime, Bones and Charcoal.	Labour, Freight-ing, &c.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Pelly.....	Côté.....	} 35 00	10 50	398 22
	Key.....					
	Keesickouse.....					
Birtle.....	All Bands.....	476 22	1,830 25	916 60	1 50	943 50
Moose Mountain..	Pheasant Rump.....	}	20 25	187 50	1,078 95
	Striped Blanket.....					
	White Bear.....					
Crooked Lake....	Ochapowace.....	} 974 50	1,606 37	1,470 70	60 56	80 00
	Kahkeewistahaw.....					
	Cowesess.....					
	Sakimay.....					
Assiniboine.....	Jacks.....	142 44	505 50	224 55
File Hills... ..	All Bands.....	70 00	9 00	780 00	275 69
Muscowpetung's..	Piapot.....	} 57 40	82 73	4,523 37	706 43
	Pasquah.....					
	Muscowpetung.....					
Touchwood Hills..	Day Star.....	}	20 22	18 75	75 00	754 55
	Poor Man.....					
	Muscowequan.....					
	George Gordon.....					
Duck Lake.....	One Arrow.....	} 109 00	245 85	680 40	8 00	926 47
	Okemasis.....					
	Beardy.....					
	John Smith.....					
	James Smith.....					
	Peter Chapman.....					
Carlton.....	Wm. Twatt.....	} 30 00	9 00	33 00	244 81
	Petaquahey.....					
	Mistawasis.....					
	Attakakoop.....					
	Kapahawakenum.....					
	Keeneemotayee.....					
Battleford.....	Stonies.....	} 333 90	103 60	1,574 47	166 20	326 40
Red Pheasant.....						
Sweet Grass.....						
Poundmaker.....						
Little Pine.....						
Moosomin.....						
Onion Lake.....	Seekaskooch.....	} 8 00	44 00	375 00
	Chippewyan.....					
Saddle Lake.....	Saddle Lake.....	}	60 00	11 00	220 51
	Blue Quill.....					
	Wahsatanow.....					
	James Seenum.....					
	Chippewyan.....					
Beaver Lake.....						
	Carried forward.....	2,094 02	4,140 21	10,745 29	311 26	6,555 08

Indians, 1893-94.

Hunting, Furs, &c.	Fish and Game.	Senega Root.	Berries, Fruit, &c.	Mis- cellaneous and Manufac- tures.	Beef.	Total.	How Expended.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
8,000 00				33 50	390 50	8,867 72	Clothing, provisions.
1,326 00		415 00		4,613 90	70 66	10,593 63	do do im- plements.
693 00	11 00	243 00		44 00		2,277 70	Clothing, provisions, lum- ber.
327 50		2,176 00		15 85		6,711 48	Clothing, provisions, twine.
				64 00		936 49	Clothing, provisions,
120 00		130 00	23 00		580 16	1,987 85	do do
12 00		82 25		4,411 82		9,876 00	do do
1,950 00		3 00				2,821 52	do do
1,044 00		158 75		161 90		3,334 37	do do
2,344 00		300 00		75 00	273 55	3,309 36	do do
79 00	26 00			11 00	288 10	2,908 67	do do
5,900 00				1 65	528 93	6,857 58	do do
4,145 00				50 00		4,486 51	do do
25,940 50	37 00	3,508 00	23 00	9,482 62	2,131 90	64,968 88	

EARNINGS of Individual

Agency.	Band.	Sale of Live Stock.	Grain and Roots.	Wood and Hay.	Line, Bones and Charcoal.	Labour, Freight- ing, &c.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.	2,094 02	4,140 21	10,745 29	311 26	6,555 08
Edmonton.....	Enoch.....	} 60 00	} 40 00	} 155 00	} 15 00	} 666 50
	Michel.....					
	Alexander.....					
	Joseph and Paul.....					
Peace Hills.....	All Bands.....					
Sarcee	Sarcee	} 114 00	} 106 10	} 803 20	}	} 1,343 90
	Stony.....					
Blackfoot.....	Blackfoot.....	40 00		418 39	36 00	2,934 88
Blood.....	Blood.....			1,412 00		4,336 20
Piegan.....	Piegan.....	120 00		65 00	70 00	968 83
	Total.....	2,428 02	4,286 31	13,598 88	432 26	16,805 39

Earned during the fiscal year 1892-93.

Increased earnings, 1893-94

Indians, 1893-94—Continued.

Hunting, Furs, &c.	Fish and Game.	Senega Root.	Berries, Fruit, &c.	Mis- cellaneous and Manufac- tures.	Beef.	Total.	How Expended.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
25,940 50	37 00	3,508 00	23 00	9,482 62	2,131 90	64,968 88	
6,207 00	.....	.....	20 00	33 00	.....	7,196 50	Clothing, provisions.
750 00	1,200 00	.....	.....	2,810 00	.....	4,760 00	do do
1,211 50	.....	.....	.....	51 70	8 00	3,638 40	do do
.....	.....	.....	.....	206 30	95 00	3,730 57	do do
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 62	5,772 82	do do
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,223 83	do do
34,109 00	1,237 00	3,508 00	43 00	12,583 62	2,358 52	91,291 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,570 97	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,720 03	

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, No. 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
J. B. Parisien do 50 00
A. Parisien do 50 00
I. 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
Melanie Blondeau do 50 00

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 Oopepeewahnook, 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 Morrisson 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. McLeod 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 06
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 Angneau, 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, Petaquaquey's Band..... \$ 50 00

1885-86.*Treaty No. 1.*

Anne Favel, No. 12, Long Plain Band..... 50 00

Treaty No. 4.

Theresa Breland, Cowesses' Band..... 50 00
 Sarah Fisher, No. 37, Muscowpetung's Band..... 50 00
 Mary Thomas do do 50 00
 Susie Thompson, Sister of Chief 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. 4.

Sally Bird, Blackfoot Reserve..... 50 00

1887-88.*Treaty No. 1.*

Georgina Starke, No. 365, St. Peter's..... 50 00
 Kapoosohahsohting 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 River.....	50 00

Treaty No. 6.

Rosalie Fournier, No. 53, John Smith's Band.....	50 00
Peggy Favel do 26, Muskegwtic's do	50 00

Treaty No. 7.

Lucy Cook, No. 25, Running Wolf's Band, Piegan 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. Catherina Gilliaud do 77 do	50 00

Treaty No. 6.

Adelaide Loyer, No. 132, Michel's Band.....	50 00
Margaret Cardinal do 11, Beaver Lake Band.....	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. Kipling do 551 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
Phæbe 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	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
Harriet 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 Callihoo	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. 54, Key's Band	50 00
Flora Chartrand	do 26 do	50 00
Harriet Chartrand,	No. 26 do	50 00

Treaty No. 6.

Maria Beaudry,	No. 36, Mistawasis' Band	50 00
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1892-93.

Treaty No. 1.

Nancy Harper,	No. 54, St. Peter's Band	50 00
Alice Linklater	do 130, Brokenhead do	50 00
Annabella Gates	do 560, St. Peter's do	50 00

Treaty No. 3.

Isabella Jette, No. 46, Grassy Narrows Band.....\$ 50 00

Treaty No. 5.

Margaret Dorion, No. 219, Pas Band..... 50 00
Isabella Judd do 125, Cumberland Band..... 50 00

Treaty No. 4.

Mary Field, No. 4, Key's Band..... 50 00

Treaty No. 6.

Maria Beaudry, No. 33, Mistawasis' Band..... 50 00
Eliza Shaw do 82, John Smith's do 50 00
Isabella Pruden do 86 do 50 00
Bella do 101, Enoch's do 50 00
Margaret Calder do 27 do 50 00
Isabella Blanc do 10 do 50 00

1893-94.

Treaty No. 1.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lecoy, No. 157, Fort Alexander's Band..... 50 00
Mrs. Mary Ann Hamelin do 99, St. Peter's Band..... 50 00
Mrs. Margaret Sinclair do 142 do 50 00
Caroline Mayo do 490 do 50 00
Esther Flett Kipling, do 526 do 50 00
Mrs. Margaret Roehen do 374 do 50 00
Juliet Kennedy do 569 do 50 00

Treaty No. 2.

Jane Anderson, No. 55, Fairford Band..... 50 00

Treaty No. 3.

Elizabeth Mainville, No. 44, Coutecheching Band..... 50 00
Maria Jourdain do 7 do 50 00

Treaty No. 5.

Maria Disbrowe, No. 142, Poplar River Band..... 50 00
Mary Favel do 66, Fisher River..... 50 00
Mrs. Albert Tate do 43, Norway House..... 50 00

Treaty No. 4.

Mary Murray, No. 131, Côtés' Band..... 50 00

Treaty No. 6.

Maria Isabella Laliberté, No. 22, Kapahawekennis Band..... 50 00
Maggie Drevor do 132, Ahtakakoops do 50 00
Julia Arcand do 4, Petequakeys do 50 00
Eliza McKay do 141, Mistawasis do 50 00
Mary Ann McLeod do 91, James Roberts do 50 00
Nancy Saunderson do 84 do 50 00
Alice Saunderson do 70 do 50 00
Marie Louise Grove do 120, Enochs do 50 00
Mary Paul do 131 do 50 00
Cecile Passpasschase do 93 do 50 00

PART II.

RETURN A (1)

Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the Fiscal Year ended the 30th June, 1894.

HEADQUARTERS—INSIDE SERVICE.				
Name.	Description or Rank.	Annual Salary.	Date of Appointment to Department.	Date of First Appointment to Civil Service.
Hon. T. Mayne Daly	Superintendent General	\$	Holds this office combined with that of Minister of the Interior.	
Hayter Reed	Deputy Superintendent General	3,200	Mar. 1, 1881	Mar. 1, 1881
D. C. Scott	Chief Clerk and Accountant	1,800	Oct. 8, 1880	Oct. 8, 1880
*E. L. Newcombe	Solicitor of Indian Affairs	400	Mar. 13, 1893	Mar. 13, 1893
Wm. McGirr	1st Class Clerk	1,800	June 14, 1883	June 14, 1883
J. A. J. McKenna	2nd do	1,350	Nov. 28, 1887	July 1, 1887
R. B. E. Moffat	3rd do	600	Feb. 7, 1891	Feb. 7, 1891
Miss A. C. Taylor	3rd do	550	June 30, 1890	June 30, 1890
R. G. Dalton	Clerk in charge of Accountant's Branch	1,400	July —, 1871	July —, 1871
F. W. Smith	1st Class Clerk	1,500	Sept. 1, 1875	Oct. —, 1870
E. Rochester	2nd do	1,250	June 5, 1890	Jan. —, 1882
H. J. Brook	3rd do	1,000	Jan. 1, 1871	do 1, 1871
H. McKay	3rd do	1,000	Feb. 15, 1884	July 9, 1880
J. W. Shore	3rd do	1,000	Mar. 24, 1884	Mar. 24, 1884
Miss C. Reiffenstein	3rd do	1,000	Nov. 24, 1883	Nov. 24, 1883
Miss L. D. McMeekin	3rd do	850	Dec. 31, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887
D. W. Oshagee	3rd do	650	Feb. 11, 1889	Feb. 11, 1889
Miss F. K. Maracle	3rd do	600	Jan. 31, 1891	Jan. 31, 1891
Miss M. Maxwell	3rd do	550	May 31, 1890	May 31, 1890
A. N. McNeill	Clerk in charge of Correspondence Branch	1,800	July 1, 1874	July 1, 1874
J. D. McLean	Clerk in charge of Land and Timber Branch	1,800	Oct. 1, 1876	Oct. 1, 1876
W. A. Orr	2nd Class Clerk	1,400	Nov. 24, 1883	Nov. 24, 1883
A. E. Kemp	3rd do	1,000	Feb. 1, 1884	Feb. 1, 1884
L. A. Dorval	3rd do	950	July 1, 1886	July 1, 1886
Miss E. H. Lyon	3rd do	600	May 31, 1890	May 31, 1890
Miss H. G. Ogilvy	3rd do	600	June 30, 1890	June 30, 1890
Samuel Stewart	Clerk in charge of Registry Branch	1,500	July 1, 1879	July 1, 1879
T. F. S. Kirkpatrick	2nd Class Clerk	1,400	Aug. 6, 1873	Aug. 6, 1873
J. Delisle	3rd do	1,000	June 23, 1880	June 23, 1880
Miss F. Yeilding	3rd do	1,000	April 3, 1882	April 3, 1882
G. M. Matheson	3rd do	650	June 21, 1888	June 21, 1888
F. R. Byshe	3rd do	550	Mar. 26, 1891	Mar. 26, 1891
Miss L. E. Dale	3rd do	550	July 21, 1891	July 21, 1891
Jas. Guthrie	3rd do	500	Oct. 21, 1891	Oct. 21, 1891
T. P. Moffatt	3rd do	500	Oct. 14, 1891	Oct. 14, 1891
W. A. Austin, D.L.S.	Surveyor in charge of Technical Branch	1,800	June 1, 1883	June 1, 1883
Samuel Bray, D.L.S.	Assistant Surveyor	1,400	do 14, 1884	do 14, 1884
John McGirr	Clerk in charge of Statistics and Supply Branch	1,500	July 1, 1883	Aug. 1, 1877
A. Dingman	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	1,800	do 22, 1882	July 22, 1882
M. Benson	Clerk in charge of School Branch	1,400	April 22, 1876	April 22, 1876
Miss I. H. Wilson	3rd Class Clerk	800	Jan. 29, 1887	Jan. 29, 1887
Miss A. M. S. Graham	3rd do	500	Nov. 28, 1893	Nov. 28, 1893
H. C. Ross	Clerk in charge of Printing and Translation	1,400	Jan. 10, 1883	Jan. 10, 1883
Benj. Hayter	Packer	430	July 26, 1892	July 26, 1892
Thos. Starmer	Messenger	500	do 1, 1883	do 1, 1883
F. H. Byshe	do	330	Feb. 6, 1893	Feb. 6, 1893
Wm. Seale	do	330	Mar. 18, 1893	Mar. 18, 1893

OFFICERS OF OUTSIDE SERVICE AT HEADQUARTERS.

John C. Nelson, D.L.S.	In charge of Surveys of Indian Reserves in Manitoba, Keewatin, North-west Territories, and part of Ontario formerly called "disputed territory"	2,190	June 14, 1883	June 14, 1883
Jas. Ansdell Macrae	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	1,400	do 14, 1881	do 14, 1881
Geo. L. Chitty	Inspector of Timber	1,000	do 21, 1893	do 21, 1893

* Also Deputy Minister of Justice.

RETURN A (2)

Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1894.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ONTARIO.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.		
Wm. Van Abbott...	Indian Lands Agent.	825 00	Sault Ste. Marie..	With \$154.50 a year for office rent and fuel
Jas. Allen	Indian Agent	500 00	Chippewa Hill....	With free house.
Wm. Bateman	do	100 00	Port Perry	
John Beattie	do	500 00	Highgate	
E. Bennett	do	60 00	Castile	
C. J. Blomfield	Indian Lands Agent.		Lakefield	7½ per cent commission on collections.
E. D. Cameron	Indian Supt	1,200 00	Brantford	With commission of 5 per cent on collections on land sales, \$140 a year travelling expenses, and \$200 for house and office rent.
A. B. Cowan	Indian Lands Agent.	250 00	Gananoque	With \$100 a year for travelling expenses.
J. P. Donnelly	Indian Agent	800 00	Port Arthur	With \$130 a year for rent, light and fuel.
W. G. Egar	do	500 00	Deseronto	
A. English	do	500 00	Sarnia	
Thos. Gordon	do	600 00	Strathroy	With 3 per cent on timber dues, and \$150 a year for office rent.
S. Hagan	Indian Lands Agent.		Thessalon	5 per cent on collections up to \$2,000, and 2½ per cent on collections in excess of that sum.
A. M. Ironside	Clerk and Interpreter	720 00	Manitowaning	With free house.
J. W. Jernyn	Indian Agent	500 00	Cape Croker	do
P. E. Jones, M.D.	do	600 00	Hagersville	
A. McKelvey	do	500 00	Wallaceburg	With \$60 a year for rent.
D. J. McPhee	do	750 00	Atherley	
W. H. Price	Indian Lands Agent.	600 00	Gore Bay	With 5 per cent on collections up to \$2,000, and 2½ per cent on collections in excess of that amount.
B. W. Ross	Indian Supt	800 00	Manitowaning	With 5 per cent on collections up to \$2,000, and 2½ per cent on sums in excess of that amount.
Wm. Simpson	Indian Lands Agent.		Warton	5 per cent on collections up to \$2,000, and 2½ per cent on sums in excess of that amount; and free office.
A. G. Smith	Clerk	900 00	Brantford	
J. Thackeray	Indian Agent	650 00	Roseneath	
J. G. Wallace	Guardian of Islands.	25 00	Ivy Lea	
T. S. Walton, M.D.	Indian Supt	900 00	Parry Sound	With 5 per cent on collections up to \$2,000, and 2½ per cent on sums in excess of that amount; and \$60 a year for office rent.
E. P. Watson	Indian Lands Agent.		Sarnia	5 per cent on collections.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1894.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

QUEBEC.				
Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.		
A. O. Bastien	Indian Agent	200 00	Jeune Lorette	With \$60 a year for office rent.
A. Brosseau	do	600 00	Caughnawaga	
H. Desilets	do	100 00	Bécancourt	
Rev. J. Gagné	do	50 00	Maria	
N. LeBel	do	150 00	Cacouna	With 5 per cent commission on land sales up to \$2,000, and 2½ per cent on collections in excess of that amount.
Geo. Long	do		St. Regis . . . . .		10 per cent commission on collections; 2½ per cent on disbursements. No other remuneration.
Jas. Martin	do	600 00	Maniwaki	With \$50 a year for office rent.
A. McBride	do	50 00	N. Temiscamingue	
L. E. Otis	do	400 00	Pointe Bleue	
P. E. Robillard	do	200 00	Pierreville	
V. J. A. Venner, M.D	do	200 00	Campbellton, N.B.	

MISSIONARIES receiving remuneration from the Department of Indian Affairs for services performed among Indians during the Fiscal Year ended the 30th June, 1894.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Name.	Address.	Annual Salary.	Denomination.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.		
Rev. G. A. Anderson	Deseronto	400 00	Church of England	Paid by the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.
Rev. G. Giroux	Lorette	225 96	Roman Catholic	
Rev. John Jacobs	Baby's Point	400 00	Church of England	Missionary to the Chippewas of Walpole Island.
Rev. M. Mainville	St. Regis	303 32	Roman Catholic	
Rev. J. M. Roy	Pierreville	235 00	do	Of this allowance \$100 and an additional amount of \$25 for fuel is paid by the Iroquois of St. Regis.
Rev. John Tucker	do	140 00	Church of England	
Rev. A. G. Smith	Munceytown	400 00	do	Missionary to the Abenakis of St. Francis.
				Missionary to the Chippewas of the Thames.

RETURN A (2)—MEDICAL MEN employed by the Department of Indian Affairs for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1894, showing the Tribes which they attend.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.			
Name.	Name of Tribe attended.	Annual Salary.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.	
Geo. Bowman.....	Chippewas of Beausoleil.....	150 00	Salary paid by the band.
G. H. Corbett.....	do Rama.....	150 00	do
W. H. Howey.....	Whitefish Lake Indians.....	300 00	do
P. E. Jones.....	Mississaguas of the Credit.....	250 00	do
J. A. Langrill.....	Six Nations.....	2,000 00	do
W. F. Langrill, Asst.	do.....	850 00	do
Clark Lapp.....	Mississaguas of Alnwick.....	200 00	do
Jas. A. McEwan.....	Oneidas of the Thames.....	300 00	Salary voted by Parliament.
Geo. Mitchell.....	Walpole Island Indians.....	375 00	Salary paid by the band.
E. A. Mulligan.....	River Desert Indians.....	200 00	do
J. Newton.....	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.....	250 00	do
J. A. Reid.....	Garden River and Batchewana Bands.	200 00	do
W. S. Scott.....	Chippewas of Saugeen.....	260 00	do
J. M. Shaw.....	Mississaguas of Rice Lake.....	150 00	do
D. Sinclair.....	Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames	260 00	Chippewas pay \$200, and \$60 is voted by Parliament.
C. N. Smellie.....	Micmacs of Gaspé.....	80 00	Salary paid from province of Quebec fund.
R. M. Stephen.....	Tribes on Manitoulin Island.....	1,000 00	Salary paid by the band. Allowed \$150 additional for rent.
V. J. A. Venner.....	Micmacs of Restigouche.....	100 00	Salary paid from province of Quebec fund.
G. A. Whiteman.....	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.....	250 00	Salary paid by the band.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1894.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.		
C. E. Beckwith.....	Indian Agent.....	50 00	Steam Mills.....	District— No. 2, King's County.
Rev. Thos. J. Butler.	do.....	100 00	Caledonia.....	3, Queen's do
Rev. A. Cameron,	do.....	100 00	Christmas Island..	4, Lunenburg do
D. D.....	do.....	100 00	St. Peter's, C.B....	13, Cape Breton do
Rev. J. C. Chisholm.	do.....	100 00	Heatherton.....	10, Richmond do
W. C. Chisholm.....	do.....	100 00	Shelburne.....	9, Antigonish and Guys- borough Counties.
J. J. E. de Molitor..	do.....	50 00	Shubenacadie.....	15, Shelburne County.
Jas. Gass.....	do.....	50 00	Pictou.....	6, "a" Hants do
Rev. R. McDonald..	do.....	100 00	Bear River.....	8, Pictou do
F. McDormand.....	do.....	50 00	Glendale, River In- habitants.....	1, "b" Digby do
Rev. D. McIsaac.....	do.....	100 00	Iona, Grand Nar- rows.....	11, Inverness do
Rev. R. McNeil.....	do.....	50 00	Truro.....	12, Victoria do
D. H. Muir, M.D....	do.....	50 00	Sheet Harbour....	6, "b" Colchester do
Rev. D. O'Sullivan..	do.....	50 00	Parrsboro'.....	5, Halifax do
F. A. Rand, M.D....	do.....	50 00	Yarmouth.....	7, Cumberland do
G. R. Smith.....	do.....	50 00	Annapolis.....	14, Yarmouth do
Geo. Wells.....	do.....	50 00	Sydney.....	1, "a" Annapolis do
M. A. McDonald,	Medical Officer.....	100 00	Pictou.....	13, Cape Breton do
M. D.....	do.....	75 00		8, Indians of Pictou and vicinity.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1894—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
		§ cts.		
W. D. Carter.....	Indian Supt.....	400 00	Richibucto.....	North-eastern superintendency.
Jas. Farrell.....	do.....	300 00	Fredericton.....	South-western do
do.....	Acting Supt.....	200 00		Victoria and Madawaska Counties. Allowed actual travelling expenses.
Rev. E. J. Bannon.....	Missionary.....	100 00	Big Cove.....	
Rev. L. C. D'Amour.....	do.....	40 00	Ednundston.....	
Rev. J. P. Kiernan.....	do.....	100 00	St. Mary's.....	
Rev. J. L. McDonald.....	do.....	25 00	Restigouche.....	
Rev. W. Morrissey.....	do.....	100 00	Oak Point.....	
Rev. M. A. O'Keeffe.....	do.....	100 00	Tobique.....	
Rev. W. O'Leary.....	do.....	100 00	Kingsclear.....	
J. S. Benson, M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	100 00	Chatham.....	Northumberland County.
H. A. Fish, M.D.....	do.....	100 00	Newcastle.....	do do
W. G. King, M.D.....	do.....	20 00	Tobique.....	
R. A. Olloqui, M.D.....	do.....	100 00	Big Cove.....	Kent do
J. C. Vanwart, M.D.....	do.....	200 00	Tobique.....	
T. Barnaby.....	Constable.....	20 00	Eel Ground.....	Northumberland do
P. Pennais.....	do.....	24 00	do.....	

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

John O. Arsenault.....	Indian Supt.....	300 00	Egmont Bay.....	Salary as Supt., \$200; allowance for travelling expenses, \$100.
Cassimir J. Poirier.....	Teacher.....	300 00	do.....	

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A. W. Vowell.....	Indian Supt.....	3,000 00	Victoria.....	
J. W. Mackay.....	Senior Clerk.....	1,800 00	do.....	
W. B. MacLaughlin.....	Clerk.....	700 00	do.....	
J. Cameron.....	Messenger.....	600 00	do.....	
L. P. Lewis.....	Constable.....	480 00	do.....	
P. O'Reilly.....	Indian Reserve Commissioner.....	3,500 00	do.....	
F. A. Devereux.....	Surveyor.....	1,800 00	do.....	
A. H. Green.....	do.....	1,800 00	do.....	
E. M. Skinner.....	do.....	1,800 00	do.....	
Ewen Bell.....	Indian Agent.....	900 00	Clinton.....	
Frank Devlin.....	do.....	1,200 00	New Westminster.....	
R. L. T. Galbraith.....	do.....	900 00	Fort Steele.....	
Harry Guillod.....	do.....	1,200 00	Alberni.....	
W. H. Lomas.....	do.....	1,200 00	Quamichan.....	
R. E. Loring.....	do.....	1,100 00	Hazleton.....	
R. H. Pideock.....	do.....	1,200 00	Fort Rupert.....	
Chas. Todd.....	do.....	1,800 00	Metlakahtla.....	
W. F. Wood.....	do.....	1,200 00	Kamloops.....	
Jas. Langley.....	Engineer on Steamer "Vigilant".....	900 00	Metlakahtla.....	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1894—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN.				
Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.		
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, REGINA.				
A. E. Forget.	Assistant Indian Commissioner	2,400 00	Regina	
T. P. Wadsworth. . .	Chief Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	2,200 00	do	
Alex. McGibbon. . . .	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	2,200 00	do	
A. W. Ponton	Assistant Surveyor. . . .	1,400 00	do	
G. A. Bétourney. . . .	Inspector of Roman Catholic Schools	1,200 00	do	
W. B. 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	
Jas. J. Campbell. . . .	do	1,000 00	do	
A. W. L. Gompertz. . .	do	900 00	do	
A. P. Vankoughnet. . .	do	900 00	do	
S. Swinford	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	
D. N. McLachlan. . . .	do	420 00	do	
A. H. Lock	do	360 00	do	
P. Hourie	Interpreter	900 00	do	
G. S. Collier.	Caretaker.	420 00	do	
J. K. McCallum.	Messenger	420 00	do	
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, WINNIPEG.				
E. McColl.	Inspector of Indian Agencies, in charge of Manitoba Superintendency	2,400 00	Winnipeg	
L. J. A. Lévêque. . . .	Clerk	1,400 00	do	
G. E. Jean	do	900 00	do	
S. M. Jarvis.	do	420 00	do	
Michael Fee.	Caretaker.	250 00	do	
G. T. Orton, M.D. . . .	Medical Officer	800 00	do	Attends Indians of St. Peter's, Fort Alexander and Broken Head River Reserves.
MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY.				
<i>Treaty No. 1.</i>				
F. Ogletree.	Indian Agent.	1,050 00	Portage la Prairie.	
A. M. Muckle.	do	900 00	Clandeboye.	
<i>Treaty No. 2.</i>				
H. Martineau.	Indian Agent.	1,000 00	Manitoba House. . .	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1894—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN—Continued.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
<i>Treaty No. 3.</i>		\$ cts.		
R. J. N. Pither.....	Indian Agent.....	1,000 00	Rat Portage.....	
F. C. Cornish.....	do	1,000 00	Fort Frances.....	
J. McIntyre.....	do	900 00	Fort William.....	
Thos. Hanson, M.D.	Medical Officer.....	700 00	Rat Portage.....	
W. W. Birdsall, M.D.	do	450 00	Fort Frances...	
D. McMurphy.....	Constable.....	300 00	Rat Portage...	
<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>				
Angus Mackay.....	Indian Agent.....	1,000 00	Grand Rapids, Beren's River...	
J. Reader.....	do	1,000 00	The Pas.....	
NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY.				
<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>				
BIRTLE AGENCY.				
J. A. Markle.....	Indian Agent.....	1,200 00	Birtle.....	
S. M. Dickenson.....	Clerk.....	720 00	do	
W. Nabbis.....	Interpreter.....	420 00	do	
SWAN RIVER AGENCY.				
W. E. Jones.....	Indian Agent.....	1,200 00	Côté.....	
F. Fisher.....	Clerk and Farmer...	540 00	do	
W. Thomas.....	Labourer.....	120 00	do	
MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.				
John J. Campbell..	Indian Agent.....	1,200 00	Canington Manor..	
W. Graham.....	Clerk.....	720 00	do ..	
C. Lawford.....	Farmer.....	600 00	do ..	
W. Murison.....	Interpreter.....	360 00	do ..	
CROOKED LAKES AGENCY.				
A. McDonald.....	Indian Agent.....	1,400 00	Broadview.....	
D. Pierce.....	Clerk.....	720 00	do	
J. A. Sutherland.....	Farmer.....	600 00	do	
M. Calder.....	do	420 00	do	
J. Pollock.....	do	420 00	do	
Isaac Pollock.....	do	420 00	do	
H. Cameron.....	Interpreter.....	300 00	do	
T. Gopher.....	Mail Carrier.....	60 00	do	
FILE HILLS AGENCY.				
J. P. Wright.....	Acting Indian Agent	1,000 00	Qu'Appelle.....	
Wm. McNab.....	Farmer & Interpreter	300 00	do	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1894—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN—Continued

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
MUSCOWPETUNG'S AGENCY.				
		\$ cts.		
J. B. Lash.....	Indian Agent.....	1,200 00	Regina.....	
W. Anderson.....	Clerk.....	720 00	do.....	
S. Hockley.....	Farmer.....	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.	Medical Officer.....	1,200 00	do.....	Also Attends Qu'Appelle Industrial School.
TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.				
Jos. Finlayson.....	Indian Agent.....	1,000 00	Kutawa.....	
H. A. Carruthers....	Clerk.....	800 00	do.....	
G. Chaffee.....	Farmer.....	600 00	do.....	
T. E. Baker.....	do.....	480 00	do.....	
E. Stanley.....	do.....	420 00	do.....	
C. Favel.....	Labourer.....	360 00	do.....	
Geo. McNab.....	Interpreter.....	360 00	do.....	
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY				
W. S. Grant.....	Indian Agent.....	1,200 00	Indian Head..	
J. C. Halford.....	Farmer.....	480 00	do.....	
"Jack's Son".....	Mail Carrier.....	60 00	do.....	
DUCK LAKE AGENCY.				
R. S. McKenzie.....	Indian Agent.....	1,100 00	Stobart.....	
W. Sibbald.....	Clerk.....	720 00	do.....	
Louis Marion.....	Farmer.....	480 00	do.....	
Justus Willson.....	do.....	480 00	do.....	
L. Lovell.....	do.....	480 00	do.....	
John R. Gordon.....	do.....	480 00	do.....	
S. Thomas.....	Interpreter.....	420 00	do.....	
CARLTON AGENCY.				
H. Keith.....	Indian Agent.....	1,200 00	Aldina.....	
H. W. Halpin.....	Clerk.....	480 00	do.....	
W. Giles.....	Miller & Blacksmith.	660 00	do.....	
Louis Couture.....	Farmer.....	600 00	do.....	
A. J. Coburn.....	do.....	300 00	do.....	
Rupert Pratt.....	Interpreter.....	480 00	do.....	
SIoux.				
R. W. Scott.....	Farmer, Oak River..	480 00	Griswold.....	
W. R. Tucker.....	Overseer and Issuer, Moose Woods.....	144 00	Saskatoon.....	
BATTLEFORD AGENCY				
P. J. Williams.....	Indian Agent.....	1,200 00	Battleford.....	
A. J. McNeill.....	Clerk.....	800 00	do.....	
Jos. H. Price.....	Farmer.....	600 00	do.....	
W. Dunbar.....	do.....	360 00	do.....	
F. A. D. Bourke.....	do.....	360 00	do.....	
P. Tomkins.....	do.....	360 00	do.....	
S. Warden.....	do.....	360 00	do.....	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1894—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN—*Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
BATTLEFORD AGENCY — <i>Continued.</i>				
		8 cts.		
Wm. Smith.....	Teamster.....	480 00	Battleford..	
R. Finlayson.....	Labourer.....	360 00	do.....	
Peter Taylor.....	do.....	360 00	do.....	
S. T. Macadam, M.D.	Medical Officer.....	750 00	do.....	
ONION LAKE AGENCY				
G. G. Mann.....	Indian Agent.....	1,200 00	Onion Lake.....	
John Carney.....	Storeman.....	720 00	do.....	
John Bangs.....	Farmer and Interpreter.....	360 00	do.....	
Joseph Taylor.....	Millwright.....	60 00	do.....	
SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.				
John Ross.....	Indian Agent.....	1,200 00	Pakan.....	
G. H. Harpur.....	Clerk.....	420 00	do.....	
Chas. de Gear.....	Farmer.....	420 00	do.....	
S. Desjardins.....	Interpreter.....	300 00	do.....	
EDMONTON AGENCY.				
Chas. de Cazes.....	Indian Agent.....	1,200 00	Edmonton.....	
A. E. Lake.....	Clerk.....	720 00	do.....	
W. J. O'Donnell.....	Farmer.....	600 00	do.....	
John Foley.....	Farmer and Interpreter.....	420 00	do.....	
HOBBEMA AGENCY.				
D. L. Clink.....	Indian Agent.....	1,200 00	Hollbroke.....	
C. J. Johnson.....	Clerk.....	720 00	do.....	
A. E. Moore.....	Farmer.....	360 00	do.....	
G. Whitford.....	Interpreter.....	360 00	do.....	
B. Laroque.....	Labourer and Interpreter.....	300 00	do.....	
Geo. Kipling.....	do do.....	300 00	do.....	
<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>				
SARCEE AGENCY.				
S. B. Lucas.....	Indian Agent.....	1,200 00	Calgary.....	
A. Kemeys-Tynte.....	Clerk.....	720 00	do.....	
P. L. Grasse.....	Farmer.....	600 00	Morley.....	
G. Hodgson.....	Interpreter.....	420 00	Calgary.....	
"Wolf Carrier".....	Scout.....	120 00	do.....	
Tom Godin.....	Assistant Issuer.....	60 00	do.....	
BLACKFOOT AGENCY.				
Magnus Begg.....	Indian Agent.....	1,400 00	Gleichen.....	
J. Lawrence.....	Clerk.....	900 00	do.....	
W. M. Baker.....	Farmer.....	600 00	do.....	
G. H. Wheatley.....	do.....	540 00	do.....	
F. Skynner.....	Issuer.....	480 00	do.....	
Thos. Scott.....	Interpreter.....	420 00	do.....	
"Many Bears".....	Scout.....	120 00	do.....	
"Red Old Man".....	do.....	120 00	do.....	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1894—*Concluded.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
BLOOD AGENCY.		\$ cts.		
Jas. Wilson.....	Indian Agent.....	1,100 00	Macleod.....	
C. W. H. Sanders ..	Clerk	900 00	do	
Ed. McNeil.	Farmer	480 00	do	
A. E. Jones	do	360 00	do	
F. D. Freeman	Issuer	540 00	do	
D. Mills	Interpreter	480 00	do	
C. H. Clarke	Labourer.....	420 00	do	
"Heavy Head".....	Mail Carrier.....	120 00	do	
"Piegan Frank".....	Scout	120 00	do	
"Bull Horn"	do	120 00	do	
F. X. Girard, M. D.	Medical Officer.....	1,000 00	do	
PIEGAN AGENCY.				
H. H. Nash	Indian Agent.....	1,000 00	Macleod.....	
Geo. F. Maxfield ..	Clerk and Issuer....	480 00	do	
J. W. Smith	Farmer.....	420 00	do	
W. H. Cox	Assistant Issuer	420 00	do	
H. Dunbar.....	Interpreter	420 00	do	
"Commodore".....	Scout	120 00	do	
"Plenty Robes".....	do	120 00	do	
"Red Wings".....	Assistant Issuer.....	78 00	do	
"Take-nemies-arms".....	Mail Carrier.....	60 00	do	

RETURN B (1)—INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.	Grant Exceeded.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries under 56 Vic., c. 2.....	1,200 00	1,192 35	7 65	
Relief and seed grain, 56 Vic., c. 2.....	3,045 00	2,474 70	570 30	
Medical attendance and medicines under 56 Vic., c. 2.....	\$ 1,400 00			
Medical attendance and medicines under 57 Vic., c. 2.....	1,000 00			
Miscellaneous under 57 Vic., c. 2.....	2,400 00	2,400 00		
	375 00	346 18	28 82	
	7,020 00	6,413 23	606 77	

RETURN B (2)—INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.	Grant Exceeded.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries under 56 Vic., c. 2.....	\$ 1,705 00			
do 57 do 2.....	66 66			
	1,771 66	1,771 05	0 61	
Relief and seed grain under 56 Vic., c. 2.....	2,700 00	2,320 38	379 62	
Medical attendance and medicines under 56 Vic., c. 2.....	1,295 00	1,312 81		17 81
Miscellaneous under 56 Vic., c. 2.....	\$ 300 00			
do 57 do 2.....	600 00			
	900 00	879 00	21 00	
	6,666 66	6,283 24	401 23	17 81

RETURN B (3)—INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.	Grant Exceeded.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries under 56 Vic., c. 2.....	300 00	300 00		
Relief and seed grain under 56 Vic., c. 2.....	1,125 00	922 42	202 58	
Medical attendance and medicines under 56 Vic., c. 2.....	350 00	346 85	3 15	
Miscellaneous under 56 Vic., c. 2.....	225 00	202 31	22 69	
	2,000 00	1,771 58	228 42	

RETURN B (4)—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Annuities, under 56 Vic., c. 2	130,460 00	122,190 00	8,270 00	
Implements and tools, under 56 Vic., c. 2	12,243 00	12,231 36	11 64	
Seed grain do	1,700 00	1,694 94	5 06	
Live stock do	12,951 00	12,802 75	148 25	
Supplies for destitute do	218,200 00	206,106 95	12,093 05	
Triennial clothing do	3,040 00	2,757 01	282 99	
Day, Boarding and Industrial Schools, under 56 Vic., c. 2	231,800 00	231,750 57	49 43	
Surveys, under 56 Vic., c. 2 \$4,000 00				
do under 57 Vic., c. 2 700 00	4,700 00	4,430 04	269 96	
Farm wages, under 56 Vic., c. 2	24,000 00	23,960 72	39 28	
Farm maintenance, under 56 Vic., c. 2	11,667 00	11,657 50	9 50	
Sioux do	5,393 00	5,308 91	84 09	
Buildings do	11,397 00	11,384 99	12 01	
General expenses do \$129,066 00				
do under 57 Vic., c. 2 59 00	129,125 00	126,973 54	2,151 46	
Grist and saw-mills, under 56 Vic., 2 c	3,154 00	3,151 67	2 33	
	799,830 00	776,400 95	23,429 05	

RETURN B (5)—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries, under 56 Vic., c. 2	19,720 00	17,820 20	1,899 80	
Relief of destitute, under 56 Vic., c. 2 \$ 3,000 00				
do under 57 Vic., c. 2 5,000 00	8,000 00	6,656 87	1,343 13	
Seed, implements and tools, under 56 Vic., c. 2	1,200 00	1,165 47	34 53	
Medical attendance and medicines, under 56 Vic., c. 2 \$ 6,000 00				
Medical attendance and medicines, under 57 Vic., c. 2 8,000 00	14,000 00	13,600 00	400 00	
Day and Boarding Schools, under 56 Vic., c. 2	10,300 00	8,012 55	2,287 45	
Travelling expenses, under 56 Vic., c. 2 \$ 4,500 00				
do under 57 Vic., c. 2 500 00	5,000 00	4,198 86	801 14	
Miscellaneous, under 56 Vic., c. 2 \$ 3,000 00				
do under 57 Vic., c. 2 1,011 34	4,011 34	3,542 16	469 18	
Industrial Schools, under 56 Vic., c. 2	33,740 00	33,300 78	439 22	
Steamer "Vigilant" do	2,000 00	1,957 41	42 59	
Surveys do	9,672 00	9,654 65	17 35	
Reserve Commission do	8,000 00	7,172 70	827 30	
	115,643 34	107,081 65	8,561 69	

HAYTER REED,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1894.

D. C. SCOTT,
Accountant

RETURN B (6)—INDIANS OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

No. of Account.	Service.	rant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
78	Surveys.....	500 00	319 60	180 40
86	Relief of distress and medical attendance in Ontario.....	800 00	795 07	4 93
87	Blankets.....	1,600 00	1,458 98	141 02
88	Removal of Lake of Two Mountain Indians.....	1,000 00	78 05	921 95
111	Relief of distress and purchase of seed grain.....	4,500 00	4,495 41	4 59
136	Salaries.....	2,500 00	2,500 00	
	Grant to Muncey Agricultural Society.....	90 00	90 00	
144	Annuities, Robinson Treaty.....	16,806 00	16,806 00	
145	Repairs to buildings.....	710 00	708 50	1 50
119	J. T. Lamontagne for proof of titles to land for Indian Reserve at Escoumains, P.Q.....	55 50	55 50	
128	Schools.....	28,140 00	28,105 41	34 59
	Grant to assist Indian land management account.....	15,200 00	15,200 00	
	do province of Quebec account.....			
	do Indian School fund account.....			
		71,901 50	70,612 52	1,288 98

HAYTER REED,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1894.

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, 1894.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		3,530,774 28
Collections on account of land sales, timber and stone dues, rents, fines and fees.....		100,591 32
Interest accrued during the year on funds in hands of the Dominion Government.....		160,323 24
Outstanding cheques.....		955 94
Grants by Parliament to supplement the fund.....		32,006 00
		3,824,650 78
Expenditure during the year.....	255,318 49	
Transfer to account of Batchewana Indians.....	227 90	
do Mississaugas of the Credit.....	29,161 17	
		284,707 56
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....		3,539,943 22

HAYTER REED,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1894.

D. C. SCOTT,
Accountant.

Batchewana Indians (No. 1.)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		8,814 38
Land and timber sales.....		2,836 45
To Grant for repairs to roads.....	200 00	
Transfer of amount credited on account of lands sold by Department of Crown Lands of Ontario.....	189 14	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	283 65	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	10,978 04	
	11,650 83	11,650 83
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		10,978 04
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		446 32
By Canadian Pacific Railway Co., for cow and horse killed.....	100 00	
Rents.....		105 00
Interest on invested capital.....		588 00
Wm. Van Abbott, refund interest sent for distribution.....		324 12
To Rev. Thos. Ouellette, teacher, salary, from 1st April to 30th Sept., 1893.....		19 84
Rev. V. Artus do do from 1st Oct., 1893, to 31st Mar., 1894.....	100 00	
Nubenagooching, Chief do from 1st April, 1893, to 31st Mar., 1894.....	100 00	
Benjamin Boyer, for cow killed by Canadian Pacific Railway Co.....	25 00	
J. B. Corbier, for horse do do.....	80 00	
Department of Fisheries for fishing license.....	7 50	
Rev. V. Artus, wood for school.....	12 00	
Hollister, Jewell & Co., relief to A. Boyer.....	10 00	
W. H. Plummer, relief to Muskeosh.....	4 00	
A. Stewart, M.D., for vaccine.....	5 00	
Transfer of interest on amount credited to capital account for land sold by Department of Crown Lands, Ontario.....	38 76	
Wm. Van Abbott, for distribution.....	452 35	
John Oquais, share of interest, fall, 1893.....	1 24	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	35 28	
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	512 15	
	1,483 28	1,483 28
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		512 15

Chippewas of Beausoleil (No. 2)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.		56,320 83
Land sales		50 50
To Amounts paid on account of new wharf:—		
Chas. McGibbon, to pay for labour.....	542 94	
Jas. L. King, material	92 13	
Thos. Belleheamer, cartage.....	0 75	
P. Paquette, material.....	43 50	
Rev. T. N. Laboreau, use of block and tackle.....	2 00	
Samuel Grazelle, repairs to scow	12 00	
G. H. Wright, material	1 15	
F. McGibbon, lumber.....	3 00	
Chas. McGibbon, services as paymaster	95 93	
Simon Desrochers, services as foreman	26 50	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	5 05	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	55,546 38	
	56,371 33	56,371 33
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		55,546 38
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1894.....		942 87
Rents		207 86
Refund of interest moneys.....		562 41
do pension, Eliza Esquimah		1 50
Interest on invested capital.....		2,690 25
To Mary Assance, pension, from 1st April, 1893, to 1st March, 1894.....	12 00	
Mary Assance, do do do	12 00	
Sarah Monague, do do do	12 00	
Amelia Kewatin, do do do	6 00	
Sarah Assance, do do do	6 00	
Eliza Jane Esquimah, pension, from 1st April to 30th September, 1893	3 00	
David Assance, secretary, salary, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	30 00	
J. B. Onwahtin, messenger, salary do do	10 00	
Geo. Bowman, physician do do do	150 00	
Samuel Assance, chief do do do	50 00	
Wesley Monague, sexton, from 1st July to 31st March, 1894.....	12 00	
R. M. Stephen, M.D., medical attendance.....	37 98	
Hon. J. C. Atkins and Rev. A. Sutherland, half salary, teacher, from 1st April to 30th June, 1893	34 38	
Interest for distribution.....	3,150 61	
G. L. Chitty, travelling expenses	58 98	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	12 47	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	807 47	
	4,404 89	4,404 89
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		807 47

Chippewas of Nawash (No. 3)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		386,980 11
Land and timber sales.....		6,153 16
Transfer from interest account of part of loan to pay Creighton Bros.....		294 57
To Macdonald Manufacturing Co.—		
For threshing machine.....	549 00	
Grants for repairs to roads—		
Township of Keppel.....	560 00	
do Sarawak.....	560 00	
do Amabel.....	560 00	
do Albemarle.....	560 00	
do Eastnor.....	560 00	
do Lindsay and St. Edmunds.....	560 00	
Town of Wiarton.....	560 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	588 95	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	388,369 89	
	393,427 84	393,427 84
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		388,369 89
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		3,121 66
Wm. Simpson, fees.....		32 00
Rents.....		36 50
Proceeds of sale of effects of late Wm. Angus.....		65 00
J. W. Jermyn, refund of interest moneys sent for distribution.....		323 61
do liquor fine.....		2 50
Interest on invested capital.....		16,024 38
To W. B. McGregor, chief, salary, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	200 00	
Abner Elliott do do do.....	100 00	
F. Lamorandière, secretary, salary do do do.....	200 00	
Jos. Wahbezee, councillor do do do.....	35 00	
John Akiwenzie do do from 1st April, 1893, to 31st Dec., 1894.....	22 50	
Paul Johnston do do do.....	30 00	
Peter Elliot do do do.....	30 00	
Moses Kaikaika do do from 1st April, 1893, to 30th June, 1894.....	7 50	
F. Elliott, caretaker do do do.....	50 00	
J. W. Keeshig, forest guardian do do do.....	25 00	
John Akiwenzie, sexton do do do.....	25 00	
John Snake do do do.....	25 00	
Thomas Augustus, messenger do do do.....	20 00	
P. J. Kegedonce, pension, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	75 00	
Wm. Angus do from 1st April, 1893, to 31st December, 1894.....	37 50	
Daniel Elliott do from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	40 00	
Wm. Waukay do do do.....	25 00	
George Henry do from 1st April, 1893, to 30th September, 1894.....	10 00	
John Jones do do do.....	20 00	
Thos. Onadjiwon do do do.....	20 00	
Rebecca Cruikshanks do do do.....	20 00	
Charlotte Taylor do do do.....	20 00	
Margaret Ashkiwie do do do.....	20 00	
Cecelia Onadjiwon do do do.....	20 00	
Charlotte Smith do do do.....	20 00	
Mary Ann York do do do.....	20 00	
Margaret Dusonagon do do do.....	20 00	
Mary Tomau do do do.....	20 00	
George Ashkiwie do do do.....	20 00	
Jane Pahbamosh do do do.....	20 00	
Mary Kaikaika do do do.....	20 00	
John Williams do from 1st October, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	10 00	
Alex. King do from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	20 00	
Joshua Henry do from 1st October, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	5 00	
Carried forward.....	1,252 50	19,605 65

Chippewas of Nawash (No. 3)—Continued
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	8 cts.	8 cts.
Brought forward	1,252 50	19,105 65
<i>INTEREST—Continued.</i>		
To H. Wigle, physician, salary, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	350 00	
David Craddock, teacher, salary do do	250 00	
Isabella McIver do do	287 50	
Annie E. Haslam do from 1st July, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	225 00	
Jos. Goodfellow do from 1st January to 31st March, 1894	64 29	
Wm. Simpson, commission on timber collections	176 14	
Jas. Weatherhead, services as forest bailiff	64 09	
Michael Belrose do do	57 68	
Henry Trout do do	64 57	
J. W. Jermyn, for repairs to road	200 00	
British American Insurance Co., premium	19 50	
W. S. Clendenning, inspecting schools	40 60	
John Akiwenzie, wood for school	7 00	
P. Proulx do	7 00	
Wm. Solomon do	7 00	
James Solomon, building belfry	12 00	
Department of Marine and Fisheries, fishing license	25 00	
J. W. Keeshig, extra services as forest guardian	15 60	
S. A. Perry, coffin for late Wm. Angus	20 00	
A. Stewart, M.D., vaccine points	3 75	
Transfer to capital account of amount retained from interest distribution of loan to pay debts	294 57	
J. W. Jermyn, interest for distribution	12,471 49	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	2 34	
Balance on 30th June, 1894	3,688 63	
	19,605 65	19,605 65
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		3,688 63

Chippewas of Rama (No. 4)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1893		55,618 40
Land sales		31 96
To A. Tait, refund of amount paid on land	620 00	
I. W. Oliver for improvements on school lot	465 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	3 19	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	54,562 17	
	55,650 36	55,650 36
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		54,562 17
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		649 85
Interest on invested capital		2,691 06
J. McPhee, refund of interest for distribution		23 77
do liquor fines.....		75 00
H. H. Cook, ground rents.....		87 89
Ontario Lumber Company, ground rents		43 00
To Hon. J. C. Aikins and Rev. A. Sutherland, part teachers' salaries, March quarter, 1893.....	31 25	
Jas. B. Nanigishking, chief, salary, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.	75 00	
do councillor, salary do do ..	8 00	
John Kenice do do do ..	8 00	
Gilbert William do do do ..	8 00	
Joseph Kenice, secretary, salary do do ..	14 00	
I. B. Nanigishking, caretaker, salary do do ..	20 00	
Jacob Shilling, pension do do ..	12 00	
Wm. Bigwind do from 1st April to 31st December, 1893	9 00	
G. H. Corbett, physician, salary, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.	150 00	
J. McPhee, interest money for distribution.....	2,406 79	
Orillia "Packet," advertising.....	4 80	
Jas. McBrien, inspecting schools.....	14 00	
Thos. Twain, coffins.....	58 00	
John E. Farewell, legal services, liquor prosecution.....	30 00	
Widow of Wm. Bigwind, relief grant	10 00	
do Jacob Shilling do	10 00	
do A. Yellowhead do	5 00	
do A. York do	5 00	
do James Bigwind do	5 00	
do Andrew York do	5 00	
G. H. Corbett, taking Susan Rocky Mountain to hospital, Toronto, and return	17 05	
H. H. Pringle, M.D., medical attendance, &c.....	6 50	
John Ryan, wood for church and Jacob Shilling.....	2 75	
Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	12 35	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	643 08	
	3,570 57	3,570 57
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		643 08

Chippewas of Sarnia (No. 5)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		210,095 64
Land and timber sales.....		1,002 63
To A. English, for roads and ditches.....	2,039 75	
Emily Thorne, commutation of interest.....	126 28	
John H. Jones, surveying roads and drains.....	29 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	100 26	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	208,802 98	
	211,098 27	211,098 27
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		208,802 98
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		1,402 57
Refund of interest moneys.....		2 20
Rents.....		15 00
Fine.....		3 00
Interest on invested capital.....		9,187 43
To Wilson Jacobs, chief, salary, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	100 00	
Elijah George do do do.....	30 00	
Jabez Nohmabin do do do.....	30 00	
Alex. Rogers do do do.....	30 00	
James Menass do do do.....	30 00	
Lewis Cloud do do do.....	30 00	
John Johnson do do do.....	30 00	
Samuel Bird, chapel steward, salary do do do.....	30 00	
S. Kakeense do do do.....	15 00	
James Rodd do do do.....	15 00	
John Johnson do do do.....	15 00	
Thos. George do do do.....	15 00	
Philip George, messenger do do do.....	30 00	
Wm. Wawanosh, interpreter do do do.....	100 00	
do secretary do do do.....	100 00	
do allowance do do do.....	150 00	
Geo. Ashquagonaby, pension do do do.....	24 00	
Sarah Kashagance do do do.....	24 00	
Elizabeth Wawanosh do do do.....	100 00	
Kahgayah do do do.....	12 00	
Sappah do do do.....	12 00	
Omazenah do from 1st April to 30th June, 1893.....	3 00	
Sahgutcheewaqua do from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	12 00	
Kahbayah do do do.....	12 00	
Petahney do do do.....	12 00	
Mahcahdenaqua do do do.....	12 00	
Mary Henry do do do.....	12 00	
Nancy George do do do.....	12 00	
Elizabeth Shawanoo do do do.....	12 00	
Albert Rodd do do do.....	12 00	
Daniel Nahmabin do do do.....	12 00	
Robt. George do do do.....	12 00	
Joseph Wawanosh do from 1st April to 30th June, 1893.....	3 00	
Isaac Stone do from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	12 00	
Hon. J. C. Aikins and Rev. A. Sutherland, one-half of teacher's salary, June quarter, 1893.....	37 50	
Henry Fisher, teacher, salary, from 1st April to 30th June, 1893.....	62 50	
B. Ellis do from 1st April to 31st December, 1893.....	150 00	
Bella Bowen do from 1st July, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	187 50	
Charles Barnes, inspecting schools.....	48 00	
John Brebner do.....	14 00	
E. Gauvreau, vaccine points.....	1 50	
A. English, relief to destitute.....	112 00	
A. S. Fraser, M.D., medical attendance.....	489 30	
W. Newell, M.D., do.....	6 00	
Carried forward.....	2,168 30	10,610 20

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Chippewas of Sarnia (No. 5)—*Concluded*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	2,168 30	10,610 20
<i>INTEREST—Concluded.</i>		
To A. Scott, M.D., medical attendance.....	200 15	
F. S. H. Ames, M.D. do.....	13 00	
G. L. Phillips, funeral supplies.....	27 00	
W. B. Clark do.....	7 17	
Sampson Jackson, digging graves.....	19 00	
Jacob Lawrence, lumber, &c.....	41 84	
John Johnson, travelling expenses.....	14 00	
Lewis Cloud, travelling expenses.....	15 50	
Wilson Jacobs do.....	1 50	
Elijah George do.....	1 50	
Jabez Nahmabin do.....	1 50	
Alex. Rogers do.....	1 50	
James Menass do.....	1 50	
Canadian Printing Co., printing notices.....	2 00	
Dominion Express Co., freight.....	0 70	
Mrs. John Kahbayah, rent.....	15 00	
Department of Public Printing and Stationery.....	6 29	
John French, coffin.....	5 00	
Jas. Schofield, coffins.....	9 00	
C. Saunders & Son, coffins.....	10 50	
John Scarth do.....	25 50	
W. B. Clark & Son, funeral furnishings.....	22 63	
Anson Diller, coffins.....	6 00	
Wm. Nummo do.....	10 00	
Timothy Marwell, repairing road.....	9 00	
A. Rodd, cleaning council-house.....	2 50	
Henry Maiville, cleaning school-house.....	2 00	
Jas. Coulbice & Co., lumber.....	12 39	
Josiah Williams, services as constable.....	3 00	
James Plain, land for cemetery.....	5 00	
Edward Jacobs do.....	25 00	
J. D. Stewart, expenses liquor prosecution.....	6 60	
A. Crompton, wood for school.....	15 00	
C. Shawanco, do.....	10 00	
S. Wabemong, repairing bridge.....	5 75	
Sundry small items for school and council-house.....	2 40	
Interest distributed.....	6,190 76	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	1 08	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	1,693 64	
	10,610 20	10,610 20
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		1,693 64

Chippewas of Saugeen (No. 6)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		293,858 18
Land sales		5,791 37
Timber sales		263 67
To D. J. Mallard, services as road inspector	16 00	
John Burr, work on road	189 00	
S. G. Kinsey, services as architect	80 00	
Henry Kalbfleisch, building school	3,400 00	
Globe Furniture Co., desks and seats for school	230 00	
R. Munro, advertising tenders for school-house	2 00	
S. G. Kinsey, well at agent's residence	19 00	
Smead, Dowd & Co., heating and ventilating apparatus for school	400 00	
Abram Bock, painting, &c., agent's residence	37 00	
H. Kalbfleisch, repairs do	269 00	
Grant for repairs to roads—		
Township of Keppel	560 00	
do Sarawak	560 00	
do Amabel	560 00	
do Albemarle	560 00	
do Eastnor	560 00	
do Lindsay and St. Edmunds	560 00	
Town of Wiarthon	560 00	
Jas. Allan, for repairs to roads	200 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	579 14	
Balance on 30th June, 1894	290,571 18	
	290,913 22	290,913 22
By Balance on 30th June, 1894		290,571 18
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893		2,205 57
Fees		32 00
Ground rent		16 50
Refund of interest money		22 96
do do to pay for band instruments		200 00
Interest on invested capital		12,603 28
To H. H. Madwayosh, chief, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	150 00	
John George do do do	150 00	
Ralph Johnston do do do	50 00	
Waldron Elias, interpreter do do do	150 00	
Thos. Solomon, councillor do do do	30 00	
Joshua Madwashmind, councillor do do do	30 00	
Wm. Washwashsoquods do do do	30 00	
John Cook do do do	30 00	
Peter Henry do do do	30 00	
Wm. Simon, sexton do do do	75 00	
Jesse Root do do do	35 00	
Andrew Ritchie, caretaker do do do	30 00	
Moses Noon, messenger do do do	20 00	
Henry Ritchie, wood-ranger do do do	40 00	
Nancy Kadegewon, pension do do do	50 00	
Maria Madayosh do do do	50 00	
John Wabwishkankuming, pension do do do	12 00	
Chas. Mashukewawedong do do do	25 00	
Fred'k. Wahbezee do do do	12 00	
John Ahtaugay do do do	12 00	
Wm. Nagum do do do	12 00	
Eliza Madwashemind do do do	12 00	
Charlotte Saugwobs do do do	12 00	
David Ritchie do do do	12 00	
Gracie Bedford do do do	12 00	
Carried forward	1,071 00	15,080 31

Chippewas of Saugeen (No. 6)—Continued

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	1,071 00	15,080 31
INTEREST—Continued.		
To Eliza George, pension, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	12 00	
Stephen Muskosega, pension do do	12 00	
Eliza H. Jones do do	12 00	
Nancy Pashegwawedong, pension do do	12 00	
Mary Ann Awahnoquod do do	12 00	
Joshua Ahyahba do do	12 00	
Mary Muskosega, do do	12 00	
Mary Metigroobs do do	12 00	
W. F. Scott, M. D. do do	260 00	
Moses B. Madwayosh, arrears interest money	6 92	
Grant for Methodist Missionary Society, teachers	37 50	
Helen Cameron, teacher, salary, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894 ..	300 00	
John Burr do do	300 00	
M. M. Dingman do do part March quarter, 1893	65 00	
Chas. Smith do do 10 days March quarter, 1893	10 00	
James Weatherhead, forest bailiff, services	64 11	
Michael Belrose do	57 67	
Henry Trout do	64 58	
Wm. Simpson, commission on collections	176 16	
Bruce "Herald," advertising	3 48	
"Die Ontario Glocke," advertising	2 90	
Owen Sound "Times," do	3 19	
N. A. Ray, professional services, liquor prosecution	5 00	
do do J. Graham, removing hay off reserve	5 00	
Jas. Muir, J. P. services	14 70	
Jas. Allen, expenses in connection with liquor cases	3 00	
David Robertson, professional services, Ray vs. Solomon	55 30	
Luke Kewagwon, relief (loss by fire)	10 00	
Luke Kewagwon's children, relief	15 00	
Wm. Magum, relief	3 00	
S. Guahageshig, relief	3 00	
Department of Public Printing and Stationery, school material	14 01	
John Burr, material to repair school at Scotch Settlement	3 68	
W. H. Johns, material for repairs of French Bay school	1 42	
B. A. Belyra, brooms, French Bay school	0 50	
S. G. Kingsey, slate for blackboards	75 36	
do bell for school	153 50	
Smead, Dowd & Co., heating, ventilating, school-house	106 00	
W. S. Clendenning, inspecting schools	44 90	
Whalley, Boyer & Co., 3rd and 4th payments on musical instruments	200 00	
Ed. Gauvreau, vaccine points	4 06	
Jas. Allen, repairs to road	50 35	
do interest for distribution	9,546 33	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	0 99	
Belcher & Co., insurance on public buildings	74 20	
Balance, 30th June, 1894	2,172 50	
	15,080 31	15,080 31
By balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		2,172 50

Chippewas of Snake Island (No. 7)
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		25,067 11
Land sales.....		17 54
To percentage on collections carried to credit of Land Management Fund ..	1 75	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	25,082 90	
	25,084 65	25,084 65
By balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		25,082 90
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		294 40
Interest on invested capital.....		1,225 17
Rents.....		192 25
D. J. McPhee, refund of interest moneys.....		14 08
To Chas. Bigcanoe, chief, salary, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	80 00	
Geo. Charles, caretaker, salary, from 1st April to 30th June, 1893.....	6 25	
Jas. Charles do from 1st July, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	18 75	
Jas. Ashquab, councillor, salary, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	12 00	
Jas. Charles do do do.....	12 00	
Geo. McCue do do do.....	12 00	
Methodist Missionary Society, grant for teacher's salary, from 1st January to 31st March, 1893.....	37 50	
Florence Ashquab, arrears of interest.....	0 69	
Mary J. Johnson do.....	1 38	
Interest for distribution.....	984 27	
Harriet Blackbird, arrears of interest.....	3 91	
Martha Snake do.....	7 82	
E. Ashquab do.....	7 82	
Jas. Ashquab do.....	7 92	
J. R. Stevenson, belts for threshing mill.....	11 15	
McDonald and Vrooman, shovels and kalsomine.....	3 00	
H. Howard, provisions, &c., for workmen improving church grounds.....	2 30	
J. C. Howard do do do.....	2 69	
J. H. Wesley, medical attendance for Mrs. Charles.....	7 75	
J. S. Atkinson, grappling irons.....	1 50	
H. H. Pringle, medical attendance.....	175 50	
Sarah Ashquab, arrears of interest.....	6 20	
Sarah Burch do.....	3 91	
T. C. Howard, relief supplies to Jos. Ashquab.....	2 00	
Chief Bigcanoe, for coffins.....	9 00	
do lumber for threshing machine.....	2 50	
Noah Snake, work on roads.....	3 00	
Thos. Charles.....	1 87	
A. B. Davidson, inspection of school.....	6 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	11 53	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	283 69	
	1,725 90	1,725 90
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		283 69

Chippewas of the Thames (No. 8)
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		66,322 31
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	66,322 31	
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		66,322 31
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		1,810 76
Rents collected.....		3,277 00
Thos. Gordon, refund of interest moneys.....		31 15
Interest on invested capital.....		3,429 66
To John T. Waucaush, pension, from 1st April, 1893, to 30th September, 1894.....	10 00	
Susan French do from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	20 00	
Ephraim Turner do from 1st April to 31st December, 1893.....	15 00	
D. Sinclair, physician, salary, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	200 00	
Geo. Fisher, school trustee do do.....	6 00	
John French do do.....	6 00	
John Chicken do do.....	6 00	
Job Fisher do do.....	6 00	
Jas. Fox do do.....	6 00	
Johnson Grosbeck do do.....	6 00	
Joseph Fisher, chief, salary do do.....	20 00	
John Henry do from 1st April to 30th June, 1894.....	5 00	
Samuel Plain do from 1st January to 31st March, 1894.....	5 00	
Samuel French do from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	20 00	
A. Waucaush do from 1st April to 30th June, 1893.....	5 00	
Jas. Fox do from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	20 00	
Johnson Grosbeck do from 1st April, 1893, to 31st December, 1894.....	15 00	
John Chicken do from 1st April to 30th June, 1893.....	5 00	
Samuel Muskkokoman, chief, salary, from 1st Oct., 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	15 00	
Jos. Fisher, secretary, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	20 00	
A. Waucaush, interpreter do do.....	20 00	
Wm. Whiteloon, messenger do do.....	37 48	
Isaac McQuachie do do.....	37 48	
Jas. Beaver, janitor do do.....	12 00	
Jos. Fisher, teacher do do.....	200 00	
A. Waucaush do do.....	200 00	
Jas. Fox do do.....	200 00	
Rents distributed.....	2,482 88	
David French, improvements on roads.....	12 00	
Amos Henry do.....	10 00	
John Flaxen do.....	10 00	
F. Fauchey do.....	7 20	
Geo. Johnson do.....	9 10	
Moses Waucaush do.....	5 00	
S. French, work on culvert.....	5 00	
F. DeLeary and J. Fisher, work on culvert, &c.....	42 00	
Elijah Burch, cow and calf for R. Williams.....	36 50	
Insurance on council-house.....	20 50	
P. C. Loudon, tile for culvert.....	18 26	
John Stinson, coffins.....	8 00	
J. Johnson do.....	5 00	
Cooper, Richards & Co., coffins for Jas. Finger.....	8 00	
do do relief supplies.....	49 25	
Alex. McGregor, relief supplies.....	51 68	
Cooper, Richards & Co., sundries.....	15 41	
Lucius Henry, executing warrant for removal of Jas. Lawson from Reserve.....	3 30	
John Henry, whitewashing and plastering school-house.....	7 00	
Interest moneys distributed.....	1,710 35	
Jos. Fisher, services as secretary in investigation.....	3 00	
W. W. Shepherd, funeral furnishings.....	45 00	
A. T. Bolton do.....	5 00	
Geo. Fisher, sen. do.....	8 00	
A. W. Joice do.....	10 00	
Carried forward.....	5,705 39	8,548 57

Chippewas of the Thames (No. 8)—*Concluded*
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	5,705 39	8,548 57
<i>INTEREST—Concluded.</i>		
To Richards & Cooper, relief supplies.....	5 00	
Cooper, Richards & Co., nails, &c	0 46	
do funeral furnishings	8 00	
Lucius Henry, services as constable	5 20	
Jas. Hendry, lumber	20 86	
Helen M. Beaver, arrears of interest.....	3 30	
Mrs. H. M. Beaver, advance on account of rent.....	445 00	
Wm. King, rent, lease 68	25 00	
J. W. Henry do 74.....	30 00	
Moses Seneca do 82.....	15 00	
A. McGregor, claim against late B. Beaver	10 00	
Relief to destitute, 12 persons at \$10 each.....	120 00	
do 1 person at \$5.....	5 00	
Jas. Albert, relief.....	2 50	
Prizes, Annual Fair, 1893.....	59 45	
H. D. Johnson, inspecting schools.....	40 75	
Fraser & Fraser, account against the late Nelson Beaver estate.....	15 00	
W. A. Ogden do do	20 00	
Caroline Hogan, on account of rent due P. A. Grosbeck.....	6 50	
A. McDougall, account against the late Jas. Huff's estate.....	239 04	
School material.....	8 06	
Jas. Hall, rent.....	17 80	
F. Lauchey, rent, lease 76.....	5 62	
G. & J. Johnson, for improvements on lot 3	30 00	
W. Sturgeon, $\frac{1}{2}$ rent retained on lease 42.....	100 00	
A. G. Chisholm, legal services re estate of the late Nelson Beaver.....	25 00	
do balance of account for legal services, 1891.....	35 50	
Ellen Fisher, in full of claim against the estate of the late N. Beaver.....	250 00	
W. A. Ogden, harness for Geo. Fisher.....	27 00	
Jos. Henry, balance of rent.....	13 67	
Geo. Tomago.....	10 00	
Wm. King, rent	25 00	
Abel Waucaush, rent.....	5 00	
Geo. Fisher do	25 00	
Moses Waucaush do	5 00	
Jas. Hendry, lumber for school fence.....	11 63	
S. McKokomine, and S. Plain, lumber.....	20 00	
A. Henry, cleaning well and cartage.....	4 00	
F. Fox, repairs to outbuildings, Bear Creek school	2 00	
Geo. Fisher do Back Settlement school.....	3 50	
Jas. Beaver, cleaning stove pipes, council-house.....	2 00	
Jos. Fisher, postage.....	2 25	
L. Henry, services as constable.....	2 60	
Thos. Gordon, cow for D. Hauk	40 00	
A. Stewart, M.D., vaccine.....	11 25	
Robt. Smith, repairs to road scrapers.....	5 75	
Seed & McIntyre, road scraper	27 00	
W. E. Hiscott, musical instruments.....	160 00	
M. Maimgault, P.L.S., survey.....	12 00	
Thos. Gordon, repairs to road scraper.....	0 50	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	196 62	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	683 37	
	8,548 57	8,548 57
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		683 37

Chippewas of Walpole Island (No. 9)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		69,753 69
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	69,753 69	
	69,753 69	69,753 69
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		69,753 69
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		788 86
Rents.....		881 25
Refund of interest.....		0 02
Refund of Munedoqua's pension.....		2 00
Interest on invested capital.....		3,122 02
To Geo. Mitchell, M.D., salary.....	375 00	
John Yahndt, forest bailiff.....		
Albert Saugutch, teacher, salary, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894..	200 00	
Wm. Peters do do do.....	300 00	
Jos. White, chief, salary do do do.....	30 00	
J. Pindanon, councillor, salary do do do.....	20 00	
P. Kiyoshk do do do.....	20 00	
J. Greenbird do do do.....	20 00	
J. Williams do do do.....	20 00	
Chas. Kiyoshk, sec'y and interpreter, salary do do do.....	50 00	
J. Kiyoshk, messenger, salary, from 1st October, 1893, to 30th June, 1894..	7 50	
Chas. Nodin, sexton, salary, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894..	10 00	
Jos. Thomas do do do.....	10 00	
Jacob Altman, messenger, salary, from 1st April to 30th June, 1893.....	2 50	
Wasanseoquat, pension, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	8 00	
Magabawa do do do.....	8 00	
Kagahmoqua do do do.....	8 00	
Pengeeshmoqua do from 1st April to 31st December, 1893.....	6 00	
Kewakodoqua do from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	8 00	
Chinquamoqua do do do.....	8 00	
Quasijiwonequa do do do.....	8 00	
Waingishgoqua do do do.....	8 00	
Kewadenoqua do do do.....	8 00	
Munedoqua do do do.....	8 00	
Pinwahquadoqua do do do.....	8 00	
Nowquashkomoqua do do do.....	8 00	
Petwegishing do do do.....	8 00	
Niunkeense do do do.....	8 00	
Adam Penanse do do do.....	8 00	
Adam Brigham do do do.....	8 00	
Charlotte Petagewon, pension, from 1st April to 30th June, 1893.....	2 00	
Wm. Yahndt, pension, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	8 00	
Weshoe do do do.....	8 00	
Ojibnoqua do do do.....	8 00	
Mary Pindanon do do do.....	8 00	
Nancy Peters do do do.....	8 00	
John Navarre do do do.....	8 00	
James Ashquab, coffins.....	5 00	
Charles Lindin do furnishings.....	12 00	
S. Jalmk, coffins and furnishings.....	5 00	
John H. Fraser, lumber for coffins.....	5 00	
John Jacobs, digging graves.....	1 00	
James Sonie do.....	1 00	
Win. N. Ayers, coffins and furnishings.....	85 00	
J. W. Sands, digging graves.....	3 00	
David Day do.....	5 00	
James Williams do.....	7 00	
J. Mokewenah do.....	4 00	
J. Pindanon do.....	2 00	
I. Saknoib do.....	4 00	
Carried forward.....	1,470 00	4,794 15

Chippewas of Walpole Island (No. 9)—*Concluded*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	1,470 00	4,794 15
<i>INTEREST—Concluded.</i>		
To Jacob Kiyoshk, digging graves	8 00	
C. J. Dowsell, funeral furnishings	35 00	
Jas. Wilson, coffins, &c.	10 00	
H. P. Johnston, making coffins	30 00	
Peter Thomas, cleaning council-house	2 00	
Geo. Johnston, cleaning school-house	1 50	
Weggie do do	1 50	
Mary Pindanon do do	1 50	
Shaw & Wooliver, material for repairing council-house	1 78	
do do school-house	2 15	
T. W. Crow, for road scraper	36 00	
John Brebner, inspecting schools	32 94	
Department of Public Printing and Stationery, school material	21 73	
Chas. Kiyoshk, services taking census	12 00	
Jacob Peters, carting lumber	1 00	
Fraser & Shambleau, lumber	16 53	
Jacob Peters, services as pathmaster	3 00	
P. Kiyoshk do	3 00	
Nagonah do	3 00	
Louis Fisher do	3 00	
Wm. Saganah do	3 00	
J. Commuse, wood for school	10 00	
Wm. S. McLean, wood for school	3 75	
J. Pindanon do	10 00	
Jas. Williams, wood for council-house	2 56	
Henry P. Johnston, repairs to school-house	2 00	
West & Davis, hardware	2 71	
W. Keshnoshway, freighting blankets	1 50	
Relief to destitute	58 00	
E. Gauvreau, vaccine points	7 69	
Gidard & Riddle, insurance	1 40	
Geo. Williams, removing body of Amelia Samuel	5 00	
Wm. Yax, finding do	5 00	
Mary Wilson, lumber for Thos. Johnston	60 00	
Davidson & Stewart for seed	286 32	
Distribution of interest money	2,307 31	
Percentage carried to credit of Management Fund	52 87	
Balance on 30th June, 1894	279 41	
	4,794 15	4,794 15
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		279 41

Fort William Band (No. 10)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		14,202 36
Land and timber sales.		475 62
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	47 56	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.	14,630 42	
	14,677 98	14,677 98
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.		14,630 42
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		216 44
Interest on invested capital		504 66
To Jos. Singleton, constable, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.	36 00	
Moses McKay do from 1st October, 1893, 30th September, 1894.	14 00	
Martin Duchamp do do do	14 00	
Thos. S. T. Smillie, M.D., medical attendance, from 31st March, 1893, to 31st December, 1894.	232 80	
W. W. Birdsall, M.D., medical attendance, from 1st April to 30th June, 1893.	100 00	
Cornelius Donoyan, inspecting school.	22 54	
Thos. Marks & Co., stoves, &c., for orphanage and school.	43 70	
Sister M. Ambrose, grant for wood for do	15 00	
Nicholas Morin, material for repairs to girls' school.	31 90	
J. T. Campbell, iron work on wharf.	40 08	
Jos. Penassa, work on wharf	46 00	
Moses McKay do	12 00	
Thos. Busha, timber for repairs to bridge.	50 00	
J. P. Donnelly, relief of destitute.	40 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.	23 08	
	721 10	721 10
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.		23 08

French River Indians (No. 11).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		5,079 23
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.	5,079 23	
	5,079 23	5,079 23
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.		5,079 23
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.		404 69
Interest on invested capital		191 94
To Evans & Son, for medicines	3 32	
R. M. Stephen, M.D., medical attendance.	23 52	
do do rent of office.	15 36	
A. H. Johnson, medicines.	20 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.	534 43	
	596 63	596 63
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.		534 43

Garden River Indians (No. 12)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		68,688 60
Land and timber sales		4,323 66
To Rev. Jas. Irvine, building council hall	1,815 00	
W. H. Hill, inspecting material for council hall	10 00	
V. W. Dooley, services as architect do	81 67	
Wm. Van Abbott, stoves and furniture do	150 96	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	432 36	
Balance on 30th June, 1894	70,522 27	
	73,012 26	73,012 26
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		70,522 27
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		521 75
Canadian Pacific Railway Co., for ox killed		25 00
Rents		370 75
Refund of interest moneys		8 00
Interest on invested capital		2,422 36
To Chief Pequetchenene, salary, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	60 00	
Jane Augustin, pension, from 1st April to 31st December, 1893	37 50	
John Hill, teacher, salary do	225 00	
A. E. Wilding do from 1st January to 31st March, 1894	75 00	
J. A. Reid, M.D., salary, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	100 91	
do extra services	231 00	
do medicines	54 70	
A. Stewart, M.D., vaccine	5 00	
Jacob Wagwab, expenses in liquor case	0 50	
Algoma "Pioneer," advertising tenders for council-house	3 75	
Michael Clark, for ox killed on railway	25 00	
School material	10 18	
C. Donovan, inspecting school	11 27	
D. McCuaig do	19 25	
Fishery license, Goulais Bay	2 50	
Western Assurance Co., insurance on council-house	36 00	
Royal Insurance Co., insurance on store	13 50	
F. N. Brown, services as poll clerk at election of chief	3 00	
Cleaning schools	7 75	
Sundries for Church of England school	1 80	
Coffin for late Widow Augustin	8 00	
Cole's National Manufacturing Co., flag	6 00	
Jas. Wallace, refund of over-payment on E. $\frac{1}{2}$, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 3, Laird	2 33	
Wm. Van Abbott, interest for distribution	1,818 82	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	22 24	
Balance on 30th June, 1894	566 86	
	3,347 86	3,347 86
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		566 86

Henvey Inlet Indians (No. 13)
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		7,240 50
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	7,240 50	
	7,240 50	7,240 50
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		7,240 50
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		15 03
Interest moneys refunded.....		4 46
Refund of loan to J. Mercuekesgshic.....		10 00
Interest on invested capital.....		253 94
To Annie E. Francis, teacher, salary, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	100 00	
Geo. Grant, inspecting school.....	11 00	
Jos. Meshegoquon, wood for school.....	6 50	
Peter Meshegoquon, lighting fires in school.....	5 00	
School material.....	0 39	
Jos. Tebeshkogeshic, chief, salary, from 1st July, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	22 56	
Jos. Meshegoquon, do do do.....	12 69	
Wm. Meshegoquon, feed and care of oxen.....	10 00	
Thos. Walton, interest for distribution.....	93 54	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	21 75	
	283 43	283 43
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		21 75

Lake Nipissing Indians (No. 14).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		37,081 55
Timber dues.....		273 58
To Indian Land Management Fund, for percentage on collections.....	27 36	
Interest account for transfer of G. L. Chitty's expenses inspecting timber.....	464 74	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	36,863 03	
	37,355 13	37,355 13
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		36,863 03
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		62 63
Refund of interest.....		103 17
Interest on invested capital.....		1,300 06
G. L. Chitty, travelling expenses while inspecting timber.....		464 74
To Semo Commanda, chief, salary, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	50 00	
Louis Beaucage do do do.....	20 00	
Semo Commanda, caretaker, salary do do.....	10 00	
F. E. Crawford, teacher, salary do do.....	250 00	
Department Public Printing and Stationery, school material.....	10 51	
Rev. Geo. Grant, inspecting schools.....	22 00	
Purvis Bros., repairs to school.....	2 87	
W. A. Martin do.....	11 60	
Frank Goulais do.....	0 75	
H. H. Murray, paint, &c., for school.....	2 75	
Michael Beaucage, wood do.....	10 00	
G. L. Chitty, for travelling expenses.....	75 00	
Interest for distribution.....	1,246 73	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	218 39	
	1,930 60	1,930 60
By Balance 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		218 39

Manitoulin Island (Unceded) (No. 15)
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, June 30th, 1893.....		24,078 45
Timber dues.....		2,263 47
To J. Keough, desks for Wikwemikong boys school.....	8 00	
Land Management Fund, for percentage on collections.....	226 84	
Balance, June 30th, 1894.....	26,107 58	
	26,341 92	26,341 92
By Balance, June 30th, 1894, brought down.....		26,107 58
INTEREST.		
To Balance, June 30th, 1893.....	72 84	
By Alf. Egan, moiety of liquor fine.....		50 00
G. L. Chitty, refund of balance travelling expenses.....		3 60
Interest on invested capital.....		840 20
To Department of Public Printing and Stationery.....	54 94	
F. Metsage, assisting him to rebuild his house destroyed by fire.....	60 00	
Jas. Keatley, freight on blackboard.....	0 45	
Moiety of liquor fine paid by Alf. Egan.....	50 00	
Peter Kezhikgobinesse, repairing outhouses, &c., Wikwemikongsing school.....	6 00	
Moses and Peter Pegoneiasong, wood for Wikwemikongsing school.....	14 00	
Evans & Son, medicines.....	34 90	
A. H. Johnson do.....	50 00	
R. M. Stephen, M.D., part of salary for 11 months to May, 1894, and office rent for 9 months to March 31st, 1894.....	524 21	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	3 00	
Balance, June 30th, 1894.....	23 46	
	893 80	893 80
By Balance, June 30th, 1894, brought down.....		23 46

Maganettawan Indians (No. 16).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, June 30th, 1893.....		510 32
To Balance, June 30th, 1894.....	510 32	
	510 32	510 32
Balance brought down, June 30th, 1894.....		510 32
INTEREST.		
By Balance, June 30th, 1893.....		129 37
Interest on invested capital.....		22 39
To R. M. Stephen, M.D., part of salary and rent, 20 months to February, 1894.....	30 14	
Widow Josette Painsquonaishkung, relief grant.....	5 00	
Interest for distribution.....	123 87	
By Balance, June 30th, 1894.....		7 25
	159 01	159 01
To Balance, June 30th, 1894, brought down.....	7 25	

Mississaguas of Alnwick (No. 17)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		74,681 18
Collections from sale of islands in River St. Lawrence		2,013 99
Amount received for gravel		2 92
To Geo. Comigo for gravel	2 92	
Balance on 30th June, 1894	76,695 17	
	76,698 09	76,698 09
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		76,695 17
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		580 02
Rent collections		1,723 24
Fines		5 00
J. Thackeray, refund of interest sent for distribution		66 58
Interest on invested capital		3,910 64
To Mitchell Chubb, chief, salary, 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	30 00	
Peter Crow, councillor do do	12 00	
George Crow do do	9 00	
Enoch Crow do 1st January to 31st March, 1894	3 00	
Robert Marsden do 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	12 00	
Hiram Beaver do do	12 00	
E. Comigo, sexton do do	60 00	
Wm. Lukes, secretary do do	24 00	
Eliza J. Blaker, organist do do	20 00	
Thos. Clapp, physician do do	275 00	
Hon. J. C. Aikins and Rev. A. Sutherland, half salary of teacher, 1st April to 30th June, 1893	31 25	
J. G. Wallace, salary, inspector of islands, 1st April, '93, to 1st March, '94	25 00	
A. B. Cowan, island guardian, salary, 1st July, 1893 to 30th June, 1894	250 00	
J. Cochrane, rent	8 75	
G. Salt do	3 00	
Josiah Tobico do	8 00	
A. Salt do	45 00	
Wm. Simpson's children, rent	187 50	
Mrs. Geo. Blaker, do	40 00	
Joseph Beaver do	45 46	
Wm. Lukes do	30 00	
Robert Grey do	56 78	
Jeremiah Peters do	52 00	
Mrs. W. H. Beaver do	7 50	
Mary A. Shippegau do	62 25	
Wm. Edmison do	66 50	
Thos. Marsden do	25 50	
Mrs. Francis Beaver do	45 00	
John Pollock do	6 25	
Geo. Crow do	13 50	
Wm. Crow do	27 91	
George Blaker do	55 00	
Mrs. Joshua Blaker do	54 00	
Joshua Blaker's children do	54 00	
John Sunday do	5 00	
Maria Madwayosh do	5 00	
B. Harstone do	25 00	
Mrs. J. Shippegau do	12 75	
Geo. Comigo do	26 00	
C. Marsden's children do	20 00	
David Wilkins do	25 00	
Mitchell Chubb do	8 00	
M. Crow do	6 00	
Sarah Franklin do	22 12	
E. Chubb's children do	10 00	
H. Smoke do	10 00	
Carried forward	1,953 93	6,285 48

Mississaguas of Alnwick (No. 17)—Concluded
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	1,953 93	6,285 48
<i>INTEREST—Concluded.</i>		
To Ottawa "Citizen," advertising sale of islands in River St. Lawrence.....	43 95	
Montreal "Le Monde" do do	20 00	
Brockville "Times" do do	30 76	
Belleville "Intelligencer" do do	27 20	
Montreal "Gazette" do do	53 25	
Prescott "Messenger" do do	10 72	
Toronto "Empire" do do	67 80	
Napanee "Beaver" do do	5 12	
Cobourg "Sentinel Star" do do	5 12	
Buffalo "Courier," do do	3 38	
Gananoque "Journal" do do	3 84	
Rochester Printing Co. do do	19 55	
Port Hope "Times" do do	6 12	
Morrisburg "Courier" do do	6 40	
Cornwall "Standard" do do	4 80	
Hamilton "Spectator" do do	49 80	
Kingston "News" do do	19 75	
New York "Evening Telegram" do do	20 00	
London "Free Press" do do	21 00	
Montreal "La Minerve" do do	15 75	
George Montgomery, repairs to porch, council hall.....	2 50	
Geo. Crow, repairs to school-house.....	3 00	
John McMillan, coffins.....	106 00	
T. Henderson do	8 00	
John Burrison, claim against George Salt.....	5 00	
A. B. Cowan, travelling expenses	33 00	
Canadian Express Co., freight	0 25	
Wm. Harston, grant for repairing roads	25 00	
Elijah Chubb, repairing culverts.....	6 65	
Robert Gray, digging graves.....	42 00	
W. B. Carroll, legal services, Regina vs. Shipman.....	15 00	
Edward Elmer, serving summonses.....	3 25	
E. Scarlett, inspecting school	12 00	
Wm. Adamson, insurance on school and council-house	30 00	
H. P. Chase, loan for travelling expenses.....	10 00	
John Thackeray, for fence around church and school grounds.....	48 60	
A. Stewart, M.D., vaccine points.....	5 50	
Department of Public Printing and Stationery, for photo-lithographing plan of Thousand Islands.....	20 00	
Interest distributed.....	3,101 51	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	541 80	
	6,285 48	6,285 48
By Balance on June 30th, 1894, brought down		541 80

Mississaguas of the Credit (No. 18)
In Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		113,636 14
Land sales		95 75
To Transfer of amount of interest disallowed by the Auditor General and Department of Finance	29,161 17	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	9 57	
Balance on 30th June, 1894	84,561 15	
	113,731 89	113,731 89
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		84,561 15
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		706 97
P. E. Jones, refund of interest sent for distribution		195 94
Interest on invested capital		5,856 15
To P. E. Jones, physician, salary, 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	250 00	
To Maggie Meeham, teacher, salary, 1st April, 1893, to 30th Sept., 1894	150 00	
Robert C. Good do 1st Oct., 1893, to 31st Dec., 1893	80 00	
Norman T. Black do do	81 25	
D. McDougall, chief, salary, 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	100 00	
Wm. W. Wood, councillor, salary, 1st April, 1893, to 30th September, 1893	25 00	
Joseph Chubb do 1st January to 31st March, 1894	25 00	
Joseph Laform do 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	50 00	
Joseph Henry do do 30th September, 1893	25 00	
Geo. J. King do do 31st March, 1894	50 00	
Peter Salt do 1st January to 31st March, 1894	25 00	
Wm. Henry, sexton, salary, 1st April, 1893, to 31st December, 1893	18 75	
Daniel Tobico do 1st January to 31st March, 1894	6 25	
Fred Tahwah, caretaker, salary, 1st April, 1893, to 31st December, 1893	18 75	
Adam Secord do do 31st March, 1894	25 00	
Joseph Chubb do do 31st December, 1893	18 75	
Thos. Secord do 1st January, 1894, to 31st March, 1894	18 75	
John Chechock do do do	6 25	
Mary C. McDougall, organist, salary, 1st April to 30th June, 1894	6 25	
Mrs. Robert Brant do 1st January to 31st March, 1894	6 25	
Catherine Chechock, pension, 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	25 00	
Phebe Wilson do do do	25 00	
Mary Young do do do	25 00	
Jacob Johnston do do do	25 00	
Wilford Jones do do do	12 50	
S. W. Howard, stationery	7 30	
Wm. N. McDougall, relief grant	15 00	
James A. Wood	25 00	
J. W. Park, sundry supplies	71 17	
S. W. Howard, insurance on public buildings	66 52	
P. E. Jones, funeral expenses of Geo. D. Jones	16 00	
Department of Public Printing and Stationery, school material	18 20	
James T. Howard, services valuation of estate of late James McLean	5 00	
H. & W. Stewart, lumber	4 50	
Wm. Harrison, funeral supplies	64 00	
M. J. Kelly, inspection of school	6 00	
Alfred A. Jones, painting buildings and bridges	25 00	
Benjamin Kinsley, services, ejection Jesse Cayuga	8 50	
Daniel Tobico do do	1 50	
J. W. McDougall, services, protecting public buildings from fire	3 00	
Fred. Tahwah	2 00	
Daniel Tobico, services, care of Herchmer property	23 00	
Frank E. Spaven, plank for bridges	8 83	
J. C. Ingles, stone for culverts	43 19	
John Chechock, services as secretary	8 00	
Wm. Southern, supplies for school picnic	8 63	
Jos. Laform, painting cemetery fence	10 00	
Carried forward	1,539 09	6,759 06

Mississaguas of the Credit (No. 18)—*Concluded*
 In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	1,539 09	6,759 06
<i>INTEREST—Concluded.</i>		
P. E. Jones, prizes for school children	59 25	
Hugh Stewart, lumber	1 15	
Chas. N. West, repairs to scraper.....	2 00	
C. Laform, material and repairs to council-hall	10 00	
S. W. Howard, medicines	1 00	
Wm. Southern, supplies to destitute.....	29 50	
F. B. Geddis, legal services.....	13 77	
John Chechock, travelling expenses	7 00	
P. E. Jones, expenses of deputation to Ottawa and return.....	155 00	
D. Almas & Son, relief to destitute.....	18 30	
D. Forsythe & Son, do	0 50	
W. H. Sterling, digging graves.....	1 50	
Robert Brantwood, wood for school	16 80	
John Laform, wood for council-house	5 60	
E. Gauvreau, vaccine points	4 04	
"Empire" Printing Co., advertising	0 63	
"Hagersville News," do	0 25	
P. E. Jones, expenses burial of G. F. Henry.....	7 50	
British American Assurance Co., premium on church, dwelling and stable.....	16 50	
P. E. Jones, interest for distribution.....	4,230 19	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	639 49	
	6,759 06	6,759 06
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		639 49

Mississaguas of Rice Lake (No. 19)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		22,381 42
Land sales.....		66 71
To furniture for school.....	42 00	
Cartage of furniture.....	2 50	
Jos. Lukes, for putting up seats.....	2 00	
John Lukes, repairs to school-house.....	2 00	
F. Hamilton, for improvements on White's Island.....	10 46	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	6 67	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	22,382 50	
	22,448 13	22,448 13
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		22,382 50
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		104 83
Interest moneys refunded.....		20 06
Collections on account of road work.....		6 00
Rent.....		863 74
Interest on invested capital.....		1,075 55
To Robt. Paudash, chief, salary, 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	25 00	
Wellington Cowe, councillor, salary do do.....	10 00	
Jas. Jarvis do do do.....	10 00	
M. Howard do do do.....	10 00	
Jas. Howard, sexton do do.....	35 00	
C. Anderson, secretary do do.....	6 00	
John M. Shaw, M.D., physician do do.....	150 00	
S. Anderson, pension do do.....	10 00	
H. Howard do do.....	10 00	
Susan Howard do 1st June, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	7 50	
Ann Spaniard do 1st April 1893 do.....	10 00	
Methodist Missionary Society, part teachers' salaries.....	31 25	
Vaccine points.....	4 50	
Interest for distribution.....	680 86	
W. Copway, arrears of interest.....	7 92	
Wm. Nagum do.....	0 73	
W. Cowe, wood for school.....	10 00	
Thos. Mather, coffin.....	5 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	51 82	
Rents distributed.....	837 24	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	157 36	
	2,070 18	2,070 18
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		157 36

Mississaguas of Mud Lake (No. 20)
In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		37,438 30
Land sales		128 03
To material for Chief Jos. Irons' house	150 00	
John F. Hamilton, improvements on White's Island	21 99	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	12 80	
Balance on 30th June, 1894	37,381 54	
	37,566 33	37,566 33
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		37,381 54
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		48 34
Interest on invested capital		1,793 94
Refund of interest		9 05
do J. Rice Lake's pension, September quarter, 1893		1 75
To Joseph Irons, chief, salary, 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	25 00	
Wm. Whetung, sexton, salary do do	20 00	
Geo. Taylor, pension do do	14 00	
John Rice Lake, pension, 1st April to 30th September, 1893	3 50	
A. E. Kennedy, grant for medical attendance	40 00	
J. Jacobs, care of Mrs. Muskrat	7 00	
Interest for distribution	1,246 14	
Jos. Irons, expenses attending council at Rama	6 00	
F. H. Corbeau, coffin for Mrs. Alfred McCue	10 00	
Nicholl's Hospital, care and attendance, L. D. Taylor	25 00	
T. Hendrie, coffins	30 00	
J. McMillan, funeral expenses	3 00	
Bertie McCue, share of interest	4 26	
Balance on 30th June, 1894	419 18	
	1,853 08	1,853 08
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		419 18

Mississaguas of Scugog (No. 21)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		10,418 95
Land sales		30 26
Sale of wood		4 00
To John F. Hamilton, for improvements on White's Island.....	5 05	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	3 42	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	10,444 74	
	10,453 21	10,453 21
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		10,444 74
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		254 13
Interest on invested capital		491 12
Hay sold J. Gamble.....		28 75
Refund of C. Johnson's pension.....		6 25
do interest moneys		12 15
Rents		147 50
To John Johnson, chief, salary, 1st April to 30th June, 1893.....	12 50	
Isaac Johnson do 30th September, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	14 25	
Louisa Johnson, secretary do do	4 50	
Chancey, Johnson, pension, 1st April to 30th September, 1893	12 50	
John Johnson, pension, 1st October, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	18 75	
J. W. Davis, coffins.....	22 00	
Interest for distribution.....	722 97	
Maria Johnson, rent	10 00	
John Bolin, interest for March quarter, 1894	12 30	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	10 57	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	99 56	
	939 90	939 90
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		99 56

Mohawks of Bay of Quinté (No. 22)
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Rents		108,345 64
W. G. Egar, land sales		2,472 74
The Rathbun Co., land sales		71 57
Interest moneys retained on account of fencing		2,795 00
To The Rathbun Co., fencing material	458 03	587 45
W. G. Egar, labour, &c., on fencing	203 38	
A. Meager, building barn for P. Maracle	25 00	
Repairs to buildings of Abram Brant	18 68	
Peter P. Brant for improvements on land	779 18	
Jacob Moses do	783 78	
M. Hill, commission on expenditure for fencing	122 82	
Arrears of interest paid Alex. Loft and J. Moses	6 00	
Sampson Green, to pay debts of the late widow H. Maracle	16 00	
Jas. Porth, payment of indebtedness of the late Ellen Maracle	15 00	
Geo. Anderson do do John H. Maracle	12 18	
Albert Mark do do do	41 64	
Coffin for Hester Maracle	13 00	
Alex. Culbertson, balance of grant for improvements	81 00	
Elias Martin for improvements on lands of P. Cobus Brant	18 50	
John Culbertson for share of grant to purchase land	69 00	
Mrs. Jos. B. Hill do do	23 00	
Rents	813 14	
Repairs to York road	50 00	
The Rathbun Co. for building material supplied J. S. Maracle	113 88	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	435 01	
Balance, 30th June, 1894	110,174 18	
	114,272 40	114,272 40
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		110,174 18
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893		1,001 00
Rents		2,357 61
Interest on invested capital		5,379 46
do land sales		1,411 68
Liquor fines		50 00
Interest moneys refunded by M. Hill		12 62
do do W. G. Egar		19 82
Outstanding cheques, 1891-92		2 16
To Jacob B. Brant, chief, salary	28 00	
Solomon Loft do	36 00	
Sampson Green do	24 00	
Jas. J. Brant do	24 00	
Abram P. Brant do 1st to 18th April, 1893	1 20	
Andrew Maracle do from 1st July, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	18 00	
Lydia Maracle, pension, 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	20 00	
Adam Brant do 1st April to 30th September, 1894	12 00	
Susannah Maracle do do 30th June, 1893	6 00	
Hannah Barnhart do do 31st March, 1894	20 00	
John D. Green do do do	20 00	
Milo Maracle do do do	20 00	
Ann Penn do do 30th June, 1893	6 00	
Elias Green do 1st October, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	8 00	
Sampson Williams do do do	8 00	
Henry H. Maracle do do do	8 00	
Henry Hill, caretaker, salary, 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	17 00	
A. J. Maracle, sexton do do do	40 00	
A. Sero do do do	21 00	
Rev. G. A. Anderson, missionary, salary, 1st April, '93, to 31st March, '94	400 00	
J. Newton, M.D., physician do do do	250 00	
G. A. Whitman, M.D., physician, salary do do do	250 00	
D. J. Brant, services as constable do	33 83	
S. Maracle do	10 42	
S. Moses do	50 00	
E. Loft, caretaker, mission school, 1st April, 1892, to 31st March, 1893	6 00	
Carried forward	1,337 45	10,234 35

Mohawks of Bay of Quinté (No. 22)—Concluded
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	1,337 45	10,234 35
<i>INTEREST—Concluded.</i>		
To Nancy Harvey, teacher, salary, 1st April to 30th June, 1893	37 50	
Alwinda Graham do 1st April, 1893 to 31st March, 1894	150 00	
Maggie Corbett do 1st April to 31st December, 1893	187 50	
Emma Lomas do September and December quarters, 1893	75 00	
Nellie Bowman do 1st January, 1894, to 31st March, 1894	37 50	
Jessie Meneilly do do do	62 50	
John McCullough, police commissioner, salary, 1st Apl., '93, to 31st Mar. '94.	150 00	
do services as arbitrator re surrender of land	12 00	
Toronto Insane Asylum, maintenance of C. Maracle from 23rd June, 1893 to 30th June, 1894.	159 45	
Toronto Insane Asylum, maintenance of Elizabeth Penn, from September, 1893, to 30th June, 1894.	107 25	
Toronto Insane Asylum, clothing for Elizabeth Penn	21 90	
Henry Hill, cartage of blankets	4 00	
H. R. Bedford, legal services	120 28	
S. Loft, services on deputation to Rainy River	12 80	
S. Green do do	12 80	
J. Powles do do	12 80	
Expenses of deputation to Rainy River	290 55	
Isaac Smart, to assist in building house	25 00	
The Rathbun Co., clothing for constable S. Moses	20 00	
W. J. Brant, repairs to school building	13 77	
The Rathbun Co., material for repairs to western school building	12 73	
John P. Brant do do	7 05	
J. Brant, repairing western school building	17 27	
The Rathbun Co., material for repairs to school building	13 98	
F. Donahue Bros. do do	2 25	
E. Maracle, cleaning western school-room	3 00	
Premium of insurance on schools	15 50	
Fuel for western school	14 93	
W. J. Maxwell, tuition of 3 children at School Sec. No. 1, Shannonville	9 00	
Jonah Brant, desks for school	16 70	
Grant towards papering church	70 00	
Insurance on church and parsonage	68 00	
Abram Sero, repairs to church	2 00	
J. Williams, services as interpreter	10 00	
A. P. Sherwood, expenses of Dominion constable, liquor prosecutions	27 32	
Geo. Gunyon, livery-hire in connection with liquor prosecutions	7 50	
J. Dalton, burial expenses, late Mrs. Penn	4 00	
Insurance on steamer	18 00	
R. Smith, repairs to York Road	50 00	
S. Moses, constable, travelling expenses	9 15	
H. Hill, salary as caretaker, March quarter, 1892	4 25	
Mary P. Brant, relief	5 00	
Isaac Hill do	5 00	
Funeral expenses of late H. D. Maracle	5 00	
Isaac Claus, arrears of interest	60 10	
D. J. Brant, constable, travelling expenses	12 40	
F. Donahue & Oliver, balance of account for goods to Elizabeth Powles	24 05	
Vaccine	16 33	
Express charges on school material	0 70	
For work on ditch	66 60	
John P. Brant, cutting posts	3 21	
School material	12 00	
The Rathbun Co., material for repairs to parsonage	75 15	
Rents	2,407 88	
Interest moneys for distribution	2,991 64	
F. K. Maracle, shares of interest	2 66	
M. Hill, interest moneys overpaid, 1890 and 1891	12 74	
Arrears of interest to sundry persons	19 30	
Capital account amounts retained from interest on account of fencing	587 45	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	285 26	
Balance, 30th June, 1894	409 20	
	10,234 35	10,234 35
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		409 20

Moravians of the Thames (No. 23)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Services.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		158,296 20
Refund on account of Mason debt		45 40
To Samuel Stonefish, cleaning drain	14 60	
James Dolson do	14 00	
George Roberts do	10 00	
James Logan, work on Lewis and Huff's drain	41 69	
P. John do do	12 67	
E. Dolson do do	18 00	
A. W. Logan do do	22 92	
P. Hill do do	26 55	
J. Hill do do	10 00	
J. Huff do do	33 84	
Balance on 30th June, 1894	158,047 33	
	158,251 60	158,251 60
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		158,047 33
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		1,241 31
Interest on invested capital		6,188 16
J. Beattie, refunds of interest		44 52
To Albert Tobias, chief.	60 00	
Washington Jacobs, councillor.	20 00	
Jonathan Hill do	20 00	
Walter Tobias do	20 00	
Alfred E. Wampum, secretary, December and March quarters, 1893-94	25 00	
Jonas Noah, secretary, June quarter, 1893.	12 50	
Albert Tobias do September quarter, 1893.	12 50	
Samuel Lacelles, caretaker.	26 00	
Isaac Hill. do	20 00	
James D. Wilson, M.D., physician, 1st April to 31st December, 1893.	225 00	
F. H. Pope, M.D., physician, 1st April to 30th June, 1893.	75 00	
Keturah Stonefish, pension, 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.	16 00	
Eunice Peters, pension do do	16 00	
Willis N. Tobias, teacher do do	350 00	
Elijah Jacobs, truant officer, 30th September, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.	7 50	
Joseph Huff, services as thistle inspector, 1893.	14 00	
Gottlieb Tobias, cleaning drain in 1888.	11 20	
Wesley Jacobs, cleaning well	1 30	
H. Livingstone, inspecting school-house for repairs	7 00	
D. W. Camp, coffins	84 00	
Johnston & McCrary, coffins	30 00	
Albert Tobias, services as interpreter, taking census	7 00	
W. H. G. Collis, inspecting school	30 00	
British American Assurance Co., premium on policy 401,713	13 50	
John Beattie, hat hooks for school	1 00	
Thos. Burnside, grant to St. Peter's Church.	50 00	
Rev. Jos. Haylock, grant towards paying debt of new school.	50 00	
Department of Public Printing and Stationery, school material.	23 20	
Albert Tobias, wood for school.	10 00	
Enoch Snake do and council-house	31 25	
Crosby & Hussey, grate for stove, school.	3 75	
Joseph Huff, serving notice on Edward Tobias.	2 20	
Chief Albert Tobias, loan to buy material for barn.	100 00	
John Beattie, for expenses recovering the body of P. Johns.	12 00	
Joseph Pheasant, services identifying the body of P. Johns.	3 75	
Joseph Dolson, building bridge over Lewis' drain.	44 50	
Interest for distribution	4,720 69	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.	1,318 15	
	7,473 99	7,473 99
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		1,318 15

Munsees of the Thames (No. 24)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		2,632 74
To Balance on 30th June, 1894	2,632 74	
	2,632 74	2,632 74
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		2,632 74
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		254 54
Rents collected		101 05
Interest on invested capital		201 00
To Scobie Logan, chief, salary, 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	4 00	
Chas. Timothy do do 30th June, 1894.....	0 50	
W. L. Waddilove do 1st July, 1893 to 31st March, 1894.....	3 50	
John Nicholas, secretary, 1st April, 1893 do	4 00	
Isaiah Nicholas, messenger, do 30th June, 1893.....	1 00	
Albert Peters do 1st July, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	3 00	
James Hendry, lumber	16 81	
John S. Wilson, rent.....	160 00	
Eliza Logan, for attendance on late Robert Logan.....	60 00	
N. T. Nicholas, material for repairs to school-house.....	6 25	
John Henry, rent.....	25 00	
Henry Logan, relief grant.....	5 00	
Peter D. Jones, cleaning school stove pipes	2 50	
Eliza Logan, rent due late Robert Logan.....	69 70	
Wm. Waddilove, wood for school	3 50	
Isaiah Nicholas do	5 00	
Lewis Logan do	4 75	
Mary Wilson, rent.....	110 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	12 06	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	60 02	
	556 69	556 59
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		60 02

Ojibewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island (No. 25)
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Land and timber sales.....		128,590 61
To B. W. Ross, repairs to roads.....	150 00	12,337 91
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	1,233 79	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	133,544 73	
	140,928 52	140,928 52
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		139,544 73
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		1,083 69
Rents collected.....		1,241 44
Interest on invested capital.....		4,538 60
To Chas. Majangowie, teacher, salary, 1st April to 30th June, 1893.....	50 00	
M. Atchitawence do do.....	20 88	
J. B. Wabegigig do 1st April, 1893 to 31st March, 1894.....	179 12	
Onesime Pelkey do 1st April to 30th June, 1893.....	50 00	
James Keatley do 1st April, 1893 to 31st March, 1894.....	300 00	
Agatha Gabow do 1st June to 30th September, 1893.....	16 67	
Ignatius Gabow do 1st October, 1893 to 31st March, 1894.....	100 00	
Josephine Bernard do 18th October, 1893 to 31st March, 1894.....	93 83	
Charlotte Lamorandière do 1st October, 1893 to 31st March, 1894.....	100 00	
R. M. Stephen, M.D., physician, part salary, year 1893.....	327 77	
do do 1st January to 30th June, 1894.....	147 06	
do do office rent.....	12 37	
Alex. Peikey, blackboards for school at Sucker Creek and Sheguiandah.....	6 00	
Joseph Mohsayeshig, wood for school.....	12 00	
M. Sahgutchewakishick, wood for school.....	15 00	
Louis Bebonang do.....	14 00	
Mary Ogimah, cleaning school-room.....	2 25	
Department of Public Printing and Stationery, for school material.....	72 38	
Dominion Express Co., freight.....	6 70	
D. McCaig, inspecting schools.....	35 50	
Cornelius Donovan, inspecting schools.....	33 81	
Oswald Hinds, stove for Sheguiandah school.....	14 50	
John Dunlop, desks do.....	42 00	
Alex. Pelkey, repairs to South Bay school-house.....	23 00	
Evans & Sons, medicines.....	94 12	
A. H. Johnson do.....	150 00	
R. M. Stephen do.....	7 30	
Robt. Gilpin, freight on medicines.....	10 50	
James Keatley, sundries for Sheguiandah school.....	1 68	
Humphrey May, services, seizure of timber.....	6 50	
Expenses in connection with the suppression of the liquor traffic.....	83 55	
J. Carruthers, M.D., medical attendance.....	5 75	
Charlotte de Lamorandière, cleaning school-room.....	2 00	
Mary Ann Wabange, cleaning school-room.....	0 75	
Lucy E. Sheppard do.....	2 50	
Rev. A. Baudin, wood for school.....	22 25	
Miss E. Milne do.....	22 25	
Louis Pheasant do.....	7 00	
Wm. Ogimah do.....	12 00	
Fred Obettosseway do.....	14 00	
A. Stewart, M.D., vaccine points.....	35 00	
John Purdy, repairs to wharf, Manitowaning.....	75 00	
A. Brinkman do.....	17 00	
Jonas Odjeg, services as councillor, 30th June, 1893 to 31st March, 1894.....	9 00	
Isaac Showanoo do do.....	9 00	
Geo. Morrow, cartage of medicine.....	1 00	
Widow Columbus, relief grant.....	10 00	
Widow Negonauquet do.....	5 00	
Moctaisequai do.....	5 00	
Interest for distribution.....	3,088 38	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	74 50	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	1,417 86	
	6,863 73	6,863 73
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		1,417 86

Ojibewas of Lake Huron (No. 26)
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		48,000 00
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	48,000 00	
	48,000 00	48,000 00
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		48,000 00
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		883 91
Interest on invested capital		2,430 94
Legislative appropriation		10,500 00
Refund on account of loan for relief of destitute		16 00
To Thomas Walton for payment of annuity.....	2,596 00	
J. C. Phipps do	400 00	
Wm. Van Abbott do	3,200 00	
do travelling expenses in connection with payment of annuities	199 49	
Thos. Walton do do do	96 75	
J. C. Phipps do do do	81 25	
Sundry Indians for arrears of annuity.....	613 09	
Management Fund for transfer of expenses of payment of annuities, 1874 to 1883.....	509 04	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	135 23	
	13,830 85	13,830 85
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		135 23

Ojibewas of Lake Superior (No. 27).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		40,000 00
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	40,000 00	
	40,000 00	40,000 00
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		40,000 00
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		584 29
Interest on invested capital		2,020 45
Legislative appropriation		6,306 00
To J. P. Donnelly, for payment of annuity.....	7,068 00	
Wm. Van Abbott do	1,264 00	
J. P. Donnelly, for expenses in connection with payment of annuity.....	474 00	
John Fisher, services as clerk during payment of annuity	97 50	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	7 24	
	8,910 74	8,910 74
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		7 24

Ojibewas of Mississagua River (No. 28)
 In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		5,803 21
J. C. Phipps, timber dues.....		0 24
Blind River Lumber Co., compensation for flooding lands.....		450 00
To Percentage on collections carried to Management Fund.....	45 02	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	6,208 43	
	6,253 45	6,253 45
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		6,208 43
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		232 38
Blind River Lumber Company, compensation for lands flooded.....		50 00
Interest on invested capital.....		211 24
To J. C. Phipps, interest for distribution.....	142 87	
Department of Public Printing and Stationery, for school material.....	13 85	
Cornelius Donovan, inspecting school.....	11 27	
T. J. Pattison, re-survey of southern boundary of reserve.....	90 75	
Arrears of interest to sundry Indians.....	12 22	
Evans & Sons, for medicines.....	3 33	
A. H. Johnson do.....	20 00	
Alex. Pelkey, outbuildings for school.....	20 00	
D. Olomer, legal services, Regina vs. Blind River Lumber Company.....	50 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	129 33	
	493 62	493 62
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		129 33

Oneidas of the Thames (No. 29)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		591 10
To C. W. Vollick, desks for No. 3 school	20 00	
Henry Nicholas, repairs to No. 1 school	3 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1894	568 10	
	591 10	591 10
By Balance 30th June, 1894, brought down		568 10
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		84 39
Liquor fines		47 50
Rents collected		429 50
Interest on invested capital		23 64
To Elizabeth Schuyler, rent	23 34	
Elijah Ninham: do	23 34	
Albert Sickles do	77 40	
Margaret Cornelius do	20 00	
Lucy Antoine do	9 00	
John Heard & Co., material for culvert	47 42	
B. G. Roach, board, &c., of men while drawing tiles	4 45	
C. P. Colwell, musical instruments	137 52	
John Ninham, making ditch	8 14	
David Williams, provisions for men while repairing road	5 62	
Rev. W. W. Shepherd, repairs to school-house	17 27	
do provisions to men repairing roads	15 63	
Chas. Warwick, lumber for culverts	7 40	
L. Doxtator, assisting in taking census	2 50	
Relief to destitute	24 00	
Joshua Thomas, services as janitor, 1st Feb., 1893, to 31st January, 1894	5 00	
J. M. Green & Co., doors for council-house	6 20	
G. McLean, paint for school-house	11 53	
A. McGregor do	8 18	
Thos. Gordon, rents for distribution to sundry persons	43 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1894	88 09	
	585 03	585 03
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		88 09

Parry Island Indians (No. 30)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		49,057 73
Thos. Walton, timber dues		2,000 77
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	200 07	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	50,858 43	
	51,058 50	51,058 50
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		50,858 43
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		269 76
Thos. Walton, fines for neglecting to send children to school.		25 25
do rents collected.....		85 00
Interest on invested capital.....		1,726 46
To Mary Pace, salary as teacher, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	250 00	
Mary Yates do do	200 00	
Jas. Pemagabo, salary as chief, from 1st April to 31st December, 1893.....	37 50	
Daniel Tebaubodong do from 1st January to 31st March, 1894.....	12 50	
Pahbahmahwotong do from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	20 00	
do gratuity for grandchild do do	16 00	
Rev. A. Salt, secretary and interpreter, salary, 1st April, 1893, to 31st Mar., 1894.....	50 00	
John West, messenger, from 1st January to 31st March, 1894.....	1 25	
Daniel Tebaubodong, caretaker, salary, from 1st April to 31st December, 1893.....	7 50	
do messenger do do	3 75	
S. Chegaukoose do do do	10 00	
Geo. Wahsagewong do one year to 31st March, 1894.....	5 00	
Thos. S. Walton, expenses inspecting schools.....	13 00	
do interest for distribution.....	1,021 05	
Department of Public Printing and Stationery, school material	10 13	
Rev. Geo. Grant, inspecting schools.....	33 00	
Parry Sound Lumber Co., relief to destitute.....	41 45	
H. W. Walton, repairing school-houses	26 00	
J. West, fuel for Ryerson school.....	12 00	
A. Stewart, M.D., vaccine points	5 00	
A. Logan, outbuildings for Ryerson school.....	18 00	
Thos. S. Walton, expenses vaccinating Indians.....	0 75	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	1 92	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	307 67	
	2,106 47	2,106 47
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		307 67

Pottawattamies of Walpole Island (No. 31)
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		6,207 52
To Balance on 30th June, 1894	6,207 52	
	6,207 52	6,207 52
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		6,207 52
INTEREST.		
To Balance on 30th June, 1893	0 70	
By Rents—		
A. McKelvey, refund of interest		293 75
Sent for distribution		1 27
Interest on invested capital		217 24
To Geo. Mitchell, M.D., physician, salary, 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.	125 00	
Ashkebee, chief do do	20 00	
Jos. Isaacs, councillor do 8th March, 1893, to 30th April, 1894.	10 80	
Lightning Dodge, councillor do 4th do	10 80	
Wm. Peters, secretary do do 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.	10 00	
John Day, making coffins, 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.	10 00	
Jos. Isaacs do do	10 00	
Jos. Thomas, sexton do do	10 00	
Samuel White, pathmaster, year 1893	2 00	
John Day do	2 00	
Saugutchewaqua, pension, 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.	4 00	
Peshana do do	4 00	
Goonah do do	4 00	
Menoquod do do	4 00	
Pwaqueence do do	4 00	
Tagwagewon do do	4 00	
Mayanashe do do	4 00	
David Day, digging graves	8 25	
Jos. Isaacs, drawing lumber	1 25	
W. N. Ayers, funeral furnishings	31 00	
C. Sanders & Son, coffin	2 50	
Thos. Hearn do	3 00	
John Brebner, inspecting schools	16 47	
Chas. Kiyoshk, services taking census	3 00	
Julia Chaway, cleaning school-room	1 50	
Martha White do	1 00	
West & Davis, material for repairs to school-house	1 14	
Andrew Isaac, wood for school	6 00	
Jos. Wilson, lumber	1 58	
Geo. Isaac, repairs to school and council-house	1 50	
West & Davis, hardware for, council-house	1 38	
John Day, cleaning and repairing school-house	1 10	
Davidson & Stewart, seed	67 18	
J. H. Fraser, lumber	5 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	17 62	
Balance on 30th June, 1894	102 49	
	512 26	512 26
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		102 49

Serpent River Indians (No. 32)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		4,382 19
To Timber dues.....		765 52
To Oswald Hinds, stove for school.....	15 25	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	76 55	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	5,055 91	
	5,147 71	5,147 71
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		5,055 91
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		272 27
Rents.....		420 00
Interest on invested capital.....		162 90
To J. C. Phipps, interest for distribution.....	142 76	
C. Donovan, inspecting schools.....	11 27	
Evans & Sons, medicines.....	3 32	
Department of Public Printing and Stationery, for school material.....	7 08	
Onésime Peltier, wood for school.....	16 00	
Caroline Morley, sundries for school.....	0 60	
G. L. Chitty, travelling expenses.....	27 90	
A. H. Johnson, medicines.....	20 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	25 20	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	601 04	
	855 17	855 17
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		601 04

Six Nations of the Grand River (No. 33)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1893		893,255 49
Land sales		1,151 85
Stone dues		24 00
To Robert J. Bumberry, building bridge	43 00	
David Fish, repairing bridge No. 7, Mackenzie Creek	240 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	117 58	
Balance, 30th June, 1894	894,030 76	
	894,431 34	894,431 34
By Balance, 30th June, 1894		894,030 76
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893		15,401 53
Rents		1,285 00
Collections on account of land sales		23 15
Outstanding cheques, 1891-2		12 35
E. D. Cameron, refund of interest sent for distribution		534 05
Interest on invested capital		47,433 85
To Wm. Reep, interpreter, salary, 1st April, 1893, to 30th June, 1894	500 00	
John John, caretaker do 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	44 00	
Josiah Hill, secretary do do do	362 50	
Wm. Wage, forest bailiff do do do	130 00	
Moses Turkey do do do	130 00	
Geo. Longboat do do do	130 00	
John Miller, teacher do do do	362 52	
J. A. Langrill, physician do 1st July, 1893, to 30th June, 1894	2,000 00	
H. R. Frank, assistant physician, salary, 1st July, 1893, to 30th Sept., 1894	212 49	
W. F. Langrill do do 1st Oct., 1893, to 30th June, 1894	637 51	
David Hill, pension, 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	30 00	
John Gibson do do do	50 00	
Peter Leaf do do do	25 00	
Simon Harris do do do	25 00	
Lawrence Thomas, pension do do do	25 00	
Wm. Jack do do do	25 00	
Sampson Green do do do	25 00	
Solomon Nash do do do	25 00	
Betsy Dixon do do do	9 00	
Jacob Green do do do	25 00	
Betsy Claus do do do	25 00	
Ellen Powless do do do	25 00	
Hannah Ahgwaga do do do	25 00	
Wm. Curley do do do	25 00	
Elizabeth Funn do do do	25 00	
Elizabeth Nash do do do	25 00	
Susannah Jamieson do do do	25 00	
Lewis Bumberry do do do	25 00	
Abram S. Hill do do do	25 00	
Isaac Smith do do do	25 00	
Christine Walker do do do	25 00	
John House do do do	25 00	
Wm. L. Green do do do	25 00	
John Key do do do	50 00	
Joseph L. Johnston do do do	50 00	
Eliza Nash do do do	25 00	
Isaac Thomas do do do	25 00	
Mary Jane Green do do do	25 00	
Samuel Hill do do do	25 00	
Moses Mount do do do	25 00	
James Peters do do do	25 00	
Wm. Martin do do do	25 00	
R. H. Dee do do do	500 00	
Carried forward	5,873 02	64,689 93

Six Nations of the Grand River (No. 33)—Continued

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	5,873 02	64,689 93
INTEREST—Continued.		
To Elizabeth Williams, pension, 1st July, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	18 75	
John Davis do do do	9 00	
Lucey Claus do do do	18 75	
Elizabeth Jacobs do 1st January, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	6 25	
Jacob Jamieson do do do	12 50	
Seth Johnson do do do	6 25	
A. H. Lottridge, services as fence-inspector	67 00	
A. E. Hill do	67 00	
C. E. Courtnage, relief for destitute	16 00	
Jacob Miller & Co. do	47 00	
J. S. Johnson do	271 00	
A. H. Lottridge do	6 00	
Joseph Smith, compensation for loss by fire.....	25 59	
Betsy Silversmith do	45 98	
Lawrence Davis do	50 00	
Wm. Johnson do	108 33	
Aaron Johnson do	10 00	
Rev. Albert Anthony do	139 00	
Peter Atkins do	100 00	
Michael Anthony do	29 00	
Andrew Sprague do	4 00	
David Smith do	20 00	
John R. Davis, compensation for loss of horses by lightning.....	25 00	
Nicodemus Porter, inspecting fire losses.....	9 00	
Isaac Davis do	9 00	
M. J. Kelly, inspecting school.....	156 00	
John Anderson, school trustee.....	8 00	
Augustus Jamieson do	8 00	
Josiah Hill do	8 00	
Joab Martin, attending meetings of school board.....	14 00	
Nelles Monture do do	12 00	
Benjamin Carpenter do do	14 00	
Joab Martin, services on committee	2 00	
David General do	1 00	
Isaac Davis do	13 00	
Wm. Wage do	5 00	
Levi Jonathan do	2 00	
Philip Hill do	2 00	
James Styres do	1 00	
Abram Charles do	3 00	
Wm. Echo do	3 00	
Geo. Key do	2 00	
Jos. Green do	2 00	
Johnson Williams do	2 00	
David John do	2 00	
Jos. Porter do	1 00	
Nicodemus Porter do	7 00	
J. W. M. Elliott do	3 00	
Josiah Hill do	3 00	
John Hill do	2 00	
J. S. Johnson do	1 00	
David S. Hill do	2 00	
George Gibson do	2 00	
Samuel John, wood for Thomas school	7 25	
J. S. Johnson, sundry supplies	13 62	
Josiah Hill, travelling expenses	70 82	
A. H. Lottridge, care of Lawrence Hope	3 00	
Samuel Cunningham, half coat of culvert between Tuscarora and Townsend.....	9 74	
John Fair, surveying dam at Dunnville	19 20	
Department of Public Printing and Stationery, printing and stationery.....	19 89	
Levi Jonathan, building culverts and grading	155 25	
Carried forward.....	7,573 19	64,689 93

Six Nations of the Grand River (No. 33)—Continued

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	7,573 19	64,689 93
INTEREST—Continued.		
To Jacob A. Shaver, plank for repairing culverts	175 00	
Frank Parker, repairing physician's stable	6 00	
Thos. Miller, balance of loan to complete education	100 00	
Robt. Martin, repairing and painting school-house	198 00	
The John H. Stratford Hospital, care, &c., of Wm. Martin	22 80	
Bell Telephone Co., rent of phone to 1st September, 1894	30 00	
Joseph Green, grant towards temperance convention	15 00	
David Sky do pagan do	15 00	
British American Assurance Co., premium on policy 358,352	45 00	
Hamilton "Spectator," advertising	22 50	
Dora Leonard, services as stenographer	72 00	
E. D. Cameron, rent and travelling expenses from 1st Jan., '93, to 31st Mar., '94	425 00	
Wm. Reep and David Hill, chiefs' board allowance 1st April, '93, to 31st Mar., '94	800 00	
Rev. R. Ashton, grant to schools	1,500 00	
Madeline Garlow, rents	75 00	
Lydia Givens do	100 00	
George W. Longboat do	230 00	
J. S. Johnson do	160 00	
Mary and Lydia Hill do	25 00	
John Robert Davis do	75 00	
Wm. Hill do	260 00	
Joshua Williams do	300 00	
Mrs. Mary Powles Maracle, rents	30 00	
Levi Jonathan, building fence around graveyard	97 69	
Jacob Miller & Co., funeral furnishings	70 00	
Chief J. S. Johnson do	565 00	
James Styres do	10 00	
D. Clifford do	50 00	
J. W. Pattison do	125 00	
Nelles Monture do	30 00	
Peter Miller do	5 00	
Jesse Cayuga do	5 00	
Robert Brant do	5 00	
D. Almas & Son do	10 00	
John Slack do	10 00	
J. W. Park do	10 00	
F. Cockshutt do	5 00	
G. W. Longboat do	10 00	
A. Butler do	25 00	
Wm. Pierce do	5 00	
David Johnson do	10 00	
C. E. Courtnage do	10 00	
F. H. Burrows do	15 00	
Philip Butler, repairing pump	4 00	
Geo. D. Styres, grant for ploughing match	70 00	
Bank of Montreal, to pay cheques 3195 and 2685 of 1891-92	10 60	
Abram Garlow, services as constable	20 00	
David Garlow do	12 00	
Peter Newhouse do	4 50	
J. A. Langrill, artificial eye for Lawrence Hope	7 60	
J. B. McKenzie, legal services re Dunnville Dam	10 00	
Joseph Porter, repairing bridge	40 00	
Nicodemus Porter, building culverts	32 00	
James Scott, poundage of cattle	6 95	
John A. Beaver, building bridge, McKenzie Creek	448 00	
J. A. Langrill, medicines	291 00	
Samuel Cunningham, lumber for repairing roads, &c.	13 75	
Canadian Express Co., freight	0 40	
Dominion do do	1 05	
Howie and Feely, repairing office stove	8 14	
B. E. McKenzie, steel splint for Susie Froman	9 00	
Carried forward	14,316 17	64,689 93

Six Nations of the Grand River (No. 33)—*Concluded*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	14,316 17	64,689 93
INTEREST—<i>Concluded.</i>		
To David John, grant to John Field Baptist Church.....	25 00	
Alexander Silversmith, sand pit.....	7 50	
Levi Jonathan do.....	15 00	
John F. Martin, loan for education.....	100 00	
Simon R. Hill do.....	250 00	
Hardy, Wilkes & Hardy, legal services.....	5 50	
Can. Office and School Furniture Co., desks for Thomas school.....	119 50	
E. D. Cameron, expenses connected with Thomas school.....	12 40	
Ritchie, Lenning & Ludwig, legal services <i>re</i> New York State.....	925 00	
Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, Ont., Field Notes <i>re</i> Tuscarora.....	2 00	
A. H. Lottridge, care of Wm. Snake, John Yellow and Wm. Styres.....	31 51	
Jos. Green, repairs to bridge No. 7, McKenzie Creek.....	86 75	
Levi Jonathan, building outhouse for school.....	21 00	
Festus Johnson, wood for council-house.....	19 75	
do care of Ellen Crawford.....	6 75	
Moses Hill, services locating lines.....	1 00	
Isaac Duxtater do.....	1 00	
Nicodemus Porter, repairing bridge, McKenzie Creek.....	79 00	
Joseph Porter, board for brass band.....	1 50	
A. H. Lottridge do.....	0 50	
Festus Johnson do.....	4 00	
J. S. Johnson do.....	1 25	
Henry Burning, repairing Delaware bridge.....	121 91	
D. Marquis, M.D., operation on child of Noah Van Every.....	10 00	
Moses Turkey, constable ejecting Wm. Vise and Elias Brant.....	5 00	
E. D. Cameron, prizes for 24th May.....	64 37	
John Anderson, jun., grant for brass band.....	30 00	
Cole's National Manufacturing Co., Dominion flag.....	9 00	
A. Stewart, M.D., vaccine for Dr. Langrill.....	35 00	
J. S. Johnson, supplies for celebration of Queen's birthday.....	74 24	
T. A. Snider, legal services <i>re</i> lot 31, Con. 1.....	6 33	
Festus Johnson, repairing road scrapers.....	50 00	
Isaac Davis, balance due on tiles.....	1 30	
J. T. Gilkison, expenses <i>re</i> Sour Springs.....	391 48	
Amount of interest moneys sent for distribution.....	36,288 20	
Amount collected in fall of 1893 on account of debts, carried to credit of Suspense Account.....	148 35	
Percentage on collections, 1893-94, carried to credit of Land Management Fund.....	78 48	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	11,344 19	
	64,689 93	64,689 93
By Balance on 30th June, 1894.....		11,344 19

Shawanaga Indians (No. 34)
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		11,116 13
To M. C. Cameron, refund of amount deposited as security for proper working of timber limit.....	1,000 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	10,116 13	
	11,116 13	11,116 13
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		10,116 13
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		55 11
Refund of interest sent for distribution.....		6 48
Interest on invested capital.....		391 00
To Mary C. Harrison, teacher, salary, 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	100 00	
Adam Pawis, chief, salary do do.....	20 00	
Thos. S. Walton, expenses inspecting schools.....	15 00	
Dept. of Public Printing and Stationery, school material.....	12 79	
Geo. Grant, inspecting schools.....	22 00	
M. C. Cameron, part payment of interest accrued on amount held as security for proper working of timber limit.....	100 00	
John Maskepay, care of oxen to 31st December, 1893.....	6 00	
Arrears of interest to sundry Indians.....	20 88	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	155 92	
	452 59	452 59
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		155 92

Spanish River Indians (No. 35).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		5,644 59
Timber dues.....		996 39
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	99 63	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	6,541 35	
	6,640 98	6,640 98
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		6,541 35
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		136 84
Rents.....		120 00
Interest on invested capital.....		202 35
To Caroline Morley, cleaning school-room.....	2 25	
Department of Public Printing and Stationery, school material.....	4 28	
Evans & Sons, for medicines.....	14 96	
A. H. Johnson do.....	53 35	
Caroline Morley, wood for school.....	18 00	
R. M. Stephen, M.D., medical attendance.....	126 58	
J. C. Phipps, interest for distribution.....	100 00	
John Gansey, expenses in connection with suppression of liquor traffic.....	9 00	
D. J. McDonald and James McKee do do.....	2 00	
R. M. Stephen, M.D., medical attendance... ..	1 88	
D. McCaig, inspecting school.....	10 00	
G. L. Chitty, travelling expenses.....	3 28	
A. M. Ironside, for seed potatoes.....	22 00	
Percentage on collections carried to Management Fund.....	7 20	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	84 41	
	459 19	459 19
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		84 41

Thessalon River Indians (No. 36)
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		17,397 07
Land sales.....		1,432 98
To N. Dymont, refund of value of improvements.....	158 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	143 29	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	18,528 76	
	18,830 05	18,830 05
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		18,528 76
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		607 46
Interest on invested capital.....		630 16
To J. C. Phipps, interest for distribution.....	511 74	
Cornelius Donovan, inspecting school.....	11 27	
Jas. Shawana, wood for school.....	14 00	
T. J. McColl, M. D., medical attendance.....	5 00	
Department of Public Printing and Stationery, school material.....	11 28	
Alex. Pelkey, outhouses for school.....	40 00	
Evans & Sons, medicines.....	3 32	
Julia Bateman, arrears of interest.....	23 37	
Jas. Shawana, work on school building.....	37 60	
A. H. Johnson, medicines.....	20 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	560 04	
	1,237 62	1,237 62
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		560 04

Tootoomenai's Band (No. 37).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		900 00
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	900 00	
	900 00	900 00
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		900 00
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		92 08
Interest on invested capital.....		57 22
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	149 30	
	149 30	149 30
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		149 30

White Fish River Indians (No. 38)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		13,057 93
Timber dues.....		1,399 70
To percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	139 97	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	14,317 66	
	14,457 63	14,457 63
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		14,317 66
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		545 25
Interest on invested capital.....		476 12
To Jas. Nowegahbow, chief, salary, from 1st April, 1893, to 30th June, 1894....	50 00	
J. C. Phipps, interest for distribution.....	367 21	
Evans & Sons, medicines.....	3 33	
A. H. Johnson do.....	20 00	
R. M. Stephen, M.D., medical attendance.....	37 98	
do part of office rent.....	0 90	
Department of Public Printing and Stationery, school material.....	5 40	
David Nowegahbow, wood for school.....	11 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	525 55	
	1,021 37	1,021 37
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		525 55

Wyandottes of Anderdon (No. 39)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		16,140 77
Land sales.....		260 00
To The Hamilton Provident and Loan Society, for Geo. Clark's family's share of capital.....	248 16	
Joseph White, share of capital.....	27 62	
Elmer E. White do.....	13 81	
Mary E. White do.....	13 81	
Jos. Warrow do.....	41 43	
Thos. B. White do.....	82 86	
Helen E. White do.....	13 81	
Alex. White do.....	151 91	
Solonon White do.....	27 62	
Jos. White, jun do.....	82 86	
Christeen Remo do.....	13 81	
Catherine Bernard do.....	13 81	
John T. Clark do.....	27 62	
Jas. A. Clark do.....	41 43	
Margaret A. White do.....	13 81	
Alex. Clark do.....	55 24	
Jos. Clark do.....	27 62	
Genevieve Warrow do.....	13 81	
Israel Splitlog do.....	27 62	
Peter D. Clark do.....	13 81	
Victoria Maguire do.....	13 81	
Catherine H. Clark do.....	13 81	
Elmira Clark do.....	13 81	
Thos. Warrow do.....	82 86	
Wm. Hunt do.....	13 81	
Mary McKee do.....	13 81	
Jas. Clark do.....	13 81	
Mrs. S. E. McKenzie do.....	13 81	
Solomon H. White do.....	13 81	
Mary A. White do.....	13 81	
Mark M. White do.....	13 81	
Ora Horseman do.....	13 81	
Maud Clark do.....	13 81	
Jas. A. White do.....	55 24	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	26 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	15,118 48	
	16,400 77	16,400 77
By Balance on 30th June, 1894.....		15,118 48
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		3,307 10
Interest on invested capital.....		1,072 50
Refund of interest money.....		25 00
To A. English, interest for distribution.....	300 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	4,104 60	
	4,404 60	4,404 60
By Balance on 30th June, 1894.....		4,104 60

Abenakis of St. Francis (No. 40)
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		4,028 18
To Chas. Gill, in full for principal due commutation for lands in township of Durham.....	291 67	
By Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	3,736 51	
	4,028 18	4,028 18
By Balance, 30th June, 1894.....		3,736 51
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		661 96
Interest on invested capital.....		171 80
Rents.....		205 57
Liquor fines.....		150 00
To School material.....	20 86	
Fuel for school.....	15 00	
Repairs to Roman Catholic school-house.....	78 00	
A. Lachapelle, cleaning school-house.....	3 00	
Sundries for school.....	1 00	
Fuel do.....	16 50	
Lapariere Bros., material for school.....	0 74	
Expenses of Dominion constable.....	30 28	
do burial of H. Wawonlet.....	5 00	
do do C. Mawanet.....	5 00	
Jos. Obumsawin, funeral expenses.....	5 00	
F. Obumsawin do.....	5 00	
Relief grant to widow Pakekan.....	8 00	
do widow Msadoquis.....	7 00	
Payment of outstanding cheque, 1889-90.....	1 25	
A. MacCauig, moiety of liquor fine.....	75 00	
Jos. Laurent, travelling expenses, Ottawa to Pierreville.....	5 00	
Chas. Gill, rent.....	17 50	
Repairs to road.....	14 50	
do bridges.....	14 00	
Interest for distribution.....	375 00	
Repairs to council-house.....	86 06	
Vaccine.....	1 03	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	21 33	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	378 28	
	1,189 33	1,189 33
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		387 28

Abenakis of Becancour (No. 41).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		906 00
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	906 00	
	906 00	906 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		906 00
INTEREST.		
To Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	79 56	
By Interest on invested capital.....		28 94
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....		50 62
	79 56	79 56
To Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....	50 62	

Amalecites of Isle Verte and Viger (No. 42)
 In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	8 cts.	8 cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		7,192 24
Land sales		529 90
To Refund to D. Grandmaison overpayment on lands	336 80	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	52 99	
Balance on 30th June, 1894	7,332 35	
	7,722 14	7,722 14
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		7,332 35
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		52 10
Interest on invested capital		253 55
do moneys refunded		11 94
To Funeral expenses, X. Aubin	6 00	
D. Boucher, M.D., attendance on widow M. Rene	20 00	
Interest moneys distributed	209 43	
Expenses burial of F. Denis	7 75	
Balance on 30th June, 1894	74 41	
	317 59	317 59
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		74 41

Golden Lake Indians (No. 43).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		220 78
To Wm. Luloff, labour building school-house	130 77	
E. L. Parsons, lumber for do	40 09	
Balance on 30th June, 1894	49 92	
	220 78	220 78
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		49 92
INTEREST.		
To Balance on 30th June, 1893	1 01	
By Interest on invested capital		7 69
To Balance on 30th June, 1894	6 68	
	7 69	7 69
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		6 68

Hurons of Lorette (No. 44)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		4,349 05
To Thos. Gagné, desks and blackboard for school.....	79 50	
B. L'Heureux, chairs for school.....	22 50	
Louis Dalaire, clock for school.....	5 00	
Francis GrosLouis, stove for school.....	8 00	
Pierre Parent, cartage, furniture, &c.....	3 50	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	4,230 55	
	4,349 05	4,349 05
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		4,230 55
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		138 10
Interest on invested capital.....		157 05
Amount of Dr. Boucher's account for attendance on Widow Rene transferred to Amalecites of Isle Verte and Viger.....		20 00
To Cyprien Vincent, relief grants.....	55 00	
Francis Laurinères do.....	5 00	
Pierre Savard, lime for sanitary purposes.....	11 75	
A. O. Bastien, travelling expenses.....	2 90	
A. E. Bédard, M.D., medical attendance.....	27 48	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	213 02	
	315 15	315 15
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		213 02

Iroquois of Caughnawaga (No. 45)
 In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		12,629 06
Stone dues		100 00
Timber dues.....		695 89
To Hon. J. S. Hall, legal services <i>re</i> seigniorial rents.....	650 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	79 58	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	12,695 37	
	13,424 95	13,424 95
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		12,695 37
INTEREST.		
To Balance on 30th June, 1893.....	10,248 53	
By Charlemagne and Lake Ouareau Lumber Co., for ground rent.....		38 00
Grand Trunk Railway, for right of way.....		3 56
Transfer of amount erroneously charged in 1890 for salaries of chiefs of St. Regis Band.....		50 00
A. Brosseau, rent collections.....		423 33
Interest on invested capital.....		109 33
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....		9,879 83
To M. Phillips, gatekeeper, salary, from 1st April to 31st December, 1893.....	24 00	
Jos. White do do do.....	24 00	
Louis Jackson, coffin for J. Tirvirati.....	3 00	
Thomas Laraquette, coffin.....	2 50	
D. Monique, lumber, &c.....	9 25	
M. Delisle, provisions for men making fence around commons.....	20 12	
Canada Atlantic Railway, fare of destitute Indian to Montreal.....	2 50	
A. Matté, rent and board for Agent Boucher while collecting rents.....	9 00	
L. Beauvie, rent of room while collecting rents.....	4 90	
P. Provost, giving notices <i>re</i> do.....	0 75	
F. T. Langevin do do.....	0 75	
Alphonse Thomas do do.....	0 75	
Pierre Murray, interpreting and giving notices.....	6 00	
Moise Stacey do do.....	1 00	
do services as crier.....	17 50	
F. Baillergeon, removing toll gate, Laprairie road.....	36 65	
I. M. Jocks, repairing Chatauguay road.....	9 45	
M. Lacombe, repairing bridges.....	4 50	
Frank M. Jacobs, repairs to school building.....	12 00	
L. M. Jacobs, work on roads.....	2 00	
Jas. McComber, lumber for bridges, &c.....	11 00	
John Jocks do.....	3 42	
M. Jacobs, meals to men engaged on public works.....	2 45	
M. Montour do do.....	2 51	
M. Delisle, meals for councillors.....	4 78	
Louis Beauvis, services as interpreter.....	2 00	
B. Canadien do.....	0 75	
Louis Jackson, repayment of costs in Lefort <i>vs.</i> Jackson.....	11 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	27 89	
	10,504 05	10,504 05
To Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....	9,879 83	

Iroquois of St. Regis (No. 46)
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		54,573 78
Geo. Long, collections for land.....		62 00
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	6 20	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	54,629 58	
	54,635 78	54,635 78
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		54,629 58
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		373 79
Geo. Long, rents collected.....		171 12
Interest on invested capital.....		2,573 16
To Mary J. Powell, teacher, salary, 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	200 00	
Christina McKillop do do do.....	200 00	
Margaret McKillop do do do.....	200 00	
Annie Back do do do.....	200 00	
Rev. M. Mainville, salary do do do.....	100 00	
do allowance for fuel do do.....	25 00	
Louis Benedict, teacher, salary do do do.....	25 00	
Loran Pike, clerk, salary, 1st April to 1st October.....	5 00	
Thomas Day, sexton, salary, 15th July to 15th January.....	36 00	
Sarah Friday, organist, salary, 1st May to 31st October.....	10 00	
Mitchell Jacob, chief, salary, 1st January to 31st December, 1894.....	10 00	
Mitchell Friday do do do.....	10 00	
Mitchell Beauvais do do do.....	5 00	
Jake Fire do do do.....	5 00	
Thos. White do do do.....	5 00	
Loran Pike do do do.....	5 00	
A. McNaughton, inspecting schools.....	14 00	
James McGregor do.....	24 35	
John Adams, repairs to school-house.....	144 90	
Mitchell White, material for repairs to school-house.....	24 23	
Geo. Peters, services as crier.....	1 00	
W. A. White, repairs to gate of graveyard.....	5 00	
Mitchell Friday, services as interpreter.....	7 50	
John Goate, coffin for Nancy Goate.....	5 00	
L. A. Ross, lumber, &c.....	8 00	
S. G. Groin, coal for schools.....	67 50	
Grant & Conway do.....	49 26	
Jake Fire, carting coal.....	4 88	
L. A. Ross, fencing material.....	25 00	
Department of Public Printing and Stationery, school material.....	17 71	
Campbell Bros., sundries for schools.....	7 37	
Alex. McDonald, coffin for Geo. Thomas.....	6 00	
Geo. Peters, assisting at interest distribution.....	1 00	
Provincial Secretary, Province of Quebec, maintenance of Nancy Skin at St. Jean de Dieu asylum.....	50 00	
Jacob Fire, expenses of self and Chief M. Beauvais, Ottawa to St Regis.....	5 00	
Loran Pike, services as clerk from 1st October, 1893, to 1st April, 1894.....	5 00	
Mitchell Jacobs, travelling expenses, returning to St. Regis.....	6 00	
Louis Smoke, services as sexton.....	18 00	
Julia Bumberry, expenses, Ottawa to St. Regis.....	1 00	
White, Duclos & O'Halloren, legal services.....	25 00	
E. Gauvreau, M.D., vaccine points.....	2 56	
Transfer from account of Iroquois of Caughnawaga of salaries of chiefs, 1890, erroneously charged.....	50 00	
Geo. Long, advance for road work.....	35 00	
S. Ebbs, railway fare to Cornwall.....	2 70	
Loran Pike, services as interpreter.....	8 75	
Geo. Long, interest for distribution.....	583 86	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	10 26	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	861 24	
	3,118 07	3,118 07
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		861 24

Iroquois of St. Regis (No. 46a)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
LAND FUND.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		2,463 60
Interest.....		86 23
To John Davidson, commutation of tax for 1893.....	170 67	
A. O. Patton, services as interpreter.....	6 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	2,373 16	
	2,549 83	2,549 83
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		2,373 16

Lake St. John Indians (No. 47).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		1,719 85
L. E. Otis, timber dues.....		32 00
L. E. Otis, collections on account of land sales.....		138 20
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	24 94	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	1,865 11	
	1,890 05	1,890 05
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		1,865 11
INTEREST.		
To Balance on 30th June, 1893.....	456 45	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	1 02	
By Hudson's Bay Co., rents.....		17 02
Interest on invested capital.....		44 22
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....		396 23
	457 47	457 47
To Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		396 23

Lake of Two Mountains Indians (No. 48)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		2,002 70
Charlemagne and Lac Ouareau Lumber Co., timber dues.....		347 94
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	34 79	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	2,315 85	
	2,350 64	2,350 64
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		2,315 85
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		141 28
Charlemagne and Lac Ouareau Lumber Co., ground rent.....		19 00
Interest on invested capital.....		83 68
To Mary Simon, rent of house for school.....	13 50	
Cecilia Frank do.....	13 50	
Andrew Leo, expenses to Wikwemikong Industrial school.....	5 00	
Timothy Arirhon, travelling expenses to Ottawa.....	5 00	
do services as interpreter at census.....	3 00	
Rev. J. J. Oke, relief to destitute.....	40 00	
Mrs. Joseph Jackson, railway fare to Oka.....	1 75	
P. Murray, services as interpreter.....	3 50	
Pierre Kanenratierom, services visiting Doncaster Reserve.....	3 00	
Michel Lacombe do do.....	3 00	
Pierre Kanenratierom, travelling expenses, visiting Doncaster Reserve.....	20 85	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	1 14	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	130 72	
	243 96	243 96
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		130 72

Temiscamingue Indians (No. 49).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		2,345 96
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	2,345 96	
	2,345 96	2,345 96
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		2,345 96
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		1,231 18
Interest on invested capital.....		125 20
To A. Miller, salary as constable, from 1st June to 31st October, 1893.....	125 00	
Graves Bros., revolver cartridges for Constable Miller.....	0 65	
Dept. of Militia and Defence, overcoat for John Baptiste.....	6 00	
A. Lumsden, lumber for fencing.....	22 50	
Department of Public Printing and Stationery, school material.....	6 97	
G. L. Chitty, travelling expenses.....	100 00	
A. McBride, repairs to road.....	150 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	945 26	
	1,356 38	1,356 38
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		945 26

River Desert Indians (No. 50)
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		35,757 51
Timber dues		1,434 95
Refund		0 25
To Jas. Martin, for road work	898 95	
do wire fencing	200 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	143 49	
Balance, 30th June, 1894	35,950 27	
	37,192 71	37,192 71
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		35,950 27
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		74 92
Interest on invested capital		1,332 51
Rents		501 37
Liquor fines		200 00
Refund of interest money.....		125 81
Amount of outstanding cheques, 1891-92		2 08
To E. A. Mulligan, M. D., salary, 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	200 00	
Jas. McCaulev, teacher do do do	300 00	
Henry Flynn, constable do 1st June to 31st October, 1893.....	33 33	
Peter Tenesco, chief do 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	125 00	
Louis Pezzendewatch, chief, salary, 1st April to 19th August, 1893.....	19 23	
Louis Commodo do do do	50 00	
Michel Commodo do 19th August, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	30 77	
John McDougall, interpreter, salary, 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	40 00	
Wm. Jabot, pension do do	24 00	
Lemab Watagon, pension do do	10 00	
Ed. Gauvreau, M. D., for vaccine	4 08	
Jas. Martin, interest for distribution.....	724 38	
Mrs. Venewabie, relief grant	5 00	
Antoine Makutmene, relief grant	8 00	
Mary Ann Michel do	14 00	
Antoine Michel do	13 00	
Widow F. Kippimchin do	9 00	
Widow Apigon do	6 00	
Catherine Michel do	6 00	
Jacob Benjamin do	6 00	
G. L. Chitty, travelling expenses examining timber	192 39	
A. P. Sherwood, expenses of Dominion constables in liquor prosecutions	124 55	
Jos. Levasseur, funeral furnishings.....	6 00	
Simon St. Amour do	6 00	
Chas. Logue do	9 75	
do sundries for school	1 61	
Sylva Lalonde, for digging graves	2 00	
J. Lawless, services in connection with burial of widow Kippimchin.....	1 50	
School material.....	2 88	
John McDougall, fuel for school	16 50	
Lime for sanitary purposes	15 75	
Toma Monias, enforcing sanitary regulations.....	6 00	
Louis Nahwahshish, travelling expenses re surrender of land	20 00	
A. McCuaig, moiety of liquor fine	25 00	
Amount of outstanding cheque No. 3,133, 1891-92	2 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	42 08	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	135 19	
	2,236 69	2,236 69
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		135 19

Songhees Indians, B.C. (No. 51)
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1893		9,573 01
To Balance, 30th June, 1894	9,573 01	
	9,573 01	9,573 01
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		9,573 01
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		1,286 77
Interest on invested capital.....		380 09
Rents.....		437 00
To Supplies for destitute.....	147 73	
Lawrence Goodacre, beef for Christmas feast.....	102 00	
Henry Saunders, sundries do.....	83 80	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	26 22	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	1,744 11	
	2,103 86	2,103 86
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		1,744 11

Cowichan Indians, B.C. (No. 52).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		60 02
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	60 02	
	60 02	60 02
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		60 02
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		16 74
Interest on invested capital.....		2 68
Rent.....		1 00
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	0 06	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	20 36	
	20 42	20 42
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		20 36

Musquean Indians, B.C. (No. 53).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		113 11
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	113 11	
	113 11	113 11
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		113 11
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		13 11
Interest on invested capital.....		4 42
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	17 58	
	17 53	17 53
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		17 53

Squamish Indians, B.C. (No. 54)
 In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		86 46
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	86 46	
	86 46	86 46
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		86 46
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		1 97
Interest on invested capital.....		3 10
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	5 07	
	5 07	5 07
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		5 07

Harrison River Band, B.C. (No. 55).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		14 96
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	14 96	
	14 96	14 96
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		14 96
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		11 94
Interest on invested capital.....		0 94
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	12 88	
	12 88	12 88
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		12 88

Quamichan Band, B.C. (No. 56).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		11 16
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	11 16	
	11 16	11 16
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		11 16
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		2 38
Interest on invested capital.....		0 48
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	2 86	
	2 86	2 86
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		2 86

Chemaines Indians, B.C. (No. 57)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		368 89
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	368 89	
	368 89	368 89
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		368 89
INTEREST.		
To Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	12 60	
By Interest on invested capital.....		12 47
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....		0 13
	12 60	12 60
To Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....	0 13	

Chillihertza's Band, B.C. (No. 58).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		2 14
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	2 14	
	2 14	2 14
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		2 14
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		0 57
Interest on invested capital.....		0 10
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	0 67	
	0 67	0 67
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		0 67

St. Peter's Band (No. 59).

CAPITAL.		
To Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	399 07	
By Balance, 30th June, 1894.....		399 07
	399 07	399 07
To Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....	399 07	
INTEREST.		
To Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	635 27	
Aikens, Culver & Co., legal services.....	30 00	
Interest.....	36 20	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	4 50	
By Moiety of liquor fine.....		75 00
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....		630 97
	705 97	705 97
To Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....	630 97	

Broken Head River Band (No. 60)
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		47 71
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	47 71	
	47 71	47 71
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		47 71
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		81 08
Interest on invested capital.....		4 50
Moiety of liquor fine.....		25 00
To Aikens, Culver & McClenaghan, legal services in connection with liquor prosecution.....	85 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	1 50	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	24 08	
	110 58	110 58
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		24 08

Portage la Prairie Band (No. 61).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		457 01
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	457 01	
	457 01	457 01
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		457 01
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		152 07
Interest on invested capital.....		21 32
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	173 39	
	173 39	173 39
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		173 39

Rosseau River Band (No. 62)
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		1,938 12
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	1,938 12	
	1,938 12	1,938 12
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		1,938 12
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		126 79
Interest on invested capital.....		72 28
To Cleaning and carting seed wheat and potatoes.....	16 50	
Ploughing, &c.....	168 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	14 57	
	199 07	199 07
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		14 57

Fort Alexander Band (No. 63).

CAPITAL.		
To Balance on 30th June, 1893.....	70 69	
By Refund of expenses in connection with timber cut in trespass, 1883		89 50
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	18 81	
	89 50	89 50
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		18 81
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		41 10
To Interest.....	1 03	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	40 07	
	41 10	41 10
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		40 07

Tabusintac Band, N.B. (No. 64).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		225 00
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	225 00	
	225 00	225 00
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		225 00
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		17 19
Interest on invested capital.....		8 48
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	25 67	
	25 67	25 67
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		25 67

Indians of Nova Scotia (No. 66)
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		5 87
Interest on invested capital.....		0 20
Moiety of liquor fine.....		56 00
Timber dues.....		55 50
To Angus Whittie, services in connection with seizure of wood cut in trespass.....	24 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	8 91	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	84 66	
	117 57	117 57
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		84 66

Indians of New Brunswick (No. 67).

By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		6,259 06
Interest on invested capital.....		219 07
To British American Assurance Company, premium of insurance on storehouse.....	2 00	
Peter Pennais, salary as constable.....	18 25	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	6,457 88	
	6,478 13	6,478 13
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		6,457 88

Tobique Indians (No. 68).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		9,354 10
Wood permit.....		4 00
Land sales.....		232 30
Timber dues.....		265 70
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	50 20	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	9,805 90	
	9,856 10	9,856 10
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		9,805 90
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		194 87
Interest on invested capital.....		334 22
Ground rent.....		70 00
To S. G. Killeen, teacher, salary, 1st April to 31st December, 1894.....	67 50	
Rev. M. A. O'Keeffe, salary as missionary.....	75 00	
Peter Solas, caretaker of church, salary, 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	40 00	
do services looking after forest lands.....	12 00	
Frank Francis do do.....	9 00	
do painting, cleaning, &c., school-house.....	6 00	
do wood for church.....	5 00	
A. J. Beveridge, sundry supplies for schools.....	1 21	
do relief to Peter Tremblay.....	12 00	
Department of Public Printing and Stationery, school material.....	0 61	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	4 20	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	366 57	
	599 09	599 09
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		366 57

Indians of Prince Edward Island (No. 69)
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1893		44 63
Interest on invested capital		1 56
To Balance, 30th June, 1894	46 19	
	46 19	46 19
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		46 19

J. B. Clench (No. 70).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893		725 06
To Balance, 30th June, 1894	725 06	
	725 06	725 06
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		725 06
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893		1,023 55
Interest on invested capital		61 20
To Balance, 30th June, 1894	1,084 75	
	1,084 75	1,084 75
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		1,084 75

Account No. 71 closed.

James Menass (No. 72).

INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893		44 65
Interest		1 56
To Balance, 30th June, 1894	46 21	
	46 21	46 21
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		46 21

William Wahbuck (No. 73).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893		2,000 00
To Balance, 30th June, 1894	2,000 00	
	2,000 00	2,000 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		2,000 00
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893		271 77
Interest on invested capital		79 50
To Adam English, maintenance, Mrs. Wahbuck	100 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1894	251 27	
	351 27	351 27
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		251 27

Province of Quebec Fund (No. 74)
 In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		49,766 30
To Balance, 30th June, 1894	49,766 30	
	49,766 30	49,766 30
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		49,766 30
INTEREST.		
To Balance, 30th June, 1893	37,885 69	632 82
By Interest on invested capital		74 50
Liquor fines.....		2,026 25
Proportion of Legislative appropriation of \$15,200.00, 1893-94.....		36,878 99
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....		
To H. Desilets, agent, salary, from 1st April, 1893, to 1st March, 1894.....	100 00	
F. H. O'Brien, prosecutor, salary, from: 1st April to 30th June, 1893.....	25 00	
N. C. Smellie, physician.....	80 00	
V. J. A. Venner do salary, from 1st April to 30th June, 1893.....	25 00	
do agent, salary, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	200 00	
N. LeBel do do do	150 00	
Rev. J. Gagné do do do	50 00	
L. E. Otis do 1st July, 1893, to 30th June, 1894	400 00	
P. E. Robillard do do do	200 00	
Maggie Robertson, nurse at Pointe Bleue hospital, from 1st June to 31st October, 1894.	40 00	
L. E. Otis, supplies for hospital, Pointe Bleue.....	453 87	
Polycarpe Martin, services as interpreter.....	3 00	
	39,612 56	39,612 56
To Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down	36,878 99	

Indian Land Management Fund (No. 75)
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		156,680 61
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	156,680 61	
	156,680 61	156,680 61
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		156,680 61
INTEREST.		
To Balance on 30th June, 1893.....	78,978 76	
By Interest on invested capital.....		4,539 28
Proportion of Legislature appropriation of \$15,200, 1893-94.....		11,234 75
Percentage on collections charged to sundry accounts.....		7,875 36
Ojibbewas of Lake Huron for expenses in connection with annuities in 1874-75, 1875-76, 1877-78, 1878-79, 1882-83.....		509 04
Refund by Waingoonce of amount advanced for relief.....		5 00
Thos. Walton, refund of travelling expenses.....		35 00
Fees, &c., collected.....		525 89
D. J. McPhee, refund of amount paid as a gratuity, 1st October, 1892.....		329 83
Sundry accounts charged with part of Dr. Stephen's salary, 1893-94.....		245 01
To E. D. Cameron, 2 months at \$1,100 per annum, 10 months at \$1,200 per annum, from 1st July, 1893, to 30th June, 1894.....	1,183 33	
A. G. Smith, from 1st July, 1893, to 30th June, 1894.....	900 00	
Thos. Gordon do do.....	600 00	
John Beattie do do.....	500 00	
Thos. S. Walton do do.....	900 00	
Wm. Van Abbott do do.....	825 00	
Jas. C. Phipps, from 1st July to 21st October, 1893.....	364 51	
A. M. Ironside, from 1st July, 1893, to 30th June, 1894.....	720 00	
R. M. Stephen, M.D. do do.....	68 68	
B. W. Ross do do.....	600 00	
J. P. Donnelly do do.....	800 00	
Matthew Hill, salary for July, 1893.....	41 66	
W. G. Egar, from 1st August, 1893, to 30th June, 1894.....	458 33	
J. Thackeray, from 1st July, 1893, to 30th June, 1894.....	650 00	
A. McKelvey do do.....	500 00	
A. English do do.....	500 00	
J. W. Jermyn do do.....	500 00	
Jas. Allen do do.....	500 00	
Jas. Martin do do.....	600 00	
A. Brosseau do do.....	600 00	
P. E. Jones do do.....	600 00	
A. O. Bastien do do.....	200 00	
John Moblo, salary for July and August, 1893.....	83 32	
D. J. McPhee, salary from 16th May to 21st June, 1893, at \$500, and from 21st June, 1893, to 30th June, 1894, at \$750.....	820 04	
Wm. Bateman, salary from 16th April to 30th June, 1894.....	20 82	
E. Bennett, salary from 1st April, 1893, to 30th June, 1894.....	60 00	
A. McBride do 31st December, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	33 00	
A. Brosseau—		
Rent.....	\$ 60 00	
Travelling expenses, &c.....	25 90	
		85 90
Thos. Gordon—		
Rent, travelling expenses, &c.....	\$ 240 51	
Postage.....	16 59	
		257 10
A. McKelvey—		
Rent, travelling expenses.....		204 00
J. C. Phipps—		
Commission on collections.....	\$ 381 15	
Travelling expenses, &c.....	68 01	
Postage.....	41 10	
		490 26
Carried forward.....	93,644 71	25,299 16

Indian Land Management Fund (No. 75)—Continued.

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	93,644 71	25,299 16
INTEREST—Continued.		
E. D. Cameron—		
Commission on collections.....	\$ 56 60	
Travelling expenses, &c.....	73 21	
	129 81	
Thos. Walton—		
Commission on collections.....	\$ 119 62	
Fees.....	4 00	
Rent.....	60 00	
Travelling expenses, &c.....	104 73	
	288 35	
John Moblo—		
Commission on collections.....	73 20	
George Long—		
Commission on collections.....	\$ 102 68	
Travelling expenses, &c.....	19 40	
Postage.....	2 46	
	124 54	
A. English—		
Travelling expenses, &c.....	\$ 331 80	
Fuel for office.....	6 25	
	338 05	
C. J. Blomfield—		
Commission on collections.....	\$ 4 11	
Travelling expenses, &c.....	113 74	
	117 85	
James Martin—		
Rent.....	50 00	
Win. Van Abbott		
Rent and fuel.....	\$ 154 48	
Travelling expenses, &c.....	170 83	
	325 31	
W. Simpson—		
Commission on collections.....	\$ 207 08	
Travelling expenses, &c.....	143 51	
	350 59	
B. W. Ross—		
Commission on collections.....	\$ 506 10	
Rent.....	60 00	
Travelling expenses, &c.....	185 25	
Expenses in distributing interest.....	63 35	
	814 70	
S. Hagan—		
Commission on collections.....	\$ 71 58	
Rent.....	24 00	
Travelling expenses, &c.....	27 27	
Services re trespassers.....	6 00	
	128 85	
J. P. Donnelly—		
Rent.....	\$ 130 00	
Travelling expenses, &c.....	53 05	
	183 05	
J. W. Jermyn—		
Travelling expenses, &c.....	21 54	
L. E. Otis—		
Commission on collections.....	12 92	
J. Beattie—		
Fuel for office, &c.....	34 00	
Carried forward.....	96,637 47	25,299 16

Indian Land Management Fund (No. 75)—*Concluded.*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	96,637 47	25,299 16
<i>INTEREST—Concluded.</i>		
T. G. Pile— Commission on collections.....	4 25	
N. LeBel— Commission on collections.....	10 25	
J. Thackeray— Travelling expenses, &c.....	68 80	
E. P. Watson— Commission on collections..... \$ 31 63 Postage..... 1 49	33 12	
D. J. McPhee— Travelling expenses, &c.....	31 25	
A. M. Ironside— Postage.....	25 69	
Jas. Allen— Postage.....	4 49	
A. O. Bastien— Travelling expenses, &c.....	8 95	
To W. Haner, forest bailiff, services.....	27 62	
H. Trout do do.....	76 29	
W. H. Baxter do do.....	385 50	
A. Monk do do.....	35 25	
H. May do do.....	6 25	
P. Megis do commission.....	28 89	
Jos. Lesage do do.....	122 19	
S. Comanda do do.....	33 40	
W. Boyd do do.....	2 30	
W. H. Tilley do do 1892-93.....	238 11	
Jos. Beaucage do do.....	33 40	
J. Ryan, services measuring lumber on Tobique Reserve.....	16 26	
<i>MISCELLANEOUS.</i>		
To M. Hill, travelling expenses, &c.....	190 25	
Dr. Stephen, balance of allowance for rent.....	0 90	
Furniture for agent's office at Lorette.....	1 75	
Manitoba "Expositor," advertising.....	2 00	
Printing.....	99 68	
Stationery.....	222 14	
Express charges.....	6 85	
Expenses collecting rents, Caughnawaga.....	5 00	
M. Lefort, measuring stone.....	39 61	
A. H. Johnson & Co., medicines, Manitoulin Island Indians.....	147 50	
Paid outstanding cheque No. 43,252, 1889-90.....	3 00	
By Balance, 30th June, 1894.....		73,249 58
	98,548 74	98,548 74
To Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....	73,249 58	

Suspense Account (No. 76)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1893		5,425 63
Amount of outstanding cheques, 1891-92		754 00
To Balance on 30th June, 1894	6,179 63	
	6,179 63	6,179 53
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		6,179 63
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893		494 12
J. Martin, liquor fine, on account Shoal Lake Band		24 75
Amount of outstanding cheques, 1891-92		50 00
Calgary and Edmonton Railway, for ox killed, Hobbema Agency		39 00
Amounts received for hay permits, Muscowpetung Agency		16 50
Amount received on account of sale of ponies, Piegan Indians		19 00
Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for animals killed at Garden River and Serpent River		115 00
A. E. Forget, for beef sold		35 00
Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for hay destroyed by fire in Muscowpe- tung Agency		41 69
E. D. Cameron, refund of amounts retained from interest of Six Nation Indians on account of their indebtedness		280 55
A. E. Forget, for hay sold, Muscowpetung Agency		37 29
Interest on invested capital		207 19
Fine		1 50
To R. Henry and H. McKay Wilson, on account of indebtedness of Six Nation Indians	90 00	
Robert Shirra, on account of indebtedness of Six Nation Indians	15 00	
Josiah Woodley do do	17 00	
John Lawson, for John McDonald, on account of indebtedness of Six Nation Indians	16 71	
Bryce, McMurrich & Co., for Alex. Stewart, on account of indebtedness of Six Nation Indians	17 00	
Tinning & Hoskins, tea for Indians of Muscowpetung Agency	95 48	
Henry Lesage, for horse killed by the Can. Pac. Ry., Garden River	90 00	
Chief Teleskogezig do do	25 00	
Ah-win-ne-cappo, for cattle killed	10 00	
J. W. Brown, for cattle to replace animals killed	25 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	1 58	
Balance, 30th June, 1894	958 82	
	1,361 59	1,361 59
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		958 82

Indian School Fund (No. 77)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		141,222 83
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	141,222 83	
	141,222 83	141,222 83
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		141,222 83
INTEREST.		
To Balance on 30th June, 1893.....	41,500 55	
By Interest on invested capital.....		4,045 28
Proportion of Legislative appropriation of \$15,200, 1893-94.....		1,939 00
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....		40,537 05
To Rev. J. Jacobs, missionary, salary from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894..	400 00	
Rev. A. G. Smith do do do ..	400 00	
Rev. John Tucker do do do ..	140 00	
Rev. M. Mainville do do do ..	203 32	
Rev. Thos. Quinn do do to 30th September, 1894...	117 50	
Rev. G. Giroux do do do ..	225 96	
Rev. J. M. Roy do from 19th Oct., 1893, to 31st March, 1894	105 00	
Rebecca Dubois, teacher at Bécancour from 1st April, '93, to 31st Dec., '94.	30 00	
Grants to Mount Elgin Industrial Institution ..	3,344 00	
G. German, premium of insurance on portion of Mount Elgin industrial school buildings.....	55 00	
	46,521 33	46,521 33
Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....	40,537 05	

Superannuation Account (No. 79).

By Superannuation abatement from agents' salaries.....		214 33
To Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	14,457 16	
Interest.....	506 00	
J. T. Gilkison, retiring allowance from 1st June, 1893, to 30th June, 1894	1,011 66	
Froome Talfourd do 1st April, 1893, to 31st Mar., 1894	400 00	
Charles Skene do 1st April, 1893, to 31st Mar., 1894	180 00	
Jas. C. Phipps do 21st Oct., 1893, to 31st Mar., 1894	214 19	
By Balance, 30th June, 1894.....		16,554 68
	16,769 01	16,769 01
To Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....	16,554 68	

Point Grondin Indians (No. 80)
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		7,610 56
Timber dues.....		767 43
To percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	76 74	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	8,301 25	
	8,377 99	8,377 99
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		8,301 25
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		353 38
Interest on invested capital.....		278 74
Ground rent.....		96 00
To Interest for distribution.....	326 57	
Evans & Sons, medicines.....	3 32	
R. M. Stephen, M.D., medical attendance.....	36 18	
R. M. Stephen, M.D., part of allowance for office rent.....	2 70	
A. M. Ironside, to purchase seed.....	100 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	5 76	
Balance 30th June, 1894.....	253 59	
	728 12	728 12
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		253 59

Whitefish Bay Indians (No. 81).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		2,389 49
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	2,389 49	
	2,389 49	2,389 49
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		2,389 49
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		1,053 03
Interest on invested capital.....		120 48
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	1,173 51	
	1,173 51	1,173 51
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		1,173 51

Whitefish Lake Indians (No. 82)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		12,011 85
Timber dues.....		2,213 55
To percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	221 35	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	14,004 05	
	14,225 40	14,225 40
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		14,004 05
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		527 64
Interest on invested capital.....		438 89
Ground rents.....		205 00
Liquor fines.....		105 00
Saxe Bros., for cost of measuring logs, &c.....		201 58
G. L. Chitty, refund advance for travelling expenses.....		9 42
To J. C. Phipps, interest for distribution.....	300 00	
W. H. Howey, physician, salary from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	300 00	
G. L. Chitty, for travelling expenses.....	160 00	
L. Loughrin, measuring logs.....	51 00	
W. H. Baxter, expenses for seizure of timber.....	19 00	
Mixinnonne, arrears of interest.....	4 22	
Hudson Bay Co., seed potatoes.....	54 00	
Wood for school.....	30 00	
Relief for destitute.....	35 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	18 60	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	515 71	
	1,487 53	1,487 53
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		515 71

Hope Band, B.C. (No. 84).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		3,621 51
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	3,621 51	
	3,621 51	3,621 51
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		3,621 51
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		322 16
Interest on invested capital.....		138 03
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	460 19	
	460 19	460 19
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		460 19

Pegonakeshick Band, Res. 38 B. (No. 85)
 In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		766 68
To Balance on 30th June, 1894	766 68	
	766 68	766 68
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		766 68
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		169 64
Interest on invested capital		32 78
Outstanding cheque, 1891-92		135 35
To Balance on 30th June, 1894	337 77	
	337 77	337 77
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		337 77

Eagle Lake Indians (No. 90).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893		2,597 05
To Balance, 30th June, 1894	2,597 05	
	2,597 05	2,597 05
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		2,597 05
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893		234 18
Interest on invested capital		99 09
To Balance, 30th June, 1894	333 27	
	333 27	333 27
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		333 27

Ebb and Flow Lake Indians (No. 91).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893		148 50
To Balance, 30th June, 1894	148 50	
	148 50	148 50
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		148 50
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893		24 41
Interest on invested capital		6 05
To Balance, 30th June, 1894	30 46	
	30 46	30 46
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		30 46

Restigouche Indians (No. 92)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	68 00	68 00
	68 00	68 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		68 00
INTEREST.		
To Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	0 64	
By Interest on invested capital.....		2 36
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	1 72	
	2 36	2 36
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		1 72

Indians of St. Mary's, N.B. (No. 93).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		45 94
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	45 94	
	45 94	45 94
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		45 94
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		5 50
Interest on invested capital.....		1 80
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	7 30	
	7 30	7 30
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		7 30

Okanagan Indians (No. 94).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		191 52
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	191 52	
	191 52	191 52
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		191 52
INTEREST.		
By Interest on invested capital.....		6 69
To Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	6 69	
	6 69	6 69
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		6 69

Wabigon Indians (No. 95)
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June 1893.....		31 21
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	31 21	
	31 21	31 21
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		31 21
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		3 70
Interest on invested capital.....		1 22
Sale of ox.....		35 00
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	39 92	
	39 92	39 92
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		39 92

Ann Konwahentaken (No. 96).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		83 07
Interest on invested capital.....		2 91
To Rev. J. Guillaume, funeral expenses of late Ann Konwahentaken.....	22 20	
Mrs. Jos. Daillebout.....	63 78	
	85 98	85 98

Chehalis Band, B.C. (No. 97).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		4,141 61
Interest on invested capital.....		144 96
Timber dues.....		178 59
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	17 85	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	4,447 31	
	4,465 16	4,465 16
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		4,447 31

Indians of Cumberland Co., N.S. (No. 98).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		155 16
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	155 16	
	155 16	155 16
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		155 16
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		18 51
Interest on invested capital.....		6 08
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	24 59	
	24 59	24 59
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		24 59

Heirs of late Chief Piknawatik (No. 99)
In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Land sale.....		1,400 00
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	140 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	1,260 00	
	1,400 00	1,400 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		1,260 00
INTEREST.		
To Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	0 04	
By Rents.....		284 85
To Peter Tenesco, for rent due heirs of late Chief Piknawatik.....	180 81	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	17 09	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	86 91	
	284 85	284 85
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		86 91
One Arrow's Band, Treaty 6 (No. 100).		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		24 47
Interest on invested capital.....		0 86
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	25 33	
	25 33	25 33
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		25 33
Indians of Port Medway, N.S. (No. 101).		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		155 17
Interest on invested capital.....		5 44
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	160 61	
	160 61	160 61
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		160 61
Indians of Reserve 38a, Treaty 3 (No. 102).		
CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		1,863 97
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	1,863 97	
	1,863 97	1,863 97
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		1,863 97
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		269 09
Interest on invested capital.....		74 66
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	343 75	
	343 75	343 75
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		343 75

Indians of Eel Ground (No. 103)
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		148 29
Interest on invested capital		5 19
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	153 48	
	153 48	153 48
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		153 48

Heirs of J. Williams and Ann Ketsetsaronkwa (No. 104).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		370 03
Interest on invested capital.....		12 95
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	382 98	
	382 98	382 98
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		382 98

Indians of Big Island Reserve 31c, Treaty 3 (No. 105).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		2,242 54
Interest on invested capital.....		78 49
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	2,321 03	
	2,321 03	2,321 03
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		2,321 03

Swan Lake Indians (No. 106).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		567 02
Interest on invested capital.....		19 84
Sale of wheat and barley.....		203 20
To Geo. Tucker, harvesting crops.....	78 34	
Edward Tucker do.....	120 52	
John Cameron do.....	101 50	
Swan Lake Threshing Co., threshing wheat and barley.....	25 40	
James Porter do do.....	16 80	
Jas. Pritchard, provisions to Indians putting in crops.....	6 97	
Malcolm Campbell, board of men and teams while threshing grain.....	10 50	
John Cameron, wood and services do do.....	11 50	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	12 19	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	406 34	
	790 06	790 06
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		406 34

Spellumcheen Indians, B.C. (No. 107)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1893		675 52
Interest on invested capital		23 64
To Balance, 30th June, 1894	699 16	
	699 16	699 16
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		699 16

Riding Mountain Indians (No. 108).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893		52 60
Interest on invested capital		1 84
To H. A. Manwaring, barbed wire for fencing	23 48	
Balance, 30th June, 1894	30 96	
	54 44	54 44
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		30 96

Rat Portage Indians (No. 109).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893		127 86
Interest on invested capital		4 48
To Balance, 30th June, 1894	132 34	
	132 34	132 34
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		132 34

Squah Indians, B.C. (No. 110).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893		141 49
Interest on invested capital		4 96
Rents		48 00
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	2 88	
Balance, 30th June, 1894	191 57	
	194 45	194 45
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		191 57

Indians of Sumas Lake, B.C. (No. 112).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893		1 79
Interest on invested capital		0 06
Mainland Prospecting Company, prospecting fees		50 00
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	3 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1894	48 85	
	51 85	51 85
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		48 85

Lake Manitoba Band (No. 113)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1893		27 99
Interest on invested capital		0 98
To Balance, 30th June, 1894	28 97	
	28 97	28 97
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		28 97

The Brothers Reserve (No. 114).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893		18 00
Interest on capital account		0 63
To Balance, 30th June, 1894	18 63	
	18 63	18 63
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		18 63

Indians of Red Bank (No. 115).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893		864 96
Interest on invested capital		30 28
To Balance, 30th June, 1894	895 24	
	895 24	895 24
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		895 24

Indians of Burnt Church (No. 116).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893		300 77
Interest on invested capital		10 53
To Balance, 30th June, 1894	311 30	
	311 30	311 30
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		311 30

Indians of Wallabuck Lake (No. 117).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893		193 91
Interest on invested capital		6 78
To Balance, 30th June, 1894	200 69	
	200 69	200 69
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		200 69

Passpasschase's Reserve (No. 120)
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		3,604 23
Land sales.....		4,901 17
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company, for right of way.....		233 33
Permit to cut wood.....		4 00
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	513 85	
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	8,228 88	
	8,742 73	8,742 73
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		8,228 88
INTEREST.		
To Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	2 67	
By Interest on invested capital.....		126 06
Sale of hay permits.....		107 02
Land sales.....		47 84
To Wm. Wilkie, examining and valuing land.....	50 00	
Advertising land sales.....	43 90	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	9 29	
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	175 06	
	280 92	280 92
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		175 06

White Bear's Reserve, Moose Mountain Agency (No. 121).

By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		1 23
Interest on invested capital.....		0 04
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	1 27	
	1 27	1 27
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		1 27

Indians of Whycocomagh (No. 122).

By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		20 95
Interest on invested capital.....		0 74
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	21 69	
	21 69	21 69
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		21 69

Gibson Indians (No. 123)
 In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		121 50
Georgian Bay Lumber Co., compensation for lands flooded.....		75 00
To percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	7 50	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	189 00	
	196 50	196 50
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		189 00
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		277 37
Interest on invested capital.....		13 96
Georgian Bay Lumber Co., compensation for lands flooded.....		110 50
To A. Stewart, M.D., for vaccine points.....	3 75	
Thos. Walton, expenses vaccinating Indians.....	10 70	
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	387 38	
	401 83	401 83
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		387 38

Indians of Texas Lake, B.C. (No. 124).

By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		1,189 50
Interest on invested capital.....		41 63
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	1,231 13	
	1,231 13	1,231 13
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		1,231 13

Indians of Yale, B.C. (No. 125).

By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		790 89
Interest on invested capital.....		27 68
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	818 57	
	818 57	818 57
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		818 57

Indians of Nicoamen, B.C. (No. 126).

By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		463 45
Interest on invested capital.....		16 22
To E. J. Newton, harness.....	35 00	
Kepp & Nelens, wagon.....	85 00	
J. W. McKay, travelling expenses, chief and headmen.....	15 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	344 07	
	479 67	479 67
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		344 07

Long Plain Indians (No. 127)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		526 37
Interest on invested capital.....		18 41
To Alexander Gair, for threshing wheat.....	25 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	519 78	
	544 78	544 78
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		519 78

Matsqui-sah-sah-com Band, B.C. (No. 129).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		111 78
Interest on invested capital.....		3 92
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	115 70	
	115 70	115 70
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		115 70

Coutcheeching Band (No. 130).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		126 48
Interest on invested capital.....		4 42
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	130 90	
	130 90	130 90
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		130 90

Hungry Hall No. 1 (No. 131).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		51 75
Interest on invested capital.....		1 81
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	53 56	
	53 56	53 56
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		53 56

Way-way-see-cappo Band (No. 132).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		3 66
Interest on invested capital.....		0 12
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	3 78	
	3 78	3 78
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		3 78

Tsoo-a-hoi Band, B.C. (No. 133)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance, 30th June, 1894,	9 37	
Interest	0 33	
By Balance, 30th June, 1894		9 70
	9 70	9 70
To Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down	9 70	

Indians of Langley, B.C. (No. 134).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893		353 15
Interest on invested capital		12 36
To Cunningham Hardware Co., agricultural implements	58 50	
E. J. Newton, for harness	70 00	
J. G. Langley, for plough	17 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1894	220 01	
	365 51	365 51
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		220 01

Betsiamits Indians (No. 137).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893		1,169 56
Interest on invested capital		40 94
To Quebec "Morning Chronicle," balance of account for advertising sale of timber	24 20	
Balance, 30th June, 1894	1,186 30	
	1,210 50	1,210 50
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		1,186 30

Blackfoot Indians (No. 138).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893		68 76
Interest on invested capital		2 40
Timber dues		2,790 00
Royalty on coal		3 80
C. P. Railway Co., right of way		42 69
To Expenditure for labour, irrigation ditch	1,675 00	
A. McBride & Co., tools	30 13	
Horse for use of surveyor	50 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	283 64	
Balance, 30th June, 1894	868 88	
	2,907 65	2,907 65
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		868 88

Little Bone's Band (No. 104)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		127 48
Interest on invested capital.....		4 45
Sale of hay permits.....		14 00
Sale of firewood.....		3 00
To Relief.....	7 50	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	1 14	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	140 29	
	148 93	148 93
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		140 29

Hellelt Band, B.C. (No. 141).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		128 54
Interest on invested capital.....		4 50
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	133 04	
	133 04	133 04
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		133 04

Côté's Band, (No. 142).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		5 18
Interest on invested capital.....		0 18
Amount due for beef.....		98 39
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	103 75	
	103 75	103 75
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		103 75

The-man-who-took-the-coat Band (No. 143).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		6 31
Interest on invested capital.....		0 22
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	6 53	
	6 53	6 53
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		6 53

Boothroyd Band, B.C. (No. 147).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		100 14
Interest on invested capital.....		3 50
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	103 64	
	103 64	103 64
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		103 64

Siska Band, B.C. (No. 148)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1893		83 46
Interest on invested capital		2 92
To Balance, 30th June, 1894	86 38	
	86 38	86 38
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		86 38

Kanaka Band, B.C. (No. 149).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893		102 46
Interest on invested capital		3 59
To Balance, 30th June, 1894	106 05	
	106 05	106 05
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		106 95

Skuppa Band, B.C. (No. 150).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893		71 73
Interest on invested capital		2 51
To Balance, 30th June, 1894	74 24	
	74 24	74 24
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		74 24

Lytton Band, B.C. (No. 151).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893		15 83
Interest on invested capital		0 56
To Travelling expenses, chief and headmen	15 60	
Balance, 30th June, 1894	79	
	16 39	16 39
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		0 79

Cook's Ferry Band, B.C. (No. 152).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893		307 62
Interest on invested capital		10 77
To Balance, 30th June, 1894	318 39	
	318 39	318 39
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		318 39

Salmon Arm Reserve, B.C. (No. 153)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		7 23
Interest on invested capital.....		0 25
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	7 48	
	7 48	7 48
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		7 48

Ochapowace's Band, N.W.T. (No. 154).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		20 24
Interest on invested capital.....		0 71
To Massey, Harris & Co., part payment on fanning-mill.....	20 95	
	20 95	20 95

Samson's Band, N.W.T. (No. 155).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		134 58
Interest on invested capital.....		4 71
Amount due Joshua for beef.....		15 00
John Potts, amount retained from proceeds of beef sold.....		20 00
Saddle Back (No. 9) " " ".....		17 50
John Okeman " " ".....		18 00
Samson " " ".....		15 00
Louis " " ".....		18 00
Little Pierre " " ".....		20 00
To Waterous Engine Works, for standard portable grist-mill.....	139 29	
Johua, in payment for beef.....	15 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	108 50	
	262 79	262 79
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		108 50

Red Pheasant's Band (No. 156).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		25 88
Interest on invested capital.....		0 90
Amount retained for killing cattle.....		35 00
Kenopatch, amount retained from proceeds of beef sold.....		52 56
Jacob Tobacco-Juice " " ".....		58 50
Pechaws " " ".....		33 00
Papapay " " ".....		12 50
To Mahaffey & Clinkskill, for sheep for Kenopatch.....	20 00	
" " refund of amount retained from Baptiste's annuity.....	15 00	
J. M. Skelton, ox harness and plough for Papapay and Pechaws.....	45 50	
Alex. McKenzie, for Brantford mower for J. Tobacco.....	58 50	
Amount retained for killing cattle.....	20 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	59 34	
	218 34	218 34
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		59 34

Ohamil Band (No. 157)
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		198 37
Interest on invested capital.....		6 94
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	205 31	
	205 31	205 31
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		205 31
Skawalook Band, B.C. (No. 158).		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		179 71
Interest on invested capital.....		6 29
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	186 00	
	186 00	186 00
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		186 00
Union Bar Band, B.C. (No. 159).		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		418 34
Interest on invested capital.....		14 64
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	432 98	
	432 98	432 98
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		432 98
Spuzzum Band, B.C. (No. 160).		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		169 87
Interest on invested capital.....		5 94
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	175 81	
	175 81	175 81
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		175 81
Boston Bar Band, B.C. (No. 161).		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		253 75
Interest on invested capital.....		8 88
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	262 63	
	262 63	262 63
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		262 63
Popkum Band, B.C. (No. 162).		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		86 86
Interest on invested capital.....		3 04
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	89 90	
	89 90	89 90
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		89 90

Skawtits' Band, B.C. (No. 163)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		86 86
Interest on invested capital.....		3 04
To Cunningham Hardware Co., for plough and singletrees.....	26 75	
E. J. Newton, for harness.....	35 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	28 15	
	89 90	89 90
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		28 15

Little South West Reserve (No. 164).

By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		152 95
Interest on invested capital.....		5 36
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	158 31	
	158 31	158 31
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		158 31

Big Hole Reserve (No. 165).

By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		203 73
Interest on invested capital.....		7 13
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	210 86	
	210 86	210 86
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		210 86

Bob Tail's Reserve (No. 166).

By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		135 18
Interest on invested capital.....		4 73
To Waterous Engine Works Co., for part of cost of Standard portable grist-mill.....	139 91	
	139 91	139 91

Ermine Skin's Reserve (No. 167)
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		186 22
Interest on invested capital.....		6 52
Hay permits.....		20 00
Mackino, amount retained from proceeds of beef sold.....		20 00
Roasting-in-coals do do.....		25 00
Headman do do.....		16 00
Panny Ermine Skin do do.....		20 00
Chief do do.....		20 00
Moses do do.....		17 00
John Pots do do.....		20 00
Buffalo Chips do do.....		17 00
To Waterous Engine Works Co., for part of cost of Standard portable grist-mill.....	192 74	
Panny Ermine Skin, refund of amount retained from proceeds of beef sold for purchase of cattle.....	20 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	1 20	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	153 80	
	367 74	367 74
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		153 80

Bridge River Reserve (No. 168).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		150 40
Interest on invested capital.....		5 26
Rents.....		160 00
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	9 60	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	306 06	
	315 66	315 66
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		306 06

Enoch's Reserve (No. 169).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		47 00
Interest on invested capital.....		1 65
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	48 65	
	48 65	48 65
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		48 65

Oak River Sioux (No. 170).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		70 50
Interest on invested capital.....		2 47
Fines for illegal purchase of grain.....		20 00
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	1 20	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	91 77	
	92 97	92 97
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		91 77

Stony Indians (No. 171)
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		535 24
To Balance, 30th June, 1894	535 24	
	535 24	535 24
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		535 24
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		121 99
Interest on invested capital.....		23 00
Simon Bigwoman, amount retained from proceeds of beef sold.....		20 03
Jonas Two Youngmen do do.....		39 45
Bear's Paw do do.....		23 95
John Rocky Mountain do do.....		30 16
John Dixon's widow do do.....		19 98
Chiniquay do do.....		49 49
Wm. Rocky Mountain do do.....		30 42
John Dixon do do.....		20 65
Job Dixon do do.....		24 45
Sarah Two Youngmen do do.....		32 22
Amos Big Stony do do.....		30 05
Geo. Ear's widow do do.....		28 50
Job Beaver's widow do do.....		30 75
Ann Abraham do do.....		20 87
Peter Wesley do do.....		31 75
Hoshkoshnee do do.....		30 00
Otumbehigea do do.....		7 00
Mosquito do do.....		36 18
Paul Ryder do do.....		25 00
To Farm implements for Mosquito.....	36 00	
Wagon for Hoshkoshnee.....	30 00	
Balance, 30th June 1894.....	609 89	
	675 89	675 89
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		609 89

Ohiat Indians, B.C. (No. 172).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		4 70
Interest on invested capital.....		0 17
Rent.....		55 00
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	3 30	
Balance, 30th June, 1894	56 57	
	59 87	59 87
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		56 57

Blood Indians (No. 173).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		47 00
Interest on invested capital.....		1 65
Liquor fine.....		50 00
Amount collected from Indians on account of cost of saw-mill.....		148 00
To F. P. Conybeare, services, liquor prosecution.....	36 60	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	3 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	207 05	
	246 65	246 65
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		207 05

Islington Reserve (No. 174)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Services.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		23 50
Interest on invested capital.....		0 83
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	24 33	
	24 33	24 33
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		24 33

Edmundston Reserve (No. 175).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		90 00
Interest on invested capital.....		3 15
To Magloire Herbert, refund of portion of fine.....	80 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	13 15	
	93 15	93 15
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		13 15

Nanaimo River Band, B.C. (No. 176).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		90 00
Interest on invested capital.....		3 15
Rents.....		50 00
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	3 00	
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	140 15	
	143 15	143 15
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		140 15

Chuk-cha-kualk Band, B.C. (No. 177).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		315 00
Interest on invested capital.....		11 02
Rent.....		15 00
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	0 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	340 12	
	341 02	341 02
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		340 12

Rolling River Band (No. 178).

By Fines, liquor, hay, &c.....		84 00
To R. H. Myers, legal services liquor prosecution.....	20 00	
J. A. Markle, expenses do.....	4 05	
Keith & Co., for seeds.....	5 00	
Massey, Harris & Co., for plough.....	25 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	5 04	
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	24 91	
	84 00	84 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		24 91

Big Cove Reserve, N.B. (No. 179)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Dabit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Payment on land		400 00
To Isaac Fahey, refund of overpayment on land	60 00	
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	40 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1894	300 00	
	400 00	400 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		300 00
Chippewayan Band, Onion Lake (No. 180).		
By Liquor fine		25 00
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	1 50	
Balance, 30th June, 1894	23 50	
	25 00	25 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		23 50
Petequakey's Reserve (No. 181).		
By Permit to cut hay		6 00
To Tinning & Hoskins, for tea and tobacco	6 00	
	6 00	6 00
Dokis Band (No. 182).		
By Liquor fine		50 00
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	3 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1894	47 00	
	50 00	50 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		47 00
Piapot's Band (No. 183).		
By Moiety of liquor fines		25 00
To Scott, Hamilton & Robson, legal services	25 00	
	25 00	25 00
Cowessess Band (No. 184).		
By Moiety of liquor fines		9 00
Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for right of way and station grounds	1	38 33
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	4 37	
Balance, 30th June, 1894	42 96	
	47 33	47 33
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		42 96

Turtle Mountain Sioux (No. 185)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Salaries.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Moiety of liquor fine.....		25 00
To O. McConnell for seed potatoes.....	20 80	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	1 50	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	2 70	
	25 00	25 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		2 70

Stryen Reserve, B.C., (No. 186).

By Rent.....		240 00
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	14 40	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	225 60	
	240 00	240 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		225 60

Louis Bull's Reserve, Hobbema Agency (No. 187).

By J. Bull, amount retained from proceeds of beef sold.....		38 00
Paul Bull do do.....		25 00
Louis Bull do do.....		37 00
Moomas do do.....		25 00
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	125 00	
	125 00	125 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		125 00

Kakawistahaw's Reserve (No. 188).

By C. P. Railway Co. for hay destroyed by fire.....		20 00
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	1 20	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	18 80	
	20 00	20 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		18 80

Sweet Grass Band, Battleford Agency (No. 189).

By Mokosit, amount retained from proceeds of beef sold.....		10 00
Chief Sweet Grass do do.....		30 00
Coming Day do do.....		20 00
Little Ploughman do do.....		41 58
To H. Applegarth, for calves.....	50 00	
J. M. Skelton, for ox harness for Chief Sweet Grass.....	10 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	41 58	
	101 58	101 58
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		41 58

Little Pine's Band (No. 190)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Muskua, amount retained from proceeds of beef sold.....		39 48
Oketowai do do		10 00
Wachastocah do do		20 00
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	69 48	
	69 48	69 48
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		69 48

Moosomin's Band (No. 191).

By Abraham, amount retained from proceeds of beef sold.....		10 00
Towkiecks do do		10 00
Blackstar do do		30 00
Big Ear do do		20 00
Kookoos do do		30 00
To H. Applegarth, for calves for Abraham.....	10 00	
Prince Bros., wagon for Kookoos	30 00	
J. M. Skelton, implements.....	50 00	
Amount overpaid.....	10 00	
	100 00	100 00

Star Blanket Band, File Hills Agency (No. 192).

By Powaston, amount retained from proceeds of beef sold.....		25 00
Buffalo Bow do do		25 00
To Thos. Morrison, for cow for Buffalo Bow.....	25 00	
N. Welsh, for cow for Powaston	25 00	
	50 00	50 00

Mosquito Band, Battleford Agency (No. 193).

By Skeena Sappa, amount retained from proceeds of beef sold.....		39 00
Logan Sabosh do do		50 04
To Logan Sabosh, refund of amount retained from proceeds of beef sold.....	25 04	
A. McKenzie, for wagon for Logan Sabosh	25 00	
J. M. Skelton, for farm implements.....	35 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	4 00	
	89 04	89 04
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		4 00

Chiniquay's Band, Sarcee Agency (No. 194)

By Jonas Twyoungmen, amount retained from proceeds of beef sold.....		43 46
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	43 46	
	43 46	43 46
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		46 46

Standing Buffalo Band (No. 195)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Moiety of liquor fine.....		25 00
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	1 50	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	23 50	
	25 00	25 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		23 50

Keeseekowenin's Band (No. 196).

By Liquor fines.....		80 00
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	4 80	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	75 20	
	80 00	80 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		75 20

Thunder Child's Band (No. 197).

By Okaneese, amount retained from proceeds of beef sold.....		25 00
Chippewayan do do.....		25 00
Wepayees do do.....		10 00
Josie do do.....		33 00
To H. Applegarth, for calves.....	10 00	
J. M. Skelton, for farm implements.....	83 00	
	93 00	93 00

Poundmaker's Band (No. 198).

By Basil Favel, amount retained from proceeds of beef sold.....		37 50
To Mahaffey & Clinkskill, for wagon for Basil Favel.....	15 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	22 50	
	37 50	37 50
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		22 50

Sakimay's Band, Crooked Lake Agency (No. 199)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Fine for cutting poles.....		1 25
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	0 12	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	1 13	
	1 25	1 25
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		1 13

Bella Coola Band, B.C. (No. 200).

By Rent.....		50 00
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	3 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	47 00	
	50 00	50 00
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		47 00

Saddle Lake Band (No. 201).

By Marie Muskeg, amount retained from proceeds of beef sold.....		40 00
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	40 00	
	40 00	40 00
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		40 00

Sharphead's Reserve (No. 202).

By Hay permit.....		10 00
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	0 60	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	9 40	
	10 00	10 00
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		9 40

Seymour Creek Indians (No. 203).

CAPITAL.		
By Timber dues.....		664 06
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	66 40	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	597 66	
	664 06	664 06
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		597 66
INTEREST.		
By Ground rent.....		3 25
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	0 19	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	3 06	
	3 25	3 25
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		3 06

Umpukpulquatum Indians, B.C. (No. 204)
 In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Rent for mining privilege		663 06
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.	39 78	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	623 28	
	663 06	663 06
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		623 28

