

of water, and a covering for the well, which serves also for storing little things. There is a good stable with room for eight horses. Logs and shingles on hand for a store-house : meantime the school building is used for this purpose.

The crop of 1894 was :—

Sown.	Harvested.
12 acres wheat.....	101 bushels.
8 “ oats.....	82 “
2 “ barley.....	30 “
6 “ potatoes.....	300 “
2 “ turnips.....	20 “
1 “ garden.....	18 “

Hay stacked, two hundred and thirty tons ; new land broken, thirteen acres.

1895.

Sown.	Harvested.
37 acres wheat.....	262 bushels.
5 “ oats.....	21 “
5 $\frac{1}{4}$ “ potatoes.....	23 “
2 “ turnips and garden.....	none.

Hay stacked, three hundred and ninety-three tons ; new breaking, twenty-nine acres.

The crop put in this year, 1896, was : wheat, thirty-two acres ; oats, seven acres ; barley, seven ; potatoes, three and three-fourths ; gardens and turnips, three acres.

The cattle were in fine condition, all branded and properly entered in stock books. The herd numbers one hundred and fifty-seven : oxen, twenty-one ; bulls, two ; cows, forty-seven ; steers, thirty ; heifers, nineteen ; bull calves, twenty-four ; heifer calves, fourteen. The houses were nearly all vacant, but were clean. A kiln of lime had just been burnt, and the houses would be whitewashed this fall. The crops were good and gardens had been well cared for. It was proposed to build stables and sheds near the river, as water was difficult to get at the private stable in winter. A road was being graded down to the place where the new stables are to be located. There is any quantity of timber and a fine sheltered place, and near the river ; hay would be hauled down direct from the meadows. The plan is a good one. A few reliable men will take charge, and all those having cattle wintered at these stables will pay a share of the expense. The road had been nearly completed.

Chief James Smith has a large clean house, comfortably furnished ; cook-stove, bed, tables, chairs, rocking chairs, &c. ; house whitewashed outside and in ; up-stair rooms. Has no grain this year, but a garden with five or six others in one field ; the garden was clean of weeds, and crop of potatoes and vegetables was good. Has eighteen head of cattle ; was putting up plenty of hay. A boy and girl of school age were there, and I asked him why they were not at Battleford School ; he said he was willing, but his woman (wife) objected. I asked him if he was not pleased with the school when I met him there in July : he said he was. I am of opinion that by judicious handling twenty or twenty-five children from this district could be got at once for Battleford.

Bernard Constant, No. 2, and his son Jerry had four acres of oats, five of wheat and two of barley ; good crops and ready for cutting ; garden was in better condition than I ever found it, also the house, and the place around was cleaned up, a great improvement on what it used to be. I complimented him on the change, and expressed the hope that he would continue to keep it in such good order ; that, being a headman, he should be an example for the others. Constant has one or two boys at Emmanuel College, Prince Albert. Robt. Burns had six acres of wheat, oats and barley ready to cut ; good crop. He had commenced a new house, but was afraid would not have it ready to occupy this winter.

The other places were about the same. A. Anderson had a new house, neatly made. The Indians of this band have decidedly improved, but need continued attention.

CUMBERLAND BAND, 100A,

was next reached. The crop put in by this band in 1894 was :—

Sown.	Harvested.
20 acres wheat	265 bush.
3 " oats	30 "
4 " potatoes	200 "
1 " turnips	50 "
1 " garden	18 "

Hay stacked, three hundred and fifty-five tons ; six acres new land broken.

1895.

Sown.	Harvested.
25 acres wheat	126 bush.
7 " oats	52 "
2 " barley	10 "
4 $\frac{1}{4}$ " potatoes	70 "
1 " turnips	none.
$\frac{3}{4}$ " gardens	none.

Hay stacked, five hundred and twenty-eight tons ; thirteen acres new land broken.

The crop put in this year, 1896, was: wheat, twenty-three acres; potatoes, three and one-half; garden and turnips, four; total, thirty and one-half acres. The cattle were in prime condition and were branded on the new system. The herd numbers one hundred and eighty-nine, held by twenty-five persons, or families, the names of whom accompanied the returns. In private stock the band has thirty-six horses and eight head of cattle. For the same reason as at James Smith's, it was proposed building winter stables near a never-failing spring. We examined this spring, and considered it a good place. All the cattle, excepting Big Head's 100ac, would be wintered here. Logs were already on the ground for the new sheds and hay was stacked in the vicinity. There is no lack of water in Big Head's portion of the reserve, so that the cattle of this outfit would be kept in the private stables, as before. It was pleasing to find the Indians taking such interest in their cattle. This was not the case a few years ago. These two bands, 100a and 100, should have close on a thousand bushels of wheat, oats and barley. The places were all visited. The little fields looked neat and the gardens had been well kept. One camp of eight teepees was visited, and the teepees were clean and the Indians were happy.

Wm. Head, No. 1, has a nice field of wheat, looking well; house and stable; building a new house; some new breaking for a garden; manure pile at all the stables. When I tell them that this old manure should be on the fields, they look at me as a maniac or green-horn. Logs were at many points for new stables. One of Big Head's camps, with five teepees, was passed. These were clean, and many children of school age were running about, who should be at an industrial-school, and I should fancy little trouble would be experienced in getting them, if only gone about in the proper way, as this band, to me, appeared to be above the average in intelligence. Big Head himself was absent, which I regretted, for he is a fine old Indian, and I am always pleased to meet him. I saw his sons. Smudges for the cattle were at many points.

Nee-oo-pah-ta-wan, No. 88, has two houses, four stables, good garden of potatoes, turnips, onions, carrots, beets, corn, well weeded; smudges, calf pasture, shelter and water; place clean all around; two small fields of wheat, one four and one three acres, fine crop. The man and three women were cutting the grain with sickles. One of the women was the widow of a chief, who died some years ago. Nee-oo-pah-ta-wan has thirty head of cattle; enterprising, and a capital worker, and is sure to get along well. At other fields I noticed the Indians used cradles instead of sickles.

Geo. Sanderson, No. 97, one of Big Head's sons, has a nice thrifty-looking place; good stables; has thirty-nine head of cattle; thirteen calves were in one pasture: best of feed and water for all the cattle. Has a new house, with good cellar; three acres of wheat, good crop: garden, usual variety. Purchased doors, windows and lumber for ceiling of his new house from proceeds of cattle. A nice dairy had been put up during the year. It is in the ground about three feet, and walls and roof and rails and thatched, sod and mud combined. The place was cool and sweet, perfectly clean. I counted thirteen milk-pans full of milk on the shelves; the door has a lock and key. Two stables with stanchions and one as a shed; corral for calves.

This is another good worker and is enterprising. The only fault I found was an immense pile of old rotten manure in front of the stable. I told him, being a head-man, he ought to take the lead in using the manure on the fields, and that if I came again and found these piles removed, I would give him five pounds of tea.

The other places here, although not so extensive, were equally clean, and small fields and gardens well looked after. Only in two did I find that weeds had not been removed. The usual inventory of property in hands of farmer was taken, and his books examined. These Mr. Gordon keeps neatly and on the whole correctly.

JOHN SMITH'S RESERVE, No. 99.

We now returned, and the next reserve inspected was John Smith's, No. 99; population, one hundred and forty-three. Mr. J. H. Price, farmer in charge. The farm-house had been lathed and plastered outside and woodwork painted. A poultry-house was being built by Mr. Price's boys; old house is used as a store. The farmer had a nice flower plot in front of the house, and on one side a splendid garden of all kinds of vegetables, sun-flowers eight to ten feet high; cabbage of immense size, carrots, beets, tomatoes, squash; it was a picture. A shed had been put up for the thresher when it is left here. The thresher has been in use since 1887, and has cost nothing for repairs since then. This speaks well for Mr. Lavell, who manages it. A new stable has been built by Mr. Price, pitch roof, shingled and painted, room for seven horses and a harness-room in one corner, hay-loft on top, plastered and whitewashed. A well had also been dug and was giving a good supply of water. A new panel fence has been made in front of the house, and a garden. The whole place was in capital order. The crop of 1894 was:—

Sown.	Harvested.
96 acres wheat	1,316 bushels.
93 " oats	1,712 "
7 " barley	153 "
44 " potatoes	524 "
2 " gardens	125 "

Hay stacked, five hundred and twenty-one tons; new land broken, thirty-six acres; summer-fallowed, fifty-six acres.

1895.

Sown.	Harvested.
70 acres wheat	927 bushels.
153 " oats	2,491 "
10 " barley	275 "
7 " potatoes	235 "
2 " turnips	25 "
1/4 " garden	15 "

Hay stacked, nine hundred tons; new land broken, forty acres; summer-fallowed, eighty-six acres.

The crop put in this year, 1896, was: wheat, ninety-four acres; oats, one hundred and nine; barley, thirty-nine; potatoes, ten; turnips, two and three-fourths; gardens, three and one-fourth; total two hundred and fifty-eight. The crops all looked well, and nearly all ready for cutting. Some had already been cut and were in stacks. The gardens had been well cared for, and fine crops of all kinds of vegetables would be gathered in. The following is a fair estimate: wheat, one thousand eight hundred and eighty bushels; oats, two thousand seven hundred and twenty-five; barley, nine hundred and seventy-five; total, five thousand five hundred and eighty. The total estimate for the whole agency, is ten thousand one hundred and eighty bushels of wheat, oats and barley. The cattle, like the others, were in the best possible condition. The herd numbers two hundred and sixty-six, viz.: bulls, three; oxen, thirty-four; cows, seventy-four; steers, fifty-five; heifers, thirty-nine; bull calves, thirty; heifer calves, thirty-one. There are also two farm horses. The herd is held by twenty-one families, in numbers from two up to thirty-three. This is a good showing; when I came here a few years ago, the herd numbered less than fifty, and it was with difficulty the Indians could be got to take any interest in their cattle. In present stock this band has forty horses and thirty-four head of cattle, and four pigs. The inventory of farm output was taken and books checked. Mr. Price is doing well, is interested in his work, seldom leaves the reserve, and is a capital man for the place. I told him he should aim at ten thousand bushels of grain yearly. Crops seldom, if ever, fail on this reserve. Most of the houses were unoccupied, but they are all of a good class, not a poor house on the reserve. I have so often described them that I will omit to do so now, but in visiting these comfortable homesteads, one would not know that he was not in a thriving settlement in Ontario or Quebec. There is a church and school on the reserve.

Philip Bear, No. 7, may be given as a sample. The house is shingled on roof and painted red; walls whitewashed, which to my mind, makes the neatest and prettiest house; two rooms and lean-to kitchen on ground floor, and rooms up stairs; good furniture and all perfectly clean; a black walnut bed-room set in one room, and a fine new sewing-machine. Mrs. Bear is a capital housekeeper, makes butter and sells it in Prince Albert; very good garden, eight acres of wheat, and eighteen of oats and ten of barley, all good crops; has a binder, and reaps for other Indians and for settlers; good stables and corrals, and fences. A new scow had been made to cross the river, as hay is secured on the south side. Chief John Smith had twelve acres of wheat; seven of oats looking well and ready to cut; good house and stables, and garden; a good many of the families make butter; three thousand one hundred and twenty-one tons of hay were stacked in 1895, in this agency; this year four thousand tons would be put up, this with the old hay left over from last year, and the straw, would be ample to feed the herds, which now number as under:—

	Horses.	Cattle.	Pigs.
<i>Departmental control—</i>			
One Arrow.....	1	123	
Okemasis.....		73	
Beardy.....	2	223	
John Smith.....	2	266	
Jas. Smith.....	1	157	
Cumberland.....		189	
Agency.....	8	6	
<i>Private—</i>			
One Arrow.....	60	15	
Okemasis.....	8		
Beardy.....	25		
John Smith.....	29	34	4
Jas. Smith.....	40	18	2
Cumberland.....	36	8	
Totals.....	212	1,112	6

This makes a grand total of one thousand three hundred and thirty head of live stock to be provided for. Ninety-six head of cattle were killed for beef from July, 1894, to December, 1895, producing sixty-three thousand two hundred and forty-four pounds of beef, which were fed to Indians. Hides also issued for footwear, making moccasins, &c. The births and deaths for two years were as follows:—

	Births.	Deaths.
One Arrow, No. 95.....	10	6
Okemasis, No. 96.....	2	5
Beardy, No. 97.....	14	12
John Smith, No. 99.....	11	12
Jas. Smith, No. 100.....	8	13
Cumberland, No. 100a.....	5	4
Total in two years.....	50	52

The population of the agency is six hundred and thirty-four. The health of the Indians at the time was very good. The private earnings of the bands for two years were:—

One Arrow.....	\$1,929 80
Okemasis.....	358 12
Beardy.....	1,491 02
John Smith.....	2,939 93
Jas. Smith.....	1,071 14
Cumberland.....	817 20
Total in two years.....	\$8,607 22

The agency warehouse is kept in first-class style, everything in its place and goods on hand corresponding in every case with what ledger accounts called for. The bacon on hand was choice quality, so was the flour. The office work continues to be done in an efficient manner by Mr. Sibbald. I audited the various books and accounts since 1st August, 1894, the last time they were inspected, and I did not discover a single error. The office is a model one, and all work was done up to date. The agent takes special charge of the cattle accounts. My inspection was a most satisfactory one. The agent having a thorough knowledge of all that is going on, is able to see that no one part of the work is overlooked. He is painstaking, attentive and exact in all his dealings, and I think the increase in cattle and the comfortable and contented condition of the Indians are ample proof that good, steady progress has been made. The agency is in splendid condition, and the good crops this year will give the Indians fresh encouragement to go on and do still better in the future. Detailed report with statements and returns, were sent to the Indian Commissioner, Regina.

MOOSE WOODS RESERVE.

On the 14th September I left Duck Lake for Moose Woods Reserve, which is situated about eighteen miles up the river from Saskatoon. The reserve is a small one, consisting of two square miles and a hay section. The Indians are Sioux. Mr. W. R. Tucker is farmer in charge, and Mrs. Tucker is the teacher of the day-school. The mission is under the auspices of the Methodist Church. Mr. Tucker holds service every Sunday, and the missionary at Saskatoon conducts the service once a month. The population is: men, twelve; women, eighteen; children, twenty; total, fifty. The school building, which contains also a dwelling, had been improved by making the old kitchen and store-room into a good dining-room, plastering and kalsomining. The rooms up stairs have also been plastered, making it a warm and comfortable dwelling. The outside is willowed and plastered. The little store and office had been completed and

suits the purpose very well. Mr. Tucker, being a carpenter by trade, does many little jobs in this place. There is a carpenter bench and a lot of tools, all private property. A very good sideboard was noticed, made by Mr. Tucker. The older boys thus get a little training in this line, which will be of use to them in after years. A strong corral had been put up since I was here in 1894.

I requested at that time that this be done; so soon as the Indians knew that a corral was required, they at once hauled the timber and had it built. A new stable has also been added. There is a flag-staff and a flag which is hung up on special occasions, an inspection being one. There is a good bell. There is a good well sixteen feet deep and the best of water. Mr. Tucker had a good garden and was going to compete at the show shortly to be held in Saskatoon. The Indians sow no grain, but they all have nice gardens, and will have lots of potatoes and other roots. They had splendid corn, pumpkin, squash, vegetable marrow, besides onions, carrots and turnips. There were twelve gardens, and all had the appearance of having been well weeded and cared for. They had a good crop last year.

Stock.—The cattle were in splendid condition. I had them collected in the corral and they are as fine a lot of cattle as can be seen anywhere; principally short-horns. Some beautiful specimens of two and three-year-old steers. The herd numbers two hundred and five head: bull, one; oxen, ten; cows, seventy-three; steers, forty-four; heifers, thirty; bull calves, twenty-three; heifer-calves, twenty-four; held by ten of the band; names of holders sent with return. In private stock the band has sixteen head of cattle and forty-three horses, a total of two hundred and sixty-four head of live stock to be provided for. The herd in 1888 consisted of six oxen and six heifers, and eight more heifers were added afterwards, and the number now is two hundred and thirty-one, and thirty-four head have been sold since I was here in 1894, and ten head killed for beef. This gives an idea of what can be done by careful management, good winter feed and stabling. The reserve had the advantage of the best short-horn bulls in the country; a very good one is on hand taken in exchange for an old one. The houses are in the usual good state. They will be all whitewashed this year with white mud. I suggested that the Indians should try if possible to get lime for the inside. Mrs. White Cap's house looked well, some furniture purchased in Regina last summer having been added; rocking and other chairs, iron bedsteads, brass mountings, nice patched quilts, made at the farmer's house by the women and pupils. Mrs. Tucker provided the patches, received from ladies in Toronto, Guelph, and Huntingdon, P.Q., and the Indian women furnish the batting and lining themselves. The house had curtains, cook and box-stoves, clocks, &c. Mrs. White Cap makes butter. Had a nice garden; squash, pumpkins, corn, &c., were in the house drying. Good stable; a comfortable place and clean all around.

Poor Dog, No. 204—House and lean-to and porch; very clean. Good stable and garden.

Tampas, No. 5, is building a new house with two divisions, rail and thatched roof, house 16 × 24.

Little Moose—From Prince Albert, a new man; is building a new house and is going to settle here.

Schecham, No. 11—Putting a new roof on McCallum's old house; this is off the reserve. Has good stables.

Yankee, No. 1, is building a new house, 14 × 22, rail and thatched roof.

Maggie White Cap has her house as neat as ever, good stables also; a new chest of drawers, fancy table, two clocks, pictures with gilt frames, iron bedsteads, pillows, quilts, fine new travelling trunk, rocking chair, couch, red and white curtains, flower pots in windows, bead-work and lots of material to make more; makes butter, and had a large number of jars of jam put away for the winter; a very pretty cruet-stand was noticed, purchased in Regina last summer. Orders for books to the extent of \$5 were sent away, Mrs. Tucker making the selection. Yarn from Eaton, of Toronto, ordered by herself. Four patch quilts; just as neat, tidy and clean a little house as one could wish for.

Joe Hawke, No. 2, has a very good house and fine stables. Tables had oil-cloth on them; towels on rollers; women were mending and patching trousers. Nine large

stacks of new hay, equal to four hundred tons, and four large stacks of old hay, equal to three hundred tons, making seven hundred tons for winter feed. The stables were well made and fire-guards ploughed around them. The old hay was perfectly good. A house was put up near the hay fields for the men to live in when working, instead of being in tents. A garden for potatoes and other vegetables was near the house, which provided them with these things during haying. Four new houses and two stables have been built since I was here in 1894. Thirty-four head of cattle have been sold since October, 1894, yielding \$1,086. The money was spent on provisions and clothing principally, and in part payment of a new mower. The total quantity of provisions received from the department since October, 1894, is as follows: bacon, eight hundred and seventy-six pounds; flour, fourteen thousand five hundred pounds (one hundred and forty-five sacks); oatmeal, two hundred and twenty-one pounds; beef, two thousand pounds; also produce of nine head killed by themselves, which would average six hundred pounds each, five thousand four hundred pounds; soap, two hundred and forty; powder, fifty; shot, two hundred; gun caps, two thousand; blankets, twelve large; blankets, six small. The Indians buy such flour as they need at \$1.50 a sack in Saskatoon. Besides cattle money, they earn some by gathering seneca root, berries, bones; sold one lot of the latter for \$100, and the women work in town. A cadet corps of Royal Templars was formed during the year, and all the young people joined it. The subject of temperance is regularly dwelt upon in the school-room. None of them have chimneys in their houses, and it is difficult to get them to adopt these. It was suggested to have ventilators put in in the shape of a shaft through the roof or a stove-pipe put in along side of the smoke-pipe. A good deal of clothing is sent here by the societies I have mentioned, such as boys' and girls' coats, dresses and many other things. The Indians are well behaved, no dancing nor gambling is carried on by them, and Mr. Tucker is quite satisfied in his own mind that he has solved the problem of how to manage Indians. Detailed report with statements and returns were sent to the Commissioner. I returned to Regina on 17th September, 1896.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. MCGIBBON,
Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
REGINA, 1st July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my eighteenth annual report of my work of inspecting Indian agencies, reserves, and farms in these Territories, Manitoba and Ontario.

The opening of the fiscal year found me at the Elkhorn Industrial-school in Manitoba. An exhaustive report upon the working of that successful institution was submitted at the finish of my inspection.

Upon leaving there, 15th August, I again went to Battleford. The industrial-school there having been taken on 1st July by the Diocese of Saskatchewan, to conduct upon the *per capita* system, it was my duty to open up a set of account books, upon the double entry system of book-keeping, and to give such advice to the principal in conducting the school as my long experience in connection with such institutions and the general work of the Indian Department suggested.

Before leaving the Battleford district I made a thorough inspection of that agency, visiting all the reserves and Indian farms therein ; and such Indian day-schools as had re-opened after the midsummer holidays. I drew up an elaborate report of this inspection, and addressed it to the Indian Commissioner immediately upon its completion. I will simply repeat here that I left everything moving in a most progressive and harmonious manner ; the Indians and Indian farming instructors were busily engaged in hay-making, and those who had grain, at harvesting it.

The season had proved favourable to farming operations, and the cattle industry had advanced in a marvellous degree.

As the Inspector of Indian agencies for the Territories has made a subsequent inspection to this one of mine, of this industrial school and agency, his report will give later information than any I can offer ; therefore, I will not again enter into details regarding the work or the resources of these Indians.

On 5th October I left the Battleford Agency for Carlton.

CARLTON AGENCY.

I was much pleased to observe the great advance these Indians have made in civilized pursuits since my previous visit some years ago.

The advantage that having a saw-mill in the agency gave them over others not so favourably situated, was very apparent in the many very fine new houses with shingled roofs ; in most of these I found staircases and good sleeping apartments up stairs ; door-yards were fenced tastily, and in most cases these improvements had extended to out-buildings, stables and corrals.

The Ahtahkakoop Band had been blessed with a good harvest, the quality of the grain was good, and it had been stacked in good condition.

Mistawasis and Petequakey Bands were not so fortunate, their crops having been much affected by continual drought during a critical period of growth, and their harvest was scanty.

Wm. Twatt Band is not so advanced as any of the others ; many of its members are still continuing their old life of hunting, but under the directions of their newly appointed farming instructor, Mr. Hugh Richardson, I expect them rapidly to take up the new life of tilling the soil, and raising cattle.

The cattle of this agency are neither so numerous nor of such high breeding as on most of the reserves in other agencies, but the recent introduction of several thorough-bred Galloway bulls, must have the effect of raising the grade, and the close attention that cattle-breeding is now receiving from the agent and farmers cannot but result in increasing the numbers rapidly.

I visited the day-schools on Ahtahkakoop and Mistawasis Reserves. There was a large attendance of children at each of them ; they were cleanly dressed, and I was much satisfied at their progress in the different branches of study.

I next inspected the work of the small band of Sioux so recently located on a reserve at Round Plain, a few miles north of Prince Albert. There is a Presbyterian mission established here, and the work is carried on under its supervision. The Church has built a fine large house, as a residence for the school teacher, and the department has furnished a school building.

The Indians have cultivated a good breadth of land, and had put up several houses. Therefore it may be said that a fair commencement has been made for what I hope will be a prosperous band of Indians. They have a few cattle ; they had put up a good supply of hay for them.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

From this point I drove to Fort à la Corne. The Indians here are in the Duck Lake Agency—Indian Agent McKenzie. I arrived on 15th October. The annuity payments were in progress, consequently I found gathered together quite a village of

teepees and traders' tents in the vicinity of the school-house. I observed many new houses and stables on the different reserves, and the old ones had been repaired and made habitable for the approaching winter. A good deal of energy had been exercised in farming operations; sixty-two acres of wheat were sown, this together with some oats, potatoes and gardens, made the crop aggregate eighty-nine acres: the yield of all was very light. Their cattle numbered three hundred and four head; their percentage of calves was high, and by continuing to breed from thoroughbred bulls, these people will soon be rich in cattle.

The **John Smith Reserve** was the next point visited, Farmer Joseph Price in charge. These Indians had a good harvest; at every farmstead were stacks of wheat, also some of oats and barley. These stacks were well fenced in corrals; and I observed that most of the Indians had well summer-fallowed large fields in readiness for spring seeding. The area of their total crop was two hundred and forty-three acres, seventy acres being wheat and one hundred and fifty acres of oats; the remainder was made up of barley, potatoes, turnips, carrots, onions, &c.

They had two hundred and forty-eight head of cattle, the number of calves dropped during the year being moderate, and the quality not quite as good as it should be. A large quantity of hay was in stack, which, with the large quantity of straw when their grain is threshed, made ample provision for wintering their cattle.

The general appearance and condition of this reserve has greatly improved since my last visit, and the Indians live comfortably, and in a civilized manner; besides, by their exertions, being able to enjoy domestic comforts, they have added greatly to their farm machinery and implements: they now own five reapers, twelve farm wagons, eight farm sleighs, four mowers and four horse-rakes.

The Indian farmer has a comfortable new house; a neat new stable has been built, and the premises are well fenced. Evergreen trees have been planted in the front, thus setting before the Indians an example of a comfortable home, built from the natural productions of the reserve.

The day-school here is taught by Miss A. C. McGregor; there were fourteen girls and six boys present at my examination. The children were neat and clean in their persons, they are bright and intelligent, and are making good progress in their studies. The school-room was clean, and was well equipped with material and furniture.

Emmanuel Boarding-school, Prince Albert.—On the 22nd October I visited this school. It is under the direct superintendence of the Venerable Archdeacon McKay; the teacher was Mr. G. E. Gale, a graduate of the Exeter Training College, England. Twenty-four treaty children were on the school-roll, and four non-treaty, ten of them being girls. The school-room is suitably furnished, and there was a sufficient supply of school material. The children are making fair progress. I inspected the residence in which the children live under the supervision of the teachers and matron. The dormitories were clean, and the beds clean, with sheets, pillow-cases and night-gowns for each pupil. I attended at meals; the pupils and staff all sat down at the same time, in the same dining-room, the girls occupying one table, the boys another, and the staff another, a proceeding that I approve of, as it promotes decorum. The children's dinner was good and tea was served along with it. Nine acres of land were cultivated in connection with the school: the harvest was one hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes and about one thousand bushels of turnips, also some oats, and a good supply of the smaller vegetables. Five milch cows supply the school with all the milk and butter required, and poultry are raised in large numbers. The sheds and outbuildings are kept in a clean condition.

One Arrow's Reserve.—On 26th October I visited this reserve. Farmer Marion in charge. I found a very general improvement in the condition of these Indians and their reserve since the last time I inspected it, in 1890. Every house is new since then, some of them are very good, notably those of Painted Nose and Peetsetuce.

The band numbers one hundred and eight souls. Their crops aggregate one hundred and twenty-five acres, one hundred and seven being wheat, which yielded irregularly, having threshed out nine hundred bushels; the quality also varied, some of it being an excellent sample. The yield of potatoes was in most cases good, Dumont

having one hundred bushels off half an acre. Most of the wheat was stored in the school-house (no longer required for a school); it makes an excellent granary.

These Indians own one hundred and twenty-five head of cattle, all of superior quality and in excellent condition, and the yield of calves for the year was excellent.

The Indians have good hay corrals adjoining their stables, and a larger quantity than usual was stacked therein; their straw was also in these corrals. They are acquiring a good deal of personal property by their work, such as wagons, mowers, horse-rakes, &c. Most of them are pagans, with a leaning towards the Roman Catholic Church. At the previous annuity payments they offered all their children to the agent as pupils for the Duke Lake Boarding-school. He was obliged to decline their generous offer, as that school is full. They then went in a body to the Rev. Principal Paquette and tendered them to him. He did not accept them at once, for the same reason, but a few days later he visited the reserve and baptized twenty-two of the children. Nearly all the adults offered to accept baptism at the same time, but he placed them on probation, and will probably accept them into the church later on.

Beardy and Okemasis Reserves.—Lawrence Lovell, farmer. Although these reserves are not more than twelve miles, as the crow flies, from One Arrow, the lesser rainfall here made a material difference in the result of the year's farming operations. The crops here were almost a total failure from drought; and when one drives over these reserves and sees the large well-fenced fields, that had been sown with cereals, principally wheat, and from which nothing to speak of was reaped, sympathies are aroused for the poor Indians who have been so cruelly disappointed. However, notwithstanding their misfortune, the Indians have ploughed a large number of fields for spring seeding. This land is very well prepared, being free from weeds; they have also broken other land. They also put up an immense quantity of hay for their cattle. On account of having no straw, they require a larger quantity of hay than usual.

I found very great improvement in their houses and stables. All of them had been put in good order for the winter. The farmsteads on both of these reserves have a very home-like appearance; the door-yards of the houses have been cleaned up and the rubbish burned, the stables were newly plastered and the stock-yards all well fenced. I had a round-up of all their cattle. They are in fair condition, but do not show the high breeding of many of our herds. The Okemasis Band owned sixty-seven head, and the Beardy Band one hundred and eighty-six head.

Agent McKenzie is progressive. Upon each successive visit to his agency there is something in the way of new improvements in and about his agency. This time I observed picket fencing, a graded road leading up the hill to his house, stone hauled for new foundations, &c. A new kitchen was added to the farm-house. The clerk's house is also in good repair, and a milk-house was built.

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

I arrived at the Saddle Lake Agency on 11th May, and on the following day commenced inspecting the agency. John Ross, agent; G. H. Harpur, agency clerk; Norman McDonald, interpreter; Peter Tomkins, farmer.

I made an audit of the books, checking way-bills and invoices of receipts with the books, and also checking the issues; I found the books well kept, the entries had been regularly made and in every detail reflect great credit upon the clerk.

I took stock of the goods in the store-house, and checked the same with the balances shown in the ledger; with the exception of bacon, short one hundred and forty-five pounds, and salt, short sixteen pounds, which has been satisfactorily accounted for, I found everything correct; the stores are kept in good order.

I examined the flour as to quality, and weight in each sack, and found it satisfactory. The bacon also is of good quality. I examined the goods carried on in the "in use" list and noted those that are worn out and may be struck off.

I checked the receipts and disbursements of cash, which for the most part were in the form of department cheques for Indians' beef, also a few of the same for carrying

the mail; these had been regularly entered and agreed throughout with the vouchers and were regularly and properly accounted for by receipts placed on file.

Agency Buildings and Premises.—The agency buildings and premises are kept in the most perfect order and repair, and the agent and clerk deserve commendation for, each in his place, making the best of everything; although so early in the season for this country, no chips from winter wood-chopping litter the ground; fences and gates are in repair; hot-beds are going in both gardens, and the hardier seeds were already sown in the gardens. Stables and outbuildings are also in good repair and kept in a cleanly state; an inclosed shed has been built since the last inspection to hold vehicles.

Wahsatanow Indians.—Efforts have been going on for several years to transplant the Wahsatanow Indians from their old reserve, twenty-two miles west of Victoria, to Saddle Lake. Their former homes are abandoned, but as yet only one family (Mahtiosk) has located here, and that one has not a deep root. The others are reported scattered, some at Victoria and some at Beaver Hills. In all they number twenty six souls, in five families, also five widows with some children.

The agent has been managing their cattle, he disposed of some—\$413.96 being deposited to their credit in the savings bank as proceeds of the same—and he has twenty-two head on hand (exclusive of spring calves); these were wintered by Augustine Steinhaur, his compensation being two young steers out of the lot. I asked for a round-up of these; twenty were accounted for, the other two were said to be all right, but could not be found at the time. They are in good condition, but, like all the cattle of that agency, very scrubby.

Blue Quill's Band.—The Blue Quill Band numbers ninety-four souls under Headman Blue Quill. A small number of this band, along with their headman, removed from Egg Lake on the south side of the Saskatchewan River opposite Victoria, a few years ago, and since then accessions have been received from Whitefish Lake and Saddle Lake and one family from Ermineskin's.

This is a colony of Roman Catholic Indians, excepting Blue Quill, who is a Methodist.

A fine Roman Catholic mission-house and teacher's residence has been erected adjacent to the school-house, and the Indians live within easy walking distance of the same.

A short history of each family may not be without interest.

Blue Quill was away from home, having left the reserve at the end of March, to trap and hunt on Battle River. He had wintered his five head of cattle well, having had plenty of hay. During the winter he had killed a steer for meat for his family. In 1895 he had two acres in crop which yielded five bushels. He has a quantity of farming implements.

Wahpeewew.—This is an old man with an old wife. His two grown-up sons, Simon and Maxime, farm in partnership with him, but have their own separate houses. The old couple have a comfortable house, and, for Indians, seem to be unusually happy in their domesticity.

Their cattle now number twenty-six head, and with the exception of one ox, are the progeny of one cow, given them some years ago. They sold an ox and a steer to the department during the winter, and were allowed to kill an old cow for their own use. Their cattle were well wintered, and were in good condition.

Simon Wahpeewew has one daughter at the Lac la Biche Boarding-school, and Maxime, having no children, has adopted a son, who is also at the same school. In 1895 they had five acres in crop, which yielded eighteen bushels of grain. They stacked sixty-three tons of hay; and besides small farming tools, they own a mower and horse-rake, wagon, bob sleighs, ploughs, &c.

Alexis is a brother of Blue Quill. He was away from home also, having gone to visit another brother at Stony Plain two or three weeks ago. His house was shut up and his cattle, five head, were running with the herd. In 1895 he had two and a half acres in crop, from which he threshed three bushels. He sold a steer to the department in March. He had fifteen tons of hay in stack, and his cattle were amply provided for.

Keeseekoowasis is an old man. He has a house and stable, but his affairs are mixed up with those of his son *Peepeeksis*.

Peepeeksis has the best house on the reserve, also another good one out near the hay fields, where he lives during the winter. He has stables at both places; he owns fourteen head of cattle, and four horses. He sold a steer to the department for beef last fall. He had four and three quarters acres in crop in 1895, which yielded fifteen bushels. He stacked fifty-five tons of hay, and brought all his cattle through the winter in good condition. He owns a wagon, mower and horse-rake, team of harness, besides a number of tools and utensils.

Kahkeesim.—This man has the name of being the best hunter on the reserve; when not farming he spends his time at it. He has a house and stable near the river. His adopted son is at the Lac la Biche Boarding-school. In 1895 he had three acres in crop, which yielded five bushels. He had in stack twenty tons of hay. He owns nine head of cattle. Of implements the principal are a cart, iron harrows, ploughs, &c.

Horse Thief has a house and a stable but owns no cattle. He has a couple of horses, a cart and harness, and a few tools. He is one of the old-time hunters who will not settle. In 1895 he had two acres in crop, and the yield was nil.

Red Crow.—This Indian has a family of nine: wife, three sons and four daughters. He has a good house, which was fairly clean and comfortable, also good stables. He is credited on the books with owning twenty-one head of cattle, but as a matter of fact he has only nineteen, having traded one away with Job la Potack for a horse, and killed and eaten another. In 1895 he had six acres in crop, and threshed twenty-three bushels. He had in stack sixty-three tons of hay. His cattle were in good condition. His implements are one bob-sleigh, cart harness, wagon, ploughs, harrows, and some tools.

Simon Puskwack has a family of five, viz.: wife, three boys and a girl, but his mother and two orphan nephews live with him. He does not work much, alleging that he is ill. His stock is looked after by Peter Bright Eyes (brother) and one of the nephews above referred to, Simon Veronique, fourteen years old. In 1895 he had three acres in crop, which threshed six bushels. He sold three head of cattle to the department, and was allowed to kill one for his own use; he also killed another for beef. At present he owns twenty head of cattle and two horses. He put up sixty-three tons of hay. His cattle were in good condition excepting one ox, which is lame and poor. He owns two dwellings, one of which is occupied by his brother Peter. The house he lives in is comfortable, so are his stables. At the time of my visit he was successfully fishing for sturgeon, having caught several. He owns one crosscut-saw, one bob-sleigh, wagon, half share in a mower and horse-rake, has a cart, harrows, plough and other implements.

Mooswah.—This man has a family of five; one son is at the Lac la Biche Boarding-school. He owns a good house and stable. In 1895 he had in crop six acres, from which he threshed fourteen bushels, and in stack fifty-two tons of hay. He sold the department a steer and killed another for his own use. He owns sixteen head of cattle and two horses; they are all in good condition. He owns half a share in a mower and horse-rake, a wagon, bob-sleigh and a jumper, also a plough, grindstone, scythes, grain-cradle, &c.

J. B. Doghead.—This man is a widower; his mother and brother live with him. He owns a neat little house and a good stable. In 1895 he had four and a half acres in crop, which threshed six bushels, and stacked thirty-six tons of hay. He owns ten head of cattle, having killed one for his own use during the winter. He has a plough, cart, ox harness, scythes and snaiths.

Louison Doghead has only an adopted daughter, who is at the Lac la Biche Boarding-school. He owns two houses, the larger of which being too cold, he built a smaller one and lives in that. He has a good roomy stable. In 1895 he had three acres in crop, which threshed fifteen bushels. He stacked twenty-five tons of hay, cutting it all with a scythe, his wife assisting him. He owns eleven head of cattle and two horses, which were well wintered. He is said to be the best ploughman and the best farmer on the reserve, and not one takes better care of his cattle. He owns a bob-sleigh, ox yoke and chain, scythe and snaith, grain-cradle and a few small implements.

Joseph Wahpawaise—I found this man in bed ill. He has been suffering a long time with consumption. A younger brother, Louison, lives with him and does the work. He has a good house and stable. In 1895 he had five and a half acres in crop, which threshed twenty-four bushels. He stacked twenty-three tons of hay. He owns nine head of cattle, having had a cow die in March; they were all in good condition at my round-up. He owns a bob-sleigh and a few of the smaller implements.

Peter Brighteyes—This man talks English, having learned it in the penitentiary, where he was also taught the trade of running a steam-engine. He owns a house and stable down near the river, but prefers to live in one belonging to his brother Puskwack. In 1895 he had four acres in crop, from which he threshed fifteen bushels. He put up his hay along with his brother, and wintered his two cows with him. He owns a cart and cart harness, grain-cradle, scythe and snaith.

Oskineek—This man married a half-breed woman named Desjarlais, who is said to keep the cleanest house on the reserve; it certainly was the cleanest on the occasion of my visit. He has a good house and stable for six head. In 1895 he had three acres in crop, which threshed out fourteen bushels. He put up twelve tons of hay. He owns an ox, a cow, and two horses, a cart, cart harness, jumper, axe, auger, ox yoke, logging chain, scythe, snaith, sickles, &c.

Albert Paul is a son of Stony Paul, of Ermineskin's Band. He owns a house and stable, which were closed up, as he had gone wandering since the beginning of March. He had two acres in crop in 1895, which threshed out two bushels. He put up thirteen tons of hay. He owns some stock, a cow and heifer. He has no implements.

Benjamin Quinn—This man has a house and stable. He was away on a visit to Lac la Biche. He had no crop in 1895. He put up his hay along with Crane, with whom he wintered his cattle. He owns an ox, a cow, and a yearling steer. He has a scythe and snaith.

John Lopotack—This man owns a house and stable. He also was away at Lac la Biche. He intends working on a steamboat on the Athabasca River in 1895; he had three and three-quarters acres in crop, which yielded nothing. He put up his hay with Peepeeksis. He owns an ox, a cow and two steers, scythe and snaith.

I had two round-ups of the cattle on this reserve, one on the 16th May, which was interfered with by rain; and another, a more general one, on the 20th May. To speak generally, the cattle on this reserve are of better quality than on Saddle Lake Reserve, but with that exception, they are the worst that I have seen for many a day, being most of them scrubs bred from scrubs.

The stables are new and of good quality; they are roomy and fitted with stanchions.

The houses are good, large, and generally comfortable; the fields are large—in most cases too much land has been inclosed, much more than is cultivated; when these fences become old, much trouble will be found in keeping in repair so much fencing, as timber has become scarce.

Eighteen years ago when I first drove through what is now this reserve, it was a forest: very soon there will not be enough timber for fuel, let alone fencing.

The crop put in this year, 1896, aggregates forty-one acres of barley, eighteen acres of wheat, and up to the date of my inspection, five acres of potatoes. More potatoes were to be planted as soon as the teams arrived with more seed, which they were sent for.

The crops of 1895 were almost a total failure through drought and hot winds. The insufficient water supply on this reserve is a great drawback to stock-raising; although the Saskatchewan River is one of its boundaries, it is too far away from the hay and cultivated lands to supply the farms. The wells that were sunk will be of little practical benefit in winter, when most needed, until pumps are placed thereon, as the diameter of each well is only six inches: it may therefore be understood, with buckets to fit those wells, very little ice prevents their going down at all.

Saddle Lake Band, No. 125.—*John Makookis*—This man has a family of seven—himself, wife, three boys and two girls. He has a house and stable, both of medium quality. In 1895 he had four acres of barley and a patch of potatoes; the grain

threshed out fifteen bushels. He is a good worker, but not a good manager for himself. He owns six head of cattle. He has a cart, ox harness, plough and some farming implements.

Louis Waychokan has a family of eight—himself, wife, three daughters and three sons. One daughter was married to Jimmy Cardinal a few weeks before my inspection, the happy bridegroom being only in his seventeenth year. His second son is at the Red Deer Industrial-school. He has a good house and good stables. In 1895 he had six acres in crop, which threshed out twenty bushels. He stacked fifty-four tons of hay. His house is picturesquely situated, but he has had to give up farming close by, as it is subject to frost. He has made a field on higher ground where, it is hoped, he will be able to reap a good harvest. I had a round-up of his cattle; he owns fourteen head. They were well wintered, being in good condition. He also owns two jumpers, bob-sleighs, axe, cart, harness for both horses and oxen, harrows, two ploughs, and many small tools.

Mistah John—This man's family numbers eight, viz.: himself, wife, five boys and one girl; two of the boys are at the Red Deer Industrial-school. He has a good house, and a row of good stables, the latter being fitted with stanchions and otherwise very comfortable. In 1895 he had in crop five and a half acres, which was a total failure through prolonged drought. He stacked seventy-five tons of hay. He owns twenty-one head of cattle. I had them rounded up; they are in good condition, but of poor quality. He sold one animal to the department for beef, and killed one for his family's use, and received no assistance from the agency all winter in the way of food. He owns a cart, wagon, mower and rake, harrows, forks, hoes, hammers, scythe and snaith.

Little Crane—This Indian lives now on Thomas Hunter's old farm. The house is comfortable, and there is a range of stables adequate for all his stock. His family numbers six: himself, wife, two boys and two girls, the oldest boy being at the Lac la Biche Boarding-school. In 1895 he had seven and a half acres in crop, which threshed out eighteen bushels; and put up seventy-five tons of hay. He owns twenty-one head of cattle. I had his cattle rounded up into his home corral; they were in good condition, but a low grade. He sold two animals to the department for beef, and killed one for his own family use. He also owns seven horses, a wagon, mower and horse-rake, cart, harrows, plough, and many of the smaller farming implements.

Job Lapotack—This Indian has a family of nine, made up of himself, wife, two sons and one daughter, three step-sons and one step-daughter. All his children are at the Red Deer Industrial-school, and one step-son is at the Lac la Biche boarding-school. The family lived on the west end of the reserve, near the Snake Hills, but has removed to Saddle Lake Creek. He has a good house, which is too small for his family, and a row of good stables, and a large corral. In 1895 he had sixteen acres in crop, which threshed out thirty-six bushels. He put in stack ninety-six tons of hay, twenty-five tons of which he is able to hold over for the winter of 1896. He owns five horses and twenty-nine head of cattle; he sold two animals to the department for beef during the winter. His cattle are poor in quality, the result of in-breeding. He owns a mower and rake, double harness, churn, two creamers, harrows, plough, ox harness, wagon, and most of the small farming implements.

Thomas Hunter—This man also moved from the Snake Hills to the vicinity of Saddle Lake. He suffered in the removal as regards land for successful farming: the land where he now is being low, summer frosts are prevalent. He has a family of six, viz.: himself, wife, three sons and a daughter. His wife has been an invalid for many years, but their home is a pattern of domestic felicity. He owns two houses, one of which is still in an unfinished state; he has been some time building it, but is crippled in his means to finish it. He has a row of comfortable stables. In 1895 he had twelve and a half acres in crop, which was a total failure through drought. He put up eighty tons of hay. He owns forty head of cattle and twelve horses. I had his cattle rounded up; they are a scrubby lot, through in-breeding. He sold one beef steer to the department, and killed three for his family use. The farming implements he owns are

churn, creamers, mower and horse-rake, team and cart harness, disc harrow, farm wagon, bob-sleighs, logging chain, hay-forks, harrows, hoes, ox harness, scythe, snaith, &c.

Moses—This young man has a wife and two small children. His house is the best on the reserve, and his stable is a good one. In 1895 he had eight and a half acres in crop, which was a total failure through drought. He stacked forty-five tons of hay. He owns fourteen head of cattle. He killed a cow in the spring for family use. His farming implements and utensils are a set of double harness, axe, cart, logging chain, hay-fork, ox harness, two ploughs, scythe and snaith, &c.

Samuel Steinhaur—This man's family consists of himself, wife, three sons and a daughter, the last mentioned being at the Red Deer Industrial-school. In 1895 he put in a crop on his brother's farm at Whitefish Lake, of seven acres of wheat, and two and a half acres of barley, and reaped nothing on account of drought. He put up thirty tons of hay at Cache Lake, where he and several other Indians are in the habit of wintering their stock. He owns twenty-two head of cattle.

The Steinhaur brothers' cattle were rounded up in a bunch. They are a poor lot, continued in-breeding being the cause. Samuel sold one animal to the department in the winter for beef. He owns harrows, plough, wagon, harness, mower and horse-rake.

Augustine and Arthur Steinhaur—These brothers work together, although only the first-named lives at Saddle Lake. Augustine has a family of four. He owns two dwelling-houses, one at Saddle Lake and the other, which he makes a winter residence, at Cache Lake; he has stables at both places, that at Cache Lake being very extensive. He had no crop in 1895, but stacked one hundred and seventy-five tons of hay. He owns forty-seven head of cattle. He sold one animal to the department for beef and killed three for his family use. He receives no assistance from the department, and is self-supporting. I had a round-up of his cattle. They are of very poor quality, through in-breeding. He is making an effort to rectify this by disposing of his own native bulls and using those sent in by the department. He owns axes, mower and horse-rake, wagon, bob-sleighs, harness, single and team, disc harrow, harrows, logging chain, ox yoke, &c.

Thomas Makookis—This man is a son-in-law of Thomas Hunter. He has no children of his own, but he and his wife have adopted a son of Moses. He owns a house and stable. In 1895 he had twelve acres in crop. He put up forty-five tons of hay with his father-in-law. He owns fifteen head of cattle. They were rounded up along with Thomas Hunter's, and are of equal quality as regards no breeding. He owns no implements separately from Hunter, as they work together.

Daniel Makookis—This young man is married to a daughter of Mistah John. They have no children, nor has he a house of his own, living first with one relative and then with another. He has no farm. He got a present of a cow from Baptiste Rose. He has no implements.

Andrew Green appears on the pay-sheet for one, but he has an illegitimate son, who is at the Red Deer Industrial-school. He travels about, being a doctor by profession, and was last heard of at Morley, from which place he sent word to have his only cow sold; it has been purchased by the department and killed for beef; the few implements he had have been scattered.

Baptiste Rose is an old man, on the pay-sheet for two, a daughter at the Red Deer Industrial-school. He wanders about, stopping first with one friend and then another. He owns a good house.

The foregoing concludes the history of the working Indians of these two reserves. There is very great difficulty in keeping in touch with the fluctuations of the different bunches of cattle, as heretofore these Indians positively refused to allow their private cattle to be branded "I. D."

The prolonged and general drought in the summer of 1895 caused an almost total failure of crops. The Indians have been diligent this spring in sowing what seed they could procure. Fortunately \$85 was realized by selling hay to the Government telegraph service, hay put up by the agent and Indians, and the sum has been used to purchase seed potatoes; they were bought at the German settlement near Fort Saskat-

chewan, for twenty cents a bushel, so that something over three hundred bushels were procured in this manner.

Up to the date of my inspection the crop put in for the current year was: twenty acres of barley, twenty acres of wheat, fifteen acres of oats and about two acres of potatoes; the planting of potatoes was still going on.

Whitefish Lake and Goodfish Lake Reserves.—On 27th May I commenced an inspection of the Whitefish Lake and Goodfish Lake Reserves.

I had a general round-up of the cattle at Goodfish Lake and inspected one hundred and ninety-one head; the cattle here are of fair quality.

I visited every Indian farm. The following is a short description of what I saw, and the circumstances of each family.

Enoch Wood has a family of six: himself, wife, three boys and a girl. He has a good dwelling and three very good stables. He owns nine head of cattle, viz.: two oxen, two steers, two cows and three heifers. He has a plough and some farm implements. He put in crop this year four acres of wheat, two acres of barley, and it is his intention to plant both potatoes and turnips.

Augustine Giant has a family of four: himself, wife, a boy and a girl. He owns a good house and stable. He has only one cow and no implements. He put in crop this spring three acres of wheat, two acres of oats and two acres of barley.

Moses Jackson has a wife and a son. He has a good house and a row of stables. He has no cattle. He owns a wagon, plough and harness. He put in crop two acres of wheat and intends planting some potatoes and sowing turnips.

Thomas Jackson has a family of five: himself, wife, two boys and a girl. He lives with his son Moses. He owns an ox, cow, steer and two heifers.

Matthew Houle has a family of four: himself, wife, boy and girl. He has a good dwelling and a stable. He owns four cows, two steers and two heifers. He put in crop one acre of wheat and will plant some potatoes and turnips.

Charles Jackson's family consists of wife, two girls and a boy. He owns a good new house and two stables, six cows, five steers and five heifers.

Moïse Jackson has a family of six, exclusive of himself, his children being two boys and three girls. One daughter is at the Red Deer Industrial-school. He owns a good house with kitchen attached and a row of three stables. His cattle are: one ox, seven cows, three steers and two heifers. He owns a mower, horse-rake, buckboard, light wagon and farm wagon, plough, harrows and smaller implements. His crop this year is two acres of wheat, some potatoes and a garden.

Peter Shirt, headman—This man has a family of seven, viz.: himself, wife, four sons and one daughter. Two of his sons are at the Red Deer Industrial-school. He has a large, comfortable house and a row of very poor stables. His cattle are: two oxen, five cows, two steers and two heifers; and his implements: wagon, plough and harness. He put in crop this year five acres of wheat, four acres of oats, and he will plant potatoes and have a garden.

John Whitford—This man is also known by the name of Black John. He was ill all winter, but is able to be out again. His children are two boys and a girl. One boy and the girl are at the Red Deer Industrial-school. He has a good house and a good stable, and owns seventeen head of cattle, viz.: two oxen, four cows, four steers and seven heifers; also a mower and rake, wagon, harness and plough. On account of his illness he has not been able to put in a crop this year. (Since the above was written John Whitford took a turn for the worse and died.)

Albert Cardinal has a family of three, having only one child. With his two brothers he farms a colony on Reed Lake. These farms are well situated and the soil is very good, being stronger than either at Goodfish or Whitefish. His house is comfortable, but his stable is a poor one. He owns ten head of cattle, viz.: two oxen, two cows, two steers and four heifers; also plough and harrows. He put in crop one and a half acres of wheat and he will plant some potatoes and make a garden.

Harry Cardinal has a family of three: his only child is a son. He owns a house and a poor stable, one ox, one cow, two steers, a wagon, double harness and a plough. His crop is two acres of wheat, two acres of barley; and he will make a garden.

Baptiste Cardinal has a family of two sons, one of whom, Henry B., is a pupil at Lac la Biche Boarding-school. He has a good house and a poor stable, an ox, two cows, a steer and a plough. He sowed two acres of wheat, and has a garden.

Thomas Sinclair has a family of five, consisting of himself, wife and three girls. His daughter Bella is at the Red Deer School. He has a fair house, but poor stables. He owns thirteen head of cattle, viz.: two oxen, four cows, three steers, and four heifers. He owns but ten implements, the principal being a plough. He has been unable to work for some time, but his wife is a good worker and has made a garden.

John Hunter, headman—This is quite an old man. He has a family of five, his children being two sons and a daughter; one son and the daughter being grown up. He has been at Saddle Lake nearly all the spring. A daughter married and living there, being very ill, he remained with her until her demise. He has a large house and two very fair stables, and owns seven head of cattle, viz.: two oxen, two cows, three steers, a wagon, plough, harrows and cart.

Jacob Jackson is quite an old man. He has a family of seven; one son is grown up and a grandson lives with him. He has one other son and a daughter. One son attended the Red Deer Industrial-school. He has a comfortable little house and a good stable, and owns six cattle, viz.: four cows and two steers. Of his farming implements, the principal is a plough.

John Sinclair has a family of three daughters and one infant son. He has a good house and poor stables. His cattle are two cows and two heifers. He is lame, but a good carpenter, being an expert chair-maker. He put in crop one and a half acres of wheat, planted potatoes, and made a garden.

Nathaniel Leg—This old man lives on a peninsula in Goodfish Lake, and has a good farm, with very little fencing. He has a very comfortable house, with a storehouse, and a row of stables. His son-in-law, Augustine Hunter, a man in poor health, lives with him, but he is more of a consumer than a provider. He owns nine head of cattle, viz.: four cows, three steers, and two heifers. He is very short of seed grain this year, was able to sow only one acre of wheat. He received a bag of potatoes from the farmer to plant.

John Hunter, jun., has a family of seven, viz.: himself, wife, three daughters, and two sons. He has a fairly good house, two stables and a small shed for storing implements. He owns eight head of cattle, viz.: three cows, three heifers and two steers. He owns also a wagon, mower and horse-rake, ploughs and harrows. His crop is one acre of wheat, some potatoes and a garden.

John Half, jun.—This man has a family of thirteen, viz.: two wives, six sons and four daughters. One of his sons is at the Red Deer Industrial-school. He has a fairly good house, but has a new one in course of erection. He has two stables, and a shed for his implements. He owns six head of cattle, viz.: two oxen, two cows, a steer, and a heifer, also a mower, horse-rake, wagon, plough and harrows. He has in crop four acres of wheat, two acres of barley and planted nine bushels of potatoes, and made a garden. He intends sowing one and a half acres of new breaking with turnip seed.

John Half, sen.—This old man and his wife are alone, but his son-in-law Enoch Rain (Kemowin) lives with him. His house is comfortable, and he has a good stable. He owns two cows and two heifers. His son-in-law, Enoch Rain, has one son. He owns two cows and three steers, and has in crop an acre of wheat, and a garden.

Abraham Cardinal has a family of four: himself, wife, a boy and girl. He is married to a daughter of Peter Shirt, and lives with his father-in-law. He owns three cows, two heifers, and a steer, and has in crop five acres of barley.

Martha Rose is a young woman who lives apart from her husband, in a house owned by David Seenum. She owns two calves.

Mrs. Baptiste Rose is an old woman who lives anywhere. She owns two cows and a steer, which are kept for her by her son Jonas.

Mary Baldhead, widow, daughter of the late Headman Simon Baldhead. She has a sister Ida at the Red Deer Industrial-school. Her brother Simon and herself live with their uncle, Peter Shirt. She had a little girl whose funeral took place when I was on the reserve. These three, Mary, Ida and Simon, own five cows, two steers and three heifers. The cattle are cared for by Peter Shirt.

On 29th May I visited the houses and farms at the Whitefish Lake end of the reserve. The cattle were scattered through the woods, and it was very difficult to collect them, but I was able to round up one hundred and fifty-six head; those I could not collect belonged to Indians who were temporarily absent from the reserve.

The following is a short sketch of what I saw at each Indian farm :—

James Seenum or Pakan, chief—The chief draws annuity for only a small family now, three, all being married but one son eighteen years old; but he has the pleasure of the company of a son-in-law and family, and the married son, who has returned home without his wife, making quite a large number to provide for. He has a good one-and-a-half story house, with a shingle roof. He still talks of subdividing his house into apartments, but it has progressed no further than when I visited him in the eighties. He has the same stables that he had then, and time has not improved them; he agreed to build a new stable if the farmer will assist him. He owns twenty-two head of cattle, viz. : nine cows, seven steers, six heifers. He has also five horses. He owns a wagon, buckboard, plough, harrows, mower, horse-rake. He has in crop four acres of wheat, four acres of barley, three-quarters of an acre of potatoes, also carrots and onions.

Jos. Makookis has a family consisting of just his wife and a little girl. He owns a very good house; it was kept very neat and clean. He has a good stable. He owns five head of cattle, viz. : three cows and two steers, and five horses; also a plough and harrows. His crop is five acres of wheat, some potatoes, turnips, carrots and onions.

Arthur Steinhaur's family numbers six: himself, wife, two sons and two daughters. The two boys are at the Red Deer Industrial-school. His house is a fine large one, it having been his late father's residence. It is well furnished with modern furniture. His stables are not much to look at, but they are said to be very comfortable in winter. He has also a root-house and a granary; he owns twenty-three head of cattle, a farm wagon, buckboard, two ploughs, harrows, mower, horse-rake, &c. He has in crop sixteen acres of wheat, seven acres of oats, two acres of barley. He has planted some potatoes, and has a garden of turnips, carrots and onions. This man receives no direct help from the department, seed grain being scarce, and he had some to spare. Some flour and bacon were exchanged with him for it.

John Bull is a young man with only a wife. He has a house near the school-house. He owns two horses.

Sam Bull is an ex-pupil of the Red Deer Industrial-school, also his wife Ida Jackson; they but lately married. He lives in a very good house some distance beyond the mission. There is a stable which would be better if pulled down and rebuilt, as it has been there several years to my knowledge. He purchased this property in exchange for a horse. He has one acre of wheat in crop and some vegetables. His sister Flora has five head of cattle, viz. : two cows and three young animals, which he takes care of.

Jacob Bull's family consists of himself and wife only. He has a fair house, but a very poor stable. He owns eight head of cattle, viz. : one ox, three cows, two steers, and two heifers. His mother-in-law, the widow Stanley, lives with him, with one daughter. Another daughter of Mrs. Stanley is at the Red Deer Industrial-school.

Jacob Hairline—This is an old man past work, who, with his old wife, lives on the north-west part of the reserve. I attempted to reach his house, but was prevented by a deep morass. His cattle were taken away from him two winters ago, as he ran out of hay in March. Since then his son-in-law has six of them and his son (Chief Seenum's son-in-law) three head. The old man was demanding some of them back, and a basis

of settlement was agreed upon while I was there. His stable is said to be in a bad state of repair, but his house is a very good one.

Erastus has a family of five: himself, wife and three boys. He has a fairly good house and two good stables. His cattle consist of two oxen, four cows and one heifer. His only important implement is a plough. He put into crop three acres of wheat, some potatoes and garden of turnips, onions and carrots.

Paul Bernard or "Yankee" has a family of five. The present Mrs. Bernard is his second wife. He has three daughters and a son. One daughter, Georgina, is at the Red Deer Industrial-school. He has a good house and two good stables. His cattle are two oxen, two cows and three steers. He owns a plough and harness and some small tools. His crop this year is ten acres of wheat, some potatoes and a garden.

Peter Apow—This man has a very good house on the border of the lake, a good stable and a granary. He has a family of seven: himself, wife, two sons and three daughters. A son, Joseph, and a daughter, Elizabeth, are at the Red Deer Industrial-school. He owns eight cattle, viz.: three cows, three steers and two heifers. His important implements are a plough and harrows. He has in crop five acres of wheat and three-quarters of an acre of potatoes, also a quarter of turnips, onions and carrots.

William Stamp is a widower, his wife having died quite recently. He has a son and a daughter. He owns a house and stable. His only cattle are one yoke of oxen. His implements are a plough and harrows. He has not put in any crop, having been nursing his wife all spring.

Peter Blood—This man lives on the mill creek opposite to the farmer's location. He has nine in family, viz.: himself, wife, five daughters and two sons. One son is at the Red Deer Industrial-school and the other at the Lac la Biche Boarding-school. He has two houses: one is a new one, in course of erection, it will be a very good house when finished. He has three stables and a shed for his implements. He owns fifteen head of cattle, viz.: two oxen, six cows, five steers and two heifers. His crop is two acres of wheat, some potatoes, turnips, &c.

Richard Hardisty lives with his mother-in-law, Mrs. Big Snake. He has a family of five: himself, wife, two boys and one girl. One son, Narcisse, is at the Lac la Biche Boarding-school. He owns a house and two stables, both the latter in bad condition. His cattle are: one ox, one cow and two steers. His crop this year consists of one acre of wheat and a garden. He was away from home, having gone to work for the Hudson's Bay Company's boats on the Athabaska.

Akkumuse-en-ee-se or "Other-side-of-stone"—This old man's family consists of a wife and an infant. His house and stable are both bad. He owns one ox and a plough. He will put in a garden of potatoes, turnips, carrots, &c.

Peter Breast has a family of six, viz.: himself, wife, two sons and two daughters. He owns a fair house and a very poor stable. His cattle are an ox and a steer. He owns a plough and harness. His crop is two acres of wheat and a garden of turnips, potatoes and onions.

John Sunday talks English like a white man. He has a poor house and a bad stable. He owns a nice yoke of young oxen and a plough. He has a garden of potatoes, carrots, onions and turnips. He is always fortunate as a fisherman.

Jonas Rose has a wife only, and she does not live with him. He owns a very good house, two not very good stables, three cows, one steer and a heifer; a plough. He has a crop of four acres of wheat, two acres of oats, some potatoes and a garden.

Wahlahkwan or "The Branch"—This man has a family of seven, viz.: himself, wife, four sons and a daughter. He is very poor and nearly blind. He has a small house and a stable.

David Seenum—This is the chief's brother. He is a fine middle-aged man, with a family of six, viz.: himself, wife, two sons and two daughters. He owns two houses, one of which he occupies; in the other dwell some female relatives. He has a good

stable. His cattle are two oxen, one cow, one steer and four heifers. He has in crop three acres of wheat, and intends to plant several bags of potatoes, and make a garden. He is living very comfortably, and appears to be a progressive man.

John White is known as a great hunter. He has a family of five. His house is a good one, but his stables are poor. He owns an ox, three cows, two steers and two heifers, a plough, harrows and a cart. He had in crop two acres of wheat and a large garden of potatoes, &c.

Simon Kesickutuwayo—This young man has the reputation of being one of the best workers on the reserve. He has a wife and one son. His house is a very good one, so also is his stable. He owns two cows and a steer. He had in crop two and a half acres of wheat, some potatoes, turnips, &c.

Richard Kimowin, or "Rain," has a family of four. One stepson, Joseph, is at the Lac la Biche Boarding-school. He has a neat little house, but being old and lame does little farming. He intended having a garden.

Archibald Half has a family of seven: himself, wife, two sons and three daughters. He has a good house, and not a very good stable. His cattle are one ox and one cow. He owns a plough. His crop was two acres of wheat and a garden of potatoes, &c.

Kwee-es-kis, or "Whisky Jack," has a family of three, a grown-up son having died since the last annuity payments. He owns a good house and two good stables: one ox, a cow and two steers. His crop is one and a half acres of wheat, some potatoes, carrots, onions and turnips.

Saulteaux Sam—This man has a family of five, viz.: himself, wife, two sons and a daughter. He has a good house, and a row of three stables in a fair state of repair. He owns nineteen head of cattle, consisting of seven cows, nine steers and four heifers. His implements are: one wagon, plough, harrows, mower and horse-rake. He has in crop three acres of wheat, some potatoes and other vegetables.

Jonas Houle, who died a few days before my inspection, has left a family. He owned a cow and a steer.

Agency Farm.—Peter Tompkins has been farmer here for nearly a year. The live stock in his charge are two horses, three cows and a bull calf; also two polled Angus bulls, one three, the other five years old (the bulls were herding with the cattle at Goodfish), and seven sheep; one of these was killed by dogs, there were eight. The farmer had in crop this spring ten bushels of potatoes, four acres of turnips, eight acres of oats, half shares with Augustine Giant and Jonas Rose. He had also a large vegetable garden.

The buildings at this farm are: dwelling, store-house, blacksmith-shop, implement shed, two stables and cattle shed. At the grist-mill, besides the mill building there is a large store-house as yet only partly finished. There is a vacant house and stable formerly used by an interpreter; the latter is now used as an ice-house. Seventy acres have been fenced as a pasture. The farm premises are kept in good order and afford a good example to the Indians.

To summarize the crop sown this year and in anticipation of more accurate figures to be given by the farmer when he had finished seeding, there was sown up to the date of my inspection: ninety-four acres of wheat, seventeen acres of barley, fifteen acres of oats, ten acres (one hundred and forty-three bushels) potatoes—total acres, one hundred and thirty-six.

It is not possible to perfect a history of each family's resources at one inspection. I have started this one at Whitefish Lake and will expect to find it kept up and extended by the farmer.

I was much pleased with the good fencing both at Whitefish and Goodfish. Of course rails are quite handy and of the best quality.

There was a shortage of seed grain and seed potatoes on account of the failure of the crops in 1895, but the agent and farmer were diligent and procured all that they possibly could with the means at their disposal.

A good deal of new land, broken in 1895, will not be placed in crop; some of the old fields not in crop it was intended to summer-fallow.

To speak generally, their stables are not good, "very bad" would better suit their general actual condition, as the exceptions to this latter term are not numerous enough to affect their general character. I spoke strongly to the Indians upon this subject, the farmer being present, and represented to them the necessity of building better ones. They did not respond very warmly, although the farmer said that he would help any one wishing to build a stable by working at it along with him. A good many are commencing to winter their cattle away off the reserve, where hay can be made in unlimited quantities; there they work in community, building large stables and running their cattle together. Of course this is better than hauling the hay long distances to their home stables, but it does not domesticate the animals as well as each Indian having his cattle in his own private stable near where he lives and farms.

As evidence that a plentiful supply of hay was provided in 1895, the cattle are all in good condition and stacks of hay are to be seen in different parts of the reserve that it was not necessary to touch.

I audited the farm books and took stock of the goods on hand. I found the books regularly kept, the receipts agreed with the agency issues and the issues were vouched for by the ration sheets; all the other accounts balanced. I examined the goods in use and made out a list of those worn out and of no further use.

Stock.—The following is a summary of the live-stock of this agency, and of which I have satisfied myself as to the general correctness:—

Band.	Oxen.	Bulls.	Cows.	Steers.	Heifers.	Total.
Whitefish Lake	37	3	446	99	92	377
Saddle Lake	23	..	85	81	63	252
Blue Quill	19	..	55	53	33	160
Wahsatonow .....	..	..	10	12	1	23
Farm 16a .....	..	..	3	1	..	4
Agency	1	4	8	9	1	23
Totals	80	7	607	255	190	839

Sheep.

Agency	24
Farm 16a	8
Total	32

Horses and Colts.

	Horses.	Colts.
Agency	3	2—5
Farm 16a	2	..—2
Total	5	7

The Chippewayans and the Beaver Lake Indians, who are on this agency, have given no trouble whatever during the past year; they have scarcely been seen since they were paid their annuity. Furs were plentiful, and the fishing restrictions do not affect them very much. They grow a few potatoes. According to last report, their remaining cattle are: one ox, five cows, one steer, two heifers, and four horses.

The Beaver Lake Indians also grow a few potatoes. If they have any cattle, they have no record of them. During the past few years, twenty-five or thirty of the Chippewayans have removed to Cold Lake in the Onion Lake Agency; and two families of the Beaver Lake Indians removed to the Edmonton Agency two years ago.

Education.—There are four Indian day-schools in this agency; three of them are under the auspices of the Methodist Church, and the other of the Roman Catholic Church.

The school at Whitefish Lake was closed for the midsummer holidays.

The Goodfish Lake school was in a moribund condition, as the teacher, Mr. Dawson, was leaving for good in a few days; there were twenty-seven names on the roll. At my visit there were eight boys and six girls present. There is little to say regarding any progress they had made.

At Saddle Lake, the teacher, Mr. McKitric, had eighteen on the roll. At my visit there were ten boys and eight girls present. The children were bright and intelligent, answered questions promptly, read clearly and distinctly; were evidently making fair progress; they were cleanly and properly dressed. Altogether I was much pleased with the condition of this school.

The Blue Quill school is taught by Mr. F. Petitdemange, who has had charge of it since April, 1893. There were eighteen children on the roll. At my visit there were nine boys and four girls present.

This teacher is taking great interest in the children, and is evidently doing the best he can for their advancement.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection of the Edmonton Agency on 15th June. The officers and employees are: Indian agent, Charles de Cazes; agency clerk, A. E. Lake; interpreter, Henry Blanc.

The agency buildings are situated on Enoch Reserve, fifteen miles from the town of Edmonton (which is the nearest and most available post office) on the margin of a beautiful lake of considerable size, and in consequence of their position, form an agreeable place of residence. The agent's residence is a frame house, covered with brick, of some size and importance. The clerk's house is a comfortable, well-furnished cottage. Then there are the agency office, two store-houses, two stables, hen-house, ice-house, well-house (over the well) a fine strongly built root-house, &c. All these latter named buildings are of flatted logs, with shingled roofs. Near by is the interpreter's house; adjacent to which is a house to accommodate visiting Indians from the distant reserves, also stables for visitors' horses. The offices, store-houses, stables and interpreter's house are all whitewashed.

Contiguous and about the agent's and clerk's houses, is a grove of maple trees, grown from the seed. The trees are now about twenty feet high; there are also some mountain ash and other trees, not indigenous to this part of the country.

Also, there are fine vegetable gardens, in which are hundreds of plants of rhubarb, and standing beds of asparagus and mushrooms, sufficient to supply a good-sized town. These gardens are full of the useful vegetables, grown upon a market garden scale, and are kept clean, free from weeds, and in a thriving condition, including a large quantity of tobacco. This plant has been most successfully grown by Agent de Cazes for several consecutive years. The work of this large garden is done by the staff, an example being set by the agent himself, assisted by old Indians who have no regular employment at home, and they must be fed. The work they do in the garden prevents pauperizing them; besides, they reap the benefit, for all that they can consume is given to them, and to other Indians who require it, also the example set before the eyes of the working Indians has great value; it is to be seen at their homes, where they try to imitate in a small way what they see at the agency.

Flour-mill.—This is a two-story building, situate a quarter of a mile from the agency on an eminence, and from the top of its tower commands a view of the country for thirty miles around. The building is composed of large, flat, spruce logs and shingle roof, built in the form of a Maltese cross, 60 feet every way by 22 feet, with the wind-mill tower forming the centre and apex, which from its elevated position catches every wind that blows. The agent has successfully demonstrated in this mill that wind is a practical power in this country. It certainly drives this machinery as well as any

other power that I have seen. It is somewhat erratic, but not quite as much so as the wind is, as there are governors attached to the machinery, which keep the mill at a steady motion. Since it was started, on 10th January last, it has ground seven hundred and fourteen bushels of wheat, making two hundred and four sacks of flour. The mill books are regularly kept. I audited them.

In connection with the mill the agent is establishing a piggery. The position that he has selected is most favourable, there being a couple of spring lakes in a deep valley near the mill, where he has commenced a series of pig-houses. He intends adding to them, as more accommodation is required; also a house in which all the food will be prepared for the pigs, by cooking, &c.

Agency Office.—I audited the receipts and issues of supplies, bringing out balances of each account in the ledger, and took stock of the new goods in store, and also of the articles in use. Everything came out true to weight and measure, and agreed with the balances shown to be on hand in the ledger. The flour was of excellent quality, and the proper weight in each sack. The bacon is also of good quality. I audited the cash book and found all cash and cheques entered as received, and all paid out again, the disbursements being supported by receipts and vouchers.

Vital Statistics.—This agency has within its jurisdiction five Indian bands and reserves, and it may not be without interest that I should add to this report a comparative statement of the population of each band during the past decade:—

	1885.	1886.	1896.
Enoch.....	140	155	145
Michel.....	88	54	76
Alexander.....	220	201	201
Joseph.....	211	154	151
White Whale Lake.....	61	61	130
Orphans, St. Albert school.....	14	12	7
Stragglers.....	13		
Passpasschase.....		82	
Totals.....	747	719	710

In 1886, eighty-two souls were paid as Passpasschase Band. Many of these, including the chief, left the treaty, and took Half-breed scrip, and the band passed out of sight as such.

In 1884, one hundred and ninety-two souls were paid as Sharphead Band, at Wolf Creek. Since then this band dissolved, some members of it going to Morley, including the chief, while others of them are now living with and attached to the White Whale Lake Band. These together with a few from Joseph's Band, account for the increase there since 1886.

It is remarkable that the numbers in the agency should have been sustained as well as they have been, taking the circumstance of their great change in occupation since 1885.

It is almost impossible, even with the strict supervision that now obtains over the different bands, to get reliable information of births and deaths, excepting when the annuity money is paid, but as far as received, they are as follows:—

	Births.	Deaths.
Michel.....	..	..
Alexander.....	8	8
Enoch.....	7	2
Joseph.....	1	2
White Whale Lake.....	3	2
Totals.....	19	14

The rather large number of deaths (eight) on Alexander's Reserve occurred, as nearly as can be ascertained, from the following causes: four children from consumption, one man from old age, one man from epilepsy, one woman from pleurisy, one infant.

Farming Operations.—To summarize the farming operations of the agency:—

BANDS.	No. Indians Farming.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes and Garden.	Grand Total.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Alexander.....	33	85	57	82	11½	235½
Joseph.....	12	4	.....	20	7½	31½
Michel.....	7	26	28	21	8	83
White Whale Lake.....	14	18	.....	15	7½	40½
Enoch.....	16	54	40	46½	8	148½
Totals.....	82	187	125	184½	42½	539
Farm 17.....	.....	.....	14	.....	2½	16½
Agency.....	.....	.....	7	.....	2½	9½
Totals.....	82	187	146	184½	47½	565

Stock.—The following is a summary of the live-stock in this agency:—

BANDS.	Number Indians Raising Stock.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Oxen.	Bulls.	Cows.	Steers.	Heifers.	30 June.	Stock.
									Spring Calves.	Grand Total.
Alexander.....	21	52	6	25	1	27	20	12	15	158
Joseph.....	12	.....	9	1	15	15	8	6	6	54
Michel.....	7	.....	10	2	2	26	16	16	14	86
White Whale Lake.....	11	.....	14	1	15	11	6	6	9	56
Enoch.....	16	45	12	36	2	42	37	20	22	216
Totals.....	67	97	28	86	7	125	99	62	66	570
Farm 17.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2
Agency.....	.....	1	12	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	19
Totals.....	.....	98	40	88	7	130	99	62	67	591

The other live-stock at the Agency and Farm 17:—

Agency.....	Horses	5
Farm 17.....	"	3

Chief Michel has two horses under Government control, as oxen were exchanged for them.

The foregoing tables show that these Indians are making fair progress in cultivating the soil, and taking into consideration the low prices of all cereals and potatoes, and the difficulty of selling any surplus, and the precarious climate, it may be considered that they are now doing nearly enough in that direction; but they could very well have larger herds of cattle.

In driving over these large reserves, which abound in lakes and meadows, one is delighted with the favourable situation as regards pasturage and hay for cattle breeding, taken in connection with such a favourable market, where every calf raised to three years old, will pay its owner \$10 a year or \$30 in cash.

Farm 17. This farm was established in 1879, and has been in charge of farmer James O'Donnell since 1880.

It is very complete in its equipment of buildings, all of which were built by the present farmer. They are well constructed, of well-made spruce, squared timber, with shingled roofs, and completed in a first-class and workman-like manner. The dwelling house is large, a story and a half high, lined throughout with tongued and grooved dressed lumber and divided into several apartments. There is a ration-house, ice-house, two store-houses, two implement sheds, two stables, one hen-house, two large corrals and well-fenced yards with gates.

There is a crop of fourteen acres of oats and two and a quarter acres containing potatoes, buckwheat, pease and vegetable garden; there is a large park of one hundred and fifty acres fenced in as a cow and horse pasture. The whole premises are kept in the very best order and repair, which is very creditable to the farmer.

I inspected the live-stock, audited the farm books and took stock of the goods in store and in use. I found the stock all right and well kept; the farmer also deserves favourable mention for his care of the farming tools and implements in use, most of them are the same he brought into the country, as a farming instructor's outfit, in 1879. The harness, wagon and original chest of carpenter's tools are almost as good as ever. I think this case is unique of the sixteen farmers that came in at the same time. I made a list of those worn out and of no further use. The live-stock in his immediate care for the conducting of his work are: three horses, a cow and calf.

The farmer of Farm 17 has charge of Alexander's Band, No. 134, Joseph's Band, No. 133, and White Whale Lake Band, No. 133a. He resides on Alexander's; the distance from there to Joseph's is forty miles, and to White Whale Lake eighteen miles further. It has been his duty to visit these distant reserves once every fortnight; as the roads are bad both in summer and winter, this has proved an arduous task.

Alexander's Band.—At the annuity payments in 1895, two hundred and one souls were paid in this band, a singular coincidence, the same number were paid in 1886, while taking the agency as a whole seven hundred and ten souls were paid in 1895 and seven hundred and nine in 1896.

At the time of my inspection, Chief Alexander was away from home, having gone to visit relatives in the Onion Lake Agency. His family numbers six now, viz., himself, wife, three boys and a girl. He has a good log house with shingle roof, and a kitchen attachment to the same, a good stable fixed with stanchions and two other stables not so good, without stanchions, a store-house, a well and a calf and sheep pasture. His cattle number nine head: four cows and five steers, also twelve sheep. He owns a mower and horse-rake, wagon, buckboard, plough, harrows, grindstone, a tool chest with some tools, bob-sleigh, land-roller, and he has charge of, for the general use of the band, a threshing-machine and a binder, also a thoroughbred bull and a fanning-mill. He has many useful articles of furniture in his house, a cooking-stove, a box-stove, clock, tables, chairs, bedsteads, mirrors, &c. Of the smaller farming implements, he owns hay-forks, axes, spades, &c. He has in crop four acres of wheat, two acres, each, of oats and barley, a quarter of an acre of potatoes and the same of turnips and garden.

Widow John Pekachase has a family of two boys and a girl, the older boy is sixteen years old. She owns a good house, two pretty fair stables, one steer, one heifer; ploughs, harrows, forks and axes. She has in crop this year two acres of wheat, one acre each of oats and barley, and three-eighths of an acre of potatoes and garden.

Isaw has a family of five, one girl having died since the annuity payments. His children left him are two boys and one girl. He owns a good house, two stables, one of which is fitted with stanchions, and a store-house; also a plough, harrows, cart, bob-sleighs. His only cattle is one ox. He has in crop this year two acres of wheat, one acre of barley, three-eighths of an acre of potatoes and garden.

Moise. Family consists of himself and wife. He owns a good house, two good stables, one of which is fitted with stanchions; his other stable is not so good; a store-house, implement shed, a plough, a pit-saw, grindstone, bob-sleigh, land-roller, set of double harness, hay-forks, axes, &c. His cattle are: one ox, three cows, one steer and

three heifers. He has in crop five acres of wheat, two acres of oats, and a quarter of an acre each of potatoes and garden.

Widow Susan Misnaisquaishum has a family of two sons and one daughter, aged respectively eighteen, fifteen and twenty. Her house is good, with kitchen attached, a store-house, one good stable and two smaller stables. She owns a bob-sleigh, land-roller, forks and axes. Her cattle are : two cows, two steers, one heifer. Her crop this year is : two acres of wheat, one acre of barley, three-eighths of an acre of potatoes and garden.

John Ya-pa-no-ta-you has a family of seven, viz. : himself, wife, one son and four daughters. The son has married since last treaty ; one of his daughters has been for years married to a non-treaty Half-breed. His house is old. He has no stables, nor any cattle. He owns a bob-sleigh, a cross-plough, some forks and axes. He has in crop this year two acres of wheat, three acres of oats, one acre of barley, and three-eighths of an acre of potatoes and garden.

John Kahnamahcheoo.—This John, No. 16, of this band has a family of eight and a grandchild, making nine, viz. : himself, wife, two daughters and four sons. He has a good house, two good stables and a shed. His only cattle are two oxen. His crop is three acres of wheat, one acre of barley, and three-eighths of an acre of potatoes and garden.

William has a family of four : himself, wife, and two daughters, ten and twelve years old. He owns a good house, store-house, a good new stable. His implements are a cross-plough, bob-sleighs, cart, wagon, set of team harness. Of cattle he has only one cow. His crop is four acres of wheat, and three-eighths of an acre of potatoes and garden.

Widow Menawhanees.—This is the widow of John, No. 20. She has a family of a boy and girl. Owns a house, store-house, two good stables, one of which is fitted with stanchions, also a shed. She has only a few farming implements, and of cattle only an ox. She has in crop this year one acre of wheat, two acres of oats, and three-eighths of an acre of potatoes and garden.

Joseph's Widow, No. 22.—This woman is now Mrs. Baptiste, although the ticket under which she and Baptiste are paid is as above. The ticket they hold is for three, but another child has been born since last treaty, therefore, the family is now : Baptiste, his wife, one son and one daughter. They own a house and three stables, two being very good ones ; also a shed. Their only implements are a bob-sleigh, and a few tools ; three cattle, two cows, and one steer. Their crop is : two of wheat, two acres of oats, two acres of barley, and three-eighths of an acre of potatoes and garden.

Louis, No. 28, has a family of seven, viz. : himself, wife, three boys and two girls. He owns a good house, but no stable or any cattle. He has a breaking-plough and some small tools. His crop is : one acre of wheat, four acres of barley and a quarter of an acre of potatoes, and garden.

Michel Windego draws annuity for six, viz. : himself, two grown-up sons and two grown-up daughters. He has a good house and a good stable, but his principal occupation is that of hunting. He has no cattle. His crop this year is an acre each of wheat, oats and barley, and three-eighths of an acre of potatoes, and garden.

Michel Belrose has a wife and two children, a child having been born to him since last treaty payment. He has a good house, store-house, wagon shed, two stables and a good corral. He has none of the larger farming implements, but is well provided with the smaller ones. He owns one ox, one cow and two steers. His crop is : two acres of wheat, two acres of barley and a quarter of an acre of potatoes, and garden.

Thomasis, or "Little Thomas," has a family, consisting of his wife, a boy and two girls, a girl having been born to him since last treaty payment. He owns a good house, two good stables and a well-fenced corral. Until last summer he followed hunting entirely, but since then he is determined to farm as well as hunt. He owns two oxen, a mower, rake, set of harness and many other smaller tools. He put in crop twelve

acres of wheat, ten acres of oats, one acre of barley, one eighth of an acre of potatoes and a quarter of an acre of garden.

Paul, No. 55, was last paid annuity for a family of eight, but has now only seven, as a daughter died since the last payments; now he has a wife, four sons and one daughter. He owns a fairly good house, two stables. He has only some small tools and no cattle. He put in crop two acres of wheat, ten acres of barley and three-eighths of an acre of potatoes and garden.

Baptiste Little Wolf receives annuity for himself, wife and a granddaughter aged fifteen. He owns a good house, two good stables and a shed. His implements are: bob-sleigh, set of double harness, whip-saw, two hay-forks and an axe. Of cattle he has only an ox. He put in crop this year three acres of barley, one-eighth of an acre of potatoes and a quarter of an acre of garden.

Widow Susan drew annuity in 1895 for herself, grown-up daughter and grandson, but her daughter has since married John Wee-yah-pah-no-tay-you. She has a house, but works along with her son, Manitou-waise, No. 80. She owns two oxen, one cow and two steers. She has in crop two acres of wheat, two acres of oats, one acre of barley and three-eighths of an acre of potatoes, and garden.

Manitou-waise is a son of widow Susan. He receives annuity for three, having a wife and one son. The son is married and lives with him. He has a house and three stables. One of the stables is fitted with stanchions. He has also an implement shed and a well-fenced corral. He owns two oxen, one cow and two heifers, also a mower, horse-rake, cart, buckboard, breaking-plough, ox harness, bob-sleighs, hay-forks, axes and other small tools. He has in crop three acres of wheat, one acre of oats, two acres of barley, three-eighths of an acre of potatoes, and garden.

Henry Shortlegs received annuity last year for seven, viz.: himself, wife, grown-up daughter, two sons, and two daughters, but since then one daughter has married John Manitouwasis, and another is married to Antoine of ticket No. 82. He owns a house, but has no stable or cattle. He has in crop two acres of barley, a quarter of an acre of potatoes, and a quarter of an acre of gardens.

Philip Pah-kah-qua-now has a family of wife, two girls and one boy. He owns a house, two good stables, one having stanchions, a shed, and a well-fenced corral. He owns a bob-sleigh, land-roller, cart, crosscut-saw, whip-saw, and other small tools. His cattle are: one ox, one cow, a steer and a heifer.

Newborn's family numbers five, viz.: himself, wife, two sons and a daughter. He owns a house, a stable, and a well-fenced corral. He has no cattle; his implements are: a breaking plough, whip-saw, grindstone, cart, set of double harness, and bob-sleigh. He has in crop one acre of wheat, two acres of oats, and three-eighths of an acre of potatoes and gardens.

Joseph (son of Job)—Joseph's family consists of himself, wife, one boy and one girl. He owns a house, store-house, two stables, shed, corral, calf and sheep pasture. His implements are: plough, harrows, land-roller, cart, ox harness, logging chains, bob-sleigh, mower, horse-rake, hay-forks and axes. His cattle are: one ox, one cow, twenty-four sheep and lambs. He has in crop five acres of wheat, five acres of oats, one acre of barley, and three-eighths of an acre of potatoes and gardens.

Thomas has a family of six, viz.: himself, wife, one son and three daughters. He owns a very good house, good store-house, implement shed, three stables, one of which is fitted with stanchions, mower, horse-rake, plough, harrows, ox harness, crosscut-saw, forks, and axes. His cattle are: two oxen, one cow, two steers, one heifer. His crop is: two acres of wheat, three acres of oats, two acres of barley, three-eighths of an acre of potatoes and gardens.

Beaverfoot is a full-blooded Indian, and is the most advanced farmer on the reserve. He is a young man; has a family of wife, one son and one daughter. His farm is a regularly improved homestead, after the fashion of an industrious well-to-do white farmer. His buildings are all constructed of well-made square timber, and are as follows: dwelling-house, milk-house, store-house, hen-house, pig-house, shed for implements, three stables,

two cattle sheds, three well-fenced corrals, calf, pig, and sheep pastures; one thousand acres fenced in as a cattle and horse pasture. His hay meadows are also fenced to prevent cattle from grazing on them. His live-stock are: two oxen, eight cows, five steers, two heifers, six pigs, seventeen sheep and lambs, twelve large, good, work horses. His implements are: mower, horse-rake, farm wagon, breaking-plough, cross-plough, iron harrows, whip-saw, grindstone, land-roller, ox yoke, ox harness, two sets of horse-team harness, two bob-sleighs, crosscut-saw, logging chain, augers, axes, hay-forks, saws, hammers, spade, scoop-shovel, and other shovels and hoes. His house is comfortably furnished with cooking-stove, tables, chairs, bedsteads, churn, milk-pans, &c.

Beaverfoot came to settle down on the reserve in 1889, owning then only a team of ponies; the agent loaned him a yoke of oxen and a cow, but no implements, so that his present possessions are the result of economic, careful industry; his fences are strong and straight, of tamarack stakes and spruce rails. When I was at his place, he was engaged in hauling rails with one of his large horse teams, and strewing them along where he intended to build this new fence. His character is, that he is reliable, "his word is his bond"; would that there were more like him! I had almost forgotten to mention his crops; they consist of ten acres of wheat, ten acres of oats, ten acres of barley, one acre of potatoes, and one acre of gardens; total, thirty-two acres.

Abraham has a wife and son and daughter. He owns a house, two stables, but no cattle. His implements are: iron harrows, two hay-forks and one axe. He has in crop four acres of wheat, one acre of barley, and two and one-eighth acres of potatoes and garden.

Jacob Pekachase's family consists of himself and wife. He has a house, stable, store-house, but no cattle. He has a cart, cart harness, fork and axe. He has in crop one acre of wheat, one acre of barley, three-eighths of an acre of potatoes and garden.

Pierre Yellow Dirt's family consists of himself, wife and son. He owns a house, store-house, two stables and corral, plough, harrows, ox harness, bob-sleigh grindstone, logging chain, hay-forks and an axe. His cattle are: two oxen, one cow, one steer, one heifer. His crops this year are: two acres of wheat, two acres of oats and eight acres of barley.

Edward, headman's, family consists of himself, wife and daughter. He owns a store house, house, two stables, one of which is fitted up with stanchions, a well-fenced corral. His implements are: bob-sleigh, breaking-plough, harrows, ox harness, grindstone, whip-saw, logging chain, spade, two hay-forks, axe, hand-saw, and some small tools. His cattle are three oxen. His crop this year consists of two acres of wheat, three acres of oats and three acres of barley.

François's family consists of himself, wife, son and daughter. He has a house and stable, but no cattle. He has a few implements, such as an axe, hay-fork, hammer, auger, hoes. He has in crop three acres of wheat, two acres of oats and five acres of barley.

Norbert received annuity for three at the last payments, but his only son died since then. He has a house, a good stable, and a well-fenced corral. He owns two oxen. His implements are: two hay-forks, hoes, auger, saw, hammer, axes, ox harness, logging chain. He has in crop two acres of wheat and four acres of barley.

Samuel was paid for three at the last annuity payments, but his only child died since then. He owns a good house, a good stable, and a good corral, but has no cattle. He has a bob-sleigh, a crosscut-saw, two forks, hoes and axes. His crop this year is four acres of barley.

John Lefthand's family consists of himself, wife and daughter. He owns a house, stable, corral, a breaking-plough, ox harness, ox yoke, logging chain, crosscut-saw, whip-saw, two hay-forks and an axe, also two oxen. He put in crop this spring five acres of barley.

Tom Gladu's family consists of himself, wife and two daughters; at the last annuity payments he was paid for six, but one daughter has since died, and another married Norbert Menawanees since then. He owns a house, stable, and a good corral. Being a hunting Indian, he has no cattle, and his only implements are a fork and an axe. He has in crop one acre of wheat and two acres of barley.

Crops.—The following is a summing up of the crop put in this year on this reserve :—

	Acres.
Wheat	85
Oats ..	57
Barley	82
Potatoes.....	4 $\frac{5}{8}$
Gardens.....	6 $\frac{7}{8}$
Total ..	235 $\frac{1}{2}$

This is a very large acreage for a wooded reserve, and for Indians who but a few years ago were hunters and trappers.

There is not one of them to-day who is a large farmer as that term signifies in the "wheat belt" of this country, and of the thirty-three persons owning the crops, leaving out two, Thomasis, who has twenty-three acres, and Beaverfoot, who has thirty-two acres, and dividing the remainder, one hundred and eighty acres, among the thirty-one left, the result is an average crop of six acres each.

The diversity of crop that each one has will insure success, as they cannot all fail the same year.

The potato crop and gardens are nearly equally divided, the former looked well and were growing well; but the big white grub had damaged the gardens.

Stock.—Classifying and summarizing the cattle as shown to be owned by twenty-two Indians, all of which passed under my inspection, they appear as follows :—

Oxen.....	25
Bull.....	1
Cows.....	27
Steers.....	20
Heifers.....	12
Total ..	85

This spring calves were not taken into my inspection, but up to 30th June there were seventeen.

The cattle are in good condition, of fairly good breeding, and they are all legibly branded "I. D.," as well as with the private brands of their respective owners.

General Remarks.—The condition of the Indians of this reserve may be called prosperous. I had no chance of observing closely their home life, as they were all (nearly) away from their houses; a few of them were camping on the reserve, others had scattered to make a living, as they were thrown upon their own resources immediately after the spring crops were sown.

There are a few old persons on all the reserves kept on the ration-list through all seasons, as they are unable to provide for themselves or do any work; but others must make a living for themselves and families in summer. This is not such a hardship as it may appear to a person without knowledge of their character and resources. They find food in plants, fruits, herbs, birds, animals, that a white man would not think of using, and which prove to be perfectly wholesome and nourishing.

Joseph Band, No. 133.—*Alexis* has a family of four: himself, wife, boy and girl. He has a house, but no stable and no cattle. He is a fisherman and hunter. He was formerly chief of the band, but was deposed.

Painted Stone has a family of three, viz.: himself, wife and son. His house is a good one, with shingled roof. He owns two stables, a store-house, corral, a farm wagon, mower and horse-rake, breaking-plough, harness, ox harness, whip-saw, crosscut-saw, chest of carpenter's tools, two scythes and two snaiths, two hay-forks, one grindstone, four grub-hoes: also one work ox, four cows, five steers, three heifers, and has charge of the band bull. He put in crop this year two acres of barley, a quarter of an acre of

potatoes, and a quarter of an acre of garden. He is the principal man on the reserve since the chief was deposed. He, too, is a hunter and fisherman, getting his living more in that way than by farming.

Widow Mary Michel has a family of four: herself, a grown-up son, another son, and a daughter. She has a house and a stable, two scythes and snaiths, two hay-forks, one hand-saw, jack-plane, hammer, two augers, three hoes. Her cattle are one cow and one heifer. She has in crop two acres of barley and half an acre of potatoes, and garden.

William Kootenhayoo is a headman of this band. He has a family of seven, viz.: himself, wife, grown-up son, two other sons, and two daughters. He has a house, store-house, stable, breaking-plough, harrows, crosscut-saw, spade, two hoes, two augers, two axes, two scythes and snaiths, two hay-forks. Of cattle he has only one work ox. His crop is one quarter of an acre each of potatoes and garden.

Narcisse Kootenhayoo has a family of four: himself, wife and two sons. He has a house, stable, store-house, all very good and well built. He has a strong corral; he owns two scythes and snaiths, two forks, two hoes, two augers, one hand-saw. His cattle are: one ox, one cow and one steer. He has in crop four acres of wheat, two acres of barley, and half an acre of potatoes and garden.

Soosay or *Joseph* has a family of four: himself, wife, boy and girl. He owns a house, stable, two scythes, hay-fork and axe. His cattle are one cow and one heifer; and his crop one acre of barley, a quarter of an acre each of potatoes and garden.

Michel Mustooch has a family of seven, viz.: himself, wife, three sons, a daughter and grandson. He has a house, store-house, stable and corral. He owns a cross plough, three scythes and snaiths, two hoes, two hay-forks, three augers, jack-plane, axe; his cattle are one cow and one steer. He put in crop this spring one acre of barley, a quarter acre each of potatoes and garden.

Widow Rosalie has a boy and two girls. She lives with her brother. She owns a scythe and snaith, hay-fork, two hoes, auger and an axe. Her cattle are a cow and steer; and her crop this year is a quarter of an acre each of potatoes and garden.

Joseph, ex-chief, has a family of six, viz.: himself, wife, two sons and two daughters. He has a house, two stables and a corral. He owns a breaking-plough, harrows, two hay-forks, three hoes, two augers, one jack-plane and a spade. His cattle consist of three oxen, two cows and one steer. His crop is half an acre in potatoes and garden.

Alexis Louison has only his wife. He is a young man in good circumstances. He owns three dwellings; lives in one and lends the other two to widows. He has two store-houses, three stables, two cattle sheds, and a well-fenced corral; breaking-plough, harrows; two sets of team harness, four scythes and snaiths, grindstone, six hay-forks, two jack-planes, two hand-saws, logging chains, six hoes. His cattle are: one ox, two cows, two heifers and two steers. He seeded this spring four acres with barley, planted half an acre with potatoes, and made half an acre of garden.

Alexis, son of Paul, has a family of five, viz.: himself, wife and three sons. He has a house and stable, store-house, corral of cattle; he has only one work ox; he owns a scythe, hay-fork, two hoes, hand-saw, hammer, axe, and a set of harness. His crop is two acres of barley, half an acre of potatoes and half an acre of garden.

Benjamin, son of Mary Michel, has a family of four: himself, wife and two sons. He has a house, stable, shed and corral. He owns a breaking-plough, cart, cart-harness, harrows, two scythes, two hay-forks, two augers, drawing-knife, jack-plane, grindstone, hammer, two hoes, one axe. Of cattle he has one cow and two steers. His crop is: two acres of barley, a quarter of an acre each of potatoes and garden.

Waychan has a family of a wife and son. He has a house and a stable; one ox; he is a hunter and fisherman.

Pierre is paid annuity for himself, wife, three sons and two daughters. He has a large house with kitchen attachment, a store-house, two stables, a shed and a corral. He owns a breaking-plough, harrows, ox harness, bob-sleighs, two scythes and snaiths, two hay-forks, two hoes, two axes, two augers, jack-plane, drawing-knife, hammer,

hand-saw, crosscut-saw, whip-saw, cart; one ox, one cow, one steer. His crop is four acres of barley, half an acre of potatoes, and the same of garden.

General Remarks.—The Indians of this band are hunters, and fishermen, from which pursuits they make a good living. Almost every family had a net set in the narrows of the lake, and when they wanted to eat, went to their net. Wishing to buy some fish for my own table while I was here, I was soon supplied with all I wanted, all alive, of the fattest, most beautiful whitefish weighing four to six pounds each; one Indian finding twelve in his net that evening.

With such resources as these at their doors, one can readily understand that there is no need to do much farming.

As the reserve is woody, the small fields and gardens have been taken out of the wilderness, by a good deal of labour, in the way of cleaning and stumping. However they have been fully repaid for it, by the exceeding fertility of the soil; and from the proximity of the lake (Lac Ste. Anne) they seldom, if ever, have their crops injured by frost.

As shown above, twelve heads of families have gardens, all but three of them having barley, and only one of them wheat. Their crop aggregates as follows: wheat, four acres; barley, twenty acres; potatoes, three and three-quarters acres; gardens, three and three-quarters acres; total, thirty-one and a half acres.

The cattle number forty-eight. They are owned by twelve heads of families. I had a round-up; I found them in fair condition, and all properly branded, they counted out exactly; they are of fair breed, and the thoroughbred polled Angus bull will soon further improve them; already there were six new calves, pure black and polled. Fortunately for these Indians, they are so isolated from the settlement of Ste. Anne's that they are not troubled with trespassing cattle; therefore they can keep their own herds distinct.

The Hamlet of Ste. Anne's is becoming important as the last point of civilization touched by persons going into and returning from the mountains. It is also in the direct route to the Jasper House Pass. Miners, hunters, tourists, prospectors, take pack horses from here. Already one of the taints of civilization has reached it, viz.: an illicit traffic in whisky. As yet it has not affected the reserve, as it is a little off the route of travel, but the situation requires the watchful care of trustworthy officials.

There is a good school-house on the reserve. At present it is not efficiently conducted and little interest is taken in it by the Indians. It is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, most of these Indians professing that faith.

The following is a summary of the cattle on this reserve:—

Oxen.....	10
Bull.....	1
Cows.....	15
Steers.....	14
Heifers.....	7
Total.....	47

Up to June 30th there were, in addition to the above:—

Bull calves.....	11
Heifer calves.....	2
Total.....	13

Michel Band.—*Michel*, the old and honoured chief of this band, is still hale and hearty, although quite four score years have passed over his head. He is the father of more than twenty children, the youngest of which was in the cradle when I visited him. At the last annuity payments he took pay for eleven, viz.: himself, wife, two grown-up daughters, four sons and three younger daughters.

Two of his sons living at home are now men. They were educated at the High River Industrial-school. Two sons are at the St. Albert Boarding-school—Felix, eleven years old, and John, ten years old. One of his grown-up daughters was educated at the High River Industrial-school.

He has a large, well-built, story and a half log house, comfortably furnished up stairs as well as down stairs, a summer kitchen near by, where all the housework was being done as it was summer, a store-house, two stables and corral.

He owns a wagon, a mower, horse-rake, an old-style reaper, buggy, plough, harrows, fanning-mill, bob-sleigh, set of harness, logging chain, grindstone, whip-saw, crosscut-saw, augers, hay-forks, axes, cooking-stove, box-stove, churn, milk-pans, &c. His cattle consist of one bull, seven cows, four steers, three heifers; also he has several pigs. His crop this year is: six acres of wheat, six acres of oats, five acres of barley, three-quarters of an acre of potatoes and half an acre of garden.

Jos. Gladu, headman, received annuity for three at the last payments, viz.: himself, wife and son. He has a good new house, store-house, granary, three stables and a well-fenced corral. He owns a wagon, mower and horse-rake, buckboard, breaking-plough, harrows, bob-sleigh, logging chain, grindstone, crosscut-saw, team and ox harness and a lot of smaller utensils. His house is comfortably furnished with cooking-stove, box-stove, tables, chairs, bedsteads, clock, lamps, &c. He owns two cows, three steers and three heifers. He has in crop two acres of wheat, two acres of barley, three acres of oats, half an acre of potatoes and half an acre of garden.

Louis Callihoo takes annuity for ten, viz.: himself, wife, five sons and three daughters. His sons, Vital and Adolphe, attend the St. Albert Boarding-school, and another son is a pupil at the High River Boarding-school. He has the best house and most complete premises on the reserve, perhaps in the agency. It is a story and a half, shingled, floored up stairs and down with finely-dressed lumber, fine staircase, large kitchen attachment, all kept exceedingly clean. It is comfortably furnished with cooking-stove, box-stove, tables, chairs, clock, lamps, sewing-machine, milk-pans, churn, kitchen utensils, fine tea set, mirror, &c. About the house are store-house, hen-house, pig-house, three stables, a well-fenced corral and a well of water. He owns a binder, mower, horse-rake, two farm wagons, buckboard, cutter, two bob-sleighs, two sets of double harness, one set of single harness, grindstone, two ploughs, harrows, crosscut-saw, hand-saws, augers, hay-forks, spade, shovel, scoop-shovel, &c. His cattle are: five cows, six steers and four heifers. He has in crop eight acres of wheat, six acres of oats, four acres of barley, three-quarters of an acre of potatoes and three-quarters of an acre of garden.

Pierre Valide received annuity for ten at the last payments, viz.: himself, wife, two sons and six daughters. Two of his daughters are at service, and one son, Simon, and one daughter, Mary, are at the St. Albert Boarding-school. He owns a house and a stable, and has a good well of water near his house. He also owns a wagon, buckboard, set of team harness, single harness, two cows and three heifers. He is not much of a farmer, being sickly. His only crop is half an acre of potatoes and three-quarters of an acre of garden.

Albert Callihoo drew annuity for five, viz.: himself, wife and three daughters. He has a good new house, a stable and store-house. He owns a wagon, set of team harness, breaking-plough, harrows, crosscut-saw, bob-sleighs, two hay-forks, two hoes, two axes. He has two cows, two steers and two heifers. His crop this year is: three acres of wheat, four acres of oats, five acres of barley, half an acre of potatoes and three-quarters of an acre of garden.

Baptiste Callihoo drew annuity for six: himself, wife, two sons and one daughter. The two sons are at the High River Industrial-school. He owns a house, store-house, milk-house, two stables and a well-fenced corral, a wagon, buckboard, team harness, ox harness, plough, harrows, crosscut-saw, hay-forks, axes and grindstone. His house is comfortably furnished with modern conveniences, such as cooking-stove, tables, bedsteads, chairs, clock, lamps, &c. His cattle are two oxen and six cows and heifers.

His crop this year is: two acres of wheat, three acres of oats, two acres of barley, a quarter of an acre of potatoes and half an acre of garden.

Timothy Callihoo draws annuity for himself, wife and baby girl. He has a small house, but a fine large one in course of construction; he was also building a fine milk-house, when I was there. He has two stables, strong corral and a calf pasture. He owns a wagon, set of team harness, mower, horse-rake, breaking-plough, harrows, bob-sleigh, grindstone, logging chain, crosscut-saw, forks, axes, augers, churn, cooking-stove, a cow and two heifers. He has in crop five acres of wheat, six acres of oats, five acres of barley, half an acre of potatoes and half an acre of garden.

General Remarks.—The above-described seven families, numbering forty-eight souls, are the only members of this band who reside on the reserve; the others only turn up at the annuity payments.

The acreage under crop summarized is as follows: wheat, twenty-six; oats, twenty-eight; barley, twenty-one; potatoes, three and three-quarters; gardens, four and a quarter—total eighty-three acres.

Their cattle are owned by the same seven persons who farm. They aggregate as follows: oxen, two; bulls, two; cows, twenty-six; steers, sixteen; heifers, sixteen—total sixty-two. Spring calves already number fourteen. I found the cattle in good condition and of fairly good breeding; the polled Angus bulls are a great improvement, they are all properly branded.

This reserve is one of the most luxuriant tracts of country in the North-west, and is well adapted for the cattle-raising industry as well as crops of all kinds.

White Whale Lake Band, No. 133a.—*Widow Susan Ironhead* draws annuity for three: herself, son and daughter. She owns a house and stable, one cow, one heifer and a steer. She has no farming implements or tools. She has a garden of half an acre, containing potatoes and other vegetables.

Paul, headman, has a wife and two sons. He owns a house, two stables, store-house and a well-fenced corral, mower, horse-rake, wagon, fanning-mill, bob-sleigh, ox harness, pony plough harness, chest of carpenter's tools, crosscut-saw and two hay-forks. His house is comfortably furnished with cooking-stove, chairs, table, bedsteads and other articles of domestic comfort. His cattle are two oxen and three steers. His crop is: four acres of wheat, four acres of barley, half an acre in potatoes and garden.

Mistah John or Francis No. 3.—He is paid annuity for himself, wife and son. He has a house, but no stable; his stable was burned by the prairie fire last autumn and has not been rebuilt. His only tools are an axe and hay-fork. His cattle are: one cow, one ox and one steer. He has a garden of about half an acre, containing potatoes, turnips, &c.

Thomas (son of James) has a wife, a son and an infant daughter. He owns a house, stable, plough, two hay-forks, axe, one ox, one cow and one heifer. He has in crop four acres of wheat, two acres of barley and a quarter of an acre of potatoes and garden.

Rindeer was a headman of Alexander's Band (and probably is yet) but he came to live here in 1895. He is much dissatisfied with the change that he made and wishes to return to Alexander's, in fact he has returned there, and is building himself a house there. He received annuity for nine, viz.: himself, wife, grown-up daughter, four sons and two daughters. He owns a plough, harrows, two scythes, two hay-forks, ox harness, pony plough harness, logging chain, two augers, hand-saw, whip-saw and crosscut-saw. His cattle are one yoke of oxen. He put in no crop.

Peter Peckachase (or Burnt Stick), headman, is also a removal from Alexander's Band. He is an old man with a wife and grown-up son. He has a house, stable, store-house, one plough, harrows, two cart wheels, ox harness, pony plough harness, whip-saw, crosscut-saw, grindstone, two hand-saws, four augers, hammer, jack-plane, two scythes and snaths, two hay-forks. He has no cattle. He has in crop a quarter of an acre of potatoes and garden.

John Paul has a wife and one son. He owns a house, stable, wagon, plough, harrows, scythe and snaith, hay-fork, hammer, hand-saw, axe, and one work ox. His crop is only a garden.

Mistah John, No. 32, has a wife and one son. He owns a house, two stables and a corral; a breaking-plough, harrows, ox harness, two scythes, two hay-forks, grindstone, two hand-saws, two augers, two axes. His cattle are: two oxen, three cows, two heifers. His only crop is a large garden of potatoes, &c.

John, No. 35, has a wife, son and daughter. He owns a house, store-house, scythe and snaith, hay-forks, two augers, hand-saw. He has no cattle and no crop but garden.

Isaac Sharphead has a wife and three daughters. He owns a house, but has neither a stable nor any cattle. He owns a scythe and snaith, hay-fork, grindstone, two augers. He has no crop.

Simon, headman, No. 25, has only his wife. He owns a house and stable, wagon, mower, horse-rake, breaking-plough, harrows, crosscut-saw, two scythes and snaiths, three hay-forks. He has no cattle. He has a large garden of potatoes and vegetables.

Didymus, No. 22, has a wife, one boy and three girls. He owns a house, stable, corral, scythe and snaith, two hay-forks, an axe. He has no cattle. He has in crop one acre of wheat, one acre of barley, a quarter of an acre of potatoes and a quarter of an acre of garden.

Luke, No. 21, has a wife, four sons and three daughters. He owns a house, two stables, shed and a well-fenced corral; one breaking-plough, harrows, whip-saw, crosscut-saw, four hay-forks, three augers, two axes. His cattle are: two oxen, two cows, one steer, one heifer. He has in crop four acres of wheat, three acres of barley, a quarter of an acre of potatoes and a quarter of an acre of garden.

John Sharphead has a wife and daughter. His house and stable were burnt last fall at the big prairie fire, and are not as yet rebuilt. He lives since with François (Mistah Jim, No. 3). He owns one ox.

John Bearshead has a wife, son and daughter. He owns a house, store-house, and a stable. He has no implements, tools or cattle. He has in crop one acre of wheat, one acre of barley, a quarter of an acre of potatoes, a quarter of an acre of garden.

Peter, No. 10, has a wife and three sons. One of his sons is at the Red Deer Industrial-school. He owns a house and a stable, one ox, one cow and one steer. He has in crop one acre of wheat, one acre of barley, and a large quantity of potatoes and other vegetables.

Alexis, No. 7, has a wife, one son, and three daughters. He owns a house, store-house, but no stable and no cattle. He lives almost entirely by hunting. He has in crop one acre of wheat, one acre of barley, and a large garden.

Widow Susan, No. 6, has an only daughter, eighteen years old. She owns a house, two stables, store-house, and a strongly-built corral, one hay-fork, one hoe, one axe. She has eight head of cattle, viz.: one ox, three cows, three steers, and one heifer. She has in crop two acres of wheat, two acres of barley, half an acre of potatoes, and half an acre of garden.

General Remarks.—This band at last annuity payments numbered one hundred and thirty, having more than doubled its population since 1885 by transfers from Alexander's Band and the attachment of Sharphead's.

As yet they have not advanced much beyond gardens in farming, and as the reserve is so well adapted for cattle-raising, I do not think it will be to their interest to go much further in that direction, excepting that it must be seen to that every family has a garden and some cattle.

Of the thirty-one families comprising the band, only fourteen cultivate the soil, and only eleven have any cattle. This is their condition at present. It therefore may be readily seen that there is room for advancement in the direction indicated.

Their gardens are well fenced, and if kept free from weeds will produce a great deal of food.

I had a round-up of their cattle. Nearly all of them are of the polled Angus breed. They looked very handsome, their black coats shining like satin. They are all branded.

The big prairie fire which swept over this reserve last fall burned most of their fences, as well as some buildings, but they have to a great extent been rebuilt.

The resident missionary, Rev. Mr. Blewett, besides being a minister of the gospel, is a good school teacher, and places a good example before the Indians of a well-kept home. His premises and fences are all in good order, and he has a fine garden. Then the garden of the day-school, which was made by the pupils under his direction, is a model one. It is the best and largest garden in connection with a day-school in the Territories: it is three-fourths of an acre, planted with a good selection of vegetables, and not a weed to be seen in it.

The well-kept Indian cemetery is also a credit to the taste and industry of the missionary (Rev. Mr. Blewett). It is in perfect order, with a neat fence around it. Considering the short time this reserve has been established, the graveyard is pretty full: I counted forty-three graves therein.

Summary of crops: wheat, eighteen acres; barley, fifteen; potatoes, three and three-fourths; garden, three and three-fourths: total, forty and one-half.

Summary of cattle: oxen, fourteen; bull, one; cows, fifteen; steers, eleven; heifers, six: total, forty-seven. Up to the time of my inspection there were five bull and five heifer calves. These are not included in the above.

Enoch Band, -Alexander, No. 26, drew annuity for four at the last payments, viz.: himself, wife and two daughters. He owns a good dwelling-house, three large stables, strong corral, pig-house, hen-house, mower and horse-rake, sleigh, cart, ox harness, pony plough harness, plough, harrows, hoes and sundry smaller tools. He has eleven head of cattle, viz.: four oxen, four cows, two steers and one heifer. He has in crop this year six acres of wheat, five acres of oats, four acres of barley, some potatoes. He is a very intelligent man and has charge of the flour-mill.

Mistah Jim has only his wife left to him now; his nephew, who was included on his pay-ticket, died since the last treaty. He owns a good house, which is cleanly kept, and two stables: a wagon, buckboard, harness, mower, horse-rake, harrows, hoes, axe, and some smaller tools. He has five head of cattle, viz.: two oxen, one cow, two heifers. He has in crop one acre of wheat, five acres of oats, three acres of barley and a small garden of potatoes and the minor vegetables.

Charlo, No. 41, drew annuity at the last payments for himself, wife and one son, but another son has been born to him since then. He owns a comfortable house, a row of good stables, with a strong corral, hen-house and pig-house. He had just finished digging and curbing a wood well; he has six acres of wheat, five acres of oats, four acres of barley, and an excellent garden, containing potatoes, turnips and other vegetables. He owns a wagon, sleigh, plough, ox harness, pony plough harness, axes, hoes and a mower and rake on shares with Alexander. He has twelve head of cattle and has charge of the band bull. His cattle are: two oxen, five cows, three steers, two heifers: also a breeding sow with a litter of six pigs.

Shortlegs, No. 61, receives annuity for himself and wife. He has a good house and a good stable, and a strong corral; he owns a buckboard, hoes, pony harness and many small tools. His only cattle are two oxen. He has in crop three acres of wheat, two acres of oats, two acres of barley and a good garden, containing potatoes, turnips, &c.

Daniel Cardinal, No. 68, receives annuity for five: himself, wife, two boys and one girl; he owns a good log house, which is divided into apartments, a row of good stables, granary, an implement-house, well with curb and windlass, strong corral, and well fenced cattle and sheep pastures. He has a farm wagon, sleigh, plough, harrows, hoes, cart, agricultural boiler, and a quantity of smaller tools; his live-stock consists of three oxen, five cows, three steers, three heifers, also four breeding sows, forty-three sheep and lambs. He has in crop this summer five acres of wheat, ten acres of oats, eight acres of barley, and a good garden of potatoes, turnips, pease, onions, &c. He also owns a team of large work horses.

Felix Low Woman, No. 80, married the daughter of the deceased chief, Enoch, and appears to have succeeded to his house and premises. He lost his infant child this summer, and has now only himself and wife. His house is a good story and a half log-house, with shingled roof. He has also two good stables, strong corral and calf pasture. His crops are: three acres of wheat, two and a half acres of barley, and a large vegetable garden of potatoes and turnips. He owns a wagon, plough, harrows, sleigh, ox harness, axe, hoes and other tools. His cattle are: two oxen, three cows, one steer, one heifer. This young man is in delicate health and cannot live very long.

Louis Mary Ann, No. 112, draws annuity for himself, wife and infant girl. He lives with Felix. He has in crop two acres of wheat, two acres of barley; and owns two oxen.

Charles Papin, No. 123, draws annuity for himself, wife and infant; one child died and another was born to him during this year. He owns a good house, two good stables, corral, hen-house; wagon, plough, harrows, hoes, axe, logging chain and other tools. His cattle are: three oxen, three cows, six steers and one heifer. His crop this year is: three acres of wheat, two acres of oats, five acres of barley and a good garden of potatoes and turnips.

Alexis Charlo, No. 138, drew annuity for himself, wife and young son. He owns a good house, good stable, with corral. He has in crop two acres of wheat, one acre of oats, two acres of barley, and has a good garden. He works with his father, and has no separate implements. Of cattle he has two oxen, two cows, one steer. He was for six months at the High River Industrial-school.

Joseph, No. 93, Alexander's Band, is married to Mary, No. —, of this band, and lives here, having an adopted girl. The cattle belong to the wife, as well as the house and premises. They have a fairly good house, and two stables, with a corral. They have in crop three acres of wheat, two acres of barley, and a good garden of potatoes. They own a plough, harrows, cart, ox harness, axe, hoe, and a few other tools. Of cattle they have seven head, viz.: two oxen, two cows, two steers and one heifer.

Joseph la Louise, No. 13—This man draws annuity for himself, wife and one child. He lives with Joseph and Mary, and owns a yoke of oxen.

Tom Bighead, No. 140, draws annuity for himself, wife and two daughters. He owns a good house, a stable and corral; a wagon, plough, ox harness, pony harness, sleigh, spade, two hoes and axe. He has in crop one acre of wheat, two acres of barley, and a good garden of potatoes. His cattle are: two oxen, three cows and three steers. His father, Antoine Bighead, No. 16, died this summer, and left a widow, two daughters and another son, besides Tom (the subject of this sketch). One of the sons is at St. Albert Boarding-school; the mother and two girls live with Tom.

Little Antoine, No. 89, has only his wife. They own a fairly good house, good stable, and a strong corral; a farm wagon, cart, sleigh, harrows, harness, hoes, axes and a few other tools. He has in crop three acres of wheat, two acres of oats, two acres of barley, also a good garden of potatoes, turnips, &c. His cattle are two oxen, two cows and two steers.

Lazarus Lapotac, headman, No. 11, received annuity in 1895 for seven, but since then a daughter died. He has now himself, wife, two sons and two daughters. One boy and one girl are at the Regina Industrial-school. He has a good house in two apartments. It is well furnished, and very neat and clean, showing that his wife is a good housekeeper. It contains a cooking-stove, tables, chairs, bedsteads, clean bed-clothing, counterpanes, &c., clock, lamps, &c. He has also one large stable and two smaller ones, a strong corral. His cattle number twelve, viz.: two oxen, four cows, three steers and three heifers. He put in crop this spring three acres of wheat, five acres of barley, and a large quantity of potatoes, turnips, onions, &c. He owns a plough, wagon, mower, horse-rake, ox and pony harness, harrows, grindstone, bob-sleigh, cart, axe, logging chain, two hay-forks and two hoes.

Wm. Ward, headman, No. 4, has a family of wife and adopted daughter, having no children of their own. He is living in a house which is being superseded by a fine new

one, a story and a half, with shingled roof. He ran short of funds to buy doors and sash, or it would now be finished. He has a row of fairly good stables, pig-house, hen-house, a well, properly cribbed. He has in crop eight acres of wheat, three acres of barley, eight acres of oats, half an acre of potatoes, and half an acre of garden. He owns twenty-three head of cattle, viz.: two oxen, one bull, eight cows, six steers and six heifers. He also owns a breeding sow and a team of large farm horses.

William Osickyas, No. 45, is an ex-pupil of the High River Industrial-chool; the agent has loaned him a yoke of oxen and a cow. He was engaged in getting out logs to build a house. He has a crop of five acres of wheat. He owns a horse, wagon, ox harness, and an axe.

General Remarks.—These sixteen families of Enoch's Band are the only ones who farm and own cattle; they number fifty souls, men, women and children. There are seventeen others who work as casual labourers for these, as well as at odd jobs about the agency, and for white settlers, so earn a rather uncertain livelihood; with their families they number thirty-six souls. These seventeen may be divided into two classes, for ten of them are householders, living in shacks without any improvements about them, and the other seven are grown-up boys.

The farming Indians have made very fair progress in civilized pursuits, they are all of them in good homes, and have that about them which not only produces a living, but makes life interesting, and makes them self-respecting.

They also attend regularly to their religious duties, it being the correct thing in the community to appear at church every Sunday.

Take this agency throughout, and the Indians are well disciplined, they do their work faithfully, and cheerfully, they are well clothed every day, and all have an extra suit for Sunday.

It is not an uncommon thing to see in houses a blacking-brush and a box of blacking; now that leather boots are superseding the moccasins for dress occasions, they see the necessity of having these in order to present a good appearance.

It is only poverty now that forces an Indian to wear a blanket, as it covers all defects of dress; place him in a position to earn money, so that he may be all right pecuniarily, and he will live and dress as a white man.

The following is a summary of the crops on this reserve:—

	Acres.
Wheat.....	54
Oats.....	40
Barley.....	46½
Potatoes and gardens.....	8
Total.....	148½

Summary of cattle: oxen, thirty-six; bulls, two; cows, forty-two; steers, thirty-seven; heifers, twenty; total, one hundred and thirty-seven. Up to 30th June there were to be seen ten bull calves and twelve heifer calves.

There are forty-five sheep and lambs and twelve breeding sows on the reserve.

Education.—There are three day-schools in this agency. Two of them are under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church and the other under the Methodist Church.

I visited the school on Alexander's Reserve on 16th June. I found the teacher, Miss Sarah Cyr, all alone in the school, time, 10 a. m., and the holidays had not commenced; but after seeding, nearly all Indian families left the reserve to visit friends at distant agencies, and, of course, took their children with them. I examined the school register. It contains the names of thirteen boy and twenty-three girl pupils, and the average attendance at school for the March quarter was ten. The teacher showed some stockings and mitts that were knitted by the children. It was very good work. There is a spinning-wheel in the school-room, which has been used to some extent. The school-house is a good building of logs and shingle roof, but much too small for thirty-six

pupils. It was quite clean and well supplied both with school furniture and school material.

I visited the school on Joseph's Reserve on 18th June. Clement Girard, the teacher, was present and three children—poor little things—who were scantily clothed and knew absolutely nothing. The teacher was leaving at the end of the quarter then so near, and his place was to be supplied by a competent teacher. This reserve being on the confines of civilization and isolated nearly two days' journey from the terminus of the railroad, it has been very difficult to procure a competent teacher. The Indians are nomads, and consequently the attendance is very irregular. I examined the school register. There are thirteen pupils enrolled, five of them being from twelve to fourteen years of age; the others are younger. The older ones would be good subjects for an industrial-school, if they could be induced to leave their parents.

The school-house is a good log building, with shingle roof and brick chimney, and in all respects well furnished. The school was well supplied with school material. There was a garden made in the spring, but it was neglected and grown up with weeds. The Church is making arrangements to build a teacher's residence near by, as it does not conduce to school discipline for the teacher to be obliged to live in the school-room.

I visited the school on White Whale Lake Reserve on 19th June, the resident missionary, the Rev. Wm. G. Blewett, teacher. He holds an Ontario second-class professional certificate, and has had experience in teaching in Ontario, and nearly three years in Indian schools.

On the day of my inspection the midsummer holidays commenced; therefore I did not meet the children in class. I examined the school register. Twenty-three pupils are enrolled—eleven boys and twelve girls, eleven of them being over ten years old, and the oldest, Agnes John, fifteen. The average attendance for the June quarter was fourteen, which may be considered satisfactory, on account of the condition of the parents; during the winter months these Indians live at the lake, about four miles from the school, as they subsist principally upon fish they catch there; during this period the attendance is irregular. When spring seeding is over, most of them go off hunting. The attendance is at its best just before the annuity payments.

This school is in the van in industrial pursuits. There was a large exhibit of the children's handiwork. In the work of the girls there were stockings, mitts, trousers, shirts, straw hats, girls' dresses; for the boys were shown axe handles, washboards, leather vise, cupboard, table, wheelbarrow.

The school-house is a good building, kept in good order; it is better furnished and better equipped with material for Indian school work than any other day-school I have visited.

The carpenter tools are made good use of. There is a large garden—say, three-quarters of an acre. This is well fenced, and planted throughout with potatoes, turnips, pease, onions, corn, &c. It convinced me of the attention and industry of the teacher, for he must lead his pupils in such work, or it would not be done. The teacher's own house and premises are kept in the best order and condition; his large private garden is well cultivated and surrounded by a neat, strong fence.

The Indians find good friends in Mr. and Mrs. Blewett, and it is a good thing for the Indians that this worthy couple find it in their hearts to be so kind, for this band of Indians are far away from white settlement, and are more dependent upon the school teacher than any one else (there being no resident farming instructor) for direction and instruction, and help and advice when ill; therefore it is a God's blessing that such kind hearts as Mr. and Mrs. Blewett see fit to make a home for themselves among them.

I have, &c.,

T. P. WADSWORTH,
Chief Inspector of Indian Agencies.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
REPORT OF THE INDIAN COMMISSIONER,
REGINA, 22nd September, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my second annual report, dealing with the fiscal year 1895-96, ended 30th June last, and such matters as have transpired between that and the present date as call for notice herein.

The period dealt with has been almost entirely uneventful, nothing having transpired which might be regarded as beyond the ordinary routine, except the return of a large number of "refugee" Cree Indians from the State of Montana, which incident will be dealt with more fully later on in this report.

Agricultural Operations.—The total area under grain in 1895 on all reserves in the North-west Territories, and which was in process of being harvested at the date of my last annual report, was six thousand eight hundred acres, the property of one thousand five hundred and ninety-one families actively engaged in farming. The greater portion of this crop was wheat, with oats second as to extent of area, and barley and corn making up the remainder of the area (*vide* statistical returns of 1895). This crop, I regret to say, with hardly an exception proved disappointing, both as to yield and sample, the expectations entertained at the commencement of the harvest being materially lessened by depreciation in quality, due to the unfavourable weather which prevailed during the harvesting season, and the threshing returns later on showed a shrinkage in the yield per acre. Under these circumstances, which of themselves constituted a sufficient cause for disappointment, it was the more to be regretted that there had to be added the unprecedentedly low price of the chief cereals, wheat and oats. Sufficiently serious would have been the effect of the last-mentioned condition had the yield and sample been good, but its consequences were more noticeable under the adverse circumstances of a comparatively small yield and a low percentage of high-grade grain.

The total yield was, in round figures, seventy five thousand bushels.

In consequence of the uncertainty attending the growing of wheat and the discouraging results of the past four years, attention is now being directed more to stock-raising in all its branches and to the increased cultivation of field and garden root crops and, in consequence, the area under grain this year shows a decrease, the total acreage being, roundly, six thousand three hundred acres, as against six thousand eight hundred of the previous year.

Root crops gave more satisfactory results, the total area, nine hundred and five acres, producing, roundly, fifty thousand bushels of potatoes and turnips over and above the large quantities consumed during the season. The acreage in roots this season is one thousand and eleven acres, an increase over the previous season of one hundred and six acres.

Garden vegetables were very largely cultivated during the year, and, as the result of a favourable season of sufficient moisture and of the greater care bestowed upon this crop by the Indians, the returns were very gratifying. The bulk of this crop is, of course, consumed during the summer, but care is taken to see that sufficient is carried over for winter use and safely housed. Constant effort is made to foster an increased use of vegetables in the dietary of the Indians, and where this end has been achieved most fully the most noticeable results, in the form of improved health together with a decline in the virulence of such constitutional and hereditary diseases as scrofula and its concomitants, invariably follow.

Corn of the "Indian maize" variety has been introduced during the present season on many of the reserves in the North-west Territories. The seed was obtained from the Sioux reserves in the Birtle Agency, where it has been successfully cultivated for many years, and has given remarkably good results where the soil was moderately light and warm.

Brome grass (*Bromus inermis*) has been introduced, in small trial lots, in the Birtle, Crooked Lake, Assiniboine, File Hills, Touchwood, Duck Lake, Battleford, Edmonton, Sarcee and Blood Agencies during the present season, seed from which will be secured this fall for the further extension of the experiment. Reports thus far received indicate the complete success of this fine pasture grass, which has proved itself as equally adapted to the light soil of the semi-arid districts of the south-west as to the clay and black loam soils of other portions of the Territories.

Stock-raising.—Owing to the presence of a favourable degree of moisture, the season has been a markedly successful one for this important and ever-increasing industry.

Grazing during the present season has been all that could be desired, and the cool weather which prevailed throughout the greater part of the summer has tended to keep down the usual "plague of flies," which so frequently interferes with profitable grazing during the summer months. Cattle are, in consequence, now in remarkably fine condition, and it is anticipated that there will be, generally, a very considerable number of steers available for home use and sale and also for the export trade, all of which will tend to the increased comfort and independence of those who, through their enterprise and the constant supervision of our agents, have become successful cattle-raisers, in which class may now be included the greater portion of our non-hunting Indians of the reserves.

Hay was readily obtainable for the winter of 1895-96, and as ample provision was made and the conditions as to weather and temperature were very favourable, all stock came out in the spring in fine order.

The totality of the stock owned by the Indians on the 30th June last, is as follows:—

Treaty No. 4.—Five hundred and sixty-eight owners hold: cattle, four thousand two hundred and fifty-six head; sheep, three hundred and three; hogs, thirty-three.

Treaty No. 6.—Five hundred and seventy-six owners hold: cattle, five thousand eight hundred and sixty-four head; sheep, five hundred and ninety-five; hogs, three hundred and twenty-four.

Treaty No. 7.—Four hundred and forty-seven owners hold: cattle, two thousand one hundred and seven head; making a total, for the three treaties, comprising the whole of the North-west Territories and seven reserves in Western Manitoba, of: cattle, twelve thousand two hundred and twenty-seven; sheep, eight hundred and ninety-eight; hogs, three hundred and forty-six; owned by one thousand five hundred and ninety-one heads of families engaged in cultivating the soil.

It will be observed that though the reserves in Treaty No. 7, situated as they are in the ranching lands of Southern Alberta, are the best adapted for the maintenance of large herds, these have as yet the lowest percentage of stock per family engaged in stock-raising.

On the Blackfoot Reserve, in this treaty, there are a very considerable number of heads of families with whom all efforts to persuade them to make a beginning in this line, have been of no avail thus far, but on the Blood Reserve the opposite obtains, and there have been more applications for heifers to be taken in exchange for Indian ponies, as has been done in the past, than it has been possible to meet, with the very limited sum placed at the disposal of the department each year for this purpose. It is very greatly to be hoped that the day is not far distant when it can be said that all the Indians of this magnificent grazing district are self-supporting stock-raisers, but this can only be brought about by judicious aid given immediately in the manner above indicated.

Throughout all the reserves in the several treaties a continued and very marked increase in the appreciation by the Indians of the remunerative character of this important industry is noticeable, and this has been encouraged in no small degree by the good prices that are obtainable for the superior cattle which cattle-buyers now know are almost invariably to be found on the Indian reserves. Several important sales of

choice "export" steers were made during the year, notably in the Swan River, Onion Lake and Hobbema Agencies, realizing for the Indian owners sums aggregating from \$2,000 to \$4,000. The money thus received is judiciously expended—first always for the extension of the herds where necessary, and, secondly, in the purchase of household necessities and the improvement of the homesteads of those who receive it, the results being more or less permanently beneficial in every instance.

Government Herds.—These have progressed favourably during the year. That of the Muscowpetung Agency has, in addition to furnishing all the beef and work oxen required therein for destitute Indians, supplied one hundred and eighteen head of cows, heifers and yearlings, to the Indians of the Blood Reserve, Treaty No. 7. The Onion Lake Agency herd, which may be more properly classed as an Indian herd controlled and managed by the Indian agent, continues to furnish the beef and work cattle required on the reserve and, over and above this, has this year supplied fifty-six very fine steers for the export trade, some \$1,800 being realized thereby.

Dairying.—There has been an encouraging increase in the attention given to this industry, the excellent grazing throughout the seasons of 1895 and the present year having given it a considerable impetus. Sales of good, marketable butter in the neighbouring towns, and the packing of supplies for winter home-consumption are becoming of much more frequent occurrence than heretofore, but still the industry gains ground slowly, and the efforts made in the direction of extending it are tempered by a desire to avoid everything that might adversely affect the more important work of growing saleable cattle for the beef trade, there being yet some difficulty in reconciling the two operations when carried on by the practically inexperienced Indian farmer. In time, however, this will be overcome. Cream-separators have been introduced in the Hobbema Agency, by private purchase, and though it is yet rather early to speak of results, it may be said that fair success is being achieved.

In the Birtle Agency a number of Indians are this year patrons of a local "white" cheese factory, and as these have accumulated substantial credits for milk supplied, it is not improbable that many others will join in this next year.

Individual Earnings.—The aggregate earnings of Indians of the North-west Territories in all treaties, was, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, \$127,684.14, as against \$120,759.21 for the preceding year, an increase of \$6,924.93.

It is pleasing to note that there has been an increase, however small, in the year's earnings over last year, instead of the decided falling off which might have been expected from the many causes which, during the year, have been operating towards this end. Prices of all agricultural products, notably wheat, oats, potatoes and butter, have ruled so extremely low as to have touched that point where any margin of profit, however small, vanishes, and sales are made at actual cost of production. In sympathy with prevailing low prices, firewood, the hauling of which to the markets afforded by the various towns throughout the country, is an important occupation of the Indians, has also held at very low figures, touching bottom price in some districts at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per cord for wood hauled, in many instances, twenty-five, thirty and forty miles. The carefulness which has of late years marked the expenditure of their earnings is even more noticeable during such periods of "hard times" as the present.

Special Industries.—The hunt, the fisheries, hay contracts with the North-west Mounted Police and Government Telegraph Service, mining and sale of coal, sale of firewood, tanning of hides and serving as harvest-help for the settlers in some localities, may be designated as the principal industries of the Indians of the Territories, apart from their main occupation as farmers and stock-raisers. The hunt has somewhat improved throughout the winter, fur-bearing animals being rather more plentiful, but any gain in this direction which might have been made was offset by continued low prices for standard furs. The principal fisheries are to be found in the Carlton, Onion Lake, Saddle Lake, Edmonton and Hobbema Agencies. Sturgeon are also taken, in varying extent, in the North Saskatchewan River, by the Indians of the eastern Duck Lake Agency reserves, and those of the three first above-named agencies. Tullibee, gold-eyes, pike and pickerel, are freely obtainable in the larger streams. The operation of the fishery

regulations has, I believe, been already productive of good results in the direction of re-stocking lakes which had been depleted by continuous fishing in the spawning and close season. It is, however, claimed in certain parts of the district lying north of the North Saskatchewan River, that in the case of lakes having no outlets, and which, being fed solely by springs of pure water, contain but little animalculæ or vegetable matter for food, the rapid and almost unchecked increase of the fish is being now accompanied by a disease similar to trichinosis in hogs, which is causing the death of such large numbers of whitefish as to contaminate the surrounding atmosphere with the stench of their putrifying flesh. It is also said that the use of fish affected by the disease, but in which it has not yet become fully developed, has been the means of communicating it to human beings in whom symptoms similar to those of trichinosis are developed. There has, it is true, been only one such case reported, however, and the circumstances alleged have not been verified, but the matter is one, I think, of sufficient importance to warrant its being inquired into by the Government.

The total earnings of the Indians of the three treaties, by the year's hunting and fishing operations, amount to (approximately) \$46,000, which is a decrease, as against receipts of the previous year of \$6,500, which is attributable to the decline in the prices of furs and increased attention of the hunting Indians to agricultural work.

Important hay contracts with the North-west Mounted Police and ranchers, to the extent of some one thousand two hundred tons, were satisfactorily filled during the summer of 1895 by the Indians of the Muscowpetung's, Blackfoot and Blood Agencies, earning an aggregate of \$5,900. Smaller quantities were also furnished the Government Telegraph Service at points along their line, and in addition much hay has been sold in local markets, but unfortunately for the sellers, low prices have prevailed.

The Blackfoot Indians mined and sold coal in Calgary and intermediate points to the value of \$1,000, and the Bloods, by the sale of coal locally and by hauling same for the North-west Mounted Police post at Macleod, earned in the vicinity of \$1,600.

The firewood industry is a very important source of earnings, especially for the Indians of the eastern Territories, in which district (Treaty No. 4) the receipts from this source and from hay have amounted to \$10,000, being \$3,000 over those of the previous year. In the north and west of the North-west Territories, coal is the principal fuel, and the earnings from sales of firewood are comparatively small.

Tanning of hides by the native process, the product of which may be more properly described as dressed leather, is an industry appertaining to the women, by which the family earnings are, on many of the reserves, considerably augmented.

Inquiries have been made this season with a view to introducing the manufacture of the split-wood baskets now so generally used in shipping fruit by the growers of British Columbia and the Pacific States, but owing to the necessity for special machinery for the preparation of the wood, the difficulty of obtaining suitable woods in this country and the low prices paid by dealers for such baskets, it is feared that nothing can be done in this direction, at least for the present.

The gathering of seneca root continues to afford profitable summer employment for the women and children.

Occasional sales of rush mats and the rougher kind of willow baskets, are made on some of the reserves, but the aggregate earnings from this source are inconsiderable and there does not seem to be much opportunity of extending these industries profitably.

The employment of Indian labour in the harvest fields of the settlers, which was in earlier years a considerable source of income in certain agencies, notably those in which Sioux Indians were to be found, has of late, as the Indians have become more occupied with their own personal farming and stock-raising operations, dwindled from year to year, until now, with the exception of a few Sioux who do not farm on a sufficient scale to keep themselves fully employed, this source of revenue has practically ceased. It is a matter for congratulation that this is the case, for it testifies more plainly than can anything else, short of actual ocular demonstration, to the truthfulness of the assertions made from year to year as to the remarkable advance which our wards are making under the careful and ever-vigilant supervision of the department and its field service.

Gold-mining—or what may be more accurately described as washing for gold dust—has been attempted by some of the Indians in the Saddle Lake Agency on the North Saskatchewan, and may in time prove as profitable to the Indians as to the many white men who now pursue that avocation on the Upper Saskatchewan, as a means of occupying unemployed time.

From some of the northern reserves of the same agency, which is the most northerly in the ceded territory, a few Indians have found remunerative employment during a portion of the summer months, on the steamers of the Hudson's Bay Company plying on the Athabasca and Mackenzie Rivers.

Social and Industrial Status and General Progress.—The combined influences of religion, education and the eminently practical training given the Indians by the department's staff is year by year elevating the race socially and industrially to higher levels, and it is very gratifying to observe that a stage has now been reached in which many, and I think I may truthfully claim, a majority of the Indians are beginning themselves to aid in the process of their own advancement.

To those who, through years of persistent effort in the work of civilizing and uplifting the Indian, have acquired an intimate knowledge of his character, this indication is a most hopeful and important one, proving that at least the point has been reached at which the Indians comprehend the true nature and purport of the work which is being done for them and its inestimable value to them. The fact must not, however, be lost sight of that this is only the budding which precedes the looked for fruition of many years of patient labour, and that it does not warrant the slightest relaxation of that vigilant watchfulness which has brought about this gratifying condition of intelligent co-operation on the part of the Indians with those who are making the problem of Indian civilization a life study and work. Relaxation of efforts now would simply mean the loss of all that has been achieved in sixteen years of pioneer service.

The continued accumulation of property and increase of substantial interests, instances of marked individual enterprise, improvements in dress, dwellings, home surroundings and comforts are noticeable features of the reports of the various agents submitted herewith.

Not a little stimulus has been given in this direction by the kindly interest displayed by His Excellency the Governor General and the Countess of Aberdeen on the occasion of their visit to the south-western reserves last summer, in the welfare of the Indians.

His Excellency then publicly offered prizes for :—

- (1). The best record as a housekeeper by an Indian woman during the year.
- (2). The best record for well-kept and best-managed Indian farm or homestead.

These prizes have been eagerly competed for by those to whom the offer was personally made, among whom it has served to create a spirit of wholesome, friendly rivalry, which is producing excellent results.

There are continued indications of a decline in the credit system in Indian trade, and that the day is not far distant when the pernicious custom of taking advances in goods, at comparatively high prices, on prospective money earnings or furs yet to be trapped, will have been entirely stopped. With a view to giving increased impetus to the movement in this direction, there has been instituted this year the experiment of excluding traders from the reserves during the annuity payments in those agencies where the Indian trade can be conveniently carried on with the merchants of adjacent towns and villages. It is believed that by this means the Indians will, having no longer the incentive to an immediate outlay of their annuity money, which the presence at the payments of stocks of goods afforded, expend it more gradually and thus to a certain extent obviate the necessity for purchasing supplies on credit. It is believed also that under this arrangement they will, by coming to the merchants, secure better value than when, as in the past, the merchants have been at the expense of hauling goods to the reserves.

Education.—This branch of the Indian service has ever been recognized as one of the most, if not perhaps the most, important feature of the extensive system which is operating towards the civilization of our native races, having its beginning in small

things—the first step being the establishment of reserve day-schools of limited scope and influence, the first forward step was the founding of boarding-schools both on and off the reserves. The beneficent effect of these becoming at once apparent, an impetus was thus given to the movement in the direction of industrial training, which was at once entered upon by the establishment of our earlier industrial institutions. The usefulness of these latter schools was not long in becoming apparent, and their extension to a sufficient extent to meet the heavy demand which has arisen for something more than a mere common-school education, has followed as a matter of necessity, until to-day the Dominion has at its command a system which provides for its Indian wards a practical course of industrial training, fitting for useful citizenship the youth of a people who one generation past were practically unrestrained savages. These schools are now thoroughly equipped and efficiently managed, and though it is yet somewhat early, when the material upon which they have to work is considered, to look for definite results, the shadows which are said to precede coming events are, to my mind, indicative of as full an ultimate measure of success as may be looked for by those cognizant of the difficulties connected with the slow and tedious work of uplifting a savage race and eradicating the nomadic and other inherent tendencies which centuries of a wild and barbarous life have firmly implanted.

For the accomplishment of so great an undertaking very considerable sums of money have no doubt been required annually, and that the appropriation asked for this purpose has increased from year to year is only natural in view of the constant extension of the work and the multiplying and completion of schools. A very considerable portion of these appropriations has been required entirely for the erection of new schools in parts of the North-west Territories and Manitoba in which our past efforts to instil an interest in education had up to quite recently proved unavailing, but in which, suddenly and almost unexpectedly, the desired end has been attained to so great an extent as to overtax our resources. The carrying out in the earlier-founded institutions of necessary improvements suggested by increasing experience, and which were essential if the fullest benefit were to be taken from the expenditure already incurred, also demands not a little of the annual school revenue of the department. It is, however, important that in considering the cost of our Indian educational service, it be not forgotten that sums expended for the afore-mentioned purposes are chargeable to capital account, and that there remains to the credit of the account, valuable assets in the form of highly improved land and serviceable buildings, situated in some of the richest portions of the country. The outlay for extension may now be said to have ended, while that for improvements will henceforth be inconsiderable; and there is thus every prospect that future needs in this service will be confined to the comparatively small cost of maintenance.

The "counting of the cost" brings me to a point at which I am impelled to offer some comment upon efforts which have been made to show that the cost of educating Indian children is too high, and that it is too doubtful, apart from this, whether the results achieved have been commensurate with the outlay. Statistics have been published to show that the cost of educating an Indian child, calculated on the basis of the present fiscal year's appropriation for Manitoba and the North-west Territories Indian schools and an assumed aggregate attendance of less than 1,000 pupils, will cost the country in round figures \$300, while the cost to the country for a similar purpose in the case of white children in the North-west Territories is placed at \$12 per annum, on the basis of the present territorial appropriation for the maintenance of the public school system. A cursory examination of the figures presented in support of this conclusion shows at once a very fatal defect—one which of itself almost renders further criticism unnecessary—*i.e.*, that instead of there being, as is claimed, "less than one thousand pupils" to be provided for out of the \$285,000 voted for Indian education, there are three thousand eight hundred and sixty-one to be cared for therefrom, equalling \$73.82 per pupil. To arrive at a true comparison it is necessary, however, to treat separately the three classes of pupils provided for, *viz.*: those who receive a mere common-school education in the day-schools, those who in the boarding-schools receive in addition a semi-industrial training and are boarded, lodged and clothed, and those who in the

industrial-schools receive all the training of the boarding-school course, but on a much more comprehensive scale in so far as industrial training is concerned.

In schools of the first class, of which there are ninety-four provided for, the appropriation for the year is \$35,181 for an enrolment of one thousand and twenty-five pupils or \$34.32 *per caput*, which includes the cost of a small daily allowance of biscuit and rice for a noon meal for pupils who have to come considerable distances, and also the cost of maintenance of present premises, a charge which is borne by the school district in the case of white public schools and does not come out of the \$12 *per caput* estimate referred to.

Of schools of the second-mentioned class there are twenty-four provided for, with an enrolment of eight hundred and eleven pupils and an appropriation of \$65,913, or \$81.27 *per caput* per annum. This includes lodging, board, clothing, medicines and medical attendance and tuition, the latter partially industrial.

Of the third-mentioned class, viz., industrial schools, there are ten, with an enrolment of one thousand two hundred and twenty-five, provided for, for which there is appropriated \$180,000. Of this sum \$19,300 is for needed extension and repairs of existing buildings, and \$8,700 to replace buildings destroyed by fire. The net charge, then, for maintenance of ten large institutions with one thousand and twenty-five pupils and a staff aggregating one hundred and twenty-five persons, is \$152,000, or \$132.18 *per caput* per annum. This includes all that is given in a boarding-school, only on a much more extended scale.

Turning to the other side and taking up the case of the white pupils at a public school, costing as claimed \$12 *per caput* per annum, we find that if a comparison is to be made on an at all fair basis, there must be added certain further outlays which are necessarily involved. In the case of the white child these come from the pocket of the parent, either directly, as in the case of maintenance of the child, or indirectly in the matter of the cost of maintenance, repair and equipment of the schools which are provided by local taxation over and above the Government grant. After all this has been paid out by the white head of family, he is receiving for his children merely a common-school education without technical training of any kind. The department in its capacity of guardian of the Indian child provides an education in which technical training is the most important and prominent feature. Of the *per caput* cost of the two, I venture to say that the latter is the cheaper.

As to results, it is, as has been before said, somewhat early to pronounce, but the success which last year attended the entry of the work of the children of our older schools into open competition with that of the whites in the provincial and territorial exhibitions affords sufficient ground for the brightest hopes for the future of our wards. These successes were so publicly gained and were viewed by so large a section of the general public that were it not for the fact that in some quarters there seems to linger some doubt as to the ultimate success of our educational efforts, it would seem hardly necessary to refer to them.

Another point also which should not be overlooked by those whose interest in the welfare of the country leads them to investigate the cost of this service, is that the entire cost of maintenance of the two thousand and thirty-six children on the rolls of the industrial and boarding-schools which is now borne by the school appropriation, would, were they not in these schools, simply become a charge against the country under the head of "relief to destitute," and though perhaps on the reserves the *per capita* cost might be somewhat lessened by the slight contributions of the parents towards their support and in other ways, there remains the fact that in the absence of the influence which industrial training affords for the acceleration of the process of civilizing, they would remain for an indefinitely longer period on our hands, and the consequences of the effect thereby produced on the rising generation by their continuance in a state of semi-dependence would be more serious than could be measured by any monetary consideration.

The aggregate attendance at the various schools in Manitoba and the North-west Territories on 30th June last was as follows :—

In industrial-schools	979
In boarding "	712
In day "	2,096

being an increase over the enrolment of the preceding fiscal year of :—

Industrial-school enrolment.....	279
Boarding-school "	160
And a decrease in day-school enrolment of.....	370

During the year the number of boarding-schools has been increased by two, and four day-schools have been closed in pursuance of the department's policy of gradual abolition of this class of schools where they are within the sphere of either boarding or industrial institutions.

Rigid economy has been practised in the management of all schools, particularly those last mentioned for the maintenance of which comparatively large sums are required, and the result has demonstrated that, with a slightly increased enrolment in the case of the smaller schools, all can be effectively maintained on the *per capita* grants at present allowed them.

A very severe loss was inflicted by the destruction, on the 14th November last, of the Girls' Home and central buildings of the Elkhorn Industrial Institution, known otherwise as the Washakada Indian Homes. The school has since been quartered, in so far as the girls are concerned, in rented quarters, but it is the intention to build next spring.

The "out-pupil" system has been given a good trial during the past year by several of the industrial-schools, about fifty-four boys having been "placed out" with reliable farmers during the haying and harvesting season, with results satisfactory, I believe, to their employers and beneficial to the pupils, who by this means are given a practical lesson in the art of "doing for themselves." The wages thus earned are funded for them in the savings bank, to the credit of individual accounts, for the use of the depositors when they leave the schools. The same plan is pursued in connection with the wages of the girl pupils, of whom there are now twenty-four out in domestic service of varying terms of duration, and whose wages range from \$4 to \$10 per month.

The annuity money of both boys and girls is, in all cases where the parents have not withheld their consent, also credited annually to their individual bank accounts, and in this way a small fund is being accumulated for each, which will be of no little service to them when their education is completed and they are launched from the schools to make their own living. In proof of the character of the training given by the schools, it may be said that so great is the satisfaction afforded employers by our "out-pupils" that the demand for their services is much greater than can be supplied.

Religion and Indian Missions. Statistical returns for the year show the following apportionment of the Indians residing within the ceded portion of the Territories to the various religious denominations. It is perhaps needless to point out the readily recognizable difficulty which attends the collection of statistics of this nature, or to state

that, though every effort is made to obtain reliable information, the result must be considered as only approximate. The aggregate of the figures obtained shows:—

Anglican Church.....	2,313
Methodist “.....	1,364
Presbyterian “.....	569
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Total number of Protestants.....	4,246
Roman Catholic Church.....	3,203
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Total of Christian Indians.....	7,449
Pagans.....	6,739
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Grand total.....	14,188

The excellent and very effective service which is being rendered by the various missions throughout the reserves in the cause of humanity as well as religion is too well known to require any extended mention here, for the results are manifest to all who are thrown into even the most transient intercourse with the Indians in their homes.

There is still, however, as will be seen, a regrettable large number who are properly classed as pagans, upon whom the efforts of the missionaries have as yet been unproductive of apparent results, but there is little doubt that on even these an effect is being slowly produced, and in evidence of this there may be cited the declining popularity of the “sun dance” and other heathen rites elsewhere referred to, which were formerly celebrated with so great *eclat*. To this influence must also be attributed, to a large extent, the marked freedom from crime, elsewhere noted, and the fact that there is an ever-increasing willingness to abandon the old-time custom of plural marriages and the native marriage rites, and accept the laws of the country and the teachings of the Churches in these matters.

Conduct. The experience of another year sustains a conviction which is rapidly becoming a widely acknowledged fact that the Indians are as a whole a law-abiding and orderly race, and where offences are committed, the cause and source of same is, in the majority of instances, to be found in the temptations held out to them by the lower order of the white population. Such offences may be placed under two heads, viz:—

(1). Offences against the provisions of special legislation; under which head may be comprised the purchase and use of intoxicants, pagan rites and ceremonies, which involve torture and mutilation of the body or the pauperising practices of the heathen dances, trespasses on other reserves, the illegal disposal of property received from the Government and the infraction of the local game and fishery laws and regulations.

Of this class, with the exception of the obtaining of intoxicants, there has been, throughout the year, very little to be complained of, and in cases covered by the exception mentioned, in but few instances has there been a failure to obtain a conviction or impose a penalty, the effect of which cannot but prove most salutary upon the class of offenders, both white and Indian, with which we have to deal. In the matter of sun-dancing and similar rites of a quasi-religious character, so long as these do not involve the depraving and ruinous features of torture, mutilation or the giving away of property, the religious aspect in which they are regarded by the pagan Indians, who alone engage in them, cannot advisedly be disregarded, and in such instances only methods of persuasion can be pursued. On the other hand, ceremonies which comprise any or all of the prohibited and revolting rites mentioned are firmly repressed under the authority of the legislation recently incorporated in the “Indian Act” and it is pleasing to be able to record the fact that not one such dance has been engaged in this year on any reserve in the North-west Territories outside of Treaty No. 7.

One sun dance only was inaugurated in that treaty, viz: in June, on the Black-foot Reserve, but the objectionable features were conspicuous by their absence, and as it had not the support of the better class and industrious Indians, it proved an entire failure and was abandoned before the completion of the usual ceremonies.

While on this subject I might draw attention to one of the most serious obstacles encountered in our efforts to secure the final abandonment of heathen rites and ceremonies by the Indians. I refer to the encouragement given to Indians on reserves adjacent to towns and settlements by that element of the white population which is ever ready to assist in the creation or maintenance of anything which panders to an appetite for the sensational and novel and to whom the resultant effect on the actors therein is a matter of perfect indifference. So long as such "shows" are patronized and supported by the gate-money of this class of whites, so long will the difficulty of securing a total abandonment of such continue, and no better service could be rendered in the interests of our wards by the press of the country than by a forcible direction of the attention of the general public to this matter.

No cases of trespass or of illegal disposal of property received from the Government have come to my notice, with the exception of a few instances of unauthorized killing of cattle held under department control, but to all intents and purposes the private property of the holder. These cases, which have been few, have been dealt with upon their merits, and satisfactory settlements arrived at without recourse to legal procedure.

Only two cases of infraction of the game or fishery regulations have been reported during the year, and in one there were extenuating circumstances which warranted its dismissal.

This is a remarkable record for so large a number of persons who were until quite recently accustomed to hunt or fish at all seasons unhampered by laws or regulations.

(2). Offences against the common law, *i.e.*: vice and immorality, vagrancy, gambling, cattle-killing, larceny and murder.

Of offences of this class, before enumerated, it is hardly to be expected that there will be so clear and commendable a record, yet when the circumstances of the people and the many inducements to wrong-doing which are, wittingly or unwittingly, held out to them, are considered, their record for the past year cannot be regarded as falling far short of the expectancy.

Vice and immorality, both in the internal affairs of the population of the reserves and in their relations with the white population, are manifest among all the bands to a greater or less extent, according as their location is in close proximity to or far removed from the advancing settlements. Vagrancy as known to us, is practically unknown among the Indians, though there are at rare intervals some to be found, who having obtained from people actuated by kindly but misguided philanthropic motives, what are known as "begging parchments" recommending them to the charity of the general public, prefer the role of mendicants to a reserve life of more comfort, but also of less ease. Such cases are severely discouraged wherever they are found. Gambling, which in former years was the nightly occupation of so many of the younger men on the reserves, is, it is pleasing to note, markedly declining, largely owing to the influence of the missionaries and to the fact, too, that the time of the Indians is now too fully occupied to admit of any but useful and non-harmful occupations.

With regard to larceny and other offences against property and peace, it is a notable fact that out of an Indian population outside of Manitoba, numbering, roundly, fourteen thousand persons, only two offences were reported as having been brought to trial, and in only one of these was there found to be sufficient proof on which to convict, and not a single case of murder or of assault of a grave character.

Of the killing of range cattle in the west by the younger and comparatively unsettled element of our western Indian population, which in former years was the cause of frequent complaint on the part of the ranchers in the Macleod district of Alberta, nothing has been heard during the fiscal year just ended, but since that date one case of the killing of a calf on the "range" by three Indian lads of the Blood Reserve has been reported to and is now being acted upon by the North-west Mounted Police.

Little Bear or I-im-a-ces, a son of the deceased Chief Big Bear, of rebellion fame, and Lucky Man, two Crees who had been resident in United States territory since the rebellion of 1885, and who arrived in July last with other Canadian Crees who had been forcibly deported by the United States Federal Government, were

arrested at Lethbridge by the North-west Mounted Police and sent down for preliminary hearing, on a charge of complicity in the Frog Lake massacre of 1885, the murders committed therein being not covered by the general amnesty of 1886. The examination took place at Regina in July, and resulted in the dismissal of the cases and the release of the prisoners, who have since settled in the Hobbema Agency.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good on all reserves. Deaths numbered six hundred and thirty-nine, or 45 per thousand, as against six hundred and eighty-six, or 48.3 per thousand, for the preceding calendar year. Births, however, show a decrease, being five hundred and seventy-two, or 40.2, per thousand this year against six hundred and twenty-five, or 44 per thousand in the previous year.

Absence of any form of illness of a serious nature has marked the year, only one agency being visited by contagious disease, *i.e.*, a mild outbreak of diphtheria and erysipelas on the reserves of the Côté and Keesickouse Bands in the Swan River Agency, which, through the prompt action of the agent and medical attendant, was, I am pleased to say, kept within bounds and quickly stamped out.

A prolonged and persistent epidemic of diphtheria affected the Half-breed settlers in the Qu'Appelle district during the fall of 1895 and spring of 1896, and for a time was in dangerously close proximity to the reserves of the File Hills Agency, and was only prevented from obtaining an entrance therein by the strict quarantine and other precautions taken, in consequence of which not a single case appeared among the Indians. Quarantine was also established at the same time at the other neighbouring, though more remote, agencies, with complete success.

There has been, however, on all reserves the usual large number of minor and more or less serious affections, which are to be looked for among an aboriginal race undergoing the change of life involved in the process of civilization, the proportion of which is, in the face of all sanitary precautions, naturally considerably greater in relation to population than would obtain in an equal white population. Skilled medical treatment is, as heretofore, furnished wherever necessity demands it, to the fullest extent of the comparatively limited sum at command for this purpose, and this service is everywhere supplemented to the utmost by the agency and reserve staff to the extent of their knowledge and ability in such matters. Hospitals are maintained on the Blackfoot and Blood Reserves, the former having recently been opened under the auspices of the Episcopalian Church, and the latter being conducted by the Rev. Sisters of l'Assomption of the Roman Catholic Church. Both are aided by the department and, though yet practically in their experimental stage, are certain to prove not only of great benefit to the Indians of the localities in which they are situated, but a most effectual and economical means of dealing with the effective medical treatment of disease among our Indians, which, as experience has shown, is a matter with which are connected many serious difficulties.

Vaccination has received close attention on all reserves where necessary, and it is found that the old-time reluctance of the Indians to undergoing this necessary operation is rapidly vanishing, as they perceive more fully the object which it is desired to attain.

Every precaution is taken and the utmost vigilance is exerted by the agents and staff to ensure cleanliness of persons and premises and the avoidance of anything calculated to affect the purity of sources of water-supply, and the free use of lime in and about the dwellings, and simple but efficient means of ventilation are inculcated on every possible occasion.

Surveys.—Owing to the death of Mr. J. C. Nelson, D.L.S., chief of Indian Reserve Surveys, in October last, and the consequent demands of the western irrigation work upon the time of Mr. Ponton, D.L.S., who succeeded Mr. Nelson, there has been little reserve survey work done during the year. Last fall some boundaries were established on the reserves in the Swan River Agency, the survey of a hay reserve for these Indians completed, and a topographical survey of the reserves in that agency was made.

In the present season, owing to the pressure of the work of completing the Black-foot irrigation canal and the preparation and registering of plans of this and other similar irrigation and water-power works, and also to the absence this year of a second

field party in the early part of the season, a number of important reserve surveys yet remain to be done.

An examination of hay lands adjacent to the Piegan Reserve, where the Indians have cut this season's supply, was made, and the boundaries located with a view to obtaining the privilege of cutting over them annually.

The band of cattle possessed by this band having increased very fast during the past few years, the procuring of hay has become more and more difficult. A few years ago large quantities of hay could be obtained on the south-east portion of the reserve, known as the "Ridge between the rivers;" but fire unfortunately destroyed it for that purpose, until several years would allow for its restoration. Superior feed and the presence of numerous springs, however, attract cattle from all directions, and the grass has no chance to obtain sufficient length for the mower.

The question of hay lands is a very important one, when the fact that the same area cannot be cut from season to season as in regular meadows, is considered, bunch grass requiring at least three seasons to obtain its full growth.

Irrigation.—The year has been marked by an encouraging degree of advancement in this highly important work, on the south-western reserves. Under the able and energetic management of Mr. Ponton, D.L.S., in charge of Indian reserve surveys and irrigation, the Blackfoot Reserve canal, which will irrigate some two thousand two hundred acres, known locally as Old Sun's bottom, has been so far completed as to admit of water being turned on experimentally on one or two adjacent fields by means of lateral ditches and contour lines, with very gratifying results. On account of unforeseen difficulties met with in the construction of the head-gates, water was not available until the 12th July. At this date all vegetation was very backward, owing to a late spring, followed by drought, and the gopher pests had destroyed grain showing above ground. Water was turned into furrows ploughed through the grain and between the potato rows, with the result that rapid growth was at once started. Until the grain has been threshed, the yield cannot be given, but the fact of its being worth threshing or even having value as fodder must be considered truly wonderful. The yield of potatoes was doubled, and when the superior quality is taken into account, it may be taken as trebled—one hundred and fifty bushels to the acre was returned from nine bushels of seed planted. Hitherto the return has never exceeded seventy bushels. With greater attention to cultivation and with experience gained in the employment of water, irrigation offers very bright prospects at this point.

During the past season a head-gate was constructed, lateral ditches were carried from the main canal to fields under crop, and the main canal, originally constructed to convey water on the land during the month of June only, when the river was in flood, being found unsatisfactory, work was commenced to deepen it sufficiently to allow of the water flowing at all seasons of the year, and this has been carried out to a great extent. Before the close of the present season, it is hoped that it will be completed.

A survey of the canal and the adjacent lands has been made during the past season, and memorials and plans have been prepared and filed in accordance with the North-west Irrigation Act.

Blood Reserve.—Surveys have been made during the season to decide whether irrigation was feasible at the Blood Reserve in Southern Alberta. No engineering difficulties were found in the way of putting water on a large portion of it, and it is a low estimate to place the irrigable area along the Belly River alone at one hundred thousand acres. Irrigation in a small way has already been attempted by the use of a current wheel with buckets attached to elevate water above the river bank. The wheel as constructed raised one hundred gallons per minute, which if collected in a reservoir would irrigate twenty acres. To provide for wheels of greater capacity and improved design, cast-iron flanges to connect spokes to axles of wheels have been provided by the department, but until a sufficiently heavy pile-driver can be obtained to drive supporting posts in the bed of the river, no further steps can be taken to place wheels in operation. Wheels of the kind mentioned offer an economical and simple method of irrigating garden patches close to a stream, and have the advantage of putting water on the land without the

intervention of a long canal. A survey was made to locate two wheels with a view to bringing them under the North-west Irrigation Act.

A survey was made to locate the Indian saw-mill in operation, and to bring the water power under the Act. A memorial and plans have been prepared and filed in accordance with the Act.

Piegan Reserve.—A small ditch to irrigate some three hundred and fifty acres of bottom lands has been partly constructed by Mr. Agent Nash, with the assistance of Indian labour only, and without the aid of engineering instruments. This proved a difficult undertaking, but much of the work was in the right direction, and little remains to be done to make it a complete success. The land which it is proposed to irrigate is warm, sandy clay, and not the usual deposit of cold river silt. A survey was made to bring the undertaking under the Act.

The current irrigation wheel in use at the Blood Indian Agency has done good work during the past season, the application of water to the agency root crops being followed by very gratifying results. The experiment with this automatic water-lifter has been watched with a good deal of interest, and as it seems to be a success, its use will perhaps become more general for the irrigation of small plots adjacent to running water.

The Calgary Irrigation Company has constructed a canal across the Sarcee Indian Reserve, the length of which within the reserve is at present twenty miles. When the branch is carried across Fish Creek, which is the next extension proposed by this company, the mileage will be increased about four miles within the reserve. The cost of construction has been estimated at \$4 per acre. The capacity of the present ditch is twenty-five second feet and its dimensions two feet deep and five feet wide.

The irrigable area on the reserve within the sphere of the ditch, will with certain extensions, be in the neighbourhood of ten thousand acres.

Crees deported by United States Government.—As a sequence to the correspondence which had for some time been passing between the Dominion and United States authorities, in which the latter signified their desire to deport certain Crees, originally from the north of the 49th parallel, from the State of Montana, there commenced on the 20th June an influx of these people which has continued at intervals, through the summer, till the arrival of the fifth and last party on the 7th August last.

As the first steps leading in this direction were taken by the United States authorities as early as March last, it was assumed that the deportation would be completed at a sufficiently early date to admit of the Indians being distributed to the reserves and making a beginning in farming this season, and with this end in view arrangements were made to receive the Indians at the international boundary, at Coult's Station, a point on the Great Falls and Canada Railway, sixty-seven miles south of Lethbridge, and railway transportation for the Indians and effects was arranged for from that point to Regina for the Treaty No. 4 Reserves, to Saskatoon for the eastern Treaty No. 6 Reserves and to Edmonton, via Calgary, for the western Treaty No. 6 Reserves. As the season advanced it became evident, however, that the delivery of the Indians at the boundary would not be effected until a much later date, when it would be impossible to complete the distribution in time to permit of crops being put in, and it was therefore decided to adopt the slower but less costly method of moving the Indians across country with their own and North-west Mounted Police conveyances, under escort of the police. In accordance with this plan, as parties of Indians reached the boundary, they were received from the United States Army escort by the North west Mounted Police and escorted by them to the several reserves which had been selected. In this service the assistance rendered by the North-west Mounted Police was of the utmost value, and had such service not been available, the cost to the country would have far exceeded the very moderate outlay involved, which for transport, conveyance and maintenance of five hundred and sixteen Indians, their escorts and *impedimenta*, will not exceed \$4,000. Five hundred and twenty-three Indians, accompanied by one thousand two hundred and seventy-eight ponies and a large quantity of miscellaneous baggage, were handed over, and out of this five hundred and sixteen persons have been placed on reserves—seven persons having succeeded in deserting while *en route*.

The distribution has been as follows: Hobbema Agency, one hundred and ninety; Battleford Agency, one hundred and thirty-five; Muscowpetung's Agency, one hundred and thirty; Crooked Lake Agency, seventeen; Duck Lake, twenty-two; Touchwood Hills, twelve; Carlton, ten—total, five hundred and sixteen.

The condition of these Indians and the sullen and defiant spirit which had naturally arisen out of their forcible ejection from the country which had been their home for periods varying from four to twelve years, made it not a little difficult to deal with them when they first came into our hands, but it soon became apparent to them that their deportation had not been sought by the Dominion Government, that at its hands they were going to receive fair and kindly treatment and that, with the exception of "Little Bear" and "Lucky Man," whose trial on a charge of complicity in the Frog Lake massacre, has been already referred to, nothing would be brought against those who had participated in the Rebellion of 1885, and from thence on not the slightest trouble has been experienced with them. They were allowed to select the reserves on which they should be placed and were removed thereto and without unnecessary delay set to the work of preparing accommodation for the coming winter. They have shown themselves very ready to work and during such intervals as they have not been employed in house-building, they have either been putting up hay for winter sale, cutting and selling firewood to procure necessaries for their families, or assisting their neighbours in their haying and harvesting operations. Next spring they will commence farming operations on their own account, and will then require considerable aid in the form of work oxen, ploughs and harrows, and general farming and hay-making equipment, for with the exception of the few wagons and carts which they have brought with them, these Indians are as entirely unequipped with the means of earning a livelihood on a reserve as were all the Indians of the North-west Territories when the Government first began the work of civilization among them in 1878-79. At present they are contentedly settled and working well, have shown no indication of any desire to return to their late home, are quiet and law-abiding and give prospect of becoming prosperous farmers and stockmen at no far distant date.

Mills on Reserves.—There are now in operation on the reserves in Treaties Nos. 4, 6 and 7, two grist-mills, five combined saw and grist-mills, two saw-mills, and two shingle-mills, the joint output of which has been, during the past fiscal year: two hundred and eighty-eight thousand two hundred and thirty-four pounds of flour, ninety-two thousand four hundred and seventy-six feet of sawn lumber (one saw-mill not in operation past season, and no returns yet to hand from two), eighty-three thousand shingles, (no returns from one shingle-mill).

The experience of each year shows more and more the great value of these mills to the Indians, the marked effect which is produced on the cost of maintenance of those agencies which have them, and the decided improvement in the dwellings and out-premises of the Indians, arising out of the ready obtainment of lumber.

The grist-mill in the Edmonton Agency is an experiment, its motor power being a modernized wind-gearing, which it is thought will prove very economical and at the same time efficient. This mill and the turbine power grist, saw and shingle-mill in the Hobbema Agency, are operated by Indians who have been trained to the work by the staff, and it is hoped that ere long all our mills will be operated in this manner and without cost to the department.

In connection with this subject, mention may be made of the lumbering operations of the Indians of the Blackfoot Reserve, who have no saw-mill, but own a timber berth on Castle Mountain to which egress is afforded both by the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Bow River. Heretofore such building timber and fencing as has been taken off this limit has, after being cut and taken out to the railway track by the Indians, been shipped to the reserve, a distance of one hundred and forty-three miles, by train. It has, however, always been the intention to attempt to take advantage of the less expensive water route, as soon as the aversion of the Indians to the work involved in rafting timber in the swift current of a mountain stream could be overcome, and this season an attempt was made to bring down the entire "cut" of fencing and building timber which had been got out during the early spring, by the Bow River route. This, I

regret to say, has not proved successful as, during the high water the Indians were afraid of the risk involved and quitted the work, and by the time other arrangements were made, the river had fallen to so low a level as to render the passage of the numerous rapids impossible. It has, therefore, been found necessary to leave the "drive" in winter quarters with the intention of renewing the attempt next spring.

The saw-mill of the Blood Reserve has proved a decided success, and it is a great boon to the Indians. However, the supply of logs on their limit, never very large, is now exhausted, and it became necessary to seek a further supply. The head-waters of the Belly and Kootenay Rivers, in the mountains, were explored, and a clump of timber was found which will furnish a supply of logs for some years, if it can be obtained.

Sioux.—Small bands of these Indians, who are offshoots of the Minnesota and Dakotah Sioux, and number about six hundred and thirty persons, are to be found in the Birtle, Muscowpetung and Carlton Agencies, and at Moose Woods, near Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. These Indians, who are practically self-supporting, have no part in the treaty privileges accorded the Cree and Blackfoot nations and allied tribes, as, being aliens, they had no material interest in the country to assign. As a matter of expediency they were granted reserves, and upon these the majority have become prosperous farmers and cattle-raisers. They are intelligent and enterprising, and are in the way of becoming good citizens. Those in the Birtle and Muscowpetung Agencies farm quite extensively, and on the Oak River Reserve: in the former agency, a return of twenty thousand bushels of grain is expected from this season's crop. The band at Moose Woods numbers only fifty-four persons, and as their reserve is better adapted to cattle-raising than grain farming, to the first-named industry they are devoting increased attention, with a resultant improvement in their circumstances which is very gratifying. At and in the vicinity of Moose Jaw, in western Assiniboia, there still remains a remnant of the Sioux who, with Sitting Bull, took refuge in the Dominion in 1877 after the Custer massacre in the United States. These Indians, who numbered approximately one hundred and thirty souls, have no reserve and receive no assistance from the Government except when extreme need renders the withholding of some little aid in the form of medicines or clothing impossible. Forty-two of these were induced and assisted to return to the United States in 1894 and a few have been persuaded to follow during the last year. The remainder, who now number about eighty persons, being more or less closely related to each other by marriage, cannot be broken up or induced to remove in a body, and as it is highly important that they should not be allowed to continue a vagrant life and that their children be educated and properly cared for, it is proposed to remove them to one of the northern Sioux reserves. Negotiations to this end have been going on for some time, but a successful culmination has thus far been retarded by the opposition of the Indians to a removal further north.

Visits of Commissioner to Reserves.—The Stony Reserve at Morley was visited twice since my last report, the occasion of my last visit being the annuity payments in August of the present year. I visited the Piegan, Blood and Blackfoot Reserves in June in connection with the efforts being made to repress the annual sun dance, and was gratified to find the Indians on the two first-named willing to substitute Dominion Day sports for the objectionable dance. The Blackfeet were, however, more obdurate and the dance went on, though stripped this year of nearly all its former glory. I do not anticipate its recurrence next year. On the occasion of my visit to the Blood Reserve I made a personal inspection of all the homes of the Indians, and was very much pleased to find everything in a shape highly creditable to the agent and staff, and testifying to the advancement which is being made by these Indians. Their homes are generally clean and comfortable, well equipped with such simple conveniences as are adapted to their walk in life in the new environment by which they are now surrounded, and on every hand I found marked contentment and an intelligent appreciation of the value to themselves of the efforts which the department is putting forth in their behalf. A second visit was made to the Blackfoot Reserve in August, for the purpose of dealing on the ground with the claims of Minor Chief Iron Shield to the head chieftainship, as the designated successor of the late Head Chief Crowfoot. The department is in possession

of my report on the settlement of this matter, and it is not therefore necessary to go into details here, but it may not be out of place to mention that the discussion of this particular case with the Indians led, inadvertently, to the acquisition from the Indians of an important voluntary concession in respect of future appointments of minor chiefs, *i. e.*, the transference to the department of the nominating of such men as it deems suitable for these positions. The importance of this concession in its bearing on the welfare of the band and the department's influence over it, is so apparent as to require no explanation. In September, 1895, I proceeded to Windermere, on the Upper Columbia River, eastern British Columbia, for the purpose of settling a long-standing dispute between the Kootenay and Shuswap Indians on the one hand and the Morley Stonies on the other, over their respective rights and privileges in certain hunting territory in the Rocky Mountains, regarding which, after a full representation of the claims by the representatives of the several tribes, a satisfactory settlement was arrived at. No complaints of violation of the terms there agreed to have since been heard.

A number of other visits to reserves on matters of minor importance were made during the year.

Inspection of Agencies, Reserves and Industrial-schools.—The department's inspectors in the North-west Territories have been, as usual, very fully employed throughout the whole year, and notwithstanding the great extent of territory to be covered, and the absence, in parts of the country, of facilities for expeditious travel, all the agencies and industrial-schools will have been visited and carefully inspected by the close of the calendar year.

In addition to the very considerable amount of work entailed in this service, there have been during the year a number of important special inquiries made and reported on by the inspectors both in connection with agency and school work.

Department Warehouse, Regina.—This establishment has continued to maintain its usefulness, and during the past year the large quantities of miscellaneous supplies which were received in bulk and divided and shipped to the various agencies have been carefully and economically handled.

Commissioner's Office.—I am pleased to be able to testify again to the value of the service rendered by the staff throughout the year. The office work has not diminished, and in some directions has been not a little increased by the large amount of correspondence connected with the numerous special inquiries made by our inspectors. Notwithstanding this, there has been a decrease of two in the strength of the staff since my last report, and in addition at such times as there was extra pressure of work in connection with the shipping of supplies from the warehouse, a clerk has been detailed from this office to give assistance.

Agencies and Reserves Staff.—Too great credit cannot be given to the great majority of those who compose the field service of the department in the North-west Territories, for their intelligent, earnest and cheerfully rendered efforts to advance in every possible way the interests of those placed under their charge. That such is the case is, I think, amply borne out by the achievements of the year, and that our field officers are kindly and patient in their dealings with their wards and command their respect and regard is shown by the general contentment prevailing, and by the absence of complaints.

I have &c.,

A. E. FORGET,
Commissioner.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDIAN HOME,
FORT WILLIAM MISSION, Ont., 30th June, 1896.

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, 1896.

Our new home was completed and ready for occupation the 1st November last. It is a great improvement on the old building; being more convenient and more easily heated. There are twenty-six pupils in the institution at present, nine boys and seventeen girls: eight girls and two boys were admitted during the year, and three girls and one boy discharged.

The pupils are all healthy, happy and contented; their moral conduct for the year has been encouraging. I am thankful to state that we have had no sickness of any account this year.

The girls have been exercised in all kinds of domestic work; the senior girls receive training in turn in the kitchen, where they acquire a knowledge of cooking, baking, &c. Besides they are taught knitting, darning, sewing, mending and making their own clothes, &c.

In the class-room satisfactory progress has been made.

We have, &c.,

Sisters of St. Joseph.

MOUNT ELGIN INSTITUTION,
MUNCEY, ONT., 29th August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report on the condition and prospects of the Mount Elgin Industrial Institution for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

The year has been one of marked advancement and will be memorable by reason of the erection and equipment of a handsome new institution to supersede one that has done good service for half a century. It is beautifully located on the south bank of the River Thames, in the township of Caradoc, county of Middlesex, about twelve miles from the city of St. Thomas and twenty miles from London. This industrial farm of two hundred and four acres is admirably adapted for all the purposes intended and is in a high state of cultivation.

The new building is 75 × 108 feet. The main tower is 108 feet, with a bell tower on the north end, which is 96 feet. Counting the basement (which is nearly altogether above ground) the building is four stories with an extensive attic. The building presents a commanding appearance from all sides and is much admired. It is constructed of stone and brick and is of the Renaissance style of architecture. The many-gabled roof is covered with Canadian slate.

It will comfortably accommodate one hundred pupils, and when the attic is completed an additional twenty-five can be accommodated. The building is so planned that every compartment is complete in itself. The north wing is for the boys and male officers, the south wing for the girls and female officers; while the centre of the building has

splendid accommodation for the principal and family. These several departments are amply supplied with lavatories, closets, &c., &c. A large soft water tank in the fourth story is supplied from the roof and in emergencies by a force pump; while the hard water is forced into the attic tanks by a splendid steel wind-mill. Thus abundance of water is supplied for closets, lavatories, sinks, fire-protection and flushing. Each flat is supplied with taps and hose so that an insipient fire can be controlled in any part of the building.

Heating.—The Gurney hot-water system, by which all parts of the building are heated, promises to be most satisfactory and economical.

Ventilation.—All outside walls are built with four-inch cavity plastered on both sides, making the building warm in winter and cool in summer, while forty ventilators leading to said cavity provide for a complete system of ventilation.

Lighting.—The building is piped for gas and wired for incandescent lighting by electricity. A complete system of electric call-bells and annunciators, together with a telephone to the foreman's residence, and one to the post office, is also a great convenience.

The average attendance for the year is in excess of the eighty-five authorized by the Government. The school hours are the same as those for public school, and by dividing the school into three parts two of which are in school the same day, we secure the advantages of a graded school.

The reading and explanation of the scriptures at family worship is part of the daily programme. The pupils attend regularly one preaching service on the Sabbath and special instruction is given them in the Sunday-school. While all do not manifest that obedience of life which we desire to see, yet there are those who give unmistakable evidence that they are in the path of life. The pupils have access to both religious and secular papers and read them with much interest.

While we have to regret the death of one pupil during the year, it is a matter of congratulation that this is only the third death in our building in fifteen years.

Our industries,—carpentering, shoemaking and tailoring departments—are largely confined to the wants of the institution, and must be while we are prohibited trading with the natives.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.,

W. W. SHEPHERD,
Principal.

MOHAWK INSTITUTION,

BRANTFORD, ONT., 26th August, 1896.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith a report on the Mohawk Institution for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

This institution was established by "The Corporation for Propagating the Gospel in New England," briefly, "The New England Company," in the year 1831.

It is situated a mile and a quarter from the centre of the city of Brantford, most of the farm lying within the city boundary.

The buildings are of white brick, having, a basement, first and second floors, with a third floor in part arranged in case of need as a hospital for contagious diseases.

The basement comprises : girls' play-room, boot-room, clothes-room and lavatories, kitchen and dining-rooms for officers and pupils.

The first floor : two school-rooms, sewing-room, officers' quarters, visiting-room and offices.

The second floor : dormitories and sick-rooms in both boys' and girls' departments.

The west wing of the building forms the superintendent's residence.

The laundry, a detached two-story brick building, is fully equipped, and has shower-baths for the girls.

A detached play-house for the boys ; the basement, of brick, contains clothes and dressing-room and a lavatory with shower-baths ; the upper story, frame, contains reading and play-rooms.

All floors are of hardwood, oiled, excepting the play-rooms, which have cement floors.

The farm buildings are extensive, having accommodation for sixty cattle and twenty horses, &c.

The "grounds" comprise four hundred and fifty-one acres, divided as follows :—

	Acres.
1. Occupied by buildings, play and ornamental grounds	16
2. Orchard and kitchen garden	9½
3. Ploughed lands (at date)	240
4. Permanent pasture, bush, &c	160
5. Brick-yard (rented)	16½
6. Roads, right of way and creek	9
Total	451

Accommodation is provided for one hundred and twenty-five pupils (fifty-five boys and seventy girls), but ten more girls could be accommodated if funds would permit. On the 30th June there were fifty-three boys and sixty-six girls present ; classified as follows :—

	Pupils.
Standard I	13
do II	21
do III	20
do IV	21
do V	33
do VI	8
Advanced, i.e., attending collegiate institute	3
Total	119

The class-room work covers the full course of the public schools of Ontario, the public-school leaving examination being the "pass" standard of the school.

The school hours are from 8.30 to 12 a.m. and from 1.30 to 4 p.m. in summer ; and in winter, from 8.45 to 12 a.m. and 1.30 to 4 p.m. and from 7 to 8 p.m.

All pupils in standards V. and VI. have private study from 8.30 to 9.30 p.m.

Pupils from two divisions A and B : 1st week—A division attends school in the morning, B division in the afternoon. 2nd week—the order is reversed.

Standards I. and II. are in school full time during the winter months.

Industrial work is carried on by the division out of school, all pupils being employed from 7 to 8 a.m., and 5 to 6 p.m.

The girls are trained in all branches of domestic work, including sewing, knitting, baking, laundrying and butter-making.

Farming and gardening form the principal occupation of the boys, including the management of hot-houses (two), and a dairy of forty cows.

The cultivation of flowers and fruits, and the manufacture of butter are special industries of the institution.

A few boys are also instructed in carpentry, painting, &c., and under direction of the trade-master, erect and repair all buildings connected with the institution, the mission stations and schools (nine) on the reserve.

Other boys may be apprenticed to any trade they wish in the city shops, but unfortunately there are no legal powers for binding an Indian boy to serve a given time.

Religious instruction is given daily in the schools, and on Sunday from 9 to 10 a.m., 2.30 to 3.30 p.m., and 7 to 8 p.m.

Morning and evening prayers are conducted for the whole school daily, and divine service at the Mohawk church, at 11 a.m. on Sundays.

The boys are organized as a company of cadets, divided into four permanent sections, under senior boys holding positions as sergeants and corporals, who are responsible for the dress, cleanliness and order of their respective divisions.

On 1st July last, the corps gave a public exhibition of drill.

"The boys in gray went through their manual-exercise with a spirit which is seen nowhere outside of the regular army. The marching was not quite up to the mark of former public performances, but at times the most complicated military movements were done with the utmost regularity. * * *

"The cadets were halted, and in a few felicitous words, his worship the mayor presented to them the silver tankard, for their excellent performance at the Agricultural Park on July 1st."—(*Brantford Expositor*, July 5th.)

All boys and girls who do not receive a report in one month, are awarded good conduct badges which, in addition to other privileges, entitle them to receive one cent per week for each badge they possess. A report deprives a pupil of the weekly half-holiday, and four such reports in one month, places the offender on the "black-list" with certain penalties until his conduct improves. Corporal punishment is only inflicted for *gross breaches of discipline*, and is seldom resorted to. (The department is provided with a copy of our regulations for the award of good conduct and black-list badges.) The conduct of the pupils for the year has been very good.

The health of the pupils has been excellent; five deaths only have occurred in the institution during my superintendency of twenty-four years.

The sanitary condition of the institution is excellent. The water is supplied by a wind-mill, and is of very good quality.

The buildings are heated throughout with coal furnaces, furnishing a constant supply of warm, fresh air, the foul air being removed by heated flues drawing it off the floors.

The building is lighted by electricity, so that there is little danger of fire; every dormitory is furnished with two or more fire-escapes, and for further protection we have one "fire king," twelve "ever-ready fire-extinguishers," "fire grenades" in all principal buildings, axes, and buckets filled with water in specified places.

The recreation hours are: one hour at noon, two hours in the evening in summer, and one hour in the winter, and for school divisions throughout the year from 4—5 p.m.; also one half-holiday each week.

The boys are furnished in their play-ground with swings and horizontal bars, and also have a field where they play cricket, foot-ball and base-ball.

The girls are provided with swings, croquet, &c.

Owing to severe drought last summer, crops were very light, with the exception of corn and potatoes, and consequently there being very little work, the boys gathered the cobble-stones from the fields, and paved the whole of the upper barn-yard, an area of seven hundred and ten square yards in all.

Most of our boys on leaving the school work on farms, even those who have learned trades leave them for farm work. A lad of eighteen years of age working at a trade cannot earn more than sufficient to keep himself. A farm work, however, he can

earn from \$100 to \$125 a year, with board and lodging. A large proportion engage for a season of seven months, the rate of wages being higher than for yearly engagements. In the winter they live with their friends, doing occasional jobs.

I have &c.,

R. ASHTON,
Superintendent.

Report on the schools of the School Board Six Nations Indian Reserve for the year ended June 30th, 1896.

This board was established in 1878, upon my suggestion, as up to that time the Indian Council had not contributed towards the support of the schools, they having been maintained by the New England Company.

It is composed of the representatives of the contributors to its funds, viz. :—

E. D. Cameron, Esq., Chairman Indian, Department.....	\$ 450
Rev. R. Ashton, New England Company }	1,000
Rev. J. T. Strong " " " " }	
W. Wilkinson, Esq., M.A., Methodist Conference.....	250
Chief Jacob Martin, }	
Chief J. S. Johnson, } Six Nations Council	1,500
Chief Wm. Smith, }	

The nine schools under the management of the board are regularly inspected twice a month by the Rev. I. Bearfoot. The teachers are all Indians, who have been specially trained in the Mohawk Institute.

The tabular statement following shows the condition of each school at the promotion examination held in March last.

Number on roll, 504; average attendance, 205.1, or 40.7 per cent. Two hundred and twelve children were present when the examinations were held, and 61.3 passed 50 per cent on the subjects of examination.

In future two examinations will be held in each year, as it is found that the class of children in attendance changes with the seasons. The reason assigned for non-attendance in the summer months, even for boys eight years of age, is that "they are working," i.e., they accompany their parents whilst berry-picking, &c., or are playing about the fields; and in the winter that children of tender years are too far from the school, or that they are deficient in clothing.

After twenty years of voluntary service on behalf of these schools, may I ask that the department adopt such measures as will render them more efficient.

At present about twenty-five per cent of the Indian children never attend school, and the majority of those whose names are on the roll attend so irregularly that they gain no particular advantage.

Of the two hundred and twelve pupils who attended the examinations there were in—

	Pupils.
Standard I.	101
do II.	43
do III.	32
do IV.	24
do V.	11
do VI.	1

The teachers of schools Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, 9 and 11 had been in charge only three months, having been transferred from other schools.

REPORT for the year ended 30th June, 1896, Comparative Condition of Schools.

Number of School.	Name of Teacher.	Number on Roll.	Average Attendance.	Rate per cent of average upon Register Number.	Number present at Examination.	Standard of Attainment.	Number Presented.	Result of Examination, 1896.					Percentage of passes upon number presented, 1896.	Percentage of passes upon number presented, 1895.
								Reading.	Dictation.	Notation.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.		
1	Mr. E. Bearfoot.....	55	24.0	43.6	28	IV. III. II. I.	6 7 3 12	5 6 2	4 4 2	4 7 3	5 7 3	4 5 3	80	77.3
2	Mrs. J. Miller.....	55	24.7	44.9	32	V. IV. III. II. I.	6 1 5 4 16	4 1 4 1	..... ..... 4 1	6 1 5 3	1 1 5 4	6 1 5 4	68.7	81
3	Miss F. Davis.....	59	22.5	38.1	18	IV. III. II. I.	1 3 8 6	..... 2 1	..... ..... .....	1 3 1	..... 3 4	1 1 8	41.6	56
5	Mrs. M. J. Scott.....	51	20.9	40.9	12	V. IV. III. II. I.	1 3 3 1 4	..... ..... 1 .....	..... ..... 1	1 2 2 3	..... ..... ..... 1	2 1	35.0	53
6	Mr. P. Adams.....	31	13.0	41.9	12	IV. III. II. I sr. I jr.	3 1 2 3 3	3	1	2 1	1	3	46.6	78.3
7	Miss S. Russell.....	85	29.6	34.8	27	V. IV. III. II. I.	3 2 2 5 15	2 1 2 2	1 1	3 1 2 5	1 1 2 4	2 1 2 5	63.3	74.5
9	Mr. J. Lickers.....	46	22.3	48.4	21	IV. III. II. I.	4 5 4 8	2 4 4	..... 2 4	4 4 4	3 5 4	..... 4 4	73.8	80
10	Miss S. Davis.....	54	23.6	43.7	29	VI. V. IV. III. II. I.	1 1 4 4 8 11	..... 1 1 4 4 .....	..... 1 1 4 4 8	1 1 4 4 8	..... 1 4 4 8	1 1 4 4 8	78.8	87.2
11	Mrs. Weatherell.....	68	24.5	36.0	33	III. II. I sr. I jr.	2 8 16 7	2 5	2 2	2 4	2 5 ..... .....	..... 8	64	44
		504	205.1	40.7	212		212	63	39	90	82	89	61.3	70.1
						VI. V. IV. III. II. I.	1 11 24 32 43 101	..... 7 11 25 20 .....	..... 2 6 16 15	1 11 19 30 29	..... 3 14 31 29	1 9 16 21 34 42		

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.			
1895-96.		\$	cts.
To balance brought forward			664 16
Annual Grants			
New England Company	1,000 00		
Indian Department	450 00		
Methodist Conference	250 00		
Six Nations Council	1,500 00	3,200	00
			3,864 16
EXPENDITURE.			
1895 96.			
By Salaries	2,541 75		
Buildings and grounds	431 40		
Fuel	130 25		
School requisites	70 42		
Printing and office expenses	15 45		
Prizes	72 00		
Sundries	47 04		
School fees	5 75		
Bank interest	0 90		
		3,314	96
Balance in bank			549 20
			3,864 16

R. ASHTON,

Honorary Secretary.

SHINGWAUK HOME,

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., 5th September, 1896.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report of the Shingwauk Industrial-school for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1896.

Location.—The Shingwauk Industrial-school is situated on the banks of the St. Mary's River, one and one-half miles east of the town of Sault Ste. Marie, in the province of Ontario. The area of land in connection therewith is ninety acres.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of: Shingwauk Home, main block, 74 × 37 feet, three-story, stone; north wing, 21 × 27 feet, three-story, stone; west wing, 32 × 30 feet, two-story, stone; bake kitchen attached to west of the west wing, 24 × 16, one-story, wood; south-east corner wing (principal's residence), 38 ft. 6 in. × 48 ft. 6 in., two-story, stone; visitors' entrance hall on south-west corner, 17 ft. 6 in. × 17 ft. 2 in., one-story, stone; drill hall and school, 30 × 60 feet, two-story, wood; chapel, nave and chancel, 57 × 30 feet, vestry on south side of chancel, projection from church, 7 × 11 feet, stone; porch at west end, 10 × 14 feet; industrial, 30 ft. 6 in. × 20 ft. 6 in., two-story, stone; 20 ft. 6 in. × 36 ft., one-story, stone; factory, 24 × 40 feet, two-story, wood; 14 × 24 feet, one-story, wood; hospital, 26 ft. 6 in. × 20 ft., two-story, stone; hospital kitchen, 12 × 12 feet, one-story, stone; cottage, 29 ft. 6 in. × 20 ft., one-story, stone; cottage wood-shed, 12 × 10 feet; band stand (octagonal), 7 ft. 6 in. diameter inside, wood; dairy, 27 ft. 6 in. × 21 ft., stone; stable and loft, 20 ft. 6 in. × 43 ft. 6 in., wood; cart-shed, 16 × 40

feet, wood; wood-shed, 24 × 16 feet; farm cottage, 31 ft. × 18 ft. 6 in., one-story, wood; barn, and cow stabling under, 35 × 50 feet, wood; carpenter's cottage, 24 × 16 feet, two-story, stone; 24 × 14 feet, one-story, stone; closets, 16 × 16 feet, wood.

Grounds.—The grounds occupy about fifteen acres, exclusive of two small islands which belong to the Shingwauk property, the first being connected by a bridge to the mainland. Directly in front of the home about two acres of land are inclosed and laid out in lawn and garden and separated from the boys' play-ground, five acres in extent by the main road from the Sault to Garden River.

At the rear of the institution is a piece of land known as the "grove," seven acres in extent, beautifully wooded with maple, birch, oak and spruce—a favourite and well known spot for picnics in this district. A little to the north and east of it is the Shingwauk cemetery, a very beautiful spot, where lie buried Bishop Fauquier, the first missionary bishop of the diocese, and his wife, and twenty-five Indian boys and girls who have died at the home during the past twenty years, the oldest grave bearing date 1876. With the exception of inclosed gardens, pupils are permitted the run of the Shingwauk property and to stated boundaries beyond.

Accommodation.—At present we have sleeping accommodation for sixty-five pupils only, but the school-rooms and dining-rooms would easily accommodate one hundred pupils.

By raising the roof of the west wing to the level of the main block and making a three-storied building of it, a fine large dormitory could be made, and increased accommodation for twenty-five more pupils provided.

Attendance.—Seventy-seven boys and two girls shared the advantages of the home during the year. Fifteen boys were admitted, fourteen discharged and four are temporarily absent.

The average attendance for the whole year was fifty-nine.

Class-room Work.—Satisfactory progress has been made in both schools. The subjects taken up in the senior were: arithmetic, geography, grammar, spelling and dictation, history, literature, writing, reading and drawing; and the junior: reading, spelling and dictation, arithmetic and drawing.

Three of the six pupils mentioned in my last report as having written on the public school examinations, obtained certificates, one passed the public school leaving examination, while two others obtained high-school entrance certificates.

The standing of the pupils at present in attendance is as follows:—

12	boys	in	standard	I;	reading	book	I;	part	I.
21	"	"	II;	"	"	I;	"	II.	
13	"	"	III;	"	"	II.			
16	"	"	IV;	"	"	III.			
1	"	"	V;	"	"	IV.			

Industrial Work.—Besides general housework, cooking, baking, laundry-work, &c., four trades have been taught, viz.: carpentry, tailoring, shoemaking and farming.

The carpenter's shop or factory, one of the most important and best-paying departments, is fully supplied with carpenter's tools, a steam plant for planing, sawing, sash and door work and every branch of carpentry, turning, and the manufacture of matched lumber, &c., is carried on. This is a favourite trade with our boys because of their natural ability in handling tools, and many of them are rapidly becoming clever mechanics and in a short time will be able to command good wages.

In our boot and shoe-shop, one of our senior boys, a steady, reliable lad, acted as foreman, and although this department failed to supply all the demands of the institution, a quantity of new boots and shoes were turned out in a satisfactory manner and all repairing done.

Another useful and indispensable department is our tailor-shop. Here all the sewing of the institution, patching and mending is done, as well as the making up of new material into coats, trousers, vests, &c. Eight boys are at present learning the trade and on the whole making excellent progress.

Farm and Garden.—The farm, consisting of thirty acres, is year by year proving more productive, and is being steadily enlarged by chopping into the bush. Better adapted for grazing purposes than the growing of cereals, I trust circumstances will eventually permit of our drifting more into stock. All the vegetables and milk necessary to our wants have been supplied from the farm, besides a quantity of butter and one thousand three hundred and forty-nine pounds of meat. Sufficient hay was cut and put up for the cattle and between sixty and seventy dollars worth of small fruits marketed. The farm is entirely worked by the boys under the supervision of a practical farmer.

Moral and Religious Training, Conduct, Discipline and Punishment.—The religious training is that of the Church of England. Two services are conducted each Sunday in the Shingwauk chapel; morning and evening prayers are held in the school-room every day and Sunday-school on Sunday afternoons. The pupils are always well behaved and reverent during the services.

With the exception of two or three pupils, the conduct has been excellent and good discipline has been maintained. The methods of punishment adopted are: fines, impositions and kept in to work on half-holidays. Corporal punishment is administered only as a last resource and in cases of repeated acts of disobedience.

Health of Pupils.—Not for many years have we been so free from sickness. With the exception of one case of scarlet fever of a mild form, and the sad case of a little Delaware boy of ten years of age, who after much suffering caused by a diseased ankle joint, was obliged to have his foot amputated, there has been no serious illness of any kind.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition of the school has been satisfactory. Pupils and staff closets (the former newly built in December last) are situated outside and some little distance from the main building, and supplied with zinc-lined boxes which are removed and emptied at regular appointed times. Pails from the boys' dormitories are carried and emptied into an open drain, west of the building, which has good drainage to the river. The plank drains leading from the boys' lavatories and kitchens continue to work satisfactorily. The overflow pipe from the water tank has lately been connected into this drain. All large refuse is placed in a barrel and carted to the farm daily.

Water Supply and Fire Protection.—The water supply is very good, being brought up from the St. Mary's River in iron pipes to a large tank (7 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 3 ft. 3 in. \times 7 ft. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.) capable of holding one thousand gallons, which is placed on top story of the main building. Pipes are connected from it to the kitchens, boys' lavatories and principal's quarters. The water is pumped by steam power at the factory, the intake pipe being two hundred feet from the shore. Hydrants are situated at convenient distances outside of the buildings, and on each flat of the main building to which one hundred feet of hose with nozzle, kept ready for use in case of fire can be readily attached. The home is also supplied with four Star glass-lined chemical fire-engines and fireman's axes. The former are properly charged and ready for use in case of fire. A barrel containing twenty gallons of prepared chemical fluid is placed on the second story for recharging same. I might also add in this connection that all the buildings with the exception of the factory are insured in the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Canada.

Heating.—The old wood stoves, the original method of heating the home, were abolished in February last, and a hot-water heating apparatus placed in the Shingwauk, consisting of two No. 8 Daisy Boilers, with an attachment of forty-nine radiators containing two thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight square feet of radiation exclusive of mains and branches, which is sufficient to diffuse a genial heat throughout the building in even the severest weather.

Recreation of Pupils.—About three hours each day is devoted to recreation, and on Saturdays six hours. Out-door games are encouraged, and freely indulged in by the pupils. They excel at foot-ball and base-ball (their favourite games) and are rarely beaten by outside teams. Some of the boys recently obtained prizes at the running and jumping contests held at St. Joseph's Island and the American Sault. In the

winter the Dramatic and Debating Society is a source of considerable pleasure and amusement, at the same time being instructive; while the ice on the St. Mary's River as a rule affords good skating, a pastime the boys are particularly fond of, many of them being very fast skaters.

Before closing my report, I desire to express our gratitude and appreciation of the department's generosity in placing one of the best of modern heating apparatus in the home, and for the department's grant of \$2,500 for repairs, which were so urgently needed.

The old wooden bedsteads, many of them nearly as old as the Shingwauk itself, have been abolished, and fifty new iron bedsteads with spring mattresses substituted. With the fifteen previously in use, this now permits of the dormitories being furnished throughout with iron beds. The interior of the main building has been quite remodeled, useless partitions, dark cupboards and passages have been removed, thereby enlarging the main rooms, giving more light and better ventilation. A new main staircase, four feet wide, has been built from basement to top floor, the boys' lavatories enlarged and newly painted, and new hardwood maple floors laid down throughout the institution. The dining-room also has been enlarged, and a new sewing-room, offices, clothing-room and store-room constructed, and numerous other changes and improvements made.

I have, &c.,

GEO. LEY KING,
Principal.

WIKWEMIKONG INDUSTRIAL-SCHOOL,

WIKWEMIKONG, ONT., 7th July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your consideration the annual report of this institution for the past year.

This industrial-school is located on the unceded part of Manitoulin Island, at the head of Smith Bay, in the Wikwemikong village.

We have had this year one hundred and twenty pupils attending school, sixty-five boys and fifty-five girls, the department granting subsidy for ninety pupils only at the rate of five dollars *per capita* per month.

There are about two hundred acres of land held in connection with the school; about one hundred acres are tilled, and the rest is used as a pasture. The farm is operated with a view of supplying the school with meat and vegetables, milk and butter. We keep about sixty head of cattle, as many sheep, eight horses, a few hogs and about one hundred chickens. The work is done partly by the boys with the help of Indian workmen under the charge of a head farmer.

The boys and girls are educated in two different frame buildings, the former under the care of men and the latter of women. The institution is managed in connection with the mission, and as almost all the employees give their services gratis, we are enabled to keep thirty pupils above the number subsidized by the department. We would have room for about thirty pupils more, and in fact that many are waiting their turn for admission, but we have not the means to support them.

The sanitary condition of both schools is fair, although a better system of ventilation is desirable and contemplated.

The water is supplied from wells dug near the buildings; it is plentiful and as pure as such a supply can be.

Both schools are heated by box-stoves and kept quite comfortable. The fire-protection consists of ten Star fire-extinguishers distributed in the various buildings.

The class-room work occupies five hours of the day, and is governed by the official programme of studies for Indian schools. The pupils take great interest in their studies, and have made good progress during the past year. At Christmas and at the close of the year, they have given very creditable entertainments, consisting of class exercises, recitations, dialogues, songs, music, calisthenics and physical drill.

The boys learning trades have class-room work only in the morning; in the afternoon they go to work in their respective shops. The trades taught them are those of farmer, tinsmith, blacksmith, house-painter, carpenter and shoemaker. There is in connection with the carpenter-shop, a saw-mill and a complete set of machinery for planing, turning, door and sash-making, &c. Besides this special training given to a few boys, all the pupils are set, each one according to sex and ability, three hours every day, to various kinds of labour, such as sweeping scrubbing, washing, sawing and splitting firewood, dairying, gardening, stock-feeding, sewing, knitting, helping in the kitchen, in the mill, on the farm, &c. They like these various occupations and become quite industrious.

Two hours a day, besides Saturday afternoon, are given exclusively to recreation. Both schools have good play-grounds furnished with suitable games and gymnastic appliances. The boys' grounds were much improved this last year, having been graded and levelled, surrounded with a new fence, provided with new water-closets and a spacious wood-shed. The boys' favourite game is foot-ball; they also take much interest in gymnastic exercises. The girls love the quieter amusements of the swing and the like. There are also play-halls for rainy weather, winter and night recreations.

The health of the pupils has been generally very good. With the exception of two cases of consumption contracted before coming to school, there has been no serious illness among them, the infirmary being closed as long as three months at a time.

The pupils are instructed very carefully in morals and religion by the missionaries themselves, and I am pleased to state that their moral and religious standard is most satisfactory. Likewise their conduct has been remarkably good, and but few punishments had to be administered last year, the discipline being enforced almost exclusively by means of emulation, prizes and distinctions of honour.

To sum up in a few words this year's work, I may say that this institution has been steadily increasing in proficiency and popularity, owing especially to the competency of the staff of officers I have been able to secure.

I will add a word about the day-school in connection with the industrial-school. It gives but little satisfaction, if any at all, owing to the frequent absences of the pupils. I respectfully suggest that the Department of Indian Affairs take steps towards enforcing the attendance at school of day-pupils, as the only manner of deriving profit from day-schools.

I have, &c.,

J. PAQUIN, S.J.,

Principal.

BRANDON INDUSTRIAL-SCHOOL, MAN.,

20th July, 1896.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The Brandon Industrial-school is situated about two and seven-eighths miles north west of the city whose name it bears. It is two-thirds of the way up the hill which must have formed the northern bank of the Assiniboine River in earlier days.

The farm, in the midst of which the school has been built, has three hundred and twenty acres of land, about two hundred of which are available for purposes of cultivation. The remainder, which remains unbroken, is made up of barren hillside, spring creek, and lakelet. Nearly two hundred acres are under tillage this year, and present appearances indicate an excellent return.

Buildings.—The buildings at present erected and in use are as follows:—

1. The old farm-house, recently repaired, size, 30 × 20, is occupied by the carpenter and farmer, valued at \$400.

2. The old barn, having accommodation for four horses, seven cows and three calves, with small hay-loft over the horses; the whole valued at \$200.

3. The root-house, 60 × 30, and 8 feet high, strongly built into the hillside, having a capacity of five hundred bushels, and valued at \$500.

4. The institution proper, a large, convenient and substantial edifice, 93 feet front, 93 feet in depth and 30 feet in width. This building has an excellent stone basement, surmounted by two stories of brick veneer and one story covered by mansard roof. Within are two class-rooms, two dormitories, two play-rooms, one dining-room, one kitchen, one buttry, one pantry, two wash-rooms, two bath-rooms, one store-room, two closet-rooms, two cold-air rooms, three furnace-rooms, one wood-room, one coal-room and nine rooms for the accommodation of members of the staff. The whole building is valued at \$30,000.

5. The ice-house is a new building, erected by the carpenter during the year. The size is 14 × 20, and 12 feet high. It is double floored below and above, is sheeted with ship-lap, and has a capacity of fifteen tons of ice. It is valued at \$150.

6. The assistant principal's house, built in 1893, is about 30 × 24 in size, has six rooms and is valued at \$800. This is a building of one story resting on a secure foundation of stone.

Grounds.—The grounds are laid out with considerable care, having regard to order and beauty of design.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation here for nine single members of the staff, allowing one large, airy room for each person. There is sufficient dormitory room for fifty girls on the second floor, and the third floor will allow us to place seventy-five beds for boys. The two school-rooms give accommodation for ninety pupils. Supposing that thirty-five would be on duty at any one time, it is considered that the school has sufficient room for one hundred and twenty-five pupils.

Attendance.—The total attendance at the school during the year has been fifty-four. Of these twenty-nine are boys between nine and nineteen years of age. Twenty-five of our number are girls, of ages ranging from ten to eighteen. The average attendance at school for the year has been forty-nine.

Class-room Work.—Class-work is the same both morning and afternoon, and consists of reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, drilling and calisthenics. Very few of the children can attend school through the whole of the day, owing to the duties claiming their attention here and there about the farm. Besides the class-work immediately connected with the school, there are regular lessons given each day in sewing, cooking, laundry-work, dining-room work and general housekeeping. There are also classes under the direction of the farmer and of the carpenter.

The hours observed in the school proper are from 9 to 12 and from 1.30 to 4. Work hours are from 8 to 12 and from 1 to 5. No child is required to work more than half a day unless under the most pressing circumstances and at rare intervals.

Farm and Garden.—The farm consists of three hundred and twenty acres, which are disposed of in the following proportions: uncultivated land, one hundred acres; pasture land, sixty acres; unreclaimable land, forty-eight acres; fallow land, twenty-seven acres; sown with wheat, twenty-five acres; sown with vegetables, eight acres; sown with oats, twenty-five acres; sown with millet or grass, twenty-seven acres.

The crops reaped last year were as follows: six hundred and thirty bushels of wheat, seven hundred and seventy-two bushels of oats, three hundred bushels of pota-

toes, seventy bushels of turnips, seventy bushels of mangolds, fifty-three bushels of carrots, fifteen bushels of onions, eight tons of hay.

It is our purpose to devote increasing attention to the growth of garden produce, inasmuch as the boys may never become extensive grain-growers, but all of them may grow roots with a minimum of labour and a maximum of profit.

Industrial Work.—The exercises under this heading are conducted within somewhat narrow lines. The boys' duties consist of labour in the field, construction of fences, care of stock, the duties of the carpenter-shop and the baking of bread. The duties of the girls consist of sewing, cooking, dairy-work, dining-room work, house-cleaning. It is pleasant to be able to refer to the pupils as being obedient and willing to work; they have also evinced no ordinary degree of ability in industrial lines.

Moral and Religious Training.—The following is a list of the services held for the moral benefit of the pupils of our school: 1, prayers after breakfast in the school-room; 2, school is opened every day with prayer; 3, school is closed each day with prayer; 4, the singing of hymns is frequently interspersed with the duties of the day; 5, public prayer is held every evening at eight o'clock; 6, private prayers are frequently held in the dormitories and with the sick children in the hospital rooms.

On Sabbath mornings those of the pupils who so desire are permitted to attend a church in the city. In the afternoon of the Lord's Day we have a Sabbath-school service for the benefit of all. At the close of the Sabbath we have a service of song and prayer, attended by all the pupils.

With rare exceptions, the conduct of our pupils has been very good indeed. They manifest a good deal of carelessness, but there is nothing in the conduct of those who are now with us that can be called malicious. At times they are cunning, evasive, and forgetful, but, speaking generally, they are submissive and faithful.

Severe punishment has seldom been administered; we have kept within the lines of our written instructions in all matters pertaining to corporal punishment. Conversations have been held with erring ones in which the right and the wrong have been clearly defined. Those who have done wrong have been put upon their honour, and have been taught to make apologies to those whom they have injured. In this way effort has been made to build up an intelligent and conscientious moral nature.

Health of Pupils.—The average health of our pupils during the year has been very good, and through the mercy of a kind Providence no child has died. There have been the following serious cases of sickness: one case of typhoid fever, one case of inflammation of the lungs, one case of tuberculosis, two cases of epilepsy, an epidemic of chicken-pox, an epidemic of measles. There is at present but one person sick, and it is feared that his sickness will be unto death. Everything is being done to mitigate suffering, but consumption is once more doing its deadly work, with the usual symptoms of physical distress and mental unrest.

Sanitary Condition.—Under this head reference should be made to the excellent facilities afforded for ventilation, drainage, and the removal of waste matter. All our windows can be lifted from the bottom and pulled down from the top, thus admitting of free and ample circulation of air. In the winter when the storm sash is on, the Smead-Dowd system draws off the cold air from the floors and supplies an abundance of fresh air, which has first been heated by the large furnaces. All waste water is conveyed into the main sewer underneath the basement floor and thence to a cesspool eleven hundred feet south-west of the main building. Other waste is burned every two weeks and removed in scavenging carts.

We have also hospital accommodation both for boys and girls in the north-west corner of the building, where it is possible for us to isolate all serious cases where there is danger of infection or contagion. Great care is exercised in case of scrofula to keep the patient from the wash dishes and towels used by healthy pupils. Due regard is also had to both quality and quantity of food supplied so as not to occasion physical disturbance, either by over-richness of articles of diet or by over-indulgence in the good things placed on the tables.

Our surgeon has been regularly in attendance when required, and both skill and diligence have frequently been called into exercise in the treatment of the several ailments which have befallen the pupils during the year.

Water Supply.—A well on the hillside has afforded us a never-failing supply of very excellent water. A powerful air-motor wind-mill sixty feet above the ground level pumps the water into two tanks having a capacity of one thousand gallons each. From these the water supply is distributed by means of lead pipes to all parts of the building. On every floor we have fifty feet of hose, connected and nozzled, and behind these is all the pressure of the quantity contained in the tanks.

Fire Protection.—Every possible precaution is taken against danger from fire. Two Babcock extinguishers and three Star extinguishers charged and ready for action are placed at strategic points throughout the building. Forty-eight hand-grenades are distributed where it is thought they might be most required. Hose attachments are found in the basement, in the kitchen and in the several halls of the building, and hose ample in length and size are hung at convenient points so as to be in readiness for emergencies. It is difficult to see how with all these appliances fire could attain very great headway.

Heating.—The building is heated exclusively by hot air. This is supplied to most of the private rooms by two furnaces manufactured by McLeary, of London, and by Stewart, Burrow and Milne, of Hamilton. The class-rooms, dormitories and halls are heated by two large Smead-Dowd furnaces. There has been no trouble whatever in keeping the building sufficiently warm.

Recreation.—For the physical development of the pupils of our school there have been provided games and amusements of sufficient variety. Swings have been built on both the boys' and girls' sides. A large double croquet set has been provided for the amusement of the girls. Foot-ball and lacrosse are among the special attractions afforded for the boys. The one game which seems to be popular with the male pupils is foot-ball, but the girls pay most attention to their swing. The boys are looking forward very anxiously to the time when we shall be able to organize a brass band. This is looked upon by them as the climax of prospective advantage.

General Remarks.—While recognizing with pleasure and gratitude the kind and ample support given to our work by the department during the past year, we desire to give expression to the earnest hope that we may be authorized to proceed with the erection of the principal's residence, laundry-building, carpenter-shop, combined barn and stable. All these seem to us to be absolutely necessary to the proper equipment of the institution.

I must not close my report without making due recognition of the valuable help afforded by the several members of the staff whose individual exertions have contributed no little towards the success attained during the year. While we have not either in point of harmony or in the direction of effort reached our ideal, yet enough has been done to assure us that with greater unity and more united effort we may reach a very gratifying advance during the ensuing twelve months.

Last season the great difficulty in our way seemed to be the unwillingness of the parents to send their children to the Brandon Industrial-school owing to its remoteness from the usual line of traffic followed by the people who inhabit the Lake Winnipeg country. This has been completely reversed in the experience of the past spring, and applications for admission are being made far in advance of our power to accommodate. This change of front has, I believe, resulted mainly from the letters which the children themselves have written home, letters which in the main have been devoted to expressions of satisfaction with their surroundings and of desire that others might be sent in to share their advantages.

Gratified at the effective work already done, and hopeful that future action may far outdo the efficiency of the past, and with deep devotion to the work assigned me,

I have, &c.,

JOHN SEMMENS,

Principal.

WASHAKADA INDIAN HOME,

ELKHORN, MAN., 30th June, 1896.

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, 1896.

On the night of 13th November last the home, with the exception of the boys' building, was destroyed by fire. We are indeed thankful that there was no loss of life, but there was a great loss of clothing, fuel, vegetables, &c. The winter's supply of these articles had just been laid in, and was totally destroyed. All the furniture in the girls' home was burned, making a total loss of about \$10,000. The buildings now occupied are rented, and although not as commodious as we might wish, will do very well until the homes are rebuilt.

The general work of the institution went on with but little interruption. The trade-shops were not affected in the least, work going on as usual. The Woman's Auxiliary of the Church of England came to our assistance most generously. Clothing in large quantities was sent immediately for the children.

There is accommodation for one hundred pupils. There are now one hundred and three on the roll, with a daily attendance of about ninety-six. We are at a great disadvantage in the class-room; the hours have had to be shortened, as school is held in the dining-hall. It is badly lighted and ventilated, and there is very little blackboard space. The senior standards are satisfactory, but as there are so many pupils, the juniors have to receive most of their instruction from pupil teachers, which is not as thorough as it should be. The arithmetic is good in all classes. Our teacher's system of teaching English and reading, is remarkably good, and the results in these branches are very satisfactory.

We have a nice garden, three and a half acres are planted in potatoes and other vegetables. The farm is rented to a reliable man, by permission of the department.

The printing office is equipped with a Gordon job press, a small army newspaper press, and a quantity of type, both plain and fancy, for job and newspaper work. A local eight-page, six-column paper, *The Elkhorn Advocate*, is issued weekly from this office. All the mechanical work, from setting the type to making up the forms, and correcting the proofs, being done by the boys. We are seriously handicapped in this office by not having a power press. Considerable job work is done, and one boy is kept busy looking after this department. Miles Cochrane, Angus Prince, Fred. Pratt, Samuel Pratt and James Flett comprise the staff at present, one experienced boy, Dummy, being confined to the Brandon Hospital with tubercular knee joint. The three first-named are expert at the case, and any of them can set up a job tastily. They write a good hand, and very often gather news items for the paper. Fred. Pratt looks after the book-binding, paper-cutting and padding. The neat work turned out is very creditable. The two last-mentioned, Samuel Pratt and James Flett, commenced to learn the trade on the 1st January last, and can now set type, run off the paper, &c., showing great adaptability in the business.

The boot-shop is fairly well equipped, and the work done here is most creditable, both to the instructor and to the pupils. The shop is well-known throughout the west, enjoying a large patronage; orders are received from all along the line. There are nine boys learning this trade. The most advanced, William Bear, is engaged all day in the shop, and is a very good workman. The others are also doing very well.

In the tailor-shop there are six boys learning the trade. The large custom trade, and the work for the house, keep all fully occupied. The boys began at first to mend, but the shop now boasts of apprentices who can make entire suits of clothing. The boys in this shop are all rather young, but are doing remarkably well.

There are thirteen apprentices in the carpenter-shop, the foremost of whom are now able to compete with the other carpenters of the country. All classes of work are done here: building, cabinet-making, wagon-making, and repairing of all description.

Two boys are engaged at harness-making. Charlie Macdonald, the more experienced of the two, is capable of making a complete set of harness. They like the work, and are doing well.

Neil Yellow Wings, a Blood, from near Fort Macleod, is in the town tin-shop. He is making great progress, and is very fond of his trade. Another Blood from the same reserve, is learning the blacksmith trade; he is making decided progress; also a boy from Touchwood Hills, Josiah Anderson, who is getting on well.

Albert Kennedy, from St. Peter's Reserve, is employed in the largest general store here, and has got on very well. He is recognized as a capable clerk, and is liked by his employers and the customers of the store.

The girls are instructed in all household duties, viz.: cooking, sewing, knitting, laundry-work. There is a competent dress-maker in connection with this department, and some of the girls are progressing most favourably at their trade.

Prayers are conducted morning and evening in the school-room. On Sunday the pupils attend services morning and evening in St. Mark's Church, and Sunday-school in the afternoon, at the home, with the exception of about thirty of the seniors, who go to St. Mark's Sunday-school. A weekly Bible class is taught by the clergyman of the parish. A number of the pupils are regular communicants, and most of them take much interest in religious exercises.

The conduct of the pupils is remarkably good. It is seldom, indeed, that there are any cases of insubordination. Their behaviour is good, their manner gentlemanly and courteous. There are very few cases of punishment in a year.

During the winter months there was a good deal of sickness, owing, I suppose, to the exposure at the time of the fire, but since the snow has gone the general health has very much improved.

The sanitary condition is as good as can be expected under the present circumstances. The water supply is good, water being obtained from three drill wells, at a depth of ten feet. Better water is obtained here than anywhere on the line.

There is a regularly organized fire-brigade at the school. Buckets of water are kept standing in convenient places and a number of empty ones easily obtainable. Fire drills are conducted regularly, and the boys are well trained. The boys' home and the building used as dining-hall and school-room are heated by hot-air furnaces, and are fairly comfortable. The girls' home is heated by stoves; coal is used entirely.

The boys are fond of most sports; foot-ball is at present the favourite. We have a regularly organized club, which has joined the Manitoba Foot-ball Association. In winter skating and curling are the chief amusements. Our curlers attended the Winnipeg bonspiel. In the competition for the grand challenge cup, in which eighty rinks took part, our rink received the fourth prize. The boys were heartily cheered by the large crowds who witnessed the games. The general behaviour was such as to create a most favourable impression, and many compliments were paid them both regarding their play and gentlemanly manner.

The band is still getting on nicely, but until we have a better set of instruments, there will not be any great advancement. They have already had several engagements this summer.

In looking back over the work of the past year, we feel that on the whole it has been a success. There have been and still are many difficulties to contend with, but when the homes are rebuilt we hope that these will, to a great extent, be done away with. The pupils have made decided progress, especially in the industrial departments, and I believe there are now several of them who are competent to make a good living at the particular trade in which they have been instructed. The boys have every chance to become proficient tradesmen, as they assist in the practical work day by day. Over \$6,000 worth of business was done during the past year in the four shops directly under the management of the school, which means a great deal of labour and is evidence of the progress of the pupils.

More important even than the temporal benefits to be derived from the home is the bringing of these children to the knowledge of the love of Christ. Many have accepted Christianity, not only by outward appearances, but in all sincerity and truth. This has been plainly evinced in many instances.

I have, &c.,

ARCHIBALD E. WILSON.

PINE CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL, MAN., 5th August, 1896.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—With reference to your circular of the 8th June last, I beg to give the following information:—

Location.—The Roman Catholic boarding-school of Pine Creek is located at the mouth of the Pine Creek River, on the shore of Lake Winnipegosis. There are one hundred and sixty acres of land attached to it. On that land hay and wood are in abundance.

Buildings.—The school-house, a log building, is 25 × 30 feet. It is a new house, built by the Indian Department. It is not clapboarded yet. Not far from the day-school house is the boarding-school house. Dormitory of the girls, 32 × 15; dormitory for the boys, 16 × 15. These two dormitories are entirely separated. Class-room, 18 × 15; kitchen, 13 × 15, with a large porch; refectory, 18 × 15; chapel, 22 × 26; two rooms for the principal and the school teacher, 11 × 26 feet respectively. There are also sheds and one good cellar.

Grounds.—Two acres for the day-school and one acre for the boarding-school; football and base-ball are the principal games.

Attendance.—The attendance is very good from the beginning of the year to the end. There is no difficulty in getting boarders. The only trouble is that our number is limited.

Farm and Garden.—Thirty bushels of potatoes planted, one pound of beets, one-quarter pound of onions, one-eighth bushel of corn, carrots, cucumbers, &c.

Industrial Work.—Sewing, knitting, cooking, housekeeping, dairy, poultry. The boys care for the cattle, work in the garden and farm, and chop wood.

Religious Training.—Every day for half an hour the children are taught moral and religious discipline. There is hardly any punishment, it consisting mostly in depriving them of their recreation.

Health.—The health of the pupils has been very good during the whole year. Headache, a little fever, small indispositions are the only things we had to contend with.

Sanitary Condition.—The school-house, dormitories and class-room are amply large and well aired. We have medicine for ordinary cases.

Water Supply.—The Pine Creek River on one side, Lake Winnipegosis on the other, and a well.

Heating.—There is a stove in every building; cordwood is used.

Recreation of Pupils.—Recreation from 7.30 to 9 a.m., from 12 to 1 p.m., from 4 to 5 p.m., and from 7 to 8 p.m.

I have, &c.,

A. CHAUMONT, O.M.I.,

Principal.

MISSION SCHOOL,

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN., 5th August, 1896.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The letter from the department of the 25th July duly received; and in reply I beg to give you the following information. The Portage la Prairie Indian School is situated in the extreme east end of the town. The grounds comprise half an acre. The buildings are: dwelling-house heated by hot air and lit by electricity; school-room and play-room separate. About forty children can be accommodated comfortably. The number on the roll is thirty-three and the average attendance twenty-eight. The programme of studies laid down by the Government is followed as closely as possible and the children show marked improvement from year to year; not only are they interested in their book studies but in all departments of their work, such as sewing, cooking, mending, knitting, baking, &c. Two of the larger girls are at service all the time and the oldest girl, sixteen, taking the lead in the work in the school. Part of each day is given to religious training, being family worship and memorizing scripture. The conduct of the children is satisfactory so that discipline and punishment are necessarily of the lightest form. The health of the pupils has not been good during the past year, scrofula appearing in many forms. The sanitary conditions are good and the water supply excellent, but no inside fire-protection. For recreation the children have different games and good reading matter.

I have, &c.,

ANNIE FRASER.

RUPERT'S LAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

MIDDLE CHURCH P.O., MAN., 15th August, 1896.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my third annual report of the Rupert's Land Industrial-school, together with a valuation and list of all articles belonging to the Government under my charge.

Location.—This school is located on the bank of the Red River, eight miles from Winnipeg, being river lot No. 18, of St. Paul's Parish, twelve chains wide and four miles long, containing about three hundred and sixty acres. The Canadian Pacific Railway branch line to West Selkirk crosses the property about half a mile from the river, and a flag station and siding on the property make it very convenient. About half the property is fenced in, but will soon require renovating, and the other half inclosed.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of (a) a main building, T shaped, of three stories, and a stone basement, in a good state of repair, with an additional story detached, originally built as a hospital, now used as a laundry and store-room, but ill adapted for these purposes; (b) a frame building, 60 × 30 feet, of two stories and basement, used as a recreation-room and school-room; (c) house, one and a half stories, balloon frame, not lined, used as farmer's residence and printing office; (d) carpenter and blacksmith's

shop built of logs ; (e) barn with hay-loft, and (f) two stables ; (g) ice-house ; (h) girls' recreation-room ; (i) root-house dug in the bank, lined up with boards and partitioned off.

The grounds are nicely laid out in front of the buildings in gardens and sod, and many trees planted, which greatly improve the general appearance.

Play-yards for boys and girls are on opposite sides of the main building, and are fenced in chiefly by boards eight feet high. The building was intended for eighty, but by some alterations one hundred might be easily accommodated.

Attendance.—The attendance has fallen off slightly owing to an epidemic of typhoid fever : six died, some were sent home, others to the hospital, so that the parents could not be persuaded to send their children while so much sickness was prevalent, but I am glad to say that I have just received four new pupils and further efforts are being made to fill up the school to the authorized number.

Class-room Work.—In the class-room very good progress has been made in every branch, the difficulty of making the pupils speak English and speak out has been well overcome and we find the kindergarten classes a great help in this direction ; some of the elder scholars are now fit to pass the entrance high school examination and would bring great credit on themselves and the school.

Farm and Garden.—The farm is one of the old Red River lots, twelve chains wide and four miles long and a piece of church property reserved in the centre of the best part of it. The shape of the farm and the quality of the soil, which is very stiff clay and very wet, are great drawbacks to success in our farming operations, except in dairying ; a small piece on the river flat makes an excellent garden, and roots and vegetables are grown in abundance of most excellent quality and we obtained the prize last fall at the local exhibition for the best collection of vegetables, against many competitors. Trees have been planted for shelter and have grown well, they afford excellent protection and greatly improve the appearance of the property. Small fruits have been experimented with and some varieties have proved a great success, but the land does not seem well suited for grain-growing.

Industrial Work.—In trades two men are engaged to give instruction to the boys, carpenter and farmer. The blacksmith-shop and printing office are run by pupils who have received some instruction in these branches. Very little outside work is performed owing to much opposition from local tradesmen to Government institutions entering into competition. In most of the other schools under care of some denomination much support is derived from this source, and it would much lower the rate *per capita*. Diplomas, medals and prizes have been gained by these trades where they have been exhibited and their work greatly admired.

The girls are learning very rapidly and prove themselves excellent house-workers. Several have been placed out during the year and their mistresses are much pleased with them. One girl has been married to a white man and has an excellent home and husband.

Moral and Religious Training.—In moral and religious training, I must in the first place mention that we have been greatly favoured by the advent of the Rev. A. Silva-White into the parish. He has greatly assisted me in many ways by holding weekly classes and choir practices. A number of children were confirmed on the 29th March by His Grace the Archbishop of Rupert's Land, who has always taken a great interest in the pupils' welfare.

The conduct of the pupils generally has been very good, and as they have been found worthy of trust, it has been my system to place the more confidence in them, but I am sorry to report that in some instances that trust has been betrayed.

In going out to work with white people they are easily led into bad habits, such as swearing or drinking. It is therefore most important that they should be placed only in those positions where their moral as well as their worldly welfare will be looked after. I found great help in discipline by getting the drill sergeant of the Boys' Brigade to give them military drill, but as the expense was too great, we were not able to join ; these drills have been discontinued.

Punishments have been very few. I have found a kindly talking to do more avail than any punishment. I have whipped, but it only hardens instead of softening, deprivation of privileges being generally sufficient.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Unfortunately two epidemics ran through the school during the year, viz.: mumps and typhoid fever. The former was not serious, but interfered with class and trades; the latter caused us great anxiety, and six of our little ones died from the effects.

Typhoid has appeared here at the beginning of the year ever since I have had charge, and has increased in virulence every year. An investigation by officials and an expert was held, and every suggestion made by them carried out.

In the summer the children are not so much confined, and there is little if any sickness, but when they become closely confined in the severe weather, they fall sick through their weakness of constitution, and not being accustomed to the confinement imperative in school discipline.

Water Supply.—This formerly depended upon a wind-mill which was repeatedly getting out of order, and a most unsatisfactory system, as the wind would often fail just at the time when water was most required. This spring a small hot-air pump has been connected with an artesian well, from which an ample supply of excellent water is obtained. Hot water has been laid to the dining-room, kitchen, and two bath-rooms, which is a great boon to the institution.

Fire Protection.—The chief item in connection with this department is a large tank at the top of the building with hose attachment on every story. Fire-extinguishers, pails of water and fire-axes are placed at convenient places and ladders and balconies for escape. A fire drill is organized and men and boys detailed to special duties; printed placards are posted in conspicuous places for information of all.

Heating.—The school is heated mainly by the Smead-Dowd system and one wing by a hot-water system; the new building by hot-air furnace. Some trouble has been experienced with the latter on very cold days, but changes and improvements are being made in applying the heat which will doubtless answer the purpose.

Stoves are used in printing office, carpenter and blacksmith's shops, laundry, kitchen, besides two small furnaces used all summer in connection with the Smead-Dowd system. The cost of heating is a very large item on the expense account.

Recreation.—In summer the boys' chief recreations are cricket and foot-ball; these they play in an effective and gentlemanly manner. The girls play croquet, hand-ball and go for walks in charge of a female official; they also have swings and teeter board in the yard, of which they are very fond. In winter social evenings and entertainments are held once a week, and the pupils are out of doors as much as possible, skating and coasting. They have also a gymnasium. I believe their games have been a great factor in making them manly, in teaching them to speak out, and in civilizing them. The younger children are very fond of their kindergarten games with music; we much need a piano, for which we are raising a fund. Also Mr. Alderman Kennedy is in charge of a fund to supply us with instruments to form a brass band.

In conclusion we have only one instructor besides a farm hand, viz.: the carpenter, who instructed his boys very thoroughly. These two are both living outside the institution. A boy graduate is in charge of the blacksmith-shop and he can do his work very well. Also another in the printing office.

They are good servants, but at present not very successful as masters. They have not received the hereditary training sufficient to give them confidence. They are too easy and let things go carelessly, and so require constant supervision and direction.

We have received very little outside work, great opposition being offered by local tradesmen to being competed with by Government-fed people and in my endeavours to obtain situations for the older boys. The employers have had to cancel their engagements, as their men will not work beside an Indian any more than beside a Chinese.

I have allowed some boys to go to farmers in the district, and they have given the greatest satisfaction, so that I am convinced if they were only well tried in other trades they would succeed.

The ratio of expense *per capita* is yearly decreasing.

I have, &c.,

JOHN B. ASHBY,
Principal.

ST. BONIFACE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MAN., 1st July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report and returns of the St. Boniface Industrial school for the year ended 30th June. Until the 1st April the school was in charge of Rev. Sister Hamel as principal, whose ability and zeal for advancing the welfare of this institution are worthy of the highest praise.

Succeeding the Rev. Sister as principal I beg to report as follows :—

The school is situated on Meuron Avenue, one mile from the town of St. Boniface, and two miles from the city of Winnipeg, and has forty acres of land in connection with the institution, thirteen acres being bush, the remaining twenty-seven acres, excepting yards, are under cultivation.

Buildings.—The buildings are in a fair state of repair, but in some instances are inadequate. I beg to make mention of some requisites that would greatly facilitate in making them better and more suitable. As it is the desire of the department to have all the children at one building, an addition will be required.

The girls have not had as yet a recreation-room or yard; the boys' recreation hall is far too small.

The need of a large hall for the boys and a recreation-room for girls is severely felt and urgently required, especially in inclement weather, when out-of-doors recreation cannot be indulged in. A gymnasium would be very desirable.

Considering the distance from the business portions of Winnipeg and St. Boniface, a telephone would be a most precious acquisition and a long-felt want supplied.

The attendance is fairly good, the school has experienced some difficulty and expense in procuring recruiting children, as the reserves are at a considerable distance; however, I expect to have the maximum number of pupils allowed, one hundred and ten, in the near future. The class-room work under energetic teachers has been very successful, the programme of studies prescribed by the Government is closely adhered to.

In reference to the progress made by the pupils, I beg to repeat some of the compliments received. At a reception given to Sir Donald A. Smith, it was said that the progress of the pupils at St. Boniface Industrial-school was worthy of high praise and admiration, and the instruction given to the pupils is not below that given to any school children. I may say that officials have spoken very favourably of the work here in general, especially of the progress in music.

Specimens of art, class-room work, fancy and industrial trade work were sent to Chicago Exhibition, and through the Agricultural Department at Ottawa we have received a diploma and medal as the highest merits given in the liberal arts class, of class-room work, manual training and proficiency in teaching as stated in the diploma.

Farming.—In reference to farming I regret to say that for the want of more land it is confined chiefly to gardening. However, every boy is taught in theory and practice and special instruction is given in the management of stock and poultry.

Last year's crop was good, but, owing to extreme moisture this year, the return will not be so large.

Industrial Work.—Carpentering and shoemaking are taught to the boys. The carpenter apprentices are making good progress and are kept busy repairing the buildings and at custom work. One of the features of this work is the making of a series of butter-workers that are highly appreciated by farmers and dealers.

The ordinary work in the line of shoemaking, and instruction in harness-making, are given to the apprentices of the shoe-shop. Unfortunately the blacksmith-shop is closed, but we expect to have it re-opened again.

The girls are taught cooking, sewing, knitting, dairying, mending and general housework by the reverend sisters. They make all the clothes worn by themselves and nearly all of those worn by the boys.

Frequent instruction is given in hygiene, and daily endeavours are made to advance the morality of the pupils under the supervision of their respective teachers.

The general deportment of the pupils has been fairly good, corporal punishment being rarely resorted to.

The health of the pupils in general improves yearly; the large amount of vegetables used are a great help in checking scrofula. Consumption is the worst enemy, it usually develops from hereditary symptoms. Very careful nursing is given by the reverend sisters to the sick pupils.

The buildings are well ventilated and kept warm in cold weather and are always clean.

A plentiful supply of good water is on hand by means of a hot-air pump.

Referring to the grounds, I must say that in the spring these are very wet. Considerable difficulty was experienced this spring on account of mud and moisture. The grounds and gardens would be very materially benefited by tile draining.

The fire-protection is better now than heretofore on account of the two new tanks and the six fire-extinguishers supplied by the department. But it should be improved by special pipes and hose.

Recreation.—Various amusements are provided for the pupils in the summer months, such as base-ball, foot-ball and other games; but the need of a larger hall and of a gymnasium is greatly felt. During the month of February, the hockey team won a silver cup over the St. Boniface College (donated by Sir Donald A. Smith).

The pupils take an active interest in music, the band is making excellent progress under the skill of Prof. Sale. Many congratulations have been received and invitations to play in public.

In conclusion I may say that the school is in a fair way to advancement and general progress.

I have, &c.,

C. A. COMEAU, Priest, O.M.I.,

Principal.

WATER HEN RIVER RESERVE, MAN.,

1st September, 1896.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report on the school under my charge for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

Location of School.—This school is situated on the school block of the Water Hen River Reserve. There are about five acres in connection with it.

Buildings.—There are two buildings, made of spruce logs; one covered with shingles and the other thatch, 24 x 31 and 20 x 70 feet in dimensions respectively.

Grounds.—These are neat and tidy, well fenced, and about one acre in area.

Accommodation and Food.—Recreation, dining and sewing-rooms, kitchen and dormitory, sewing-machine and washing apparatus, and the best food that the country can produce in beef, fresh and salt pork, venison of all kinds, game, such as geese, duck, &c., &c., and the best of fish, such as whitefish, pickerel, gold-eyes, &c., flour, oatmeal, butter, syrup, lard, and vegetables, such as tomatoes, onions, corn, rhubarb, beets, pease, dried fruits of all kinds, and tea, coffee and chocolate.

Attendance.—There is an average attendance of 25·53 out of thirty pupils of school age.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies for Indian schools is followed.

Garden.—Potatoes, onions, turnips, beets, corn and many other vegetables were cultivated along with flowers.

Industrial Work.—Dairying, the care of poultry, gardening, knitting, the making of garments, and housework are taught.

Religious Training, &c.—Scripture-reading, the Ten Commandments, Lord's prayer, &c., &c. Conduct was good and very little punishment required, such as admonition, sitting or standing in a corner.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has been good, so also has been the sanitary condition of the school.

Water Supply.—This is obtained from Water Hen River Bay.

Heating.—Heating is done with four stoves and a fire-place.

Recreation of Pupils.—Amusing themselves in their own way, in singing, playing cards, and other games &c., &c.

General Remarks.—I beg to recommend the erection of a new building for the teacher and boarding-school, a maintenance grant of one hundred dollars *per capita* for the boarders, and five hundred dollars per annum for the teacher's salary.

I have, &c.,

J. H. ADAM,
Teacher.

BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

BATTLEFORD, SASK., 25th July, 1896.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report with inventory of all Government property under my charge for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1896.

Location.—The school is situated on the south bank of the Battle River, distant about one and a half miles from the town of Battleford. The area of land immediately around the school is four hundred and ninety-six acres.

Buildings are as follows: main buildings contain class-rooms, dormitories, dining-room, kitchen and rooms for the staff. Outside buildings, occupying separate sites, are: principal's residence, hospital, blacksmith-shop, carpenter-shop, recreation-room, cottage for married employees, laundry, bakery, stables, sheds, &c.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation in the dormitories for nearly one hundred and fifty pupils.

The average for the year was over one hundred pupils.

Regular teaching has been carried on in the two class-rooms. The kindergarten supplies having been kindly sent by the department lately, the work of instruction will be commenced shortly.

Farm and Garden.—There is about twenty-five acres under crop, consisting of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, turnips and general garden, which at the present time looks very promising.

In connection with the farm we have a hay swamp of two hundred and eighty-five acres, fenced with wire fencing, from which we secure a large proportion of hay required for the stock.

Industrial Work.—The boys are taught blacksmithing, carpentering, farming, printing, painting and shoemaking, whilst the girls are instructed in baking, cooking, sewing, washing and general housework.

A number of girls have been at service as out-pupils, and have given great satisfaction.

Religious Training and Discipline.—The children are carefully trained in moral and religious subjects, their conduct on the whole is good, the discipline of the school is well observed and no very serious punishments have had to be resorted to.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils during the year has been remarkably good. The sanitary condition of the school is very good, ventilation being highly spoken of by the medical officer and the inspector.

Water Supply and Fire Protection.—A plentiful supply of good fresh water is received from wells on different parts of the premises. The water from the main well is pumped into the main building by a wind-mill and the tanks are always kept full in case of fire.

All the male portion of the staff and pupils are formed into a fire-brigade and told off to different stations, all of which are properly supplied with axes, buckets, and hand grenades while two of the stations have Babcocks and one some household fire-extinguishers. Three of the stations have each a fire hose connected with the water tank.

Heating.—The buildings are heated by five furnaces and a number of stoves, and were very comfortable last winter.

Recreation.—The pupils enjoy the various out-door sports, such as cricket, tennis, foot-ball, &c., and during the winter months toboggan slides were erected and greatly enjoyed by both boys and girls.

General Remarks.—The members of the staff are doing their work faithfully, and most of them, in addition to their regular duties, take part in Sunday-school work.

Having now completed our first year under the *per capita* system, I feel justified in saying that to the generous treatment accorded to the school by the department is due in a very great measure the fact that, in looking over the past, general improvement and progress are visible in the whole institution.

I have, &c.,

E. MATHESON,
Principal.

BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL, MAN., 28th July, 1896

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, 1896.

Location.—The Birtle Boarding-school is within the limits of the town of Birtle, which is situated on the banks of the Bird Tail River.

In connection with the school there are thirty acres of land.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of: a large stone structure in which is ample accommodation for forty-five or fifty pupils, and a large barn with stone foundation, in which ten or twelve head of stock may be kept, and a root-house and sheds for the accommodation of Indians' horses in winter.

In front of the residence there is a square piece of ground fenced off, in which are lawn and flower garden.

At the back of the residence there is a space about twenty yards back from the building all gravelled.

Attendance.—During the year there was an average attendance of about forty. There are at the present time forty-seven in attendance.

Class-work.—In the class-room all of the subjects on the programme of studies are taught, with special attention to writing, reading, ethics, and speaking English.

Grading.—The following statement will show the number in each standard :—

In Standard IV there are	3
“ III “	2
“ II “	4
“ I (a) “	4
“ I (b) “	7
“ I (c) “	6
“ I (d) “	12
“ I (e) “	9

As a rule the children are not quick to learn, but, as in every rule, there are some exceptions. There are several of the pupils endowed with good talents for learning and they are making good progress in their studies, and almost without exception they take readily to any industrial work.

Garden.—There are nearly four acres of land under cultivation, in which are grown sufficient vegetables for the use of the school. The boys, under an instructor, do all the gardening, and besides each boy has a patch of ground for himself, in which he grows whatever garden stuff he wishes and does the work himself.

In the fall the agent gives prizes for the best exhibit of vegetables.

Industrial Work.—The industrial work for boys consists of: care of stock, gardening, wood-chopping, and sawing, scrubbing, washing, milking, &c; for girls: sewing, knitting, ironing, washing, scrubbing, dairying, &c.

Conduct.—The conduct of the pupils is very good. It is only necessary occasionally to resort to corporal punishment.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—With the exception of a few cases of scrofula, the health of the children has been exceedingly good. Great precaution has been taken to secure the best sanitary conditions among them and to this may be attributed largely the good health of the pupils.

Fire Protection and Heating.—For protection against fire we are supplied with one dozen and a half hand-grenades and two chemical fire-engines which the department sent

to us some time ago. The building is heated by two furnaces. These heat the first and second flats fairly well. The dormitories in the upper flat are sometimes during the winter season a trifle cold.

Recreation.—In winter the outside recreation of the children consists of skating and coasting. Inside they have various parlour games.

In summer the boys have foot-ball, base-ball and swimming. The girls often are permitted to go for a brisk walk and occasionally to the river to swim.

General Remarks.—In conclusion I might say that a great change is coming over the Indians in regard to education. They are becoming anxious now to have their children educated, and instead of having to go and coax them to allow their children to come to school, they come and coax to have them admitted.

For the school here the Government only gives a grant for twenty-five pupils, while there are forty-seven in attendance, which necessitates the church coming to the rescue. If the Government would increase the grant to forty or fifty children, then there would be no difficulty in making accommodation for fifty or even sixty children.

I have, &c.,

WM. J. SMALL,

Principal.

CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL,

COTÉ'S RESERVE, ASSA., 1st October, 1896.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of this school for the year ended the 30th June, 1896.

Location.—This school is situated on the part of section 19, township 29, range 31, outside of Côté's Reserve. There are about two hundred and fifty acres of land in connection with the school.

Buildings.—The buildings are located on a hill overlooking the valley of the Assiniboine River. They consist of a stone building, a frame building with log extension, and several outbuildings. The stone building is 30 × 40 feet. It has three flats. The first flat contains the school-room, about 15 × 26 feet, the sewing-room, a small class-room, and a hall containing the furnace. The second flat is divided up into bed-rooms occupied by the staff, a small room used as a dispensary, another used as store-room, and a small passage. The upper flat is in one room and is used as the boys' dormitory. The frame building is about 24 × 36 feet, and has two flats, with a small cellar. The lower flat contains the children's and the staff's dining-rooms, a hall, pantry and office; and the upper flat is occupied by the staff. The log extension is about 22 × 40 feet, and has two flats and a cellar. The lower flat contains the kitchen, laundry and store-rooms; and the upper flat is the girls' dormitory. The other buildings are: carpenter's shop, store-house, milk-house, ice-house, implement shed, horse-stable and cow-stable, sheep-pen and pig-pen. Water-closets are provided for the staff, the girls and the boys.

Grounds.—Play-grounds are provided for boys and girls, and are separated from one another by the main buildings and the yard around them.

Accommodation.—We consider that we have accommodation for about fifty pupils.

Attendance.—The average attendance of treaty children for the past year was about twenty-eight. In addition to these, we have had an average of about seven

non-treaty children boarding at the school ; and five white day-pupils have attended more or less regularly.

Class-room Work.--The work done in the class-room is very satisfactory. Under Miss Gillespie's guidance, all the pupils have made good progress. The programme of studies authorized by the department is followed. Standard III. is the highest class in which treaty children are found. In it there are two such ; and both are making encouraging progress. They were promoted from Standard II. at the last Christmas examinations. At the same time, five were promoted from Standard I. to Standard II., and eleven from the kindergarten class to Standard I. At midsummer, four more were promoted from Standard I. to Standard II. In Standard III., George Flett Caldwell, and in Standard II., William Shingoose deserve special mention. The kindergarten class has justified its existence by the results. Although our appliances were few and crude, they were sufficient to prove that many applications of kindergarten methods can be made, to a great advantage, in such a school as this. These kindergarten pupils have made remarkably good progress in speaking English and reading ; and they grasp ideas expressed in English much more quickly than pupils who have not had some such training.

Farm.--About fourteen acres were under crop. There were grown on the farm about two hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes, sixty bushels of beets, thirty bushels of carrots, twenty-five bushels of onions, two hundred bushels of turnips, one hundred and eighty bushels of mangels, besides cabbages, cauliflowers, and other vegetables. The land not occupied with vegetables, was sown with oats and barley, which was cut green for fodder. There is also a large flower garden.

Industrial Work.--About a dozen of the boys assisted in the seeding and harvesting of the above crop, and in the care of the horses, cattle and sheep, connected with the school. These boys also do a good share of the work around the school, such as milking, churning, washing, scrubbing, &c.

Both boys and girls receive regular instruction in several branches of plain sewing, such as running, back-sewing, hemming, over-sewing and button-hole making. The girls worked daily in the sewing-room, assisting with the making and mending of school clothing. Two girls are able to use the sewing-machine and to cut out and make simple garments. Six girls have learned to spin.

Six girls and eight boys made straw-hats for themselves. About the same number knitted either socks or mitts, in some cases both. Two of the girls have learned to make butter. All the girls assist with the cooking. Two of them make bread, and are qualified to cook and serve up any plain meal.

Moral and Religious Training.--Special attention is given to moral and religious training. Both by precept and example the various members of the staff seek to lead the children to see the beauty of a pure life and the desirability of setting up for themselves the highest principles and of living up to them with perfect faithfulness. The Bible is our text-book of faith and morals. Worship is held daily, both in the morning and evening. This consists of reading of scripture, catechising, singing and prayer. A Sabbath-school and Christian Endeavour Society meet weekly, and on Sabbath evening a sermon is preached specially for the children.

Our effort is to have the discipline of the school strict, and yet so kindly as not to be burdensome, and to reduce punishment, especially corporal punishment, to a minimum.

Health.--The health of the pupils has, in general, been excellent. We have had some cases of very severe illness and four pupils have died during the year. There was also an epidemic of erysipelas in the spring.

Sanitary Condition.--For sanitary purposes the buildings are well situated on high ground. Neither dormitories nor school-rooms are difficult of ventilation, and care is taken to keep all parts of the building clean and free from anything that might breed disease.

Water.--The water supply is ample, but by no means convenient, as most of the water has to be hauled from the river, a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile.

Fire Protection.—The fire-protection consists of twelve fire-pails and a barrel, kept constantly filled with water and placed in various parts of the building. We have also twenty-two fire-grenades and two Babcocks. There is a fire-escape from the boys' dormitory.

Heating.—The stone building is heated by a furnace and the wooden building by stoves.

Recreation.—The pupils are allowed from two to three hours a day for recreation. The smaller children who do not do much industrial work, have a good deal more time for play. The girls have their swing and a croquet set. The boys have base-ball, football and quoits. On Wednesday evening all have games inside the house, checkers, dominoes, authors, &c.

Library.—We have a library of upwards of one hundred and fifty volumes, containing many of the very best and latest publications for children.

Singing.—A singing class has been held regularly twice a week when a number of songs and hymns were learned and the pupils were drilled in sight-reading on the modulator.

Indian Earnings.—In conclusion, I might mention the large amount of work given by the school to the Indians on Coté's and Keeseekouse's Reserves, which amounted last year to upwards of \$950.

I have, &c.,

C. W. WHYTE,

Principal.

DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, SASK.,

19th September, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

Accommodation.—It is now about two full years since this school was opened. As originally built, it was only capable of receiving twelve or fourteen children at the most, but they proved so happy and contented, and such numbers sought for admission, that before many months had elapsed an addition was proposed to be built. The teaching staff, which had been only temporarily selected, has been placed under the management of the Sisters, Faithful Companions of Jesus, who by their zeal and devotedness have given entire satisfaction.

The year 1895 opened with thirty pupils, nine boys and twenty-one girls, who, notwithstanding the want of sufficient room, felt especially in the girls' dormitory and school-room, got through their allotted work cheerfully and regularly.

Girls' Department.—Being conducted under the same roof as the boys', strict attention was paid that everything was separate and distinctly apart. The twenty-one girls make not only their own articles of clothing, but also cut out, make and mend for the boys, the little ones being employed in knitting, darning and mat-making.

Laundry.—This building is of recent construction and with a drying-room overhead, all the washing, ironing and drying for the entire household is completed in two days.

Cooking.—As the health and happiness of every school mainly depend on the cooking, this department is well conducted. Two or three girls take turns to help the sisters in charge, and learn to make the bread, butter and clean the vegetables, the bread and butter which they turn out being first-class.

Refectory.—This is one of the best rooms in the house, the tables being covered with zinc, which is more durable than oil-cloth. Here the children do justice to what is placed before them, and as vegetable diet is considered more healthy for Indian children, potatoes are served three times a day.

Dormitories.—Girls', small for the number. Each child has her own towel and soap, and all get weekly baths. The same for the boys' dormitory, except that they have no bedsteads, all sleeping on mattresses on the floor. Each one has a feather bed, two pillows, three blankets in winter, two in summer. White sheets are not allowed, but the blankets are aired and shaken regularly out of doors.

Class-room.—The work here has been very regular, no break during the year. All being beginners, it is not necessary to teach other branches of English than simply reading, writing and arithmetic. Lessons are given in calisthenics and singing, which the children seem to enjoy as much as their visitors.

Trades.—*Carpenter-shop.*—This shop, as well as all the out-door buildings, such as stables, not alone for the horses, but for over sixty head of cattle, was one of the first accessions granted by the department. Piggeries, store-rooms, granaries, milk-house, wood-sheds, laundry and meat-house and larder have all been built by the trade instructor, Mr. Boyer, with the aid of three or four of the senior boys as apprentices.

Shoe-making.—This work has been adopted only this year, and so far has proved satisfactory in its results; as not only the worn-out boots have been repaired, but new ones are nicely turned out which prove more durable than those purchased at the stores. Moccasins are also soled here, which prevents the feet getting damp so easily.

Blacksmith.—The same instructor, Mr. Boyer, does the work required with the help of one of the bigger boys.

Farming.—The land which the department allotted for the use of the school is not all under cultivation, only some few acres are laid out for potatoes, cabbages, turnips, carrots, &c., the rest is in pasturage, and two large play-grounds for the boys and girls. All is now well fenced in, which is a desirable event, as on account of the cattle often straying away for days, the boys were obliged to look after them and consequently be absent from other work.

Morals and General Conduct.—As the discipline is strict, but at the same time kind, the conduct of the children is highly satisfactory, and we may here remark that since the first opening of this school there has not been a single case of insubordination, nor the slightest attempt at truancy. It is a noticeable fact that on the only days in the year when they are allowed to go out with their parents or friends, such as New Years' and the annual races, as soon as the bell rings at the appointed hour to return, they leave their people outside and hurry in from all quarters.

Punishment.—The general conduct being so uniformly good, chastisement of only a slight kind, such as a touch of the rod on the hand, is ever resorted to. On the whole we find that firmness, combined with reasonable kindness, is the main thing that keeps the children united and happy.

Visitors.—The visit of Lord and Lady Aberdeen must not be omitted. As the school was only a few months in existence, we could not prepare a reception for Their Excellencies. They were satisfied, however, to see the children at their night's recreation and have since granted the petitions made to them.

The late Premier Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the Honourable Mr. Daly, Mr. Hayter Reed, and a host of distinguished visitors honoured us with their presence. The reception-room was tastefully arranged for the occasion, and, as they entered, the children sang in their newly acquired English "Welcome," and at the close of an address, "God Save the Queen," with true patriotic energy.

Health.—With the exception of a few slight colds and an attack of chicken-pox, all the children have enjoyed good health.

General Remarks.—Before closing I beg to thank the department for the kindness and interest it has always shown in the work of the school, evinced by an increase of ten pupils, which makes forty in all.

I have, &c.,

M. J. P. PAQUETTE, Priest, O.M.I.,
Principal.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE SCHOOL,
PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., 31st July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the school under my charge for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1896, and in accordance with your instructions conveyed in circular of 18th June, to give information on the following subjects:—

Location of School and Area of Land.—The school is located about two miles west of the town of Prince Albert. The land in connection therewith is a river lot, with twelve chains frontage and extending back two miles.

Buildings.—There are three buildings occupied by the staff and pupils. In No. 1 is the school-room and the apartments occupied by the principal and his family. No. 2 is occupied by the matron and girls. The dining-room and kitchen are in this building. No. 3 is occupied by the tutor and male pupils.

Grounds.—The grounds immediately attached to the buildings are laid out to afford ample play-grounds for the pupils, both boys and girls.

Accommodation.—As the buildings are fitted up and occupied at present, there is accommodation for very few, if any, more than the present number of pupils, but in the main building there is an upper story unfinished, that, if required, could be completed and utilized as a dormitory for about twenty more pupils.

Class-room Work.—The pupils all attend school twice daily, from 9.30 to 12 a.m., and from 1.30 to 3 p.m. Besides the regular school hours, they have study from 8 to 8.30 a.m. and from 7 to 8 p.m. The teaching generally is on the lines of the programme of studies authorized by the department. With the most advanced pupils, the work is directed specially to fit them for becoming, in due time, teachers of Indian schools, a work in which some of our former pupils are efficiently employed.

Farm and Garden.—We have seventeen acres of land under cultivation. Of this, seven acres is in oats, two acres in potatoes, two acres in turnips and one acre in onions, carrots and other vegetables. Five acres is being summer-fallowed and three acres more broken, so that next year there will be twenty acres under cultivation. The work on the farm and gardens is done entirely by the pupils. Besides the general farm and gardens, most of the pupils have plots of their own, and they will receive prizes for the best vegetables and the best kept plots.

Industrial Work.—All the general work required on the premises is performed by the pupils. The boys are engaged in manual labour from one to two hours each school day, and half the day on Saturday. No regular trades are taught, but the pupils are practised in the use and care of ordinary tools, and receive such instruction as should fit them for civilized life and usefulness generally. The girls are taught house-work, plain cooking, washing and knitting. They knit the stockings worn by themselves, and the socks worn by the boys. Each girl receives a prize for the first pair of stockings she is able to knit.

Moral and Religious Training, &c.—Half an hour each day is devoted to religious instruction, during the regular school hours, besides scripture reading daily at evening prayers. The conduct of the pupils has been generally good. As the school is not very large, it is not difficult to deal with each pupil individually, and the discipline is kept up more by personal influence than by strict rules. Corporal punishment is never resorted to.

Health of Pupils.—The pupils now at school are in good health. We have had no deaths in the course of the past year, and all the pupils who showed any tendency to disease, especially of a tuberculous character, have, with the approval of the department, been allowed to return to their friends.

Sanitary Condition.—As two of our buildings were originally intended for private residences, they were not very well adapted for the purpose for which they are now used. Various changes and alterations have been made, especially with a view to the better ventilation of the rooms now used as dormitories, and the sanitary condition of the institution generally is now as good as can be expected.

Water Supply.—There are three wells on the premises, which afford a sufficient supply of water. The water has been subjected to chemical analysis and pronounced good and wholesome.

Fire Protection.—The department has supplied us with Babcock fire-extinguishers, hand-grenades, fire-buckets and axes, all of which are placed in convenient positions in the different buildings.

Heating.—Stoves are used in all three buildings, as they were erected before the introduction of furnaces for heating purposes in this part of the country.

Recreation of Pupils.—The boys play cricket, base-ball, foot-ball, quoits, &c., and practise jumping, running, performing on the horizontal bar and other athletic exercises. The girls swing, skip, play ball, &c. The organ in the school-room is at the disposal of all the pupils for practising music, for which some of them have a special aptitude.

The school is visited from time to time by the Indian agent in whose district it is situated, and we have also, in the course of the year, been visited by Chief Inspector Wadsworth. We have the pleasure of knowing that our work generally has given satisfaction to both the above mentioned officers.

All respectfully submitted.

I have, &c.

J. A. MACKAY,
Principal.

ERMINESKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
HOBBEMA, ALTA., 30th June, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

Health.—The health of pupils, in general, is very good, though some appear to be predisposed to scrofula, and in one case a tendency to consumption indicated itself; however, I trust that by constant cleanliness and healthy exercise, in a great measure, they will overcome this unhealthy state.

Conduct and Discipline.—I am happy to state for the satisfaction of the department that all the pupils have conducted themselves very well and are obedient. We

were very seldom obliged to punish them. We try to make them work and obey, not through fear but through respect of duty. They appear to be happy and appreciate the advantages they receive in this institution.

Industrial Work.—Almost all the work on the premises is done by the pupils. The girls attend classes with boys and are also taught sewing, knitting, cooking, washing, baking, butter-making and all kinds of house and kitchen work.

The boys attend stables, cut the wood for many stoves, take care of a garden of three acres and also look after the cows. They have broken during this month about twenty acres of land.

We intend to give the boys thorough instruction in farming, gardening, general farm work and the care of stock. With Mr. Clink, Indian Agent, we think that it is one of the best advantages they can receive from this boarding-school, because the great majority of them, if not all, when grown men, will have to live by farming.

Water Supply.—There are about twenty-two acres of land and two good wells in connection with the building.

Accommodation.—At present the only building for the use of the pupils is the ancient chapel, an old house, 22 × 29, where they are much crowded. However, I understand that provision will be made in the coming fiscal year to overcome this trouble and give us the necessary accommodation for the proper housing of our pupils. I may say that the children are well looked after and cared for by the Reverend Sisters, who are thoroughly interested in their noble work.

Mr. Indian Agent Clink has done everything in his power to aid us in making a good start with our school, and his kindness is fully appreciated.

I have, &c.,

J. O. PERRAULT,
Principal.

GORDON'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
TOUCHWOOD HILLS, ASSA., 1st July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to report as follows on this school, now under my charge:—

Location of School, &c.—The school is located on the reserve and has about three acres of garden inclosed round it.

Buildings.—The school building is new, built last year; it is of stone. It contains school-room, children's dining-room and bed-rooms, class-room, girls' room, boys' lavatory and two sitting-rooms and eight bed-rooms used for the staff. The children's dining-room and kitchen are in the basement, which also contains a dairy and store-room. The old school buildings are utilized as follows: the old school-room as carpenter shop; the old dining-rooms as a wash-house; another room as a store-room for flour, &c.; and two of the assistants occupy rooms in the old building.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation in the boys' dormitory for eighteen to twenty boys, and in the girls' for eighteen.

Attendance.—The attendance for the past twelve months has been good and steadily improving. This improvement has been most marked since Mr. Wright's tenure of the office of Indian agent. The Indians do not endeavour to keep their children away from school now as a rule. Truancy, i.e., children running away from school, has, as yet, been unheard of here.

Class-room Work.—The children's course of work is that laid down by the department in its programme of studies, and comprises reading, writing, arithmetic, map-drawing, singing, object lessons, &c. Progress is steady, though not rapid.

Farm and Garden.—There are four cows, three horses and some pigs owned by the school, and the boys look after them, under either my supervision or that of Mr. Gross. We have two and one-half acres in crop this year, with one-half acre ploughed for next year. We grow potatoes, carrots, turnips, cabbage, cauliflower, pease, beans—broad and wax—tomatoes, cucumbers, beets, lettuce, onions, and this year have planted about thirty poplars and some hundred slips of *Artimesia*, which have done well.

The flower garden has been a great success. Owing to the prevalence of the cut-worm, a second sowing of small seeds was necessary; but we shall have a good crop of all but onions—they are a failure.

Several of the boys have their own particular gardens, which have been well cared for and proved a success. This will be repeated on a larger scale next year.

Industrial Work.—This being a boarding-school, the work done by the boys has been fully described under heading of "Farm and Garden," except that they do wood-chopping, &c.

The girls learn housework, sewing, mending, knitting, darning, bread-baking and washing.

Moral and Religious Training.—The children have one-half hour daily religious instruction, besides their Sunday-school, &c.

Conduct has been uniformly good. Of the girls reported upon adversely one has much improved: she is a different child. Discipline has been much improved. Punishments have been rare. For grievous faults the children get corporal punishment, which is strictly in the hands of the principal, and is rare. Other punishments consist of extra tasks of out-door work as a rule; extra lessons are discouraged, as tending to keep them too much in doors.

Health of Pupils.—With the exception of slight occasional colds, health has been excellent. One or two of the children have had sore eyes, but all are now well. There are no cases of scrofulous gatherings, &c., in the school. Sanitary condition good.

Water Supply.—This is from wells: first, a well located some ten yards from main building and five from old building; another one some three hundred and fifty yards from school, containing a practically inexhaustible supply of splendid water.

Fire Protection.—Two Babcock fire-extinguishers placed ready for use, with fire-pails always kept filled under them. The number of pails is twelve, and they are placed in threes in suitable places. Two Star glass-lined chemical engines. The well near the building affords a sufficient supply of water in case of fire.

Recreation of Pupils.—The children get almost four hours' recreation per day, exclusive of time from 7 to 8.30 at night, which is spent singing or playing chequers. There are two swings and the boys have a foot-ball.

General Remarks.—The children have improved in cleanliness and tidiness, and also greatly in politeness.

Whereas formerly very few of them would sing at all, now all sing fairly well and enjoy it.

CHARLES F. LALLEMAND,
Principal.

LAC LA BICHE BOARDING SCHOOL, ALTA.,

22nd September, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with your request, I beg to present the first annual report of our school, that is, from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.

Location.—The school is built on the west shore and facing the lake. The location is healthful and the view of the lake grand. About seventy acres of land are in connection with the school.

Buildings.—The buildings are large and convenient, with the exception of the class-room and the boys' dormitory. Lumber is being prepared for the erection next spring of a new building.

Grounds.—The grounds surrounding the school are spacious and the boarders find all the accommodation necessary.

Attendance.—The attendance is very regular, all the pupils being boarders at the institute.

Class-room Work.—The class-room work consists of reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, composition and vocal music.

Farm and Garden.—Part of the recreation-hours each day is devoted to manual labour on the farm and in the garden. Besides this, the girls are taught sewing, knitting, cooking, laundry-work and all kinds of housework.

Morality.—Strict attention is paid to moral and religious training. The conduct in general is pretty good. Great attention is also paid to discipline, but punishment is seldom required, every other means being first tried.

Health.—The health of the pupils for the past year has been fairly good, with the exception of a few who are troubled with skin diseases, very common among the Indians. If the Government could assist us in procuring medicines, cod liver oil, ointment, &c., it would be a great relief. Sanitary condition is good.

Water Supply.—Water is supplied from the lake, which is but a few paces from the school.

Fire Protection.—Ladders are attached to the house in different places, and water pails are always at hand. The fire-extinguishers announced some time ago have not yet reached us.

Heating.—The houses are heated by wood stoves.

Recreation.—Part of the pupils' recreation each day is passed in out-door exercises, while the remainder is devoted to the different kinds of work already mentioned.

I have, &c.,

H. GRONDIN,

Principal.

THE McDOUGALL ORPHANAGE AND HOME,

MORLEY, ALTA., 1st September, 1896.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The McDougall Orphanage and Home is situated on the north side of the Bow River, about seven miles east of Morley Station. We have in connection with the school one thousand one hundred and seventy-six acres of good grazing land.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of a two-story frame house, 44 × 38, with an attachment on the north end, 24 × 18; both buildings have stone foundations with basements plastered throughout. The Methodist Society built a good frame school-house, size 35 × 25, situated north of the main building one hundred and fifty yards, also a new laundry adjoining the main building on the north, 20 × 15.

The building accommodates seventeen boys and twenty-seven girls, a total of forty-four pupils. We have two rooms, one off the boys' dormitory and one off the girls', for the use of the staff, size about 9 ft. 4 × 9 ft. 6, which is very inadequate.

Attendance.—The attendance during the early part of the year was very irregular owing to a number of the pupils who attended treaty going away with their parents hunting, and not returning until January; since that time the attendance has been very regular.

Class-room Work.—The class-room work has been of a high order during the past year, our pupils are making excellent progress and their grasp of the English language is very encouraging.

Farm and Garden.—We have under cultivation forty acres of land; this year our crops have been a failure, owing to the drought. The boys, under the direction of the farmer, attend to this department of our work, ploughing, sowing, planting, &c.; during the summer and up to the present we have been milking twenty cows. Our pupils have become very proficient in the art of milking and attending to stock generally. The girls are learning the art of butter-making, and they are well drilled in general house-work, cooking, baking, washing, knitting, sewing, &c.

Industrial Work.—We have just made arrangements to get in a good blacksmith so that our boys may have a chance of learning the trade.

Moral and Religious Training.—During the year moral and religious training has not been lost sight of and our pupils have made great advancement along these lines. Their deportment has very much improved and punishment is almost unknown in our home.

Health of Pupils.—The health of the pupils has been fairly good, three have been discharged on account of ill health and we have lost three by death, but at present are enjoying exceptionally good health.

Water Supply.—Our water supply is not at all satisfactory. Until very recently we have had to haul our water from a spring a mile distant from the building, but the department has sunk a well two hundred and ninety feet west of the main building, which is not yet completed. At a depth of twenty-seven feet we have a fairly good supply of water, but even this would be of no use to us in case of fire.

Fire Protection.—We have placed in suitable places through the building, two Babcock extinguishers, also two Star fire-engines, which are charged ready for use at a moment's notice. We have also seventeen fire-pails, which are constantly filled with water ready for an emergency.

Heating.—The building is heated throughout with Gurney's new Harris No. 14 hot air furnace, which has not worked satisfactorily through insufficient draught.

General Remarks.—I would especially call attention to the accommodation for the members of the staff, which is very inadequate. We have been obliged to use our sewing-room as a sleeping-room, and the assistant matron and school teacher have been occupying one room in which it has been only possible to have a single bedstead.

In reference to water supply, I am of the opinion that it would be quite possible to find water on the hill north of the building, and thus convey the water by pipes all through the institution.

I have pleasure in stating that our work is progressing, the pupils taking greater interest in their studies than heretofore.

Our one great need is increased accommodation. We have only the dining-room, which the pupils can use through the winter months; boys and girls are obliged to use this as their one common play-room. Two separate day-rooms should be provided by all means—one for the boys and one for the girls.

I have, &c.,

J. W. BUTLER,
Principal.

ST. JOHN'S HOMES,
BLACKFOOT RESERVE, ALTA.,
16th October, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the St. John's Homes on this reserve, conducted by myself as agent of the Church Missionary Society, and to acknowledge with gratitude the substantial Government aid received by us during the past year.

Location.—The homes are situated at both the north and south reserves, about ten miles or more apart, and within a few yards of the Bow River in each case. That at the north reserve (known as Old Sun's school) is almost in the centre of the largest village, and about four miles from Gleichen, on the C. P. R. The school at the south reserve (known as White Eagle's) has—with the exception of two or three shacks, likely soon to be forsaken, I believe—no village near it. In each case a few acres of land have been fenced off round the building, a small portion of which is broken and under cultivation.

Buildings and Accommodation.—Old Sun's school comprises two good-sized buildings. The boarding-school itself accommodates boys and girls under the one roof, and consists of the two wings connected by the dining-room and kitchen down stairs and the extra boys' dormitory and staff bed-rooms up stairs. There are no doorways up stairs to connect the two wings. Each wing has a day-room and lavatory with dormitory and rooms for staff. The school-house is a large, well-ventilated building, heated by a furnace. Both buildings are inclosed by a picket fence. At the rear of the boarding-school is a frame-built laundry, containing well and pump, and a good cook-stove and brick chimney with stands and tubs for washing. This building is connected with the home by a wooden sidewalk. This home has accommodation for about fifty children.

At the south reserve, the home is in every way a large pretentious-looking building, well adapted for its purpose. It was erected at the request of the Indians there and comprises under the roof the home and school-room. It has large, spacious dormitories and is capable of accommodating about fifty pupils. No girls are received here.

Attendance.—We have at present twenty-two children (fifteen boys and seven girls) at the north home, and the same number of boys (twenty-two) at the south reserve. Two of the latter are out on sick leave.

Class-room Work.—The work in the school-room has been steadily pursued. The progress is slow and fairly encouraging.

Industrial Work.—For part of the morning some of the bigger boys have engaged in manual work, and do well at it. Most of the boys who are big enough have done work in connection with the home garden. The Old Sun's school was decidedly successful in this line this year.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great attention is paid to the moral and religious training of the children both by regular instruction and in daily life. There has been no serious breach of discipline in either of our homes.

Health.—The health of the children has been on the whole good. During the winter one very serious case of illness occurred in Old Sun's school and two boys are at present absent on sick leave from White Eagle's school. Two girls died during the year, but in both cases there was very strongly developed scrofula. The children are all now looking particularly healthy and bright.

Sanitary Condition.—Every effort is made to keep the homes and surroundings clean and in a good sanitary condition.

Water Supply.—The homes are supplied with plenty of water from wells on the premises. As these wells are supplied by the Bow River, they need more attention than if they were fed by springs. Both have been cleaned and better protected during the past year. The well at the north reserve needs re-cribbing.

Fire Protection.—Both homes are well provided with hand-engines, buckets, grenades and axes, sent up by the department, also with good fire-escapes from the upper stories. The buckets are kept full and are distributed through the buildings. The boys at Old Sun's Reserve showed that they could use these well and promptly if required when a fire broke out through some heated manure outside the mission stables, and at once the boys were on the spot with buckets. We also effectually proved the strength of the chemical engine, as the fire was put out in the course of a few minutes.

Heating.—Old Sun's Boarding-school is heated by means of coal stoves in the day-rooms, lavatories and staff sitting-rooms; the pipes from which warm the dormitories and bed-rooms. We are now about to put in new and larger stoves in both day-rooms. The school is heated by a furnace in the cellar. White Eagle's Boarding-school has also a furnace, but as it was found insufficient to heat the school-room, a stove has been put into that room.

Recreation. The children are being taught such out-door games as cricket, football and rounders, and some have proved themselves very clever at draughts when in doors, also some are exceedingly clever with their pencils.

In conclusion I would say that our elder girls at Old Sun's school are learning to make themselves very useful, both in the kitchen and with their needles.

I have, &c.,

H. W. GIBBON STOCKEN,
Principal.

ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL,
ONION LAKE, SASK., 15th August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to present my annual report for the year ended the 30th June, 1896.

Buildings.—Up to the year 1895 there was no proper building for the boarding-school of Onion Lake; a part of the house occupied by the Reverend Fathers of the mission was used as a school-room, and the upper story transformed into a dormitory for the boys, while the girls had their sleeping-room in the convent of the Reverend Sisters. In the fall of the year 1894, the foundation of a boarding-school more adapted to the purpose in view was laid down, and in the fall of the year 1895 the children took possession of the new building, which measures 45 × 35 feet, two stories high, with large rooms affording every one of them the greatest accommodation. The first story, divided into two parts, comprises the class-room, 35 × 25 feet, and a refectory for the children, both rooms being respectively used as a recreation-room, one for the boys and the other for the girls.

The second story, equally divided up into two parts, is used, one side as a dormitory for the boys and the other side as a working-room for the girls. Finally, the garret, 45 × 35 feet, is used as a dormitory for the girls. The division and capacity of the different rooms have hitherto given the most ample satisfaction.

Ventilation and Fire Protection.—A system of ventilation has been established throughout the building, and the way the building is divided up affords good protection against fire. However, on this latter score we experience a great drawback on account of the want of water, and I beg to draw the attention of the department to this point as being one of the most important. It is almost certain that in summer time should fire break out, we should be at the mercy of the flames, having to go far from the establishment to get water.

Attendance.—The attendance at the school was remarkably fair, owing to the fact that the children, numbering forty in all, are kept as boarders. Out of that number twenty-five receive the Government grant; the others do not, receiving only their ration of beef and flour and \$12 a year per head. These children, though receiving no grant, are treated and cared for just the same as the others. No discrimination whatever is made between them and those receiving the Government grant. They are all placed on the same footing, and could the department find its way to increase the number on the list of boarders entitled to a special grant, we would take a few more in order to do away entirely with the day-school system; for experience has taught us that it is quite useless to try to have the children living on the reserve come regularly to the school every day. In spite of all our endeavours and the efforts of the agent, we fail to impress upon them the necessity of attending the school regularly in order to benefit by it; and those few children who come very irregularly are nothing but a nuisance and a drawback to the general progress of the school, and unless the department extends the measure of its liberality to every child on the reserve under school age, there will always be a certain number who will receive no benefit whatever from the school.

Class-room Work.—This year the children who had the opportunity of attending the school in a regular manner, have made great progress in the way of learning. They have proved themselves on the whole very studious, and have taken ample advantage of such a regular training, and their success so far has been quite marked. Great efforts have been made by the Reverend Sisters to get the children in the constant habit of using the English language, and to do away entirely with their mother tongue in

their ordinary conversation ; and I may say that their efforts have been crowned with a success that far surpassed our most sanguine expectations. Except on Sunday, which is a kind of holiday for the children, one cannot hear one word which is not English, and that from the eldest to the youngest alike. And this result has been obtained not by sheer force, but through mere persuasion owing to the influence the Reverend Sisters have acquired over the children.

From the very beginning the Reverend Sisters have followed the programme of studies prescribed by the department and have made it a point to see that the children understand thoroughly what they read or learn by heart before going further. The system of a parrot-like learning is not followed here, every word, every sentence being explained and re-explained till the children are completely cognizant with the meaning and purport.

Industrial Work.—The Reverend Sisters, completely alive to the necessity of forming a generation of young men and women well equipped to meet the exigencies of life once they are out of the school, endeavour to inculcate into the hearts of their pupils the love of manual labour, and to that end are unremitting in regular and constant training. The boys under the immediate control of the Sisters do the out-door work, such as chopping wood, feeding the cattle, cleaning the stables, &c. Besides this, and in order to comply with the desire of the department, they are taught how to mend their shoes, and clothes, and to wash and bake. As for the girls, they have special hours during the day, when they are kept busy making and mending their clothes, knitting stockings and doing general housework. On the whole they show great aptitude for every kind of work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Being well aware of the paramount importance of developing the moral faculties of the children from their very childhood, the Reverend Sisters use all their efforts in conjunction with the Reverend Fathers to implant into those young hearts the principles of Christianity, to teach them their duties to God, to their fellow men and to themselves ; to be honest in their transactions with their neighbour and to live up to the golden rule “Not to do to others what we would not want to be done to ourselves.” They are brought up in the fear of God, and respect for the laws of their country, and in obedience to the authority which rules them. In a word, we endeavour to make them good men before God, and good citizens of society ; and in order to make men out of them and not slaves, persuasion is the great factor we employ to mould those characters which heretofore had known neither rules nor master. Only in extremely bad cases is corporal punishment resorted to. And while submitted to the strictest surveillance, to a certain extent they are left to themselves, so that they may learn to do right, not only through the fear of the teacher but through the influence of those moral principles which we strive to instil into their hearts. And I may say that hitherto the children have given entire satisfaction by their behaviour and general deportment. They have shown themselves obedient, respectful and on the whole doing their utmost to satisfy their teachers.

In conclusion I must thank the Deputy Minister of the Indian Department and the Indian Commissioner for their endeavours to assure the success of the boarding-school. I cannot forget either to present my best thanks to Mr. Mann, the able agent of Onion Lake, who since the establishment of the boarding-school has shown the greatest interest in its success and has done what was in his power to promote our school.

I have, &c.,

J. A. THERIEN, Priest, O.M.I.,
Principal.

PROTESTANT BOARDING SCHOOL,
ONION LAKE, SASK., 6th October, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with your circular of 8th June (received this day) I beg to report as follows :—

Location of School and Area of Land.—The school is located on the mission premises on the line between the two Indian reserves, and comprises an area of about twenty acres.

Buildings.—These consist of the following : one large building nearly new, 24 × 32 feet, two stories ; one new building, 32 × 16, two stories ; stable, carpenter-shop, store-house, outhouses and three water-closets. These are all in addition to the mission buildings proper.

Grounds.—The grounds consist of gardens, pasture, barn-yard and play-ground.

Accommodation.—The accommodation is comfortable and convenient, and ample for a much larger number of pupils.

Attendance.—Three boys and five girls have been boarding in the house during the whole year ; also three girls for nine months, and one boy for twenty days ; detail of school attendance, &c., on quarterly report sent to-day.

Class-room Work.—The work in the class-room is done in accordance with the programme of studies for Indian schools prescribed by the department.

Farm and Garden.—All the children are instructed practically as well as theoretically in all the details of gardening and the care of live-stock and poultry.

Industrial Work.—Under this head might be mentioned general housework, sewing, knitting, crochet-work, dairy-work, including the making of butter and cheese. The boys are also taught carpentry and general repairing.

Moral and Religious Training, Discipline and Punishment.—Particular attention has always been paid to the moral and religious training of the children, and they are kept under strict discipline ; they are exceptionally obedient and teachable, and I am happy to report that no severe punishment has been necessary. Corporal punishment is avoided.

Health.—The health of the pupils has been excellent with the exception of one pupil, who is under medical treatment.

Sanitary Condition.—This is excellent, a case of sickness (with the exception of the one mentioned above) has not occurred during the year.

Water Supply.—The water supply, which is from three wells on the premises, is abundant and good.

Fire Protection.—This consists of a force-pump in the well capable of throwing water over the buildings, fire-nozzle and sufficient hose, two fire-extinguishers, ten fire-pails and two ladders.

Heating.—The buildings are heated by stoves, with pipes to brick chimneys.

Recreation.—The pupils have a swing, merry-go-round, foot-ball, hand-balls ; music, instrumental and vocal ; in the latter the children are making good progress.

I have, &c.,

J. R. MATHESON,
Principal.

PIEGAN BOARDING SCHOOL,

PIEGAN RESERVE, ALTA., 3rd Sept., 1896.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR.—This school, under the auspices of the Church of England, is situated on the Piegan Reserve, near the mouth of Olsen Creek, and about a mile to the east of the agency buildings. The situation, although it may have been suitable for a day-school, is about as poor a one as could possibly be found for a boarding-school. The land we have in use consists of a field of about thirty acres, which is only fit for a pasturage, and a garden of about an acre, slightly better than the field.

Buildings.—The buildings, viz.: principal's house, assistants' rooms, children's rooms and school-room, are all under one roof. The whole building is of wood, and the older part is not very suitable for the use to which it is now put. There is sleeping and eating accommodation for thirty-six children, but the school-room is too small and low to admit of that number being taught in it. Master's and matron's rooms are near the boys' and girls' dormitories respectively.

Attendance.—We have had in attendance an average of twenty-five or twenty-six. Just now we have twenty-eight. These children are all boarders, as there are very few outside children to attend day-school, even if we had accommodation for them.

Class-work.—The work in the school-room has advanced, though slowly. Writing, being purely mechanical, seems to be easily learnt, but reading, arithmetic and English are picked up very slowly. We have done our best to make our children speak English, but we are situated so near the Indian camp that it is impossible to keep them from contact with the Indians.

Industrial Work.—Farm-work is an impossible thing with us. Our land is nothing but sand, our summers are dry, and to irrigate would be too expensive. We have managed to make a pretty fair garden this year by dint of hard work. We sank a pump in the garden, and our boys have worked well, watering, weeding, &c. Most of the garden was only broken up this spring, and we have found it impossible to keep down all the weeds. In spite of all, we have some very fine vegetables, some of our cabbages, when dressed for cooking, measuring from a foot to fifteen inches in diameter.

The girls, as their industrial training, learn cooking, washing, sweeping, mending, &c., as well as plain sewing and knitting. We find that the girls are not strong enough to cook or wash for the whole establishment, and so the boys do the hard work.

The boys do all the baking, while others have charge of the sweeping, and others of dish-washing, &c. Besides this, we have boys who do rough carpenter-work, and one who mends boots, stitches harness, &c. Other boys are tailors, one boy working the machine very well, and the others finishing off the clothes or mending old ones. The rest of the boys are employed in the garden in summer and in mat-making in the winter.

Religious Instruction.—We are doing what we can to instil the principles of morality into our pupils, but when the surroundings of the children, from their birth up, are considered, it will be seen that this part of our work is by no means easy. Daily prayers are said in the school-room, and all our pupils attend Sunday-school and the church services.

Discipline.—In the matter of discipline again our proximity to the camp is a great hindrance, as no Indian likes to have his child punished. The conduct of the children, on the whole, is fairly good, in fact quite as good as the conduct of white school children. For punishment, we find that a few hours in bed is sufficient for most of the smaller children, but in the cases of the bigger ones we let them see that we are dis-

pleased with what they have done, and we do not treat them as familiarly as before till they apologize.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of our pupils has been good during the past year. One or two are away on sick leave, being troubled with scrofula, and most probably will never return. The rest have enjoyed very good health; in fact, the usual number of sicknesses and deaths in the spring was practically down to nil. We ascribe this to the large amount of vegetables and fruit that formed part of the children's diet last winter. The sanitary condition is not as I should like it to be, but we are so situated that a proper system of drainage would be very expensive. All the refuse, &c., from the house has to be carried away, and children will not carry pails a great distance, especially in the winter.

Water Supply.—We have a good well, right at the kitchen door, with a fixed pump. It is almost impossible to pump the well dry. Another pump is in the garden, about fifty yards from the kitchen door.

Fire Protection.—We have fire-pails standing in all the rooms, and Babcocks and chemical fire-engines in convenient places. A barrel of water is constantly standing in the kitchen.

Heating.—All the heating is done by stoves, the pipes from which pass up into the upper rooms, and from thence into brick chimneys. Mortar safes are to be fixed in all walls, &c.

Recreation.—The pupils have plenty of recreation. The girls play in their own yard, where a swing is fixed, and often take walks with the matron. The boys play cricket, foot-ball and other similar games, and when the weather is fit they go down with the masters to swim in the river almost daily.

General Remarks.—On the whole, we feel satisfied with our work in one way. We have done our best to look after the children committed to our care. At the same time we cannot but feel that we have not done as much as we expected to do. Under different circumstances our work might have been much further advanced and more lasting.

I have, &c.,

J. HINCHLIFFE,
Principal.

QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ASSA.,
4th August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

The establishment of the Qu'Appelle Industrial-school was sanctioned by Parliament during the session of 1883, and it was built during the year 1884, with a capacity for thirty boys. The location was determined by the Act, but the exact site was selected by Mr. A. E. Forget, now Indian Commissioner.

Location and Area of Land.—The school is situated in the Qu'Appelle Valley, four miles east of Fort Qu'Appelle, eighteen miles north of the railway, and twenty-four miles by road from the Qu'Appelle station. The distance from the railway causes delay and necessitates a yearly expenditure of nearly \$700 in bringing in supplies, coal, lumber, &c.; otherwise the school is very conveniently situated on the shore of the Qu'Appelle lakes, at the foot of the hills surrounding the valley, and at a reasonable distance from the neighbouring Indian reserves.

The property on which the school is built, consisting of about six hundred and forty acres, originally belonged to the Roman Catholic mission, but was given to the Indian Department by the late Archbishop Taché. Of the six hundred and forty acres nearly three hundred are available for farming; the remainder is taken up by the hills (which average in height about two hundred feet) and affords fair pasturage. Of the three hundred acres suitable for farming about twenty-five are situated in the valley, the remainder is all on the hill.

Accommodation.—The school, as built in 1884, had only a capacity of thirty children, but was enlarged in 1887 to receive eighty pupils. A further addition was added in 1889, and the roll increased to one hundred and sixty pupils. Other additions have been put up since, and now we have sufficient accommodation for two hundred and twenty-five children, though as yet only two hundred have been authorized, and the average actual attendance during the past year was only one hundred and ninety-six. There were two hundred and twenty names on the roll, including eighteen pupils who were hired out.

Buildings.—The school, having been built at different times and on different plans, does not present a compact appearance, and is not as conveniently arranged inside as it could otherwise have been, and for the same reasons heating and lighting are expensive, and overseeing difficult. The ceilings are low and some rooms poorly lighted and ventilated. The original building is particularly deficient in these respects, although it has been improved as much as possible. Larger school-rooms are urgently needed for the boys, who at present are in ten classes, or six standards, the whole forming two divisions, the first of which is taught in the room originally intended for thirty pupils. The second division is taught in the recreation-room, which has to be used for both purposes. Each division is under a teacher, who has from forty to fifty pupils, and under whose guidance the programme of studies adopted by the department is closely adhered to.

The girls are in five standards, forming two divisions, each taught by a Sister. Their school-room accommodation is good. The progress of the pupils and their proficiency was illustrated at the exhibition held last August in Regina, where they got the diploma and first prize for industrial-school exhibits, and several prizes in class-work in competition with white schools.

Industrial Work.—Besides their studies, the pupils have to work according to their age, health and strength at the different industries taught in the institution. The land under cultivation consists of about one hundred acres, twenty-five being cultivated for vegetables and seventy five for grain. We always have a large acreage of vegetables, both for the instruction of the boys and the requirements of the institution.

Farm.—Our farm is on the top of a hill, and though on the same section, is nearly two miles by road from the school. On this account it is impossible for us to put in a larger crop than we do without obtaining extra help; and as the land is light and exposed to winds from the lake and to early autumn frosts, I do not consider it advisable to attempt farming on a larger scale than we are doing at present.

The vegetable fields are almost entirely in the valley, and I consider the work done in them to be of great importance in the education of the boys, as this branch of farming requires hardly any machinery or implements for sowing, cultivating, reaping and preparing for market or use; and the produce, such as potatoes, pease, turnips, corn, &c., afford such a healthy and easily-prepared food supply.

Besides the vegetable fields we have the garden, which immediately adjoins the school, where we raise vegetables which require more care, and which are needed every day for cooking; in this garden we are experimenting in the fruit-growing line.

Fourteen boys worked on the farm, mostly week about, as on account of the distance to the farm the half-day system is not practicable; but during fatigues or at busy seasons all the boys work on the farm or in the garden, weeding, hoeing, planting, digging, &c.

The flower garden and the approaches to the building are kept in order and the school is an attraction to the numerous visitors we have every summer.

Carpenter-shop.—Twelve boys worked in the carpenter-shop, and when there was sufficient outside work other boys assisted. Repairs to the house, implements, furniture, &c., take up most of the time of the carpenter and apprentices; some work for outsiders was also done.

Blacksmith-shop.—Ten boys worked in the blacksmith-shop. Besides the work for the institution a considerable amount was done for the surrounding reserves and for outsiders.

Shoemaking.—Three boys have worked with the shoemaker. We only do repairing to boots and harness.

House-Painting.—House-painting is taught by the furnaceman during the summer, and two boys are fairly proficient.

Out-Pupils.—Six of the boys were hired out—one during the whole year, another for eleven months. Fifteen were allowed to go home for haying and harvesting.

Girls' Work.—The girls learn all kinds of housework; the washing, mending, cooking and making of clothes is done by them under the direction of the Sisters. Over thirty girls were hired out during the year and earned \$4 to \$10 per month, and I have many more demands for them than I can fill.

Besides teaching the pupils in class and shops, all the employees are expected to show them a good example on all occasions and take an interest in and be friendly with them when out of school.

Religious Instruction.—A course of religious instruction is given to the whole school during the winter months after class hours.

Conduct.—The conduct of the pupils is as good as can be expected from such a number, especially as many of them have passed school age. It is to be hoped that later, when the old uncivilized Indians shall have disappeared, it will not be necessary to keep the pupils after school age.

Character.—Indian children are more pliable and docile than white children, but are more inconstant, requiring more overseeing and telling. Their perseverance in civilized habits will depend largely on surroundings.

Discipline.—Discipline is enforced and the biggest pupils are punished whenever they deserve it. Corporal punishment is seldom resorted to except when an example is required or for insult or persistent insubordination.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The standard of health of the pupils continues to improve year by year; none are admitted now without first passing a careful examination by the doctor. Consumption still continues to be our worst enemy, and is the disease which has claimed most of the pupils who have died here, though in nearly every case it has clearly been hereditary. Pure-blooded Indian children appear to be more affected with it than those with some white blood, and the latter rally much better after any sickness. The school is remarkably free from scrofula; there are only three cases in which it is at all noticeable. The sanitary condition of the boys' dormitory has been improved by two large ventilators near the floor and by a dormer window where light as well as air was needed. The new system of heating and ventilation proposed by the department should answer all requirements. Though diphtheria was prevalent all around the school, and caused over ten deaths, I am thankful to say that we had not a single case of it.

Water Supply and Fire Protection.—Our water supply, both for fire-protection and house and culinary purposes, is obtained from wells and is pumped into tanks by gangs of boys. There are large fire-tanks in all our garrets. They are always full of water and have a discharge pipe and hose in each floor; besides this inside water supply we have a liberal supply of Babcocks, fire-extinguishers, hand-grenades, and water-pails, conveniently distributed about the building, and we have been lately supplied with a fire-engine to be worked by twenty four boys.

Heating.—The girls' school is heated altogether by hot air, five furnaces being employed for the purpose, but the boys' building is still heated altogether by coal or wood stoves.

Recreation.—The girls have a pleasant play-ground, well shaded by trees and surrounded on three sides by a broad fence. The boys' play-ground is surrounded by a picket fence, and though too small for lacrosse, makes a capital cricket and foot-ball ground. Cricket is the game the boys take most interest in, and in which, judging from their past victories, they can hold their own with most western "elevens."

The large recreation-hall, or gymnasium, has proved of great value in affording indoor exercise to both the boys and girls, during the winter and in rainy weather. Some very good entertainments were given in it by the pupils before large and appreciative audiences. The brass band is an important feature for entertainments and receptions, and is asked to play at all picnics and sports in the vicinity. It is directed by the assistant principal.

Obtaining Pupils.—The Indian agents from whose reserves we have children, have shown great interest in the school, and the difficulty of obtaining children is diminishing every year.

Sun Dance.—I believe this is the first year on which there have been no "sun dances" on any of the surrounding reserves. The sun dances and kindred ceremonies had a very unsettling effect on the Indians and confirmed them in all practices adverse to Christianity and civilization. Great credit is due the agents for their firmness in the suppression of these performances.

I have, &c.,

J. HUGONNARD,
Principal.

RED DEER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ALTA.,
23rd July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

Location and Area of Land.—The school is situated on section 4, township 39, range 29, west of the 4th principal meridian; it is built on the banks of the Red Deer River. The area of land connected with the school is four hundred and eighty acres. Along with this we have a section or six hundred and forty acres, viz.: north half of section 16, township 39, range 29, west of the 4th, and south-half of section 20, township 39, range 29, west of the 4th, reserved for hay lands.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of the school, 48 × 66 feet, built of stone, with a wing, 16 × 18; a cottage, 20 × 24, with kitchen, 12 × 12, occupied by the farmer and carpenter, also a cottage, 16 × 28, occupied by the shoemaker, the upper part being used as a store-room; workshop, 18 × 26, for the carpenter and the shoemaker; blacksmith-shop, 20 × 24; ice-house, 16 × 16, also used as a store-room; piggery, 12 × 24; stable with lean-to shed, 38 × 50; dairy, 16 × 16; hen-house, 18 × 18; and three closets.

Grounds.—The grounds are very rough; some years ago the whole property was covered with poplar forest, the timber in part has been destroyed by fire, but the roots and stumps remain. We have about thirty-two acres broken and under crop and about seventy acres fenced.

Accommodation.—The building is very much crowded and a new addition is most urgently needed with accommodation for at least a hundred boys, with house for principal attached.

Attendance.—The attendance has been very good, the school having been full the whole year. We have earned \$6,452.28 out of a possible \$6,500; the average has been nearly fifty.

Class-room Work.—The class-room work has been carefully attended to, with good results, the children having made marked progress. The grading is as follows:—

Standard I	13
“ II	7
“ III	14
“ IV	13
“ V	3

Farm and Garden.—The farm and garden have been carefully worked. We recognize the fact that the majority of the boys when they leave the school will be engaged upon farms, and are therefore careful that they should be well instructed. We have about thirty-two acres under cultivation. The crop was fair until the nights of the 21st and 22nd July, when it is to be feared it was totally ruined by frost.

Stock.—Our stock numbering fifty head and including a very fine herd of registered Holstein cattle, are doing very well.

Industrial Work.—*Carpenter-shop.* In this shop four boys have been engaged. They and the instructor have built a dairy, altered the laundry into a dwelling-house, removed ice-house and made other improvements and repairs about the house.

Shoemaker-shop.—This shop was opened in the fall. Four boys are learning the trade; they have done all the repairs, and are now engaged on new work, the progress made was very good. The shop is now increased in size.

Blacksmith.—Two boys are learning blacksmithing in the village.

Housework and Sewing-room.—The girls under the superintendence of the matron and her assistants are doing well; all the house and laundry-work is done by them, also the greater part of the cooking. In the sewing-room dress-making, sewing and knitting are being taught by an efficient seamstress.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral and religious training of the children has been well attended to, religious services being held regularly. The conduct on the whole was good, discipline well maintained, insubordination being punished by isolation and deprivation of privileges.

Health.—The general health of the pupils has been good. Two girls were discharged suffering from consumption, one of whom has since died. Several of the other children are also scrofulous and need the greatest care. Dr. Hicks, the medical officer of the school, has been most attentive.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition is now good; the drains round the house have all been taken up and properly relaid; they were found to be in a very bad condition. It was necessary to put a ventilator in the boys' dormitory.

Water Supply.—The water supply is very poor, there being only a small well holding about twenty gallons, which is pumped dry about three times a day. We have also two large tanks to catch water from the roof. Our supply being so small, water has to be drawn from the river in a tank, causing great labour and loss of time. We are now engaged in putting in new water-works. A wind-mill has been promised by the department and a well is being dug near the river. The water will be forced into tanks placed on the roof of the house.

Fire Protection.—The school is now in a satisfactory state. Two fire-escapes have been built, five fire-extinguishers placed in good positions, fire-grenades hung about, twelve fire-buckets kept full of water, and axes placed in position ready for use.

Heating.—The heating of the house is satisfactory.

Recreation.—Due regard is paid to recreation. Both girls and boys have been away at Snake Lake for a few days in charge of the matron and teacher, but with no recreation-rooms it is very difficult in the winter to provide amusement for the children.

General Remarks.—The future of the school should be very successful.

The members of the staff are as follows: C. E. Somerset, principal; Miss H. Buchler, matron; Miss M. A. Coates, seamstress; Miss J. Hurton, laundress and assistant matron; Miss J. Martin, cook; Mr. J. A. Ferris, teacher; Mr. H. H. Drake, carpenter; Mr. R. W. McClelland, farmer; Mr. J. W. Adcock, shoemaker.

I have, &c.,

C. E. SOMERSET,
Principal.

REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ASSA.,

20th August, 1896.

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, 1896.

Location and Area of Land.—This school is situated about four miles west of Regina. The total area of land is three hundred and twenty acres, all of which is inclosed by a substantial wire fence. Other fences separate the farm lands from the grounds immediately surrounding the school buildings. The waters of the Wascana run through the eastern portion of our half section, and by the construction of a dam we have given some additional beauty to the grounds.

Buildings.—The buildings are erected on high lands, and, everything considered, the school is admirably situated. The main building, constructed of brick, is one hundred and eighty feet in length. From garret to basement its rooms are utilized. In the rear of this building are the laundry, the bake-house and a small ice-house; also a small crusher-house near the wind-mill. The large building for instruction in trades gives accommodation for carpentry, painting, shoemaking and harness-making. In addition to these buildings, there are two large stables, an implement shed, a principal's residence and a cottage under construction for the carpenter.

Grounds. The grounds are beautified by trees and numerous flower-beds. On the flats beyond the river the boys have a very suitable field for their athletic exercises.

Accommodation.—The accommodation of the school is limited to one hundred and fifty pupils.

Attendance.—The attendance of boys for the year averaged seventy-five, of the girls forty-seven, making a total of one hundred and twenty-two.

Class-room Work.—The senior department of school-work is under the able management of Mr. D. C. Munro. Knowledge of a practical kind is imparted. Current topics are taken up, and by the use of illustrations, by brief and pointed talks, and by outlining interesting articles, every effort is made both during school hours and at other times to create and foster a love for reading. Our school libraries are used to advantage outside of school hours.

The junior department is very efficiently conducted by Miss Maggie A. Nicoll, who makes use for the younger children of the kindergarten supplies forwarded by the department. Miss Nicoll also has a regular hour for music-drill, when both departments are combined.

The Farm.—Mr. James Motion is farm instructor. Our farm work is very remunerative and a splendid training ground. We expect most of our graduates to be engaged in mixed farming, and the experience they now enjoy in the cultivation of the land and the care of stock will be valuable to them, and will, at an earlier stage, be of value in their labours as out-pupils.

There is under crop this year about one hundred and forty acres, including over fifty acres of wheat. We have ten acres of potatoes and a liberal supply of other vegetables. We have found out the advantage of a liberal vegetable diet. There is every indication of a good yield from farm and garden, as the spring rains have been abundant.

Stock.—Our stock includes the following: eight horses, one bull, four oxen, fifteen cows, three steers, four heifers, eight calves; also pigs and poultry in abundance.

Industrial Work.—Instruction has been given in general carpentry-work and cabinet-making by Mr. John Aitchison. He has had, as a rule, from ten to twelve boys under instruction each day. The shoe-shop and harness department have found occupation for about the same number of pupils. Mr. J. Densmore has been in charge. In our printing office the boys have proved equal to the task of all type-setting without further aid from an instructor.

In the duties connected with her position, Miss Cumming, our matron, has displayed great thoroughness, conscientiousness and ability. In the laundry, sewing-room, tailor-shop, kitchen, and dining-room departments the work has all been efficiently done. That all are teachers by precept and example is a well-recognized fact. The interest of the teachers is not narrowed to their own departments, but is general, reaching out to the welfare of all our boys and girls. Mrs. Moffat, who is in charge of the sewing-room, and Miss Nicoll, spend many hours a week when off duty with the boys, to their great profit, in music and the cultivation of other finer tastes and habits.

Moral and Religious Training.—Short religious services are held morning and evening. A regular church service is held on Sabbath morning at eleven o'clock, and Sabbath-school in the afternoon. In connection with our Sabbath-school work, with the Bible as a text-book, thirty-one thousand and forty-two verses were memorized by the scholars during the year.

The evening of the Sabbath is devoted to a large extent to the singing of sacred songs and solos.

The conduct of the pupils has been satisfactory. The rules and regulations of the institution have been, on the whole, very carefully observed. In gaining respect for every regulation, the hearty co-operation of all members of the staff has been cheerfully given. Corporal punishment, when need arises, which is very seldom, is usually administered in the office of the school, in a judicious but effective manner.

Health.—Early in the new year we were afflicted with a number of cases of erysipelas. This entailed additional work and anxiety. By careful nursing and the isolation of the sick ones, the disease was stamped out. Scrofula is a common enemy of Indian life. Traces in the very earliest stages of development are found on a number of the pupils. Running sores are confined to a few cases.

Sanitary Condition.—In guarding against disease, disinfectants are freely used around the school; chloride of lime is purchased by the barrel. Phenyle is frequently put in the water with which the floors are scrubbed. Carbolic acid in diluted form is, with regularity, poured into many of the drain-pipes, such as those from the scullery, the laundry and the bath-rooms.

Water Supply.—Our water supply occasions us very little trouble. By the working of a large wind-mill good fresh water is pumped to a big tank in the attic, which is conveyed by pipes to all parts of the house. Six hose-reels are connected with this fountain supply and are in good working condition. Refuse water is conveyed to a large cess-pit some two hundred feet from the house. Rain-water from the roof of the main building is preserved as far as the accommodation of our tanks admits. Some of this roof water supplies a very useful and extensive tank under our laundry-building.

Fire Protection.—As a further protection against fire, numerous hand-grenades are placed throughout the building; some have also allotted places in the stables, laundry and shops. At least a dozen fire-buckets are kept constantly filled with water. Ten patent fire-extinguishers are on hand, a number of them being in the office. The manner of using them is frequently explained. Wrenches, firemen's axes, and the like, are carefully kept in place.

Heating. In the main building the Smead-Down system of heating and ventilation is in operation. The other buildings are heated with stoves. The total consumption of fuel during the year was seventy-four loads of wood, and two hundred and thirty-two tons of Galt coal. In the fall, storm sashes are placed on all the windows of the main building. During the most inclement weather the buildings can be kept comfortable. The economical use of fuel is a problem carefully studied.

Recreation.—The recreation of pupils is regarded as important. Bathing in summer and skating and coasting in winter are much enjoyed. Rambling over the fields with one of the teachers is popular with some. Last summer the great game of the boys was lacrosse; this year lacrosse has given place to foot-ball. Numerous matches with other teams have been played.

Oversight of Boys.—The supervision of the boys' quarters, with all that it involves, falls to the lot of Mr. Hugh Stewart, the assistant principal. Mr. Stewart is enthusiastic and untiring in his work, and always ready to extend a helping hand whenever help is needed.

The Outing System.—The adoption of the outing system has been attended by many beneficial results. It accustoms the pupils to the white man's ways. It is our aim to select only helpful homes where our pupils will have a number of home comforts. We especially desire to secure remunerative occupation for the boys, who should be the wage-earners of their future homes. Applications for their services have been so numerous that the majority of the applicants had to be disappointed, and yet our last monthly statement shows that nineteen of our boys were earning wages not in any case less than \$15 a month and board.

Periodical issued by the School.—A thousand copies of "Progress," our semi-monthly school paper established in November, 1894, have been issued with regularity. The paper continues to be edited by Mr. Munro. It is eagerly read by the children, and brings us about sixty exchanges, most of which are also read and appreciated.

Evening Meetings.—The evening meetings during the winter months have been a very important factor in our educational work. Every evening has its work mapped out. Many hours were devoted to talks with the children on such topics as "The house we live in," carrying out the analogy between a house and the human body.

Our Societies.—In the Literary Society meetings, the progress made by many in the expressive use of English, in connected thought, and in their deportment on the platform, has been most gratifying.

In the missionary meetings the knowledge of the customs and manners of foreign lands, and deeper sympathies with other people, have been among the advantages gained.

On account of adopting the outing system as far as we are able, pupils have money of their own to donate to religious work. They have, with the co-operation of members of the staff, now for nearly two years had the pleasure of entirely supporting five native missionaries in India, China and the New Hebrides.

In closing, I wish gratefully to acknowledge the uniform kindness and assistance of the Indian Commissioner and other officials, and the value of many of the books and maps furnished during the year.

I have, &c.,

A. J. McLEOD,

Principal.

ROUND LAKE SCHOOL, ASSA.,
30th June, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The school is situated at the east end of Round Lake, in the Qu'Appelle Valley, about seventy miles east of Fort Qu'Appelle. It is beautifully situated on the north side of the river and the scenery is delightful.

On the south side of the river and lakes lie the reserves, extending about twenty-five miles from east to west and about nine from north to south. On these reserves are scattered about six hundred Indians, divided into four or five bands.

Obtaining Pupils.—The Indians in Shesheep's Band, and also in Ochapowace's Band, are still much attached to their old ways, and set their faces very much against anything that looks like the civilization of the white man. In each of these bands there are still a good number of children who do not attend school.

Among the people of Goose Lake and in Nepapenace's and Kakewistaha's Bands, the feeling is different and the majority try to adopt the ways of the white man.

Our school was opened in 1884, and during the past twelve years we have been trying to gather children from these reserves. During the past year we had our full number, *i.e.*, twenty treaty children. Besides these we had eight non-treaty Half-breed children.

Health.—We have had no sickness among the children at the school during the past year. We have not a single case of scrofula in the school.

Sources from which Salaries are Paid.—The principal of the school receives his salary from the Presbyterian Church, and the teacher is paid by the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church.

We receive a grant of \$72 for each child for the year from the Indian Department. The Women's Foreign Missionary Society also assists us by sending clothing, &c., and also by paying for the non-treaty children in attendance.

Class-work.—The work in the school-room is much the same as in that of white children. We pay particular attention to having them taught industries and English.

Girls' Industries.—The girls are taught knitting, sewing, fancy-work and house-work in general, such as cooking, baking, laundrying, &c.

Boys' Industries.—The only industry for the boys is farming and a little in the carpenter line. We have about one hundred and fifteen acres under cultivation this year. This is under wheat, oats, rye, also potatoes and other garden stuff.

We use horses and oxen in working the farm. We also keep cows, and during the past year have had an abundant supply of milk and most of the butter required for the school. We have also a herd of about fifty cattle, and from these we have a supply of beef for the school. From our poultry-yard we get a supply of eggs and fowl.

Much of the work in the field, in the stable and in the dairy is performed by the boys. The boys also get frequent employment among the white settlers in our vicinity.

Conduct.—The conduct of the children has been, on the whole, good, and during the past year we have scarcely ever required to use corporal punishment.

Buildings.—Our buildings are valued at about \$7,000, and will accommodate sixty children.

Area.—We have only about sixty acres of land in connection with the school, but we have been trying to procure more to avoid paying rent.

I have, &c.,

H. MCKAY,
Principal.

ST. BARNABAS HOME,
SARCEE RESERVE, ALTA., 11th Sept., 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of the St. Barnabas Home, Sarcee Reserve, conducted by the Church of England, and which receives a grant in aid from the Government.

Location.—The school is located at the east end of the reserve, and in close proximity to the agency buildings and Fish Creek, and has about eight acres of land in connection therewith.

Buildings.—The home is now under one roof, the boys' and girls' wings being separated by the school-room. The boys' wing, 24 × —, consists of dining-room, kitchen, lavatory, dormitory, store-room, pantry, sitting-room for staff, and three bed-rooms for the same. The school-room is a large and well-ventilated one, 18 × 40 feet. The girls' wing, erected this summer out of mission funds and as a memorial wing to the late Mrs. Stocken, consists of dormitory, work and play-room, lavatory, and bed and sitting-room for the matron. The size of this wing is 22 × 24 feet, two stories.

Accommodation.—The home has accommodation for thirty pupils: twenty boys and ten girls. This calculation allows plenty of air space for the children in the dormitories. Four additional boys and two additional girls might be accommodated without crowding.

Attendance.—The attendance of the pupils has been good throughout the year, the average for the twelve months ended 30th June being twenty-two. One boy is out on sick leave.

Class-room Work.—This has been conducted regularly throughout the year, and all the scholars have attended morning and afternoon, except three of the senior boys who have had considerable outside work to do, such as gardening, attending horses and cows, chopping wood and hauling water. For these, special evening classes were held during the winter months so that their class-work should not be lost.

Farm and Garden.—The school is hardly in a position to work a farm, most of the pupils being too young. I consider farm training to be within the province of the industrial-school, not the boarding-school. A garden of about three-quarters of an acre was planted this spring, but the cut-worm made havoc of mostly everything except the potatoes and cabbage.

Moral and Religious Training.—The training of the children in moral and religious duties has met with fair success. The members of the staff take every opportunity of instructing them, both by example and precept. There is much less pilfering of small things than was the case formerly, and, with the exception of one of the senior boys, there has been no serious breach of discipline.

Health.—During the winter the health of the children was not satisfactory. Four pupils, two boys and two girls, were allowed to go home on sick leave, and all died. I believe they had a tendency to scrofula or consumption before being admitted to the school. The health of the pupils is now as good as we could wish with the exception of the boy mentioned above. He is suffering from an open scrofulous sore.

Sanitary Condition.—Everything is done to keep the home in a proper sanitary condition.

Water Supply.—A well has just been dug, and a good pump put in in close proximity to the school, and a log building put up inclosing it from the weather.

Fire Protection.—Barrels of water are kept in different parts of the institution, and a dozen buckets, supplied by the department, are distributed about the building and kept full of water.

Heating.—This is done by stoves, wood and coal stoves being used. In the boys' wing a large stove has been put in the cellar and cased in, thus acting the same as a furnace. It heats the bath-room and the assistant principal's quarters as well as the children's quarters.

Recreation.—The boys are well supplied with amusements, cricket, base-ball and foot-ball when weather permits, and in doors they are very fond of chess. The foot-ball was a present from Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Aberdeen as a memento of their visit last year.

General Remarks.—In conclusion I may add that some of the pupils are looking forward to the opening of the industrial-school at Calgary, and expect to be allowed to enter there to continue their education.

I have, &c.,

J. W. TIMS,
Principal.

ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL, ALTA.

15th July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report of this school to 30th June, 1896.

Location.—The school is situated in the St. Albert settlement, in the Alberta District.

Buildings.—These consist of two separate houses, one being for the boys, the other for the girls.

Grounds.—Large grounds are connected with each building.

Accommodation.—The school contains accommodation for one hundred and twenty-five children.

Attendance.—The attendance is about sixty-five to seventy at the Industrial-school.

Class-room Work.—In the class-room work the public school programme for the North-west Territories is followed.

Farm and Garden.—There is a large farm and garden attached to the school, both belonging to the Sisters of Charity.

Industrial Work.—The boys are taught farming in all its branches, gardening, laundry-work, tailoring, baking, shoemaking, &c. The girls learn besides housekeeping, regular dairy-work, cow-milking, butter-making, &c., also plain and fancy sewing on machines, making men's clothing, &c., carding, spinning, knitting, weaving, &c. Samples of their work were sent to the World's Fair, Chicago, and to the Territorial exhibition, Regina.

Discipline and Punishment.—It is never necessary to inflict any corporal punishment; reprimands, or depriving the culprits of their play, recreations, &c., are sufficient, nothing else is allowed in the school.

Health.—The health of the pupils is very good, generally. This is proved by the small number of deaths occurring in our school.

Water Supply.—We have two Artesian wells giving perfect satisfaction. Besides the wells, several barrels and pails are always kept full throughout the buildings, as protection against fire.

Heating.—The school is heated by hot-air furnace and stove.

Recreation.—The pupils are allowed recreation three times a day after each meal; the evening recreation till eight.

Vocal and instrumental music is taught regularly to boys and girls.

A band of sixteen or seventeen boys, under the leadership of J. Farin, seems to succeed pretty well. Having been invited by the mayor of Edmonton for Dominion Day, the following letter was sent in last week :—

“REV. MOTHER SUPERIOR,—The Committee of Management desire me to thank you and all who assisted to entertain us on the 1st July, 1896. I can assure you the citizens fully appreciated the music rendered and speak in glowing terms of their playing.

C. WILSON,

President of Committee.”

I have, &c.,

SISTER BRASSARD.

ST. PAUL'S BOARDING SCHOOLS,

BLOOD RESERVE, ALTA., 4th Sept., 1896.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The Episcopal boarding-schools for Blood Indian boys and girls are situated close to the Blood Reserve, twelve miles from Macleod. The area of land in connection with the mission is about one hundred and sixty acres.

The buildings consist of mission-house, church, school, boys' home, girls' home, stables, store-house and laundry. A lane one-quarter of a mile long leads to the square formed by these buildings, and the Belly River flows within a few hundred yards. The homes afford accommodation for fifty boys and thirty-three girls, with apartments for matrons, teachers, &c.

Attendance.—There is a daily attendance at school of forty-one boys and twenty-eight girls.

Class-work.—The syllabus outlined by the Government is strictly adhered to, which embraces the study of English, reading, writing, arithmetic, calisthenics, vocal music and general knowledge.

Industrial Work.—The girls spend the afternoons in sewing and knitting, while the boys take turns in engaging in outside work, *e.g.*, milking, teaming, fencing, gardening and general farm-work. The girls also do the washing for both homes and other necessary housework in their building. As soon as the Calgary Industrial-school is ready for occupation, we hope to send our eldest scholars there to receive special industrial training.

Religious Instruction.—The teachers occupy half an hour daily in imparting religious instruction, the Ten Commandments and the life of Christ receiving special prominence. Services and Sunday-school are held every Sunday, most of which is in the English language.

Conduct and Discipline.—On the whole, the conduct of the children is good. They need, however, constant watching and correction. We find it necessary to be strict in discipline. All wilfulness, irregularity and carelessness receive prompt admonition, and, where advisable, punishment. Corporal punishment is avoided. Usually retention in school after hours or confinement in the dormitory during play-time is adopted.

Health.—The health of the boys is excellent, but that of the girls gives constant cause for anxiety. At the present time we feel the need of a trained nurse. Our hospital has recently been completed, but we are handicapped for want of an experienced hand. Dr. Kennedy, of Macleod, visits the schools regularly, and we do our best under the circumstances to carry out his instructions. We sincerely wish the Government could see its way to making a grant to meet the salary of a trained nurse. It would tend much to the health of the pupils and strengthen the confidence of the parents in us, besides leaving the staff freer to emphasize their special duties. Scrofula and consumption are still the prevailing diseases.

Sanitary Condition.—Our boys' home is all that can be desired, but the girls' home is an old log building, patched up, and, if anything, rather prejudicial to the health of the inmates. The place has to be fumigated regularly to keep back the numerous bugs. The boys' home is quite free from this pest. Neither home has scientific ventilation, but with open windows and loft trap-doors the air is kept fairly fresh.

Water Supply.—The water supply hitherto has been too limited, but two new wells are being constructed by the boys, so we shall soon be well supplied.

Fire Protection.—The fire-buckets at both the girls' and boys' homes are kept filled with water, and the fire-extinguishers recently supplied by the Government will be provided with the specified chemicals as soon as possible.

Heating.—The dormitories in both cases are heated in winter by stoves, and, although the temperature attained is low, it is healthy.

Recreation.—As much recreation as possible is allowed. The boys are permitted to ramble over the fenced inclosure, including large pastures, and take more extended meanders when accompanied by one or more members of the staff. The girls for special reasons are kept in a good-sized play-ground, but usually go for a walk in the woods every day with the matron.

General Remarks.—In conclusion, we may say that the children are making progress in their knowledge of the English language, many speaking quite fluently; in morality, in general education, and from a social point of view. They are kept clean, tidy, and well fed—in fact, are well cared for in every respect.

The parents of late seem more contented to leave their children in our charge, and, with a well-equipped institution, we expect to see even more healthy progress in the future than there has been in the past.

I have, &c.,

Pro FRANK SWAINSON, •

PER EDWARD F. HOCKLEY,

Missionary in Charge.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
DUNBOW, ALTA., 4th August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with inventory of Government property under my charge for the fiscal year ended the 30th June, 1896.

Location and Area of Land.—The school is located ninety-five miles from the town of Calgary, near the mouth of the High River. It is situated in a valley, surrounded by hills. The area of land in connection with this institution is only four hundred and eighty acres, including the grounds, the gardens, the fields and the pastures; all this is fenced in. This is a very small quantity, considering that at the start of this institution a large area of land could have been secured.

Buildings. There are two large separate buildings,—one for the girls, the other for the boys. The girls' building is brick-veneered, and contains the dining-hall and chapel for the whole community. The boys' building was started three years ago, and was completed this year. It contains separate rooms for the big and for the small boys.

In a line with these buildings, there are :—

- 1st. The men's quarters, 32 × 26 feet, where the tradesmen have their rooms.
- 2nd. Paint, coal, and lumber sheds, 56 × 8 feet.
- 3rd. The carpenter-shop, 24 × 30 feet, above which is the shoemaker-shop. These are well lighted and ventilated.
- 4th. The blacksmith-shop, 25 × 16 feet. This was the old carpenter-shop, now fitted up for blacksmithing.
- 5th. The bakery, with brick oven, and flour-store.
- 6th. The laundry, 30 × 20 feet, with wash-tubs, washing-machines, boilers, &c. The up-stairs is used as a drying-room in winter.
- 7th. The hospital, 26 × 30 feet, divided into several rooms, and used only in case of contagious diseases.

Behind the girls' building there are :—

- 1st. The coal and wood-shed, 36 × 14 feet.
- 2nd. The ice-house, 32 × 16 feet. This contains a separate refrigerator for meat and for milk and butter.
- 3rd. The store-house, 12 × 28 feet. This building has been moved, and put on a line with the others, but is old and needs renewing.
- 4th. The hen-house, 32 × 12 feet, with yard fenced in with wire netting.

Further in the rear of these buildings is the stable, 60 × 32 feet, which is in a very bad condition; it will need rebuilding before long.

In a line with this is the tool and implement and wagon-shed, 125 × 22 feet, a most sensible building to teach how to care for the tools on the farm. Alongside this is a large hay corral, 152 × 46 feet, with a high boarded fence.

Grounds. In the last few years the grounds have been greatly improved; some of the buildings have been removed and put on a better line; fences with lumber pickets have been put up, so as to lay out the different parts of the grounds.

Trees have been planted in several places.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation at present for forty girls and ninety boys. The chapel and the dining-hall are not spacious enough even for the actual number.

Attendance.—During the past year there was an average attendance of one hundred and seventeen pupils: thirty-one girls and eighty-six boys.

Only four children have been admitted, as the authorized number of one hundred and twenty was reached. There seems to be great difficulty in securing girls from Treaty No. 7. One girl and nine boys have been discharged.

Class-room Work.—There are three different class-rooms : one for the girls, one for the big boys and one for the small boys, each supplied with a teacher. In these classes the programme of studies laid down by the department is followed as much as possible ; the greater part of the time is devoted to imparting the rudiments.

Dráwing is also taught, as some of the children show great taste for it.

Farm and Garden.—Only sixty-five acres are cultivated ; this is all the land available for this purpose, and certainly it is not enough ; the products of the farm are not equal to the needs of the institution ; the scarcity of land prevents us from testing part of the land each year, and from putting a greater number of boys on the farm.

Farming is not very encouraging, as the success is always very doubtful.

The most important part is the raising and the taking care of the stock. And in this again, owing to insufficient pasture, we have to secure hay on land about twelve miles from the school.

Besides roots, sown in the field, an acre is put aside for gardening of different kinds of vegetables, wherein the boys, in turns, receive some lessons.

The greatest number of the big boys are employed on the farm.

Industrial Work.—*Carpenter-shop.*—Eight boys are employed in this shop, with the trade instructor. They put up the required buildings, do all the necessary repairs, and also make some furniture.

Shoemaker-shop.—Ten boys work in this shop ; they supply the institution with all the required boots and mocassins—do all the repairing and a considerable amount of work for outsiders.

Blacksmith-shop.—This shop is open only a short time during the winter, as there is not sufficient work for a permanent tradesman.

Bakery.—This is a building by itself, containing a first-class oven, wherefrom very good and substantial bread is supplied to all the inmates. Two boys are learning the trade.

Girls' Industrial Work.—The girls are taught the different kinds of housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—All the pupils attend divine service in the chapel twice on Sundays, during which they are instructed in the principles of Christian religion. There is a Sunday-school in the afternoon. Every day for half an hour there is a class of catechetical instruction.

Considering the Indian nature, and especially the proud and independent spirit of the Blackfoot tribe, these children show good dispositions for discipline and order. It is only on rare occasions that punishment has to be resorted to for desertions or insubordination.

Health.—The health of the pupils has been, in general, satisfactory. Still they have not very strong constitutions. Poverty of blood very often causes scrofulous affections, and leads to consumption. Care is taken to renew and build up the system. A doctor from Calgary pays a monthly visit to the school.

Sanitary Condition.—The school itself is in a very good sanitary situation. The buildings are well lighted and ventilated. The boys' new building especially presents these advantages ; the dormitories have a large number of windows, the ceilings are high, and the bedsteads are not overcrowded. The sewerage is all taken, by flush-tanks, to a large cess-pool near the bank of the river.

Water Supply.—A hot-air engine pumps the water from an Artesian well, one hundred and fifteen feet deep, and sends the same to large tanks in the different buildings. The water has been pronounced of excellent quality. The hot-air engine has not been a success, not having sufficient power for the work it has to do, and, consequently, has not been an economy so far.

Fire Protection.—In the girls' building there is a large tank ; on each of the two floors there are fifty feet of hose. A number of fire extinguishers, fire-grenades and fire-buckets are distributed through the different rooms. In the boys' building there are two large tanks. The hose connections are still under consideration. There are four Babcocks, a good quantity of fire-grenades and fire-buckets. Still all these appli-

ances would prove efficient only at the start of a fire. The trouble is to obtain a quick supply of water.

Heating.—The girls' building is heated by ordinary stoves. The boys' building is heated by four large hot-air furnaces. This system is not a healthy one, and certainly is not economical. An immense quantity of hard coal is consumed during the winter without the compensating results. Stoves are used in some places to obviate the deficiency.

Recreation.—The girls, the small boys and the big boys have each separate playgrounds, fenced in. They are supplied with different kinds of games. The boys seem to take great pleasure in playing base-ball. The practising and the playing of the brass band is also a source of recreation. Calisthenics, especially dumb-bells and Indian clubs, are frequently indulged in with great advantage. As much out-door exercise as possible is afforded to all the pupils.

Out-pupils.—Some of the older boys, especially amongst the farmers, have been hired out by neighbours for more or less time. Quite a large sum of earnings is thus realized.

I have, &c.,

A. NAESSENS,

Principal.

INSPECTOR BÉTOURNAY'S REPORT ON ROMAN CATHOLIC INDIAN SCHOOLS IN MANITOBA
AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

REGINA, ASSA., 14th August, 1896.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following annual report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1896.

Schools Visited.—Although at work for several months in the course of the year, the number of schools visited by me was very limited, and these were all industrial. They are the St. Joseph's Industrial-school, the Washakada Indian Home (Elkhorn), the Qu'Appelle Industrial-school and the St. Boniface Industrial-school. At each of these I remained a considerable amount of time, excepting Qu'Appelle, with the purpose of investigating the financial management and regulating the general administration.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

I visited this school in the course of November and December, 1895. It was very much upside down, on account of work going on on the new addition to the boys' building.

Accommodation.—The new addition will give a great deal more accommodation, and will enable the management to increase largely the number of pupils.

Obtaining Pupils.—This school at first had been intended for the Blackfoot tribes, but on account of the opposition of these Indians, pupils had to be brought from reserves in Treaties Nos. 5 and 6. Gradually, however, the Crees have been discharged, having gone through the usual training, and the attendance is now mainly composed of Blackfeet, Bloods and Piegans. They are very docile, with a few exceptions, and are as good

pupils as any other tribe can supply. The opposition of the parents has gradually disappeared, and the recruiting of pupils is not such an uphill work as it was a few years ago. Many of the Blood Indians are even anxious to send their children. There have been several excursions from the school to some of the reserves, and no doubt the cheerful appearance of the children, together with their good clothing and also the music played by the brass band, has greatly helped to modify the sentiments of the Indians.

Inspection.—I went over the various questions of discipline, class-attendance, farm-work and sundry routine with the principal, with the result that everything took a new impetus, and every officer when I left seemed anxious to do his very best by the school and pupils. The routine in all these institutions is liable to become mechanical after a time, and such was partially the case when I arrived here, which necessitated an effort to resuscitate the old-time energy and activity.

Health.—The health was very good. The children are well looked after in regard to food, clothing, &c. The outside work is not heavy, but sufficient.

Financial Condition.—The financial standing, which had been bad enough until the beginning of last fiscal year, had improved greatly, and there was at the time of my visit a probability of a clean sheet for the then current fiscal year.

Industrial Training.—The industrial training for the boys covers shoemaking, carpentry, farming, attending to live-stock, and also milking cows during winter; for the girls: housework, knitting and sewing by hand and machine, butter-making, washing and ironing, making and repairing of clothes, attending to poultry and milking cows in summer. Great progress has been made in these various branches. The school being at some distance from any large centre, the shops bring in only very small returns, and the work therein is limited to the immediate wants of the school. There has been, however, so much to do that the apprentices have been kept at work without interruption.

Buildings.—All the buildings are in a fairly good condition and very clean. The cleaning requires a great deal of time on account of the high winds which drive the dust clean through the tiniest openings.

Visit by Their Excellencies.—During my visit a reception was tendered to His Excellency the Governor General. All the rooms (with the exception of the dining hall and boys' class-room, which was turned into a reception-room for the occasion) were left in their usual state to give an exact impression of the school. The dining-hall and boys' class-room were nicely decorated with appropriate mottoes, pictures, photographs and flags. The reception was very creditable, and as far as the children were concerned, they have a vivid recollection of it, and of the very kind words of Their Excellencies the Governor General and Lady Aberdeen.

ELKIORN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

I first visited this school in the course of November last, when my stay was abruptly shortened by a fire which destroyed the main building and the girls' home. I left, and returned in the course of January, when I found that the management had rented the necessary buildings to carry on the work of the school for such time as would be required, and until new buildings should be erected. This temporary accommodation was not everything that could be desired, but the best that could be had under the circumstances.

Financial Condition.—As regards finances, it had been found impossible to manage this institution within its income.

Class-work and Discipline.—The management in other respects is very satisfactory. Discipline prevails in all departments. The class studies are up to the requirements. The children are well looked after in all respects.

Industrial Work.—A special feature of this school is the remarkable development of the trade shops. Owing to the fact that the school is situated immediately near the railway, it has had opportunities for outside work which have not been neglected. The

result has been that the tailor, shoemaker and printer-shops have brought a considerable revenue to the school after paying off all expenses in connection therewith, including the salaries of instructors, boys, foremen and occasional extra labour. The town offers no competition in the three above trades, but it is not so as regards the carpenter-shop, the returns of which are considerably less than the cost of maintenance. Some of the pupils are also apprenticed in town shops and do very well. The trades thus learnt are blacksmithing, tinsmithing and shopkeeping. The girls learn the various branches of housework, domestic economy, &c.

Farm.—The school's farm is situated some four or five miles from the school, and it has been found impossible to manage it profitably at that distance so that it has been deemed more advantageous to rent it. There is, however, some live-stock at the school, and a good-sized garden is cultivated.

Health.—The health of the pupils has been fairly good.

QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

My inspection of this school has been strictly limited to its financial standing, which was fairly good. All necessary retrenchments had been made, and if the school was not managed absolutely within the grant, the margin was not considerable, and it was expected that the result of the next (present) fiscal year would bring an even balance between profit and loss. A specific report was forwarded immediately after my visit.

Discipline. During the ten days or so of my inspection I was able to judge of the excellent discipline of the school.

Health. The health had materially improved, owing to the turning of the gymnasium into sleeping accommodation for the boys, thus relieving the boys' dormitory of a large number of occupants. The effect was felt almost at once.

Attendance. There were two hundred and four pupils at the school, ninety-seven boys and one hundred and seven girls.

Industrial Work.—Some twenty girls were well advanced in such occupations as housework, sewing and knitting, by hand and machine, cooking and dairying. There were amongst the boys eight carpenters, thirteen farmers, one gardener, nine bakers, six blacksmiths, three shoemakers, three painters, and five working at wind-mill and horse-power, i.e., sawing wood, and chopping grain and other feed for live-stock, &c.

ST. BONIFACE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

I visited this school in the course of February and March in regard to the general management, and in June and July last in regard to finances.

Financial Condition.—The deficit of this school on the 1st July, 1896, was \$2,700 in round numbers, and had been accruing ever since its opening, in 1891, at an average rate of \$540 yearly, though there had been a much smaller increase in the latter years. The school never had its maximum number of pupils, and this tended to increase the deficit. With the full number of pupils now authorized, there is a fair probability that the school will be managed within its income.

Buildings.—The school is divided into two sections, which up to a few months ago made practically two distinct institutions. It is felt very desirable that the two should be joined together, not only in the way of having a single control of all expenses of the two branches, but also in having the two branches under one roof. This would necessitate an enlargement of the present building. It has been, I understand, the intention of the department to do so. The necessity of this has now become very urgent.

Class-work and Industries.—The children are well attended to. The ordinary class-training is all that can be expected. Limited farming is carried on; this fall's crop is likely to be poor. Two shops are in working order at present, the carpenter's and

shoemaker's. Only a limited amount of outside work is done: it does not exceed \$250 a year. This may be improved later on.

Health.—The health of the pupils is very good.

Obtaining Pupils.—It has always been found very difficult to recruit pupils, and it is to be hoped that there will be an improvement in the near future. Lately, most of the pupils, together with seven or eight members of the staff and the brass band, visited the reserves of the Clandeboye Agency, to the great satisfaction of the parents, and it is expected that the effect will be such as to induce them to send their children to school. Three or four new pupils were brought to the school as an immediate result.

I have, &c.,

ALBERT BETOURNAY,

Inspector of Roman Catholic Indian Schools.

REPORT OF CHIEF INSPECTOR WADSWORTH ON INDIAN SCHOOLS IN MANITOBA AND
THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

REGINA, ASSA., 1st July 1896.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report of my inspection of the following industrial and boarding-schools for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL.

I visited this school on 2nd November, 1895, Rev. Father Paquette, principal; with him are associated several Reverend Sisters, who teach the girls and manage the housekeeping.

In May, 1894, I was instructed to fix the location of this school on the hundred acres of land ceded to the department by His Lordship the Bishop; all was then a broad prairie. What a remarkable change has taken place in the intervening eighteen months! Buildings have sprung up like magic; the residence with its additions forms sufficient, self-contained accommodation for seventy-five pupils and a full staff; the basement contains a large furnace of sufficient capacity to heat the whole, also storage for fuel and large vegetable cellars. A good building has been erected for a laundry; another large building for a carpenter-shop, and the second story for a shoe-shop; another large building for a wood-house, in which fuel can be stored. There is a fine large barn, two stories, first floor for horses and cattle, and the second will hold fifty tons of hay; in this is a good well of water, with an iron force-pump. Attached to the barn is a pig-house with pens, a poultry-house, a carriage-house, a sleigh-house, an implement-house; over these, for they are a story and a half high, are granaries, meat store-room and a flour store-room. There is also a house fitted up as a dairy, 16 × 18 feet, airy, clean, a perfect model dairy.

Stock.—The school keeps six cows and makes all the butter required, and the pupils have all the milk they can drink, as the calves are weaned and are fed on pollards.

Play-grounds.—The yards as well as the girls' play-ground are fenced with tongued and grooved flooring, built high.

Water Supply.—There is an excellent well with a pump in the house, so there is a plentiful supply of pure water on the premises for all purposes.

Fire Protection.—The principal has purchased a steam-engine, which he says he can use for fire-extinguishing purposes as well as a power for cutting wood, hay, &c.

Serving of Meals.—I was present when the children's dinner was served. The dining tables are neatly covered with zinc, and are well equipped with every necessary of white metal ware. They had a good dinner, which was served in an inviting manner.

Health.—The children were well washed and combed, cleanly dressed, and all looked in the best of health. I was told there was not an ailing child in the school.

Attendance.—There are seventeen boys and twenty-three girls enrolled. The boys were taught by Mr. Jones, formerly of the Blood Reserve; and the Rev. Mother Kent teaches the girls.

Industrial Work.—The boys go to the laundry one day each week, and are there taught to wash their own clothes; they are also taught farming, gardening, carpentry and shoemaking. The girls are taught to do housework, dairying, baking, cooking, sewing, mending, and to make their own as well as the boys' clothes.

QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

On 11th November, I commenced an audit of the accounts and books of this school, and a general inspection of the whole institution; the books here are kept by double entry, as the business is voluminous, amounting to over \$2,000 a month. I am pleased to state that the business of the school is conducted in a business-like manner by the Rev. Principal Hugonnard, and he is ably assisted by his accountant, Mr. W. E. Sworder, who has proved to be a most accurate and careful book-keeper.

Equipment, &c.—I found the equipment of the institution as well kept up as when it was under Government control, the children well fed, well clothed well taught, and well looked after, and the expenses kept nearly within the Government *per capita* grant. I prepared a balance sheet, with a report upon the same immediately upon the completion of my inspection, and sent it in to the Commissioner.

Attendance.—On 30th November, the pupils on the school roll numbered two hundred and twenty-two: one hundred and one boys and one hundred and twenty-one girls; of this number two boys and eighteen girls were out at service.

Out-pupils.—I was informed by the principal that these out-pupils' wages range from \$4 to \$10 per month, and, speaking generally, their conduct and demeanour gives much satisfaction to their several employers.

Trade Instruction.—Eight boys are learning the carpenter trade; five blacksmithing and seven farming.

Buildings.—The erection of a fine large addition to the school buildings, three stories high, 60 × 40 feet, has given the carpenter instructor, and all the boys learning trades, plenty of work; this addition is intended to afford extra accommodation for the girls' department, which has been crowded, as well as for the very small boys, whom it is intended to place more directly in charge of the Reverend Sisters than has been heretofore found possible; and the third floor has been fitted up as a hospital. A new barn, 30 × 60 feet, one and a half stories high, and a pig-house, 28 × 30 feet, have also been built by the mechanics of the school since my last inspection. Also new floors have been laid down wherever required in the older buildings.

Grounds.—Improvements have been made in the arrangement of the gardens and grounds, and by changing the drive up to the main entrance; the boys play-ground has been enlarged.

Farming.—A new field of nine acres, purchased from the mission for \$100, has been brought under cultivation. Farming for the growing of cereals has been curtailed, and greater attention has been given to gardening and growing field vegetables. The last harvest yielded one hundred bushels of wheat, five hundred and sixty-six bushels of oats,

three hundred and forty-one bushels of barley, and eight hundred bushels of potatoes; every variety of other vegetables was grown with much success, and cabbage quite extensively.

Stock.—Fifteen cows were giving milk.

Regina Exhibition.—Great interest was taken by this school in the Territorial exhibition held at Regina in the summer; it sent numerous exhibits and gained sixteen prizes for its mechanical, farm, domestic and school work, six prizes being gained in competition with white schools. Sixty children were allowed to visit the fair; this boon was granted to pupils as a reward for industry and good conduct. The school brass band was in attendance during the whole fair and, very deservedly, was awarded the first prize. Probably nothing did more to open the eyes of visitors to the fair as to the possibilities contained in the Indian youth of this generation, than the proficiency of this band.

Visit of Their Excellencies.—The visit of Lord and Lady Aberdeen to this school may be considered one of the great events of the year, and it will be long remembered by the children as one great event in their school life. The management also received great encouragement from the very evident high appreciation of the success of this work by such eminent personages.

Gymnasium.—Probably there is nothing connected with this institution more civilizing to these Indian children than the new gymnasium, for it is a source of continual interest and pleasure to them, on account of the many purposes it is used for. As a gymnasium it is used by both the boys and girls, who are allowed there (under supervision) to practice at appointed hours. This recreation during the tedium of the cold long winter becomes an absolute necessity for perfect health of body as well as mind, and is indulged in with great enthusiasm.

Recreation.—The gymnasium is also used as a theatre, in which the pupils place on the stage small comedies, and many a long evening is made cheerful through the spontaneous entertainments given by the pupils (*en famille*) for the amusement of the establishment. Occasionally a travelling company is subsidized by the principal and staff to come down from the "Fort" and amuse the pupils. Through seeing these, the children get ideas for placing their own home productions on the stage; while the band is always there to give these exhibitions a full programme and additional *eclat*.

Fire Protection.—I examined into the appliances for extinguishing fires, should any unfortunately occur. I found them all in very good order; a hand fire-engine has been purchased by the department as an additional means of extinguishing a fire, should one occur in any of the sheds or outbuildings, and the organization of a fire company among the staff and pupils, in connection with this engine, will give uniform effect to their exertions, should they be required at any time in that direction.

Order and Discipline.—I visited every department of the schools. I found all kept in admirable order; the pupils are well clothed and present a uniform and creditable appearance; the routine is punctually observed from "rouse" to "lights out."

Class-work.—I visited the school-rooms, and the classes while in session. I was much pleased with the intelligence of the pupils, and their very evident progress in the different studies. The teachers are efficient, and it is plain to be seen that they take not only an interest in their work, but also in the individual progress of each pupil, and they have impressed each one with the idea that he is somebody in the school and has something to show off, and that it takes *him* or *her* to make the exhibition perfect. This has created friendly emulation, which leads to good results.

Health.—The health of the pupils has been satisfactory; the almost daily visits, and the experience of the physician, Dr. Seymour, have prevented threatened epidemics from getting a foothold. As six deaths occurred from diphtheria in the immediate neighbourhood of the school, among the settlers, great care had to be exercised, and it is a source of great thankfulness that contagion was averted.

ST. BONIFACE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

I paid official visits to the St. Boniface Industrial-school on 16th December, 1895, and 18th April, 1896, making an examination of the account books on both occasions, and visited the different departments of the school. I have much pleasure in stating that the children are receiving the greatest care, and the very best instruction, under the principalship of the Rev. Mother Superior Hamel, assisted by an efficient staff of Reverend Sisters, under the immediate supervision of Sister Deschambault. The Rev. Father Comeau has entire charge of the boys in the institution, and is meeting with very great success in his management.

Order and Discipline.—The school is kept in a first-class manner in every particular; the pupils are bright and clean, well clothed and well fed, and the discipline is kind but exact.

Buildings and Grounds.—The buildings are in good repair, both inside and outside; the grounds have been tastefully laid out, with an eye to usefulness as well as adornment. All this is done with the strictest economy, proper attention being paid that such economy does not retard the progress of the school, or affect the comfort of the pupils.

Health.—The pupils had enjoyed good health, and the services of a doctor were but seldom needed.

MOUNT ELGIN INSTITUTE, ONTARIO.

On the 24th March I commenced an inspection of this industrial-school.

Age of School.—This school, for the instruction, christianizing and training in civilized pursuits of the Indian youth of both sexes, has been conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Church of Canada for nearly half a century, with no small measure of success.

Building.—The original school building, built of brick, and still occupied by the principal and staff and pupils at the time of my inspection, had become a "back number," and has been superseded by a new one of magnificent proportions and design. The arrangement of the new building was laid down by the Rev. Principal Shepherd, based upon his long experience of what is needed for the successful and economical conducting of such an institution, and carried into effect by the architects. It is situated in a commanding position, some three hundred yards from where the hill commences a gradual descent to the River Thames, the intervening space being studded with walnut, chestnut and butternut trees; on the other side is the fine apple orchard and small fruits, such as currant, gooseberry and raspberry bushes. Behind, at the proper distance, is the large laundry building, built solid of white brick; then, a little further away, coach-house, sheds, &c. To the left front, where the small fruits are, is the garden in which the smaller vegetables are grown; in front and to the right is the boys' play-ground.

The new building is four stories high, built of stone and white brick, on a foundation of "hard-pan." It has a slate roof. The main entrance is through a tower sixteen feet square and one hundred and eight feet high. The first floor is eight feet above the lawn; consequently the basement windows are not below this, and do not impart the usual character of rooms in a basement. On the north side of the building is the bell tower, ninety-six feet high. The pupils' entrances are at each end, and open into spacious stair-halls, from which handsome platform stairs of polished oak lead to each floor, there being in all twenty-one flights.

The pupils' dining-room, school-room and boys' dormitories occupy the north wing; in the south wing is situated the girls' lavatory, sewing-rooms and dormitories. Adjoining this wing is the matron's and female employees' apartments. The centre of the building is arranged for the principal's private apartments and business office, and between these and the boys' wing is located the rooms of the male employees.

Each floor covers an area of 75 × 108 feet.

The basement contains three store-rooms, three fuel-rooms, milk-room, brick bake-oven, pastry-room, furnace-room, dining-room, girls' large lavatory, kitchen, scullery, main corridor, two halls and four flights of stairs, with an entrance into the kitchen from the outside.

The kitchen is fitted up (in addition to the brick oven) with a large-sized steel Gurney range, and hot-water boiler in connection therewith, sinks, force-pumps for soft water.

On one side of the kitchen, facing into the main corridor, are two Gurney boilers. These are in the very centre of the building; circulation coils are used in the lower story and radiators in all the others. It is expected that thirty tons of coal will suffice during any winter to heat the whole building comfortably (and they have already proved to be of sufficient capacity).

Water Supply.—I might say here that the whole building is provided on every floor with hot and cold water, the former being soft water, and the latter both hard and soft.

Lavatories, &c.—The girls' lavatory contains two metal bath tubs, also sinks for wash-basins, &c.

Other Rooms.—The pupils dining-room is large and well lighted, the whole of these basement floors are of hardwood laid in cement, so that rats will have no chance of locating therein.

On the second or main floor is the business office, reception-rooms, the principal's parlours, dining-rooms, kitchen and pantries; in this kitchen is a steel Gurney range, family size, with a hot-water boiler.

There is also on this floor an employees' dining-room, a small lavatory, a large sewing, school-room, three vestibules, a broad corridor, three halls and five flights of stairs.

On the third and fourth floors are bed-rooms for the principal's family, the male and female employees, and a large dormitory, each, for the boys and girls.

Each department is provided with bath-rooms well furnished with bath tubs, closet bowls, &c., and soft hot and cold water, also spring water; the spring water is pumped to tanks in the attic, with a wind-mill located at a spring, about one-eighth of a mile west of the building; the soft water is taken from a reservoir in the attic, supplied from the roof, and this failing, it is pumped up by a force-pump in the kitchen.

Lighting and Electric Bells.—The whole building is piped throughout for gas, and wired for incandescent lighting by electricity; it is also furnished with a complete electric annunciator system, and extension electric calls for communicating with any part of the building from any other part. A telephone plant places the principal in communication with the heads of the different school departments (some of whom live at a distance from the building) and the post office one and a half miles distant.

Ventilation.—The ventilation is provided for by registers in the baseboards and chimneys.

Fire Protection.—A hose is attached to the water pipes on every floor for use in case of fire alarm.

Drainage.—Great care has been exercised in the drainage; besides the main drains, a system of drains surrounds the building and prevents any surface water getting in through soakage.

Cost of Buildings, &c.—This very complete building cost, including everything named above, also wind-mill, water-works, architect's fees, in fact every item of expense in connection therewith, the very moderate sum, \$23,520; to me it is almost incredible that so much could be accomplished for this amount, but such is the fact.

Staff.—The staff of the school is as follows: Rev. W. W. Shepherd, principal; Mrs. Shepherd, general assistant; Miss Shepherd, M.E.L., first teacher; Miss Hales, second teacher; Miss Kilbert, matron; Louisa Delary (Indian girl), assistant cook; Alfred Lane, cook; John Coulter, shoemaker instructor; Wm. Wilson, carpenter and general overseer of farming; Wm. Price, stockman, (overseer of live-stock); T. H. Boyce, gardener; Samuel Shepherd, farmer; Jno. Kepego, (Indian), farm labourer.

Holidays.—No holidays are given or allowed to the staff; all days or parts of days lost time are deducted from their wages. Farm hands (pupils included when engaged

at farm-work) work from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. with one hour allowed for dinner. During the long holidays at midsummer, fifteen boys and ten girls are kept in the institute, and work on dairying and the farm, during haying and harvest, also on root crops; to these wages are then paid aggregating \$300.

Routine.—The routine kept in the school is as follows:—

Winter Rules—

5.30 a.m.—First bell for rouse, making fires, and stockmen go to the stables.

6.30 “ Breakfast for pupils and labourers.

7 “ Prayers.

7.30 “ All at work, and principal's and officials' breakfast.

8.40 “ Pupils dress for school.

9 “ School.

10.45 “ Recess.

12 “ Prepare for dinner.

12.20 p.m.—Dinner.

1.20 “ School.

3 “ Recess.

3.45 “ School out.

5.45 “ All workers stop work and prepare for tea.

6 “ Tea.

7.30 to 8 p.m. — Study.

8.45 p.m.—Prayers; then all go to bed, the younger children having been put to bed earlier, and they rise half an hour later than the older pupils in the morning.

The senior pupils have four full days school each week; the juniors, who comprise nearly half the school, go to school every day, and all day, there being no half-day system here. Every Saturday, from 7.30 a.m. to 12, the children bathe and do odd work, but in the afternoon they attend school, from 1.20 to 3.45.

Every morning, from 7.30 a.m. to 12, washing clothes and cleaning house are engaged in, and in the afternoon the pupils attend school from 1.20 to 3.45.

On Sundays every one attends church and Sunday-school. Sunday work is performed by the employees in rotation.

At the time of my inspection there were ninety pupils in attendance, viz.: forty-five boys and forty-five girls. Industrious habits were being inculcated into all. Farming and the care of stock was given pre-eminence for the boys, while the girls were especially taught dairying in all its branches, also each girl having her turn in all branches of housewifery and the sewing-room.

The pupils of this institute are drawn principally from reserves in Ontario, but there are some from the province of Quebec also. The eldest girl in the school is nineteen and the youngest nine, but they are mostly all in their teens. The boys' average age is older, four of them being eleven years, and from that gradually upwards, to the eldest, twenty-one years of age.

I visited the two school-rooms when each one was in session, and was much pleased with the brightness and progress exhibited by the children. The attendance in the first teacher's room was eighteen boys and sixteen girls; in the second teacher's room fourteen boys and eight girls, making a total of thirty-two boys and twenty-four girls, and a total attendance on that occasion of fifty-six.

Those not present were engaged in industrial pursuits.

All the children were clean and comfortably dressed.

Laundry.—The laundry is built of white brick solid masonry, on a stone foundation; it is the finest building for the purpose that I have seen; and it is fitted with every convenience and appliance to do the work quickly and thoroughly.

There is a large tubular boiler, the furnace under which takes a stick of cordwood, and two large wooden tanks are set at an elevation. Steam is generated in the boiler which heats the water in these tanks. Then there are two other tanks in which all clothes are boiled; two rows of stationary wash tubs, to the number of twenty-four,

take up the centre of the building, and a tap-of hot and cold water at each; wringers, &c., are also there.

Up stairs is the drying-room, where there is a large mangle.

Poultry-house.—There is a large poultry-house. Its product has proved very profitable to the institution.

The Carpenter-shop and the Shoe-shop are of the older buildings, and new foundations will be put under these, using material from the old residence to do so. •

The Coach-house and some other buildings will be repaired in a similar manner.

Rented Land.—In addition to the valuable farming property belonging to the institute, large meadows are held under lease from the Indians along the River Thames, where the cattle graze, and large quantities of hay are made.

Farm Buildings.—I inspected all the farm buildings—the large new barn with its vast cattle stable accommodation and root cellars, its mows for grain, its silo crib, its horse stable, its cutting boxes, all of these under one roof.

Then there are other fine barns, stables and byres for live-stock and to hold fodder. Pure spring water runs constantly through each barn-yard. Silos have been built in two of the barns holding collectively one hundred tons. Capacious root cellars are handy. The hay and cornstalk-cutters and root-cutters are worked by horse-power.

Stock.—The care of the stock and feeding the same, are worked upon the most modern methods, and scientific and labour-saving principles. There is no doubt at all that this is the secret of the success attained. There are twenty horses, including colts, and one hundred and eight cattle.

Orchard.—The large apple orchard and small fruits are a source of considerable profit.

Crop.—The crops grown in the previous year were fifty acres of wheat, thirty-five of oats, fifteen of pease, ten of millet, six of beans, thirty-five of corn, four of potatoes, and five acres of mangel and turnips, making a total of one hundred and sixty. There were eighty tons of hay cut.

Every animal had a stall to itself. In the one hundred and eight head of cattle there are fifteen cows in full milk, and forty head of steers and heifers that were being fitted for the early spring beef market. All the cattle are nearly pure bred short-horns, and are dehorned. All the stock are fed on silo and roots. A year or two ago eighty beeves were fattened and sold in one season on the product of this farm.

Pigs are bred and kept only in such numbers as to supply the institution with sufficient pork and lard.

Horses are kept for driving and farm-work and breeding purposes. The institute has from four to six annually to dispose of.

It is in stock-raising, and in keeping a sufficient number of cows in full milk, to provide milk and butter for the institution, and in raising beef cattle, for both home use and for sale, that the farming industry of this institute is directed. That it has been conducted with great success, the financial balance sheets taken out year after year demonstrate.

BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

From 22nd to 25th April I visited the Brandon Industrial-school. My duty upon this occasion was more in the nature of adviser than of an inspector. This institution is under the auspices of the Methodist Church, upon the *per capita* plan. It had been in operation less than two years. The Rev. John Semmens, principal, with a staff of eight, was managing it very efficiently. There were fifty-four pupils. Opening and successfully conducting a new Indian industrial-school is a very much more difficult matter than to guide it along after it has been in operation several years. The pupils being all fresh from the reserves, and often from a nomadic life, do not know anything of civilized habits, and as all of them are ignorant alike, everything has to be taught by the teachers. The children cannot learn anything from each other of the nature required. Then a new staff, brought together from different walks in life, and placed in

close and daily intimacy, some of them may for the first time be occupying such a position. All these different dispositions have to be harmonized by the principal. Mr. Semmens was accomplishing his difficult task with much tact, and therefore success. His long experience in dealing with the untutored Indian race, placed him in a position to cope with any difficulties arising among the children. The intelligence of the staff soon yields to a directing mind.

Location.—The school is situate in a fine elevated position, on the north side of the Assiniboine River. The land is arable and responds quickly to cultivation. Adjoining, as it does, the Dominion Government Model Farm, there is the strongest incentive to imitate the good farming there placed before them.

Trade Instruction.—Carpentry is also taught under Henry Quackenbush.

I have every expectation that in a few years this school will be second to none, either in Manitoba or in the Territories.

I have, &c.,

T. P. WADSWORTH,

Chief Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.

INSPECTOR MCGIBBON'S REPORT ON PROTESTANT INDIAN SCHOOLS IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

REGINA, 3rd October, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of my inspection of Protestant Indian schools in the North-west Territories and Manitoba since my last annual report which ended with the boarding-school on Gordon's Reserve, Touchwood Agency, 23rd July, 1895.

REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This school was inspected in December, 1895.

Staff.—Rev. A. J. McLeod, principal; Mr. D. C. Munro, head teacher, senior department; Miss M. Nicoll, junior department.

Grading of Pupils.—Number of pupils present, one hundred and twenty-four: boys, seventy-eight; girls, forty-six; number of pupils on roll, one hundred and thirty-seven, classified as follows:—

Standard I	24
“ II	52
“ III	14
“ IV	20
“ V	7
“ VI	7

Class-rooms.—The class-rooms were comfortable and the supply of school material was sufficient. The equipment in the shape of desks, blackboards, &c., was also equal to the requirement. The examination of the different classes in both departments showed careful training, and a marked progress was noticed. The school is in connection with the Presbyterian Church.

RUPERT'S LAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MIDDLE CHURCH, MAN.

This school was inspected on 16th and 17th January, 1896.

Staff.—J. B. Ashby, principal ; F. H. Williams, assistant principal and teacher of senior department ; Rev. C. H. Cochrane, teacher, junior department.

Grading of Pupils.—The number of pupils present was seventy-two : boys, thirty-eight ; girls, thirty-four ; number on roll, eighty-two : boys, forty-four ; girls, thirty-eight, classified as follows :—

Standard I	16
“ II	10
“ III	14
“ IV	14
“ V	18

Class-rooms.—The class-rooms were large, airy and well lighted, and equipment in both rooms was sufficient. School material was also plentiful, one or two articles only having been asked for. The examination proved that good, steady work had been done and some of the pupils were well advanced. This was my first visit here. Mr. Williams is an accomplished teacher. Rev. Mr. Cochrane left shortly after my inspection to resume missionary work on the reserves.

The school is under the auspices of the Church of England.

ROUND LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL, CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.

This school was inspected on the 18th and 19th March, 1896.

Staff.—Rev. Mr. McKay, principal ; Mr. G. W. Sahlmark, teacher.

Grading of Pupils.—Number of pupils present, eighteen : boys, eleven ; girls, seven ; number on roll : treaty, twenty ; non-treaty, eight ; classified as under :—

	Treaty.	Non-treaty.
Standard I	9	8
“ II	9	
“ IV	1	
“ V	1	

Building.—The school building is a suitable one. The class-room is 24 × 32 ; six windows, ten and a half foot ceiling ; ceiling painted white, walls tinted light green, wainscoted four feet high all round the room ; heated by a furnace ; porch at entrance ; fire-buckets, constantly filled with water ; belfry and bell ; two small ante-rooms, each 15 × 13, at one end for social meetings and reading, and for older pupils to study in. The ventilation appeared to be very good. The equipment and material were all that were required.

Class-work.—The examination was satisfactory, good faithful work being done. The pupils were comfortably dressed and were clean. This school is in connection with the Presbyterian mission at the same place.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

Red Pheasant's Day-school.—This school was inspected on 2nd June, 1896. It is connected with the Church of England.

Grading of Pupils.—Number of pupils present, twelve : boys, nine ; girls, three. Number of children of school age on reserve, eighteen : boys thirteen ; girls, five. Number on roll, eighteen, classified as follows : thirteen in standard I ; three in standard II ; two in standard III ; one in standard IV.

Class-room.—School-house was neat and clean, and equipment and material ample. The examination showed that Miss Wilson, the teacher, was doing equally as well here as at John Smith's Reserve where the pupils advanced rapidly under her painstaking methods. Knitting by both boys and girls, sewing, &c. Some very good socks, stockings and mitts were on hand and would be given out before winter. Miss Wilson teaches the women of the reserve sewing, baking, &c. The pupils have a neat little garden.

Little Pine's Day-school.—This school was inspected on 2nd July, 1896. Mr. C. A. Lindsay, teacher; in connection with Church of England.

Grading of Pupils.—Number of pupils present, fifteen: boys, nine; girls six. Number of children of school age on the reserve, twenty-two: boys, twelve; girls, ten. Number on roll twenty-one, classified as follows: fifteen in standard I; six in standard II.

Class-room.—The school was clean and comfortable, equipment and material sufficient, and Mr. Lindsay was doing his best to bring his pupils forward and was meeting with success.

Thunderchild's Day-school.—This school was inspected on the 26th June, 1896. It is in connection with the Church of England, and Mr. C. T. Desmarais is teacher. The number of pupils present was seventeen: boys, nine; girls, eight. The number of children of school age on the reserve is twenty-two: boys, eleven; girls, eleven. The number claimed by the teacher to be of his own faith, sixteen.

Grading of Pupils.—Number enrolled twenty-two, classified as follows: sixteen in standard I, four in standard II, one in standard III, and one in standard IV.

Building.—The school building was in good repair; whitewashed outside and in; equipment and material complete.

Industrial Work.—Girls do knitting and boys attend a small garden outside of school hours. Examination showed progress.

Exchange of Teachers.—An exchange was to be made between Mr. Desmarais and Mr. Lindsay, of Little Pine's, shortly after the inspection.

Open Fire-places.—All the school-houses have open fire-places besides the stoves.

Appearance of Pupils.—The pupils are clean and neatly dressed. Chief Thunderchild attended the examination and was much interested in the exercises. Two of his own children attend this school, and more were at Battleford Industrial-school. A fence has been placed around the school building since last inspected. There is a small garden.

School on Moosomin's Reserve.—The school here has been discontinued, and the pupils attending were supposed to go to the industrial-school, but so far very few had gone there, and they were running wild over the reserve.

BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This school was inspected during June and July.

Attendance and Grading.—The number present was ninety-five: boys, fifty-six; girls, thirty-nine. Number on the roll, ninety-nine, four being at service. The classification was: thirty in standard I, seventeen in standard II, eighteen in standard III, eighteen in standard IV, and sixteen in standard V.

Equipment.—The school-rooms were well furnished with desks, blackboards, &c., and sufficient material in books, slates and other school requisites were on hand.

Staff.—A new teacher for the senior school was daily expected: in the meantime Miss Skeleton of the junior department took the senior classes, and Miss Yeomans the junior. Both are doing good work and the pupils were getting along very well. The Rev. E. Matheson is the principal. The school is under the auspices of the Church of England.

Trade Instruction.—Carpentry, blacksmithing and shoemaking are taught, and those who wish can follow farming.

CARLTON AGENCY.

Sandy Lake Day-school.—This school is on Ahtakakoop's Reserve. It was inspected on 5th August, 1896. The school is in connection with the Church of England, Mr. Louis Ahennakew, teacher. Mr. Ahennakew is one of the band, and is a graduate of Emmanuel College, Prince Albert.

Attendance and Grading.—Number of pupils present, twelve: boys, seven; girls, five. Number of children of school age on reserve, twenty-three: boys, thirteen; girls, ten, all of the teacher's own faith. Number on roll, twenty, classified as follows: thirteen in standard I, three in standard II, and four in standard III. The attendance is better in winter than in summer.

Buildings and Grounds.—The building was in good repair. A new fence had been placed around the building by the agent. There was no garden, but one would be prepared for next year.

Equipment.—School material was sufficient, nothing being asked for.

Class-work.—The teacher has had seven years' experience, and was doing capital work. The children were a bright lot of boys and girls, and I was much pleased with the examination. The pupils were well dressed and clean.

Mistawasis Day-school.—This school, which was inspected on 6th August, 1896, is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church; Miss McIntosh, teacher.

Attendance.—Number of pupils present, nine: boys, four; girls, five. Number of children of school age on the reserve, seventeen: boys, nine; girls, eight. Number on roll, fifteen.

Building, &c.—The school-house was in good repair and material was plentiful, only a few items being asked for. Rails and posts were on the ground for a fence around the school; a small garden was to be commenced.

Grading.—The classification of pupils was as follows: standard I, eleven; two each in standards II and III. Some of the older pupils had been drafted to the Regina Industrial-school during the year.

Industrial Work.—The girls do knitting, sewing, baking bread, and some of them made very good bread. The boys knit mitts, socks, &c. The children were making fair progress.

Attendance.—The attendance is better in winter than in summer; haying and berry-picking take families off, and of course the children have to go too.

Religious Training.—Miss McIntosh teaches a Sunday-school class also. The teacher's house is close to the school.

Sturgeon Lake School was inspected on 13th August, 1896. This school is in connection with the Church of England. Mrs. Winter, wife of Rev. Archdeacon Winter, is the teacher. Being vacation, there were no pupils present. The number of children of school age on the reserve is nineteen: boys, seven; girls, twelve. Number on roll, twelve. Progress was reported as fair.

Industrial Work.—Knitting, sewing and crocheting form the industrial part of the work.

Equipment.—School material was plentiful. Some improvements in the school-room which would add to the comfort of the place were suggested and reported to the Commissioner.

Sionx Day-school, Round Plain, was inspected on 13th August, 1896. This school is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church; Miss Cameron teacher, and Miss Baker in charge of the mission.

Attendance.—Owing to vacation having just concluded, some of the children had not returned, being away with their parents berry-picking. There were only two pupils

present. Number of children of school age on the reserve, nine: boys, six; girls, three. Number on roll, nine. Three deaths had recently occurred, which reduced the attendance and otherwise operated against the school.

Grading.—The classification was as follows: five in standard I, three in standard II, one in standard IV.

Equipment.—The school material was chiefly supplied by the mission, and was sufficient.

Building.—The building needed some repairs to make it habitable for the winter.

Industrial Work.—The industries were: sewing, knitting, bread-making, soap-making, making quilts—some very good ones were shown, and were to be exhibited at the fair in Prince Albert. The mission buildings were put up last year at a cost to the mission of \$700.

Staff.—Miss Cameron proves a capital teacher, and she and Miss Baker are doing a good work among these poor people, notwithstanding the many obstacles they have to contend against.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

John Smith's Day-school was inspected on 3rd September, 1896. This is in connection with the Church of England. Miss McGregor is teacher.

Attendance and Grading.—Number of pupils present, eleven: boys, six; girls, five; number of children of school age on the reserve, twenty-five: boys, thirteen; girls, twelve: all belong to the Church of England. Number on roll, twenty-four, classified as follows: eleven in standard I, four in standard II, six in standard III, and three in standard IV.

Building.—The building was in good order, being whitewashed and clean, but it is an old one, and logs in walls are decaying, and therefore not worth repairing. A new building will be required next winter at latest.

Equipment.—The equipment and material were sufficient.

Industrial work consists of sewing and making their own dresses.

General Remarks.—Miss McGregor visits the families when the pupils are absent.

Chief John Smith and Mr. Badger attended the examination and seemed interested and pleased. The chief said he would do all he could to make the children attend regularly.

There is a neat fence around the school.

Miss McGregor has had several years experience teaching in public schools, and was doing splendid work among the Indian children

EMMANUEL COLLEGE, PRINCE ALBERT.

This institution was inspected on 4th September, 1896. It is in connection with the Church of England.

Staff.—Rev. Archdeacon Mackay is principal, Mr. G. C. Cole, assistant principal and teacher.

Attendance and Grading.—Number of pupils present, twenty-five: boys, nineteen; girls, six, classified as follows: six in standard I, eight in standard II, four in standard III, three in standard IV, and four in standard V.

Equipment.—Material and equipment chiefly supplied by the mission.

The school-room has been enlarged; it is 24 × 36, ceiling nine feet, and sheeted with dressed lumber; walls tinted; heated by two stoves; four pipe holes for ventilation.

This is one of the best schools from an educational point that I visit, and the progress reported on former occasions is fully maintained up to the present

Class-work.—I was much pleased with the afternoon's exercises. Some excellent specimens in composition and writing were forwarded with my usual report to the Commissioner.

School on Moose Woods Reserve, near Saskatoon.—This school was inspected on 15th September, 1896. It is in connection with the Methodist Church; Mrs. W. R. Tucker, teacher.

Attendance and Grading.—Number of pupils present, twelve: boys, three; girls nine. Number of children of school age on reserve, fourteen: boys, five; girls, nine. Number of the teacher's own faith, fourteen; number enrolled, fourteen; classified as follows: four in standard I, four in standard III, and six in standard IV.

Class-room.—The school-room is part of the main building used as a dwelling and is 18 x 18. It has three windows and is a comfortable place.

Equipment and material sufficient.

Industries and knitting by boys, and girls, sewing. Boys have their own gardens, and take care of cattle. The girls make quilts and help their mothers in housework.

Class-work.—The work of the school is efficiently performed. Mrs. Tucker is assisted by Mr. Tucker, and the pupils show a good knowledge of the subjects taught, as laid down in the programme of studies.

SUMMARY OF SCHOOLS INSPECTED.

	Pupils Enrolled.
Church of England—2 Industrial.....	181
1 Boarding.....	25
4 Day.....	117
	----- 323
Presbyterian Church—1 Industrial.....	137
1 Boarding.....	28
2 Day.....	24
	----- 189
Methodist Church—1 Day.....	14

Total.....	526

General Remarks.—Before closing this report I would remark that the interest in the Indian schools is well kept up, and the Indians I have come in contact with are all anxious that their children should be able to read and speak English. This seemed to be the height of their ambition. I may add here, too, that wherever the teacher shows an interest in the work beyond drawing the quarterly cheque, success may generally be depended upon, and the school will be a flourishing one.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. MCGIBBON,

Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.

ALBERNI, B.C., 23rd September, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Your circular requesting that the annual report be sent to the department showing the condition of the school under my supervision has been duly received, and I have to state that no such report has ever been asked for before to my knowledge.

The department has not as yet recognized this as an industrial-school. The W. F. M. Society of the Presbyterian Church in Canada has heretofore paid for the maintenance of the children, and the annual report has been sent to the F. M. Committee.

If the department wishes to establish an industrial-school at Alberni, we shall be very glad to have the change made as soon as possible. Indeed, on account of the boys I think it is absolutely necessary.

Industrial Work.—The girls learn all sorts of women's work in the home; but there is no provision made for the boys outside of gardening and wood-cutting. One boy was sent to the village to learn carpenter work, and was doing well, but the man gave up business some months ago. Another of the boys showed such talent for instrumental music that I sent him to an instructor for a while.

Attendance.—We have twenty-seven children in the home, eleven of whom are boys, ranging in ages from five to fourteen years. The girls' ages range from eighteen months to eighteen years.

Care of Pupils.—These children are taken into the home out of the filth they live in, made clean and comfortably clothed with good, warm clothing, and good boots and shoes. They are put into clean beds, in nice, large, airy dormitories, and they are given good, substantial food, nicely prepared. Those who have been with us for two or three years excel in bread-making, laundry-work, knitting, dressmaking, millinery, and a few learn music very quickly. They can also prepare a nice plain dinner without supervision. The larger girls go home every Saturday, and impart to the younger married women the instruction received in the home, with the result that good bread, nicely prepared food and clean homes are becoming the order.

Besides what is done for those in the home, the sick and sore of all ages are looked after, fed, and made as comfortable as we can in their own homes. Plain collins are made for a good many of their dead, and they are decently buried.

Religious Instruction is given every morning and evening in the home: Sabbath-school and church service every Sunday in the school-room.

Progress.—The children are making good progress in the day-school, and the attendance is better, as will be seen by the report sent to the department at the end of each quarter.

Deaths.—Three of the boarding pupils died since June,—two girls and a boy, one from the effects of chicken-pox and two from consumption of the lungs.

B. I. JOHNSTON,

In charge of Indian Girls' Home.

ALERT BAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C.,

1st August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my third annual report, together with an inventory of Government property under my charge.

Location.—The school is healthily situated on rising ground at the extreme west of the bay, sheltered from the northerly winds and with a pleasant southerly aspect. The land connected with the school comprises four hundred and ten acres of thick bush, four of which have been cleared by the pupils.

Buildings.—The school building is of wood, 60 × 40 feet, tastefully and firmly erected, with plastered walls and light, lofty, airy rooms. Attached to the main building is a wing, 54 × 18 feet, comprising work-shop and play-room. The outer buildings comprise a laundry, cow-shed and two small wood-sheds; a hen-house and run have been erected by the pupils. There are also four water-closets.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for twenty-five boys, but, in the event of the number increasing, a large loft in the top of the building could easily be fitted up as a dormitory, and so make room for another ten, thus reaching the authorized number, thirty-five.

Attendance.—The attendance has visibly increased during the year; some of the pupils have continued at their studies the whole year, except the three weeks granted by the department, to assist their parents in the fishing.

Class-room Work.—The work in the class-room has been most satisfactory and encouraging. Most of the pupils have made great strides in writing, reading and arithmetic, but they do not apply their English as much as one could desire. The Right Reverend the Bishop of Columbia visited the school in April last. He carefully examined the pupils, and notes in the visitors' book: "Carefully examined the boys (fourteen) in writing, reading and arithmetic. The reading is particularly good and intelligent. Three senior boys read admirably at sight. I am much struck with the home-like character of the school."

The boys have been taught the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, the Ten Commandments, and part of the Life of Christ.

Conduct.—The pupils have been well-behaved, and are generally industrious, and punishment is rarely necessary.

Industrial Work.—All the boys help in the general housework and cooking. Some of the boys take a special pride in keeping the room clean which is allotted to them.

In the carpenter-shop seven boys have worked with Eli Hunt, the acting trades instructor, and have made very fair progress. The following articles have been made during the year: new blackboard and easel, a washing-machine, fourteen picture frames and a linen cupboard for the institution; a blackboard and easel, a medicine cupboard and a table for Gwayasdum's school; a blackboard in frame, and eight forms for Gwayi school; and two tables, a bedstead and wash-stand for the mission.

Outside the boys have cut and packed cordwood for the institution, and wheeled out about half an acre of dry earth and roots. A small lawn has been sown in front of the building.

Water Supply.—A well together with rain-water supplies the school. The former, however, dries up in the summer months.

Fire Protection.—We have twenty-four buckets, which are kept full of water and ready for use.

I regret that there were no pupils in residence when the Premier and the Superintendent General visited the institution last year.

I have, &c.,

A. W. CORKER,
Principal.

INDIAN GIRLS' HOME,
ALERT BAY, B.C., 21st July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I have the honour to present my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

Attendance.—We have now in our Girls' Home fifteen beds, and for several months during the past year all were occupied, the average for the year being eleven pupils.

Industrial Work.—These girls do all the work of the home, assisted by the matron. This includes cooking, bed-making, scrubbing, laundry-work and classes for sewing and knitting.

Dress.—They are all dressed alike. In the summer they wear brown holland dresses, trimmed with scarlet braid; straw hats with navy blue ribbon. In the winter blue serge with scarlet flannel hoods.

Health.—We have had no sickness during the year.

Building.—The home is built on a gravel slope; it is well drained and supplied with water brought by an aqueduct from an adjoining spring.

Recreation.—For out-door amusements our girls have swings, ball and skipping rope; within doors they amuse themselves with a doll-house, block letters, halma, &c.

General Remarks.—Every child possesses a Bible, prayer and hymn-book; and one recreation on winter evenings is to gather voluntarily together and sing their hymns. On Sundays in church the voices of these girls distinctly lead the congregation.

These children are very happy and their stay in the home has improved their health. They run back from the day-school as if they were really coming to their home. Occasionally we have parents come and ask their children to leave the home for a season, but they are unwilling to go.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED I. HALL,
Principal of Girls' Home.

COQUALEETZA INSTITUTE,

CHILLIWACK, B.C., 1st July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report for the Coqualeetza Industrial Institute for the year ended 30th June, 1896, in conformity with your request dated 8th ult., as follows:—

Location.—The institute is located three miles south of the village of Chilliwack, and within the municipality of that name, on the bank of the Luck-a-kuk River, in one of the very best and healthiest neighbourhoods in the province. There are twenty-two acres of good land belonging to the institute, besides which there are sixteen acres rented for the use of the institution.

Building.—The building is of brick, four stories, including basement, with fine front elevation including a central tower. The north wing is occupied by the boys, and the south wing by the girls. These are widely separated by school-room, dining-room, laundry and kitchen.

The Grounds consist of a large front lawn, with ornamental trees and shrubs, surrounded by gravel driveway and flower-beds; one recreation ground for boys and one for girls, and a general yard in the rear from which access is had to shops, barn, hennery, and boys' play-ground and outhouses.

Accommodation.—The main building affords accommodation for one hundred pupils, fifty of each sex, and also for the principal and five instructors. During the past year the farm instructor had a neat cottage erected for his use upon the institute grounds, and the shoemaker lives in rented premises just over the way, so that both are close by.

Attendance.—There were in attendance on 1st July, 1895: boys, forty-four; girls, thirty-six, making a total of eighty pupils. Entered during the year: boys, eighteen; girls, thirteen; total, thirty-one children. Discharged during the year: boys, eight; girls, six; total, fourteen. In attendance, 1st July, 1896: boys, fifty-four; girls, forty-three; total, ninety-seven. The average attendance for the first quarter was seventy-eight; second, eighty-two; third, eighty-seven; fourth, ninety; making an average for the year of eighty-four.

Grading.—The standing of pupils in the class-room is as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I.....	18	17	35
“ II.....	8	5	13
“ III.....	18	12	30
“ IV.....	8	5	13
“ V.....	2	4	6

Class-work.—The progress of the pupils in the school has been very satisfactory, some of them having done remarkably well. In some cases their interest in their books has been so great that they preferred study to play during recess. The larger girls have improved in their knowledge of music. Three of them played the organ accompaniments at the closing examination very creditably. Music, vocal and instrumental, is becoming a source of pleasure and refinement to both boys and girls. Of those discharged during the year two were in standard V, four in standard III, three in standard II, and five in standard I.

Farming Operations have been carried on as usual, the boys showing increasing acquaintance with the different kinds of work, including the care of horses, cows, &c.

In addition to the orchard and kitchen garden on the boys' side, one has been provided for the exclusive use of the girls, giving them an opportunity to become familiar with gardening and fruit-culture.

The industrial work on the girls' side embraces all the branches of housekeeping, laundry, soap-making, dairy-work, dressmaking, making and mending boys' clothes, and gardening. On the boys' side it includes cooking, laundry-work, baking, garden and farm-work, in which the boys of suitable age take a hand. During the year four of the larger boys have been learning shoemaking, under a competent workman. Four of them have been specially trained as bakers, and several have done a good deal of carpentering and painting. Operations in this department have, however, been confined to the requirements of the premises. The boys show a general dislike to the confinement of a shop and it has been found difficult to keep up the interest in any in-door employment.

Religious Instruction.—All the children, according to their capacity, are carefully instructed in moral and religious truth. Prayers, on rising and retiring, are heard by teachers in the dormitories; domestic worship (reading the scriptures, singing and prayer) is observed before breakfast and after supper in the dining-hall. All are taught in classes in Sunday-school, the international lessons being used. The children, with their teachers, attend divine service in the Indian village church on Sunday afternoon, and in the Institute school-room at night. The former service is mostly in the Indian language, the latter wholly English.

Discipline is administered, generally, by the principal; but by the teachers in their various departments, so far as may be necessary to secure obedience and good order. Serious cases are considered by the faculty in council. Corporal punishment is resorted to more or less, when other means fail. The conduct of the pupils has been remarkably good during the year, no serious transgression having taken place.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health has been exceptionally good; no death, nor any really alarming illness, having been experienced. Minor ailments have been less frequent than formerly.

The sanitary conditions are good and care taken to keep them so.

Fire Protection.—Our protection from fire consists of such an arrangement of the furnaces and stoves as to render the risk as small as possible, the careful handling of all lamps, and the supply of water from a large tank (replenished by wind-mill) from which pipes extend to three flats of the building, casks of water and bags of ashes kept in the upper corridors, buckets of water placed at convenient points, four "Star" fire-extinguishers, charged for use and kept in corridors, iron fire-escapes, easy of access from all parts of the upper flats, independent stairways in the main tower, in addition to those in the wings, instruction given to teachers and pupils in the use of all these.

Heating.—The main building is heated by two large Smead-Dowd furnaces, the hot and cold air being conveyed to every room and the foul air carried off by the Smead-Dowd system.

Recreation.—There are play-rooms for boys and girls in their respective quarters and recreation grounds for each side. The amusements are such as are common at schools and are heartily entered into. On Saturday afternoon the boys are allowed full liberty, and many of them visit their relatives in the vicinity, returning at 5 p.m.

I have, &c.,

E. ROBSON,
Principal.

KAMLOOPS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

KAMLOOPS, B.C., 1st August, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1896, with an inventory of Government property under my charge.

Location.—The Kamloops Industrial-school is situated on the northern bank of the South Thompson River, about two miles east of Kamloops city, a station of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The school reserve is said to contain three hundred and twenty acres. It is a narrow strip of land, extending for about two miles along the river. 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; it affords but scanty pasture to the few animals owned by the institution. There is no timber available for fuel; all the fire-wood has to be purchased.

Buildings.—The buildings are not compact and joined together. The main building has a frontage of 36 feet and a depth of 28 feet, and an extension of 52 feet with a width of 18 feet. The ground floor contains a reception-room, an office, a dining-room, and, in the extension, a kitchen, a pantry and a laundry, with four bath-rooms and a bake-oven. The second story is taken up by a dormitory for fifteen girls, two school-rooms and the chapel. Another building, 24 × 22, contains: on the first floor, a sewing-room and two rooms for the Sisters; on the second floor is a dormitory, giving the necessary accommodation for ten girls and the teacher, and a small room for storing clothes.

The boys' building, 40 × 63 feet, is about one hundred feet distant from the main building. It contains: on the ground floor, a room for the foreman, a lavatory, two store-rooms, one for provisions and the other for the boys' clothing, and a recreation-room; the upper story is the boys' dormitory, with a room for the principal and a sick-room.

The outbuildings consist of the work-shops, 40 × 20, the barn and stables, 40 × 20, with two additions, 20 × 10, for implement shed and hen-house, a cellar, 24 × 16, and a shed for the pump and horse-power. There are two water-closets for the boys and one for the girls. All the buildings are in a good state of repair.

Grounds.—The girls' play-grounds are inclosed by a neat picket fence and the laundry-yard by a board fence. This spring a small flower garden was laid out in front of the main building and a lattice fence built around it. As the ground is nothing but sand and gravel, it was necessary to dig it out to a depth of nearly two feet and to haul good soil from the bottom land. Shrubs, hops and flowers are now growing very well. This plot is a great improvement. A great desideratum is to have some trees growing around the place for shade and shelter against the high winds prevalent here. A start in that direction was made early in the spring. Fir and pine trees were planted, but nearly all died in the summer. Another attempt will be made next fall.

Accommodation.—The dormitories are supplied with good iron bedsteads, and each bed has a tick filled with hay, as straw is not easily obtainable here, two white sheets, two pairs of blankets, a quilt, a woollen pillow with white cotton slip. The girls' dormitories are fitted up with wash-stands, pitchers and basins. The boys have their lavatory fitted up with stationary stand and basins; each has his own towel. The dining-room has two tables for the boys, two for the girls and one for the staff. The dishes for the pupils are white enamelled granite ware. The school-rooms are furnished with combined desks made by the boys, two large maps and seven small ones, stationary blackboards and a few pictures.

Attendance.—The attendance during the year was fifty : twenty-five boys and twenty-five girls. One boy and one girl were discharged, but the vacancy was filled without delay.

Class-room Work.—Regular teaching was carried on in two departments. The boys attended school every week-day, except Saturday, from a quarter to nine until twelve ; and in the evening from half past seven to half past eight. The girls attended school from two to five in the afternoon.

The pupils were graded at the end of the year as follows:—

Standard I	2
“ II	25
“ IV	21
“ V	1
“ VI	1

Nearly all the children have made satisfactory progress, though perhaps a little slow, owing to the fact that twenty-five new pupils were admitted at the same time ; a great deal of the time of the teacher is necessarily employed in training these pupils, who do not understand a single word of English, to the routine of the school work. For two months after their admission, the new pupils were allowed to speak their mother tongue, but after that time, they were obliged to use English at all times like the older pupils.

Farm and Garden.—Farming here cannot be conducted on a large scale. There are about ten acres of good bottom land, but they are subject to the periodical overflows of the Thompson River. The garden, containing three acres, is the only part of that land which can be protected against the high water, and to do this, we had to build this spring a dyke 350 feet long, 10 feet wide and from 2 to 5 feet high. In June last, the water rose nearly to the level of the dyke ; but it stood well and the garden was saved. The crops, comprising potatoes, pease, beans, beets, carrots, onions, corn, &c., look well. Corn-broom and sugar cane will not ripen this year.

A field containing two acres, was overflowed, but after the water had receded, oats were sown for a hay crop. Another field where young trees were planted last fall, was partly overflowed and some of the trees were killed.

One mile east of the buildings, there are forty acres of good land, but water for irrigation cannot be brought on there without great expense. For experiment, two acres were ploughed last fall and sown with oats early in the spring. The season has been very dry, but still we have cut three tons of hay in that field. We experimented also with alfalfa, sainfoin and bromus inermis ; the alfalfa has made some growth, but the others have failed to grow.

Fruit Trees.—Eighty-three apple, pear, plum, prune and cherry trees were planted last fall and this spring ; some did not grow and others were killed by the high water. Seventy-two are alive at this date, and nearly all of them have made a vigorous growth. One hundred and fifty raspberry root cuttings were planted early in the spring and are doing very well. Of two hundred strawberries planted this spring, only ninety-two made some growth. The currant bushes did not do well ; the gooseberries made a good start, but dried up in the summer.

Garden Produce.—The product of the garden in 1895 was : three hundred and three bushels of potatoes, fifty-five bushels of carrots, one hundred and five bushels of beets, mangels and turnips, ten bushels of pease, eleven bushels of onions, besides a large quantity of green vegetables consumed in the summer. The potatoes were very large : one weighed three pounds and fifteen ounces. Two pounds of beans produced eighty-four pounds.

We can raise all the vegetables and roots required for the institution, but we have to purchase part of the hay needed for the animals : last year we were able to make only three tons of wheat hay.

Live-stock.—The live-stock consists of two horses, one filly, two milch-cows, one heifer, two calves, five pigs and forty poultry.

Farm-work and Irrigation.—All the boys do farm and garden work. In the spring and summer, two days in the week are employed in irrigating the garden and orchard. The wind-mill is kept in good running order, but does not give a sufficient supply of water for irrigation. For the last two years, the Indians have allowed us the use of their irrigation ditch for two days every week.

Besides the work already mentioned, the boys have built a barb-wire fence one mile long, and cleared one acre of land.

Industrial Work.—The principal industries taught in this institution are carpentering and shoemaking. The shops were built last fall by the carpenter in charge and the boys. They are 40 × 20 feet, one and a half stories high, frame and well finished outside. The carpenter-shop is 30 × 20, well lighted and well supplied with tools. The upper half-story is used for storing lumber and as a paint-shop. Six boys are learning the trade regularly, but other pupils are also employed occasionally. They make good progress in acquiring a knowledge of the business. Besides the building of the shops, they have made this year two long tables for the dining-room, seventeen school-desks and seats combined, six pews for the chapel, three double carpenter benches, five shoemaker benches, counter and shelves for the shoe-shop, and a well-finished lattice fence sixty-four feet long, and about two hundred feet of mouldings for picture frames.

Painting.—The boys have done considerable painting during the year: the laundry inside and outside, the shops outside, the shoe-shop inside, the kitchen and boys' hall and lavatory received two coats of paint. The school-room, the girls' dormitories, the boys' dormitory, and the officers' rooms, were whitewashed with alabastine. School and chapel seats, wash-stands, tables and benches and picture frames were stained and varnished. Since the spring very little work has been done in the shop, the boys having been employed on the farm and in the garden.

Shoe-shop.—The shoe-shop is 20 × 10 and well finished inside. It was started only on the 7th April last. The instructor, Mr. J. F. Smith, is a first-class mechanic; he comes from town four days in the week and gives instruction for four hours each time. Five boys are learning this trade, and the instructor reports very favourably of them all. They have made thirteen pairs of boots and repaired more than forty pairs.

Girls' Industries.—The girls are taught to do housework, cook, bake, sew, knit, crochet-work, lace-making, &c. During the year they have made ninety-one dresses, seventy-six aprons, fifty-five chemises, thirty-seven night dresses, thirteen petticoats, eighteen bodices, twenty-five bed-ticks, forty-seven pairs of socks or stockings, ninety-two pillow-cases, ninety-six sheets, sixty-five yards of lace, and in crochet or knitted work, seven girls' caps, five hoods, thirteen capes and twenty-six scarfs.

Moral and Religious Training, &c.—The moral and religious training of the Indian children is the most important of all: without it, all other instruction would be of little use to them. Therefore, the pupils are often taught the necessity and advantages of cleanliness and purity of body and mind, honesty, veracity, industry, &c. But to make our teaching effective, a continuous supervision is exercised over them from morning to night. No infraction of the rules of morality and good manners is left without due correction, and thus, gradually, the pupils are made to form good habits. We keep constantly before their mind the object which the Government has in view in carrying on the industrial-schools, which is to civilize the Indians, to make them good, useful and law-abiding members of society.

Religious instruction is given daily for half an hour. The conduct of the pupils may be described as good; in some cases, the rules of honesty and veracity have been transgressed, but a great improvement is noticeable in that respect. A system of marking faults committed has been adopted, and twice a day, at roll-call, attention is called to those faults and the wrong-doers are reprehended, and, if deemed necessary, punished by being confined during recreation or deprived of dessert. Corporal punishment is resorted to only in extreme cases.

Health of Pupils.—The health of the children has given us more care than usual. Two boys were sick for a few days in the winter; the doctor was called, but did not define their ailment. A little girl was attacked with hip disease, and the doctor advised

her discharge. Another girl had a tumour removed from her side in May last and got better; she was allowed to spend a few days at home during vacation, but she has not come back. At latest advice, she is said to be too ill to attend school. The other pupils have enjoyed good health.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition is satisfactory. A drain, 350 feet long and 3 feet deep, was made last fall to convey the water from the kitchen, laundry and bath-rooms, to the river; lye and phenyle are used freely as disinfectants; the walls have been whitewashed with kalsomine or alabastine; the floors are scrubbed often; garbage and refuse matter are not permitted to remain on the premises; ventilation is properly attended to.

Water Supply.—Water is supplied to the house from a well dug near the river; the old well being too small, we have dug another, 6 × 6 × 30 feet. The pump is operated by horse-power and the water is kept in a tank of a capacity of eighteen hundred gallons, placed near the laundry. The tank is covered all around with saw-dust, then boarded with ship-lap and lined with rustic; thus the water is kept fresh and pure from all pollution.

Fire Protection.—All necessary precautions are taken against danger of fire. A ladder is permanently attached to each separate building; buckets are kept on hand; chimneys are cleaned regularly; but our best protection against fire is the four chemical extinguishers kindly provided by the department. We tried their effect on bush fires, and they proved a success. They are kept ready for use in places easy of access.

Heating.—The heating is all done by stoves. Owing to the fact that the buildings are not compact, no other system is possible. In the winter time there are eleven stoves in use.

Recreation of Pupils.—The boys spend the recreation time during the winter in skating or sliding; they use for the latter purpose small sleighs made by themselves. In the summer time they play foot-ball or other games which give the chest and whole body healthful exercise. Checkers, dominoes and other such games, books and pictures, keep them busy when out-door exercise is not possible. It is to be regretted that we have not been able yet to procure a place and appliances for athletic and calisthenic exercises. A brass band is also a desideratum which will be filled as soon as our means permit it.

General Remarks.—Since the re-opening of this school in April, 1893, nine pupils—six boys and three girls—have been discharged. I consider it unnecessary to send a statement showing their whereabouts, &c., because all of them were discharged after a few days' or a few months' attendance, that is, as soon as it was found out that, owing to their state of health or for other grave reasons, it would be a waste of money to keep them at school.

The wise policy of the department, which is to keep the pupils at school until they attain an age at which their character is sufficiently formed to insure their following the customs of civilized life, is the only one calculated to do permanent good to the Indian race. All our efforts are in the direction of carrying out that policy.

I have, &c.,

A. M. CARION,
Principal.

KOOTENAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C., 16th July, 1896.

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, 1896.

Location.—The school, situated in a valley about four miles long by one wide, is seven miles from Fort Steele, our nearest point of navigation. The wooded rolling hills surrounding the place furnish ample grazing ground for the milch cows. Of the valley the portion belonging to the school is the choicest. The buildings are almost in the middle of the property, and divided into three separate departments; the central one is set apart for office, school-room, kitchen, &c.; while the other two, which are about twenty yards from the main building, are occupied by the girls and boys respectively.

We are bounded on the north by the St. Mary's River, a high-banked and rapid river whose waters are a source of great pleasure to the children, where, in boating and swimming in summer and in coasting and skating in winter, they have much pleasant recreation.

Irrigation.—Water for irrigating purposes is supplied by a large creek which divides into different branches and flows through the farm, giving a verdure to the soil which surprises the passer-by and attracts his admiring attention, the more so as the neighbouring places are greatly affected by the long drought.

Farm and Garden.—Our crops, thanks to irrigation, are most promising. They consist of wheat, oats, barley, timothy and clover.

The garden is also in a thriving condition, and an abundant yield is anticipated. The fruit trees are doing well. It is to be hoped that the corn, tomatoes and melons may be sufficiently advanced before the appearance of the usually early frost not to be injured by it.

As may be inferred from the foregoing description of farm, the amount of work accomplished by the boys on it is not inconsiderable. The smaller ones engage in gardening, splitting and carrying firewood and other light work, while the larger ones assist the foreman at the different farm duties according to the season. At writing, some of them are camping out to secure a supply of hay for the winter.

Buildings.—The cold of past winters forced us to make application to the Government for warmer quarters. Our request received kind attention; and the sum of money appropriated for the improvement of the house has been most judiciously employed. Doors and windows have been tightened and the walls lined anew, so that the coming cold season can be looked forward to with much less dread.

Not far from the dwelling-houses are the laundry, ice-house and bakery. The ice-house, which was put up last year by the boys, is of invaluable service to us, rendering it possible to have fresh meat constantly on hand.

The laundry and bakery are also well fitted up for their intended purposes. In the background are the barn, stable and sheds for the cattle.

Attendance and Grading.—The class-room attendance is of course regular, the children being all boarders. The past year has been to them one of application, and consequently of progress, especially in reading, composition and mathematics, at which some of the senior pupils excel. The school has been visited by the Inspector of Customs, the Gold Commissioner and other persons of distinction, who were surprised at the readiness and facility with which the pupils answered questions put to them, as well as the distinctness of their reading.

The pupils are classified as follows: nineteen in standard I, two in standard II, twelve in standard III, sixteen in standard IV, and six in standard V.

Instruction in Trades.—In the shoemaking department, as elsewhere, the efforts made by the boys were well marked. A shoemaker was engaged last August, and under him three boys have learned the trade and are now able to make shoes fairly well. A good deal of shoe-mending and harness-repairing have been done by them both for whites and Indians. The parents felt proud of the work done by their children.

While the carpenters were repairing the school buildings, two of the boys assisted them, thus acquiring a valuable knowledge of carpentry, and at the same time expediting the work. They have at different times during the year put up cupboards and made alterations required in the apartments.

Girls Industrial Work.—The girls are well trained in the different branches of housework. The three largest girls are able to compete with white girls of the same age at housekeeping.

The others are doing well at the duties at which they are employed according to their age and strength. Almost all of them show great aptitude for sewing and other needle-work. Some of the girls of ten years of age can make their own dresses and knit their stockings.

They made fine vegetable and flower gardens, embanked the house and fences with beds of sod, made gravel walks through the grounds, and generally beautified the surroundings.

Discipline. The Indian child is so easily discouraged that more can be done towards enforcing discipline by kindness than by severity, so that in our school severe punishments have seldom to be resorted to.

Religious Training.—It is principally in the discipline that the value of religious training is to be seen, as it is only by thoroughly inbuing the minds of the Indian children with sentiments of Christianity that their proud and stubborn disposition can be subdued. The children attend every Sunday the service held in the parish church, and receive lessons in Christian doctrine.

Health. Every effort is made to preserve the health of the children such as good ventilation of houses, plenty of out-door exercise and substantial food.

The holidays accorded by the department are by the boys devoted to hunting, fishing and riding. The girls also go out camping for a few weeks, always under the supervision of the Sisters in charge. In fact, nothing conducive to health, is left undone.

Notwithstanding our efforts, children who apparently enjoy the best of health succumb to mild attacks of any passing sickness, most probably because of the scrofula latent in their system.

Fire Protection.—A short time ago we received a complete outfit of fire-extinguishers for each of the departments of the school. So far we have not had occasion to use such an apparatus and it is to be hoped that the future may deal as favourably with us as has the past.

I have, &c.,

N. COCCOLA.

Principal.

KUPER ISLAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

KUPER ISLAND, B.C., 1st July, 1896.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, together with an inventory of all Government property under my charge.

Location.—This school is situated on the western shore of Kuper Island, in a beautiful bay. At the time the school was built about nineteen acres of bush land were allotted by the Indians for the use of the school; but this year I acquired, through the exertions of Mr. Indian Agent Lomas and for the consideration of \$75, fifteen acres of uncultivated land. It would be in the interest of the institution to hold a still larger area of land so as to afford greater scope for farming.

Buildings.—All the buildings are in excellent condition, repairs, whenever required, being at once made by Mr. Foreman Gallant.

Grounds.—The grounds are well kept; the front part is reserved for flower and vegetable gardens, whilst the rear is used for recreation grounds, one side being laid out for the girls and the other side for the boys.

Financial Basis and Accommodation.—Since the 1st July this school was placed on the *per capita* basis, and fifty pupils were authorized by the department. At present the school is large enough to accommodate seventy-five pupils. The attendance for the last three quarters was a little over fifty, and a good many applications for admission had to be refused.

Class-work and Grading.—Gratifying progress was made in the various branches of study. The work in the class-room is from 9 to 12 a.m., from 5 to 6 and 7 to 8 p.m., and the pupils are graded as follows: twenty-two in standard II, twenty in standard III, four in standard IV, and six in standard V.

Industrial Work.—With the exception of the small boys, all take lessons in farming and gardening. Last year all the vegetables required for the institution were raised on the farm; also four tons of potatoes and four tons of hay. Taking into consideration that only three years ago the land was still covered with timber, I would say that the results in farming operations were good. We have at present three milch cows, one heifer and three calves. As soon as more land can be secured, a team of oxen or a span of horses will be required.

Carpenter-shop.—Mr. D. Gallant has charge of the carpenter's shop, and, with the help of his apprentices, has erected a new cow-stable, a hen and milk-house, and made a considerable quantity of furniture for the new buildings.

Shoemaking.—Mr. J. M. Read has continued to impart instruction in shoemaking to six pupils, and reports satisfactory progress.

Girls' Industrial Work.—The girls, under the attentive care of four Sisters of St. Ann, have made very gratifying progress in the knowledge of housekeeping, also in hand and machine sewing, in plain and fancy needle-work, darning and knitting.

Religious Instruction.—Religious instruction is regularly imparted to the pupils. Their conduct was satisfactory, with the exception of one, who is incorrigible, and three who in the month of November last attempted to set fire to the buildings; these boys, when questioned as to the reason for their misbehaviour, said: "We have done so because we were informed that henceforth the holidays would be abolished."

Discipline.—The discipline laid down in the regulations of the department was strictly carried out, and for punishment for occasional infractions moral persuasion seemed to have better effect than any kind of corporal punishment.

Health.—The general health of the pupils was better than ever before; although in the fall of the year we were visited by an epidemic of measles, and later on by the whooping-cough, and nearly one-half of the pupils were stricken down with these complaints. They all recovered, owing, no doubt, to the skilful nursing they received from the hands of the Sisters.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition of the institution has of late been improved greatly by the construction of sewerage drains and the removal of certain partitions which prevented the proper ventilation of both dormitories.

Water Supply and Fire Protection.—The institution is blessed with an abundance of water, a never-failing stream of fresh water flowing between the buildings; this has enabled us to establish a water system throughout the buildings, which affords at the same time ample protection against fire. The boys are regularly trained in the operating of fire-hose, handling of ladders and fire-buckets as well as in the working of the four Star chemical fire-engines lately received from the department.

Heating.—The heating of the institution is provided for by ordinary box-stoves.

Recreation.—During play-hours the favourite amusements of the boys are foot-ball and base-ball; the girls spend their recreation in their own grounds, where a nice double swing is erected; they also take great interest in playing on the sea-shore, and boating under the supervision of the Sisters.

Besides the above mentioned amusements we have semi-monthly concerts consisting of recitations, dialogues, choruses, vocal and instrumental music under the able leadership of the Sister Superior and Mr. D. Gallant. The monotony of this small and lonely island is frequently broken by the sweet strains of our brass band.

In conclusion I respectfully beg to tender my sincere thanks to the department for the substantial new buildings which have of late been constructed, and also for the authority which was kindly granted to replace the wooden bedsteads by iron ones, as well as for other favours.

I have, &c.

G. DONCKELE,
Principal.

METLAKAHTLA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
METLAKAHTLA, B.C., 31st July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR—I have the honour to submit this report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1896.

Location of School and Area of Land.—This school is situated in the village of Metlakahltla on the Tsimpsean Peninsula and has in connection with it six acres of land surrendered by the Indians about seven years ago for the purposes of an industrial-school.

Buildings and Accommodation.—On a part of that land an unoccupied building stood, which had some time previously been used as a store. It was, under the direction of Mr. Indian Agent Todd, divided into the necessary rooms at a small cost and with the use of another building rented from the Church Missionary Society this school commenced.

The old store, turned into the main building, has since, by instructors and pupils, been considerably enlarged and improved. It can now sufficiently accommodate, except in the dining-room, which is rather small, about thirty-five pupils and all employees.

The other buildings erected are : a comfortable school-house, rather poorly furnished but with enough room for seating and teaching forty pupils ; a building containing the workshops for the carpenter and shoemaker, a bath-room, laundry and wood-shed. Another divided into blacksmith's shop and coal-house, also a cow-shed and a fowl-house.

The workshops still need lining and double flooring to make them comfortable in winter.

There has not been any addition made to this institution under public contract since it was first started as a school. The work has all been done by the instructors and pupils. In that way, while keeping down the cost of building, the materials were procured on which to employ the boys learning carpentry.

Grounds.—Although this institution forms part of the village, its situation and surroundings were so rough that the Indians called it “the school in the wilderness,” but since then the stumps and roots of a great many trees have been extracted, yards gravelled and roads formed. Except for building purposes, the land has not been of much use, because of its being little better than a peaty bog difficult to turn to any account as a farm or garden. It would require much lime, trenching and draining to make it fit for growing anything. A small piece has, however, been trenched and drained for a garden.

Class-room Work.—School is opened with prayer, after which class-work begins with religious instruction, followed by reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, composition and drawing.

Grading.—The standing of the pupils on the roll at the end of last quarter was as follows : eight were in standard I, six in standard II, nine in standard III, four in standard IV, one in standard V, and five in standard VI.

Industrial Work.—For a long time the school was without any trade instructor, it being difficult to get any qualified person to accept such salary as could be given. In British Columbia people still look for higher wages than seems to be given elsewhere. However, the services of Mr. James Toul, a skilled carpenter and joiner, were secured.

Mr. Toul had eight pupils learning carpentry. Their time was chiefly occupied with the additions to the main building.

Girl Pupils.—Provision having been made about the beginning of October last for the maintenance of a few girls, six pupils under the care of Miss Tyte, a lady missionary who takes a great interest in her charge, were taught sewing, cooking, house and laundry-work.

Health of Pupils.—I regret very much having to report that two boys died of tubercular meningitis and phthisis. Another had a severe and protracted attack of bronchitis. Otherwise there was but little sickness.

Sanitary Condition of School. The ventilation and drainage are good. The out-houses are at a distance from the dwelling, but the situation of the school being in an Indian village, is unfavourable to the health, for the pupils can scarcely escape any prevalent epidemic.

Water Supply.—The supply is sufficient. The rain-fall on the buildings is conveyed into large tanks, having a capacity of about six thousand gallons. The tanks are frequently cleaned out, and the quality of the water is good.

Fire Protection.—The chimney flues are made of terra cotta pipes, forming chimneys which are practically safe. The flues are frequently swept out. In the village there is a fire brigade. When those who belong to it leave for any length of time, their fire-buckets are generally left at this school. These and also ladders are kept handy, and the elder pupils are expert in climbing and handling buckets and ladders.

Heating.—The school and sitting-rooms are warmed by coal and wood stoves. The dormitories are not heated in any way.

Recreation.—On the school reserve there is not any suitable play-ground, and it is difficult to form one, the land being soft, boggy and sloping too much. The boys play at foot-ball and base-ball and other amusements on the village green and about the school, but the play-ground is very limited.

Moral and Religious Training.—School is opened and closed with prayer, and about three quarters of an hour is given daily to religious instruction. At bed-time we join in singing and prayers. On the Lord's day they attend morning and evening divine service and Sunday-school both in the fore and afternoon. The pupils are at all times when opportunity offers taught to understand and practice the duties of life.

Conduct and Punishment.—The conduct of the pupils, with two or three exceptions, has been generally satisfactory. Punishments are very light. They consist of extra lessons, work in play-time, deprivation of a meal or being sent to bed during part of their play-time of an evening, and, as a last resource for persistence in serious wrongdoing, expulsion from the school, but a necessity for that very seldom arises.

General Remarks. On the 9th August last we had the honour and pleasure of a visit from the Honourable the Premier, the Honourable the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, the Deputy Superintendent General and the Indian Superintendent of this province.

On 1st October the management of the school was placed under the control of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Caledonia, with a *per capita* allowance for the maintenance of the pupils. His Lordship gives the free use of the greater part of a large building standing near this school. It is used for storing lumber and by the pupils in rainy weather. The want of such a place, particularly in winter, was often felt before.

The Rev. W. Hogan for a few months kindly gave the religious instruction in the class-room.

I have again to thank Dr. Vernon Arlagh and the ladies connected with the Church Missionary Society for their kindness in teaching the pupils in the Sunday-school.

Herewith I forward an inventory of Government property, showing all receipts and disbursements for the year and the balances remaining on hand.

I have, &c.,

JOHN R. SCOTT,

Principal.

PORT SIMPSON GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL HOME,

PORT SIMPSON, B.C., 1st October, 1896.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of this school for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

Location.—The school is located on land belonging to the Women's Missionary Society, near the Tsimpshane Reserve, Port Simpson, and contains an area of two acres.

Buildings.—The main building is frame, 75 × 50 feet, two and a half stories, besides the basement. It has two wings for play-room and tank; plastered walls. There are good closets, coal-shed and chicken-house.

Grounds.—The grounds are rough and hard to cultivate, but they have a good slope for drainage. About a quarter of an acre has been cultivated. There is a small vegetable and flower garden, besides currant and raspberry bushes.

Accommodation.—There is comfortable accommodation for fifty girls.

Attendance.—The average attendance has been about twenty-two.

Class-room work has been well attended for four or four and a half hours a day. Subjects: reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, meanings of words, geography, hygiene, music and general knowledge. Good progress has been made.

Industrial Work.—The pupils are taught sewing, knitting, darning, patching, a little fancy-work and housework of all kinds. They do their own cooking and sewing. There has been a marked improvement in these during the year.

Moral and Religious Training is well attended to. Every effort is made to inculcate principles of truth, honesty, industry and purity. Bible lessons are given every day as well as other instruction and Sunday-school and other public services on Sunday. Discipline is firm but kind. The pupils are trained as much as possible to govern themselves. The punishments used are private reproof, corporal punishment in rare instances and solitary confinement in extreme cases.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils was good during the year with the exception of an epidemic of la grippe in March and April, which hastened the death of one of our girls and carried off another. The sanitary condition is very good, drainage and sewerage well attended to.

Water Supply.—The water supply is from tank-filtered rain-water and from a spring a short distance away.

Fire Protection.—For fire protection we have chemical engines and other protection.

Heating.—The heating is by furnace and coal and wood stoves.

Recreation.—The pupils take recreation by walking, playing games, club-swinging, marching and gathering flowers under supervision of teachers.

I have, &c.,

J. REDNER,

INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOLS,

ST. MARY'S MISSION, B.C., 2nd July, 1896.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1896.

Location.—Both schools are located on a hill above the Fraser River, the site being a good one in every respect. Each school has an acre or two of land connected with it as a play-ground.

Buildings.—The buildings in connection with the boys' school consist of main building, including dormitory, refectory, class-rooms, teachers' rooms, school-room, &c., a large building just erected containing band-room, carpenter's and shoemaker's shops with rooms for trade instructors and a couple of dormitories for use in case of emergency, blacksmith-shop, recreation-hall, wood-shed, root-house, tool-house, stables, cattle-sheds, piggery, fowl-house, and a few small sheds for other purposes about the garden and farm. Since the recent fire, which destroyed the laundry and bakery, with the exception of a couple of small sheds, there is only one building in connection with the girls' school, viz.: the main building, containing school-room, teachers' rooms, refectory, dormitory, kitchen, &c.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—I am happy to be able to state that we have had no deaths, and beyond an epidemic of la grippe of a mild type, no sickness amongst either boys or girls.

Class-work.—The children are making very satisfactory progress in all branches of study. The girls exhibited many articles of sewing, knitting and fancy-work at the exhibition held in New Westminster and Mission City last autumn which elicited very favourable comment and secured many prizes.

Brass Band.—The brass band was present at both places and was much admired. Since then the young musicians have made wonderful progress under the tuition of Rev. Brother Collins; one is often tempted to wish that the Indians were equally talented in other respects.

Farm and Garden.—The farm and gardens are practically connected with the schools.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for fifty boys and fifty girls.

Attendance.—There is an attendance of thirty-one boys and forty-seven girls.

Class-room Work.—Boys: reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, grammar, geography, history, dictation, composition, tables of different kinds, numeration, &c., music, vocal and instrumental, drawing and declamation. Girls: reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, grammar, geography, history of Canada, dictation and composition.

Land.—We have about sixty acres under cultivation, though much more land remains to be cleared. However, there is amply sufficient in hand to enable us to instruct the boys in farming, which, after all, is what will be most useful for them hereafter. Each school has a vegetable, fruit and flower garden attached.

Industrial Work.—I regret to state that after having spent many years with us our shoemaker left some little time ago, and we have not yet succeeded in replacing him. This difficulty arises from our limited resources, and the same remark holds good with regard to carpentering, which we most earnestly wish to teach our boys. The repairs in the shoe-shop are being attended to by boys who have profited by the shoemaker's instructions. A reference to our "Quarterly Report" just forwarded will show that the boys are nearly all engaged on the farm or with the cows. Of course we also train them in habits of cleanliness, neatness and order. The girls are engaged in washing, ironing, cooking, baking, plain and fancy-work, sewing, knitting, mending, darning, dressmaking, &c.

Separation of Boys and Girls.—After many years of labour amongst our Indians I am convinced that the system of keeping the boys and girls apart is by far the best as far as morals are concerned, and this is likewise the opinion of my brother missionaries, some of whom have spent over forty years with these people. I consider myself especially fortunate in being able to avail myself of the experience of those pioneers of Christianity and civilization on this coast. I have also found that the plan of pitting the two schools against each other in friendly competition in the presence of the parents and relatives is an excellent one in every respect.

Religious Instruction.—The attention of the children to their religious exercises leaves very little to be required. Their conduct is on the whole very satisfactory, though as is to be expected amongst so many, we occasionally find one giving a little trouble. Our Indians are very proud, and being not much more than half civilized, it sometimes requires the exercise of a great deal of patience to get the best possible results. We keep them strictly to "rule," and have them well under control. As regards punishment, I must confess that our methods seem rather strange to those who have only had dealings with white children. The Indian thinks it an awful disgrace to be struck, and to avoid the bad effect which would more than counterbalance any good arising from such treatment, we usually punish the boys by giving them lines to write, depriving them of play, or by giving them a meal on their knees in the refectory, though occasionally they receive a slap on the hand with a light cane. The girls are so docile and gentle that punishment even of the mildest kind is altogether unnecessary.

Water Supply.—The water supply is ample for ordinary needs.

Fire Protection.—We have four chemical fire-extinguishers, hose, and thirty-six water buckets, all kindly furnished by the department, but I regret to say that we have not sufficient force of water to throw a stream over the roofs of the houses, which is certainly necessary. We have for a long time thought of adopting Superintendent Vowell's suggestion of having a well and force-pump, but are hampered here again by want of funds.

Heating.—The heating is done by means of stoves.

Recreation.—The boys have half an hour in the morning and one hour in the evening, with a quarter of an hour recess morning and afternoon. Girls, one hour at noon, one hour in the evening, and a quarter of an hour recess morning and afternoon.

General Remarks.—It would not be right to omit making mention of the numerous applications for admission which we are compelled to refuse principally from lack of funds. As the department is aware, there are great numbers of Indian children at Squamish, Sechelt and other villages along the coast, as also at Douglas, Lillooet and many other villages in the interior for whom it is to be hoped the Government will see its way to make provision in the near future, but there are also many children in this district whom we would wish to take but cannot. Many of the children in both schools have to be supplied with clothes, they are so poor.

I have, &c.,

E. C. CHIROUSE, O.M.I.,
Principal.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
WILLIAM'S LAKE, B.C., 13th July, 1896.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indians Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report of the William's Lake Industrial-school for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1896.

Location.—The William's Lake Industrial-school is situated in the Lac la Hache Valley, on the bank of San Jose's River, four miles before it flows into the William's Lake, one hundred and thirty-five miles from Ashcroft, our nearest railway station, and about one mile from the Cariboo trunk-road. The mission owns, here, over a thousand acres of land, so that we have a good chance to teach the children all they must know to be able hereafter to manage a farm of their own, as raising grain, vegetables, curing hay, looking after stock, milking and making butter.

Buildings.—The boys' department and the girls' department are two separate buildings, each department having its own staff. These buildings were put up by the mission and used for some years as boarding-schools for boys and girls. When an industrial-school was granted to the William's Lake District, the Government offered His Lordship Bishop Durien the charge of the school, His Lordship devoting the said buildings for the purpose. As those buildings were not up to the mark, we applied to the department, and thanks to the bonus of \$2,000 we received as a help, we have been able to put up a fine building for the boys, 66 x 38, two stories and a half high, giving us plenty of room and fine accommodation. The building is considered the finest in this upper country. Now our ambition is to improve the girls' department in such a manner that the two buildings will look like counterparts of each other.

Attendance.—This year the number of children authorized was raised from thirty-five to fifty. As we were not notified in time, we did not get in from the start the full contingent allowed by the Government, but in the end we had fifty-two: twenty-four boys and twenty-eight girls.

Class-work. The programme of studies prescribed by the department has been followed as exactly as possible and the pupils have made good progress in all the branches taught in the school-room; the more advanced regularly write to their parents. The following statement will show how the pupils stand in their studies:—

Standard I	21
“ II	15
“ IV	11
“ V	5

Industrial Work.—Among the industries taught to the boys farming is the most practical, the healthiest and the most important. All the boys learn farming, working in the fields and garden, especially during haying, seeding and harvesting. The building of the new school-house gave a good opportunity to our apprentices in carpentry and painting to improve rapidly. The new school-house is a credit to the country. I am sorry to say that during this year the harness-shop was not so well attended as usual. Having lost his oldest boys, Mr. Horan seemed to take no more interest in teaching his trade and only one boy attended the harness-shop regularly. Since he left us, the new master, Mr. Foster, employs regularly three boys and takes great interest in them.

Discipline.—The general conduct of the pupils has been good; moral persuasion is the means we employ. Now and then we resort to some light punishment as depriving them of something at the table, or keeping them in a corner during recreation.

Health.—As usual the general health has been very good and I am proud to be able to state that since the school opened in July, 1891, we have not lost any of our pupils and the health at the school has been such, when compared with the children outside, as to constitute a strong reason for attendance in the minds of parents.

Water Supply.—We got our water supply from San Jose's River, through a ditch 3 feet wide at the bottom and 4 feet at the top, 3½ feet deep, which passes above the establishment. We have not received, as yet, the Star fire-extinguishers and the buckets promised us by the department and announced, long ago, as on their way to our address.

Heating.—The whole establishment is heated by stoves and great care is taken of chimney flues and pipes to avoid the danger of fire.

Use of English.—I am pleased to state that English is uniformly used by the boys, but truth compels me to say that the girls do not show so much willingness to comply with the rule prohibiting the use of the Indian language.

I have, &c.,

J. M. J. LEJACQ, O.M.I.,

Principal.

ALL HALLOWS BOARDING SCHOOL,

YALE, B.C., 3rd June, 1896.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit the following report for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

Location. All Hallows Boarding-school for Indian girls is located in Yale, on the banks of the Fraser, in the province of British Columbia.

Buildings. There are three buildings, with chapel attached, besides outhouses and wood-sheds, built upon nearly four acres of land. One of the buildings is exclusively for the Indian girls, and consists of a large dormitory, one large and three small bedrooms, a work-room, a large, lofty school-room, and a "living-room," in which the girls have their meals and recreations, two bath-rooms and sundry cupboards. A matron lives here in charge of the girls. The second building consists of only one large sleeping apartment, to which new pupils are always sent, to acquire habits of cleanliness and order. Teachers and visitors to the school occupy the third building, where is also the kitchen, whence meals are provided for the entire establishment. About one-half of the land is devoted to vegetable and flower gardens, and orchard.

Attendance.—There are at present thirty-two girls in the school, of whom twenty-five only are supported by the Government. A larger grant for increasing numbers is greatly needed. Three girls have been in the school for nearly ten years, inclusive of short absences when visiting relatives. They occupy important positions now in the establishment as pupil teachers, monitresses, &c., and evince no desire to return to the Indian rancheries from whence they were taken. Several others have been taken for periods extending over five, four or three years. Nine admissions have been made since June, 1895. Three girls were discharged and returned to respectable homes and the care of invalid parents. All appear to be doing well.

Health.—There have been no cases of serious illness in the schools; in fact the children's health on the whole has been excellent.

Grading.—The school-room work is divided into two sections, the "upper," or II, III, IV and V readers, under a teacher; the "lower," or I and II primers, under pupil teachers.

Instruction.—The school-room work averages five to six hours a day for beginners, less for more advanced pupils, who are otherwise employed, and receive a more distinctly domestic training in cookery, housework, laundry, waiting, gardening and needle-work, occasionally nursing. All the girls are baptized members of the English Church. Truthfulness, honesty and purity are carefully inculcated. Among new-comers breaches of truth and honesty are very apparent.

Conduct.—The conduct of the old pupils has been most satisfactory, and even among new-comers there have been no cases of serious misconduct in the past year. A system of good and bad conduct marks, counting for or against prizes at the midsummer prize-giving, is in use among the elder girls. The little ones are sent to bed early, put in the corner, or for very grave offences receive half a dozen strokes on the palm of the hand from a flat ruler. A weekly report is sent in by teachers, pupil teachers and matron, when the forfeiture of a certain number of good conduct marks entails the loss of their Sunday pudding. This latter rule applies to both "upper" and "lower" sections in the school.

The Sanitary Conditions are good, as testified lately by Capt. Jemmett, sanitary inspector.

Water Supply.—Water is laid on in the three buildings, and in the gardens, and is supplied from a mountain stream.

Fire Protection.—Four "Star" fire-extinguisher engines, charged, are placed within easy reach of all three buildings. There are also one hundred and fifty feet of hose on the premises.

Heating.—Every large room in the Indian girls' building is heated by coal and wood stoves, with pipes running into brick chimneys. The other buildings have wood stoves and open fire-places.

Recreation.—In suitable weather an hour's walk in the open air is taken daily by the school. A swing, running games and croquet form summer recreations. Sleighing, or coasting, on the snow, and kindergarten games are in vogue during the winter.

AMY,

Sister Superior, Community All Hallows,

Principal.

TABULAR STATEMENTS

PROGRAMME OF STU

THE Programme of studies herein prescribed shall be followed by the teacher as far shall be made only with the

SUBJECT.	STANDARD I.	STANDARD II.	STANDARD III.
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, 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 II. 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.

DIES FOR INDIAN SCHOOLS.

as the circumstances of his school permit. Any modifications deemed necessary concurrence of the department.

STANDARD IV.	STANDARD V.	STANDARD VI.
<p>Sounds reviewed. Sentence enlargement. Orthography, oral and written. Letter-writing. Simple composition, oral and written, reviewing work on general knowledge course.</p>	<p>Enlargement and correction of sentences continued. Orthography, oral and written. Letter-writing continued. Easy, oral and written, composition, reviewing general knowledge course.</p>	<p>Analysis of simple sentences. Parts of speech. Orthography, oral and written. Letter-writing continued. Oral and written composition, reviewing general knowledge course.</p>
<p>Animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms continued. Uses of railways and ships. Explain manufacture of articles in common use. The races of man.</p>	<p>Same enlarged. Laws regarding fires, game, &c., of daily use.</p>	<p>Social relations. Seats of Government in Canada. System of representation and justice. Commerce and exchange of products.</p>
<p>Copy-books Nos. 2 and 3. Medium round hand.</p>	<p>Copy-books Nos. 4 and 5. Small round hand.</p>	<p>Copy-books Nos. 6 and 7. Small round hand.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Notation and numeration completed. Formal reduction. Vulgar fraction to thirtieths. Denominate fractions. Daily practice to secure accuracy and rapidity in simple rules. Graded problems. Reading and writing decimals to thousandths inclusive.</p>	<p>Factors, measures and multiples. Vulgar fractions completed. Easy application of decimals to 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>
<p>(a) Review of work of Standard III. 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. (b) Lessons on natural features, first from observation, afterwards by aid of moulding-board, pictures and blackboard illustrations. (c) Preparation 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. (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>

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES

The Programme of studies herein prescribed shall be followed by the

SUBJECT.	STANDARD I.	STANDARD II.	STANDARD III.
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 II, 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
 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

DIES FOR INDIAN SCHOOLS.

teacher as far as the circumstances of his school permit, &c.—*Continued.*

STANDARD IV.	STANDARD V.	STANDARD VI.
(b) 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. Emancipation. 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 times 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 to be avoided. "parrot fashion" only, *i.e.*, without in the least understanding what they read. And the following is advanced to further studies.

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.				
Alnwick.....	Alnwick.....	Alnwick.....	Archie O. Kidd.....	Methodist.....
Back Settlement.....	Caradoc.....	Western No. 2.....	Elsie Cobban.....	Undenominational.....
Bear Creek.....	".....	".....	Thomas Annette.....	".....
Buzwah.....	Manitoulin Island.....	Manitowaning.....	Ignatius Gabow.....	Roman Catholic.....
Cape Croker.....	Cape Croker.....	Cape Croker.....	Janet Miller.....	Undenominational.....
Christian Island.....	Christian Island.....	Penetanguishene.....	Edmund F. Douglas.....	Methodist.....
Fort William (boys).....	Fort William.....	Northern.....	Sister E. S. Donahue.....	Roman Catholic.....
" (girls).....	".....	".....	Sister M. Ambrose.....	".....
" (orphanage).....	".....	".....	Sister N. Dionysia.....	".....
French Bay.....	Saugeen.....	Saugeen.....	Helen Cameron.....	Undenominational.....
Garden River.....	Garden River.....	Sault Ste. Marie.....	Rev. G. A. Artus.....	Roman Catholic.....
".....	".....	".....	Mrs. Ada Atkinson.....	Church of England.....
Georgina Island.....	Georgina Island.....	Rama.....	Robert Mayes.....	Methodist.....
Gibson.....	Watha.....	Parry Sound.....	Elizabeth Hyndman.....	".....
Golden Lake.....	Golden Lake.....	Golden Lake.....	John O'Brien.....	Roman Catholic.....
Henvey Inlet.....	Henvey Inlet.....	Parry Sound.....	Byron Jacobs.....	Undenominational.....
Hiawatha.....	Rice Lake.....	Rice Lake.....	John A. Windsor.....	Methodist.....
Jack Fish Island.....	Jack Fish Island.....	Northern.....	J. A. Blais.....	Roman Catholic.....
Kettle Point.....	Kettle Point.....	Sarnia.....	E. Janet Little.....	Undenominational.....
Lake Helen.....	Red Rock.....	Northern No. 4.....	Hannah Murphy.....	Roman Catholic.....
Mattawa.....	At Mattawa.....	".....	Sister St. Monica.....	".....
Mississauga.....	Manitoulin Island.....	Manitowaning.....	Louisa Dyke.....	".....
Mohawk Institute.....	At Brantford.....	".....	Rev. R. Ashton.....	Church of England.....
Moraviantown.....	Moravian.....	Western No. 3.....	George Grant.....	Undenominational.....
Moravian Mission.....	".....	".....	Dora Miller.....	Moravian.....
Mount Elgin Institute.....	Caradoc.....	".....	Rev. W. W. Shepherd.....	Methodist.....
Mud Lake.....	Mud Lake.....	Rice Lake.....	A. E. Kennedy.....	Church of England.....
Muncey.....	Caradoc.....	Western No. 2.....	James Cox.....	".....
New Credit.....	New Credit.....	New Credit.....	John H. Porter.....	Undenominational.....
Nipissing.....	Nipissing.....	Parry Sound.....	Maggie Tennant.....	".....
Oneida No. 1.....	Oneida.....	Western No. 2.....	Susie Emerson.....	Methodist.....
" No. 2.....	".....	".....	Mary J. Chambers.....	Church of England.....
" No. 3.....	".....	".....	C. A. Vollick.....	Methodist.....
Pays Plat.....	Pays Plat.....	Northern.....	Alice Barker.....	Roman Catholic.....
Pic River.....	Pic River.....	".....	Mrs. J. H. McKay.....	".....
Port Arthur.....	At Port Arthur.....	".....	Sister M. Regina.....	".....
Port Elgin.....	Cape Croker.....	Cape Croker.....	Reuben Waugh.....	Undenominational.....
Rama.....	Rama.....	Rama.....	Rev. John Laurence.....	Methodist.....
Red Rock.....	Red Rock.....	Northern.....	John Deschamp.....	Roman Catholic.....
River Settlement.....	Caradoc.....	Western No. 2.....	Jos. Fisher.....	Undenominational.....
Ryerson.....	Parry Island.....	Parry Sound.....	Mary Pace.....	".....
Sagamook.....	Spanish River.....	Manitowaning.....	John A. Wakigrijig.....	Roman Catholic.....
Saugeen.....	Saugeen.....	Saugeen.....	A. J. Latornell.....	Methodist.....
Scotch Settlement.....	".....	".....	John Burr.....	Undenominational.....
Serpent River.....	Serpent River.....	Manitowaning.....	Mary Coda.....	Roman Catholic.....
Shawanaga.....	Shawanaga.....	Parry Sound.....	Ada McIntosh.....	Undenominational.....
Sheguandah.....	Sheguandah.....	Manitowaning.....	Florence S. Hammond.....	Church of England.....
Shingvauk Home.....	Sault Ste. Marie.....	Sault Ste. Marie.....	George Ley King.....	".....
Sheshewaning.....	Sheshewaning.....	Manitowaning.....	Anne Dwyer.....	Roman Catholic.....
Sidney Bay.....	Cape Croker.....	Cape Croker.....	Isabella McIver.....	Undenominational.....

a. 91 pupils at \$60 per capita per annum. b. 85 pupils at \$60 per capita per annum.

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO— <i>Con.</i>				
Six Nation No. 1	Six Nation	Grand River	Elam Bearfoot	Udenominat'ial
" 2	"	"	K. Miller	"
" 3	"	"	E. N. Latham	"
" 5	"	"	Mary J. Scott	"
" 6	"	"	Peter Adams	"
" 7	"	"	Sarah C. Russell	"
" 9	"	"	John Sickles	"
" 10	"	"	Sarah Davis	"
" 11	"	"	Lizzie Weatherell	"
Skene	Parry Island	Parry Sound	Elizabeth Maguire	"
South Bay	South Bay	Manitowaning	Elizabeth Proulx	Roman Catholic
Spanish River	Spanish River	"	Carrie Morley	Church of England
Stony Point	Stony Point	Sarnia	Annie S. Vance	Udenominational
St. Clair	Sarnia	"	F. E. Walsh	Methodist
Sucker Creek	Sucker Creek	Manitowaning	Lucy E. Shepherd	Church of England
Thessalon	Thessalon	"	Michael J. Walsh	Roman Catholic
Thomas	Six Nations	Grand River	John Miller	Udenominational
Tyendinaga (Eastern)	Tyendinaga	Tyendinaga	Emma Leslie	"
" (Western)	"	"	Nancy Harvey	"
" (Central)	"	"	Maud Wilson	"
" (Mission)	"	"	Josephine Good	Church of England
Walpole Island, No. 1	Walpole Island	Walpole Island	Albert J. Sahgij	"
" 2	"	"	Arthur Muskokomon	Methodist
" 3	"	"	William Peters	Udenominational
West Bay	West Bay	Manitowaning	Sarah Bernard	Roman Catholic
White Fish Lake	White Fish Lake	"	Richard Black	Methodist
"	"	"	Celina Lemoine	Roman Catholic
White Fish River	White Fish River	"	Jos. Esquimaux	"
Wikwemikong Day (Boys)	Manitoulin Island, (unceded)	"	Rev. J. M. Clancy	"
" (Girls)	"	"	Margaret Kelecher	"
" Boys' Industrial	"	"	Rev. J. Paquin, S.J.	"
" Girls	"	"	"	"
Wikwemikongsing	Wikwemikongsing	"	Mary Sagima	"
Total, Ontario				

b 60 pupils at \$60 per capita per annum.

c 30 pupils at \$60 per capita per annum.

STATEMENT—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1896.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.	From what Fund paid.	Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						INDUSTRIES.				General Remarks.			
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Carpenter.	Blacksmith.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.		Tinsmith.		
% cts.																			
	Brought forward	910	720	1630	886	784	372	258	139	59	18	12	1	6	4				
	Band, and New England Co. pay balance	28	20	48	24	18	12	3	8	7									
	"	24	18	42	23	17	7	4	7	3	4								
	"	30	18	48	22	28	12	5	2	1									
450 00	"	18	24	42	21	20	6	6	6	1	31								
	"	13	11	24	13	9	6	3	5	1									
	"	30	35	65	30	36	21	3	2	3									
	"	20	21	41	18	7	20	6	8										
	"	28	19	47	24	16	16	5	6	2	2								
	"	26	31	57	25	29	19	6	3										
200 00	Band	4	7	11	6	9		1	1										
200 00	"	8	7	15	8	13	2												
200 00	Voted	13	6	19	7	11	4	4											
200 00	Band	2	8	10	4	2	4	2	1	1									
200 00	" and Methodist	24	22	46	25	16	15	5	6	4									
200 00	"	8	10	18	9	11	4		3										
300 00	Voted	13	10	23	9	16	5	2											
362 50	Band	39	32	71	32	22	11	22	12	4									
150 00	"	36	16	52	24	26	14	8	2	2									
250 00	"	16	14	30	12	13	7	6	2	2									
150 00	"	25	25	50	22	23	9	7	5	6									
200 00	New England Co.	22	22	44	19	40	4												
200 00	Band and Church of England	25	25	50	30	14	18	18											
250 00	Vote and Methodist	28	21	49	30	25	11	7	6										
300 00	Band	17	18	35	17	10	12	6	7										
250 00	"	32	17	49	17	30	10	9											
250 00	Vote and Methodist	5		5	4		2	2	1										
200 00	"	7	8	15	11	6	7	1	1										
200 00	"	9	12	21	9	8	9	4											
300 00	"	46		46	19	38	4	3	1										
300 00	"	41	41	82	23	14	1	2	1										
l	"	59		59	54	16	13	16	14		3	2	2						
r	"	38	38	76	34	6	8	14	6	4									
200 00	"	8	6	14	6	9	5												
		1573	1282	2855	1508	1351	683	437	256	101	27	15	3	8	4	2			

Girls taught house-work, &c.

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
QUEBEC.				
Becancour	Becancour	Becancour	Emeline Bergeron...	Roman Catholic...
Caughnawaga, boys	Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga	Frank M. Jacobs	"
" girls	"	"	Nellie Gibbons	"
" Mission	"	"	Rev. J. A. Dionne	Methodist
Chenail	St. Regis	St. Regis	Margaret McKillop	Roman Catholic...
Cornwall Island	"	"	Louis Benedict	Methodist
"	"	"	Mrs. Annie Back	Roman Catholic...
Lorette	Lorette	Lorette	Josephine Dubeau	"
Maniwaki	Maniwaki	Maniwaki	Annie O'Connor	"
Maria	Maria	Maria	Malvina Cyr	"
Oka (Country)	Oka	"	Alberta Hodgson	Methodist
" (Village)	"	"	M. Addie Hodgson	"
Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue	Eugene Roy	Roman Catholic...
Restigouche	Restigouche	Restigouche	Mary Isaac	"
St. Francis	St. Francis	St. Francis	Sister St. Lawrence	"
"	"	"	Rev. H. O. Loiselle	Church of England
St. Regis (Island)	St. Regis	St. Regis	Christina McKillop	Roman Catholic...
" (Village)	"	"	Mrs. Mary J. Powell	"
Temiscamingue	Temiscamingue	Temiscamingue	Marion J. Legge	"
" Mission	"	"	Sister St. Perpetue	"
Total, Quebec .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NOVA SCOTIA.				
Bear River	Bear River	Bear River	John L. DeVany	Roman Catholic...
Cow Bay	Cole Harbour	District No. 5	C. F. Langley	"
Eskasoni	Eskasoni	" No. 13	Robt. McMillan	"
Middle River	Middle River	Victoria Co.	Mary A. McEachren	"
New Germany	Lunenburg	Lunenburg	Annie S. Taylor	"
Salmon River	Salmon River	District No. 9	D. A. Campbell	"
Shubenacadie	Shubenacadie	Shubenacadie	Robert J. Logan	"
Whycocomagh	Whycocomagh	Whycocomagh	Patrick A. Murphy	"
Total, Nova Scotia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Burnt Church	Church Point	North-eastern	John Flannigan	Roman Catholic...
Eel Ground	Eel Ground	"	Michael Flinne	"
Kingsclear	Kingsclear	Western	Francis McQuinn	"
St. Mary's	St. Mary's	"	Maria J. Rush	"
Tobique	Tobique	"	Edith O'Brien	"
Total, New Brunswick .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Lennox Island	Lennox Island	P. E. Island	Casimir J. Poirier	Roman Catholic...

STATEMENT—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1896.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARDS.						
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	
80 00	Voted	6	3	9	7	1	1	4	2	1		
450 00	"	95		95	24	70	6	6	13			
450 00	"		117	117	48	77	14	10	16			
250 00	Vote and Methodist	17	11	28	9	18	9	1				
200 00	Band	10	11	21	7	4	12	5				
200 00	" and Methodist.	13	9	22	8	17	1	3	1			
200 00	"	13	13	26	12	14	6	6				
300 00	Voted	37	46	83	52	10	11	22	21	19		
300 00	Band	6	10	16	6	6	1	3	5	1		
150 00	"	14	10	24	14	7	7	6	4			
125 00	Vote and Methodist	13	13	26	8	16	4	5	1			
125 00	"	16	11	27	14	11	5	8	3			
150 00	"	17	25	42	20	1	14	12	14	1		
200 00	"	32	36	68	25	52	7	6	3			
200 00	"	26	21	47	42	16	9	7	4	8	3	
250 00	"	9	4	13	7	9	3	1				
200 00	Band	10	6	16	9	8	4	4				
200 00	"	27	16	43	14	8	21	8	6			
250 00	Voted	24	25	49	31	17	16	4	9	3		
100 00	"	3	2	5	4	2	2	1				
		388	389	777	361	364	153	122	102	33	3	
300 00	Voted	9	7	16	9	6		2	6		2	
200 00	"	4	6	10	6	2	3	2	3			
200 00	"	11	7	18	6		7	1	10			
200 00	"	11	7	18	3	7	8	3				
300 00	"	8	3	11	6	3		3		3	2	
200 00	"	19	14	33	10	16	10	4	3			
240 00	"	10	8	18	8	2	6	9	1			
200 00	"	11	12	23	9	17	4	2				
		83	64	147	57	53	38	26	23	3	4	
200 00	Voted	15	8	23	9	14	5	2	2			
250 00	"	12	4	16	6	8	4	2	1	1		
250 00	"	15	8	23	18	4	2	6	5	4	2	
250 00	"	9	12	21	12	10	5	1	1	3	1	
240 00	Band and vote.	14	20	34	16	17	13	1		3		
		65	52	117	61	53	29	12	9	11	3	
300 00	Voted	22	11	33	13	11	8	7	6	1		

*Including salary of assistant teacher.

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Ahousaht	Mahtetosis	Cowichan	John W. Russell	Presbyterian
Aiyaush	Kitladamicks	North-west Coast	Jas. B. McCullough	Church of England
Alberni Home	Treshat	West Coast	E. May Armstrong	Presbyterian
Alert Bay Industrial	Alert Bay	Kwawkewlth	A. W. Corker	Church of England
" Girls' Home	"	"	Alfred Hall	"
" Day	Nimkish	"	Elizabeth Hall	"
Bella Bella	Bella Bella	"	K. Shelney	Methodist
Cape Mudge	Cape Mudge	"	R. J. Walker	"
Coqualeetza Home	Chilliwack	Fraser River	Rev. E. Robson	"
Gwayasdums	Gwayasdums	Kwawkewlth	C. Carleton	Church of England
Hazelton	Giatamaksh	Babine	John Field	"
Kamloops Industrial	Kamloops	Kamloops and Okanagan	Rev. A. M. Carion	Roman Catholic
Kincolith	Kincolith	North-west Coast	W. E. Collison	Church of England
Kishiax	Kishiax	Babine	Rev. W. H. Pierce	Methodist
Kitkahtla	Kitkahtla	North-west Coast	Robert W. Gurd	Church of England
Kootenay Industrial	Kootenay	Kootenay	Rev. N. Coccola	Roman Catholic
Kuper Island Industrial	Kuper Island	Cowichan	Rev. G. Donckele	"
Lakalsap	Lakalsap	North-west Coast	Jessie Crosby	Methodist
Masset	Masset	"	John H. Keen	Church of England
Metlakahtla Industrial	Metlakahtla	"	John R. Scott	"
" Day	"	"	Margaret West	"
Nanaimo	Nanaimo	Cowichan	J. W. Galloway	Methodist
Nitinat	Clo-oose	West Coast	Wm. J. Stone	"
Oiaht	No. 8, Haines Isl'd	"	James Easton	Roman Catholic
Port Essington	Skeena	North-west Coast	Kate Tranter	Methodist
Port Simpson Girls' Home	Port Simpson	"	Hannah M. Paul	"
" Day	Simpson's	"	Chas. M. Richards	"
Skidegate	Queen Charlotte Ild	"	Kate H. Ross	"
Somenos	Somenos	Cowichan	K. Nicholas	"
Songhees	Songhees	"	Sister M. Buchanan	Roman Catholic
St. Mary's Boarding	St. Mary's Mission	Fraser River	Rev. E. C. Chirouse	"
Uclueleht	Ited-su	West Coast	M. Swartout	Presbyterian
William's Lake Industrial	William's Lake	William's Lake	Rev. J. M. J. Lejacq	Roman Catholic
Yale Boarding	Yale	Fraser River	Amy Sister Superior	Church of England
Total, British Columbia				

NOTES.—Boys at industrial-schools taught farming in addition to other studies, and girls taught sewing.
a 35 pupils at \$130 per capita per annum. *b* 17 pupils at \$130 per capita per annum. *c* 50 pupils at
 annum. *f* 20 pupils at \$60 per capita per annum. *g* 40 pupils at \$60 per capita per annum. *h* 50 pupils at

STATEMENT—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1896.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARDS.						INDUSTRIES.					General Remarks.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Carpenter. Shoemaker. Baker. Printer. Painter. Harnessmaker.						
\$ cts.																		
300 00	Voted	32	6	38	16	34	4											
300 00	"	12	13	25	17	20	5											
300 00	"	17	20	37	20	24	6			5	2							
"	"	20		20	12	13	4			3				5				
600 00	"		14	14	10	1	4			8		1						
300 00	"		23	23	13	11	7			5								
300 00	"	23	21	44	8	24	8			9	3							
300 00	"	10	19	29	8	24	5											
300 00	"	55	43	98	85	36	13			30	13	6		4	4	2		
300 00	"	34	18	52	7	50	1			1								
300 00	"	16	21	37	9	26	11											
	"	25	26	51	48	2	26			21	1	1	13	4		1		
300 00	"	13	13	26	15	8	13			5								
300 00	"	14	16	30	7	30												
300 00	"	27	18	45	17	25	16			4								
300 00	"	27	29	56	51	14	3			15	18	6		1	2			
300 00	"	35	21	56	46	26	13			7		10		7	7			
300 00	"	21	12	33	9	25	4			2	1	1						
300 00	"	26	26	52	15	38	10			4								
300 00	"	31	6	37	30	16	3			5	6	1	6	8				25 boys at \$140, 25 girls at \$100.
300 00	"	6	26	32	12	22				3	3	4						
300 00	"	11	15	26	9	15	9			2								
300 00	"	16	10	26	10	19	6			1								
300 00	"	15	11	26	18	21	5											
300 00	"	23	14	37	9	31	3			3	3							
300 00	"		25	25	15	4	9			3	8	1						
300 00	"	48	46	94	23	48	12			20	13	1						
300 00	"	18	18	36	16	20	7			7	2							Not paid by de- partment.
300 00	"	19	4	23	8	18	5											
300 00	"	11	12	23	13	5	7			8	3							
300 00	"	31	42	73	68	32	22			8	2	9		4				
300 00	"	16	18	34	14	31	3											
300 00	"	24	28	52	45	21	15			11	5		3			3	3	
300 00	"		27	27	25	9	4			2	2	4	6					
		676	661	1337	728	743	263	160	108	50	13	41	21	2	3	1	3	

knitting and household duties generally. School material supplied by Government. \$130 per capita per annum. *d* 50 pupils at \$130 per capita per annum. *e* 50 pupils at \$130 per capita per \$130 per capita per annum. *f* 25 pupils at \$60 per capita per annum.

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
MANITOBA.				
Assabasca	Rainy River	Rat Portage	R. B. Grant	Church of England
Berens River	Berens River	Berens River	Minnie Wilson	Methodist
Big Eddy	Pas.	Pas.	Robert Bear	Church of England
Black River	Black River	Berens River	B. Mackenzie	"
Broken Head	Broken Head	Claudeboye	M. B. Edwards	"
Brandon Industrial	At Brandon		Rev. John Semmens	Methodist
Chemawawin	Chemawawin	Pas.	W. C. Luidie	Church of England
Coutecheching	Coutecheching	Coutecheching	W. A. Tucker	Roman Catholic
Crane River	Crane River	Manitowapaw	John Favel	Church of England
Cross Lake	Cross Lake	Berens River	J. Isbister	Methodist
Cumberland	Cumberland	Pas.	James Settee, jun.	Church of England
Ebb and Flow Lake	Ebb and Flow Lake	Manitowapaw	M. Dumas	Roman Catholic
Elkhorn Industrial	At Elkhorn		A. E. Wilson	Church of England
Fairford (Lower)	Fairford	Manitowapaw	Adolphus Cox	"
" (Upper)	"	"	George Bruce	"
Fisher River	Fisher River	Berens River	Fred G. Stevens	Methodist
Fort Alexander (Upper)	Fort Alexander	Claudeboye	Donald Flett	Church of England
" (R.C.)	"	"	R. Chevrefils	Roman Catholic
Frenchman's Head	Lac Seul	Savanne	A. F. Norquay	Church of England
Hollow Water River	Hollow Water River	Berens River	John Sinclair	"
Islington	Islington	Rat Portage	J. Francis Cox	"
Jack Head	Jack Head	Berens River	F. A. Disbrowe	"
Lac Seul	Lac Seul	Savanne	A. R. J. Barnatyne	"
Lake Manitoba	Lake Manitoba	Manitowapaw	Maxime Goulet	Roman Catholic
Lake St. Martin	Lake St. Martin	"	John Moar	Church of England
Little Forks	Little Forks	Coutecheching	H. A. George	"
Little Saskatchewan	Little Saskatchewan	Manitowapaw	T. H. Dobbs	"
Long Sault	Long Sault	Coutecheching	R. H. Bagshaw	"
Manitou Rapids	Manitou Rapids	"	Daniel Wm. Wood	"
Moose Lake	Moose Lake	Pas.	W. R. Taylor	"
Muckle's Creek	St. Peter's	Claudeboye	J. McClure Muckle	"
Netley Creek	"	"	J. M. Gow	Roman Catholic
Norway House	Norway House	Berens River	John S. Newton	Methodist
Pas.	Pas.	Pas.	T. Lamb	Church of England
Pine Creek (Boarding)	Pine Creek	Manitowapaw	Rev. A. Chamont	Roman Catholic
" (Day)	"	"	"	"
Poplar River	Poplar River	Berens River	Jos. Dargue	Methodist
Portage la Prairie (Board.)	At Port. la Prairie	Portage la Prairie	Annie Fraser	Presbyterian
Rossville	Norway House	Berens River	Ronald Strath	Methodist
Rupert's Land Industrial	At Middle Church	Manitoba	J. B. Ashby	Church of England
Sandy Bay	Sandy Bay	Manitowapaw	Thomas Ward	Roman Catholic
Shoal Lake	Pas Mountain	Pas.	Thomas Bear	Church of England
Stangecoming	Stangecoming	Coutecheching	J. O. Fitzpatrick	Roman Catholic
St. Boniface Industrial	At St. Boniface	Manitoba	Rev. C. A. Comeau	"
St. Peter's (North)	St. Peter's	Claudeboye	Lizzie McLean	Church of England
" (South)	"	"	R. F. McDougall	"
" (East)	"	"	J. Arran Wilson	"
"	"	"	Mary Vincent	Roman Catholic
The Dalles	Rat Portage	Rat Portage	John Kipling	Church of England
Wabigoon	Wabigoon	Savanne	Amy Johns	"
Wabuskang	Wabuskang	"	R. E. Atkinson	"
Water Hen River (Board.)	Water Hen River	Manitowapaw	J. H. Adams	Roman Catholic
" (Day)	"	"	"	"
Whitefish Bay	Whitefish Bay	Rat Portage	E. Charron	"
Total, Manitoba				

NOTES.—Boys at industrial-schools taught farming in addition to other trades, and girls taught sewing¹ Government.

a. 100 pupils at \$115 per capita per annum. b. 10 pupils at \$72 per capita per annum. c. 20 pupils at \$72 per

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.				
Alexander	Alexander	Edmonton	Sarah Cyre	Roman Catholic
Attakakoop	Attakakoop	Carlton	Louis Ahemakew	Church of England
Battleford Industrial .....	.....	At Battleford	Rev. E. Matheson	"
Beaver River	Chippewyan	Onion Lake	L. O. Lanomen	Roman Catholic
Birtle Boarding .....	.....	Birtle	Wm. J. Small	Presbyterian
Blood Boarding	Blood	Blood	Hugh F. Baker	Church of England
" Day	"	"	"	"
Blue Quills	Blue Quills	Saddle Lake	F. Pettidmange	Roman Catholic
Bull's Horn	Blood	Blood	A. F. H. Mills	Church of England
Crowfoot	Blackfoot	Blackfoot	Geo. H. Race	Roman Catholic
Crowstand Boarding	Near Cote's	Swan River	Rev. C. W. Whyte	Presbyterian
Day Star	Day Star	Touchwood Hills	M. Williams	Church of England
Duck Lake Boarding .....	.....	Duck Lake	Rev. M. J. P. Paquette	Roman Catholic
Eagle Ribs	Blackfoot	Blackfoot	J. S. Mahood	Church of England
Emmanuel College	At Prince Albert .....	.....	Rev. J. A. Mackay	"
Ermineskin's Boarding	Ermineskin's	Hobbema	Rev. J. O. Perrault	Roman Catholic
" Day	"	"	S.S. Cœur de Marie	"
File Hills Boarding	File Hills	File Hills	Alexander Skene	Presbyterian
Good Fish Lake	Pakan	Saddle Lake	Albert E. Dawson	Methodist
Gordon Boarding	Gordon's	Touchwood Hills	Rev. Owen Owens	Church of England
" Day	"	"	"	"
Heavy Shields	Blood	Blood	Sister R. St. Germain	Roman Catholic
John Smith's	John Smith's	Duck Lake	Alexena C. McGregor	Church of England
Joseph's (Alexis)	Joseph's	Edmonton	Clement Girard	Roman Catholic
Keys	Key's	Swan River	E. Harold Dee	Church of England
Keeseekouse	Keeseekouse	"	Edward Barton	Roman Catholic
Lac la Biche Boarding	Lac la Biche	Saddle Lake	Rev. H. Grandin	"
Lac le Ronge	Lac la Ronge	Duck Lake	Samuel Abraham	Church of England
Little Pines	Little Pines	Battleford	C. A. Lindsay	"
Louis Bull	Louis Bull	Hobbema	Jas. A. Youmans	Methodist
Meadow Lake	Meadow Lake	Carlton	A. M. Venne	Roman Catholic
Mistawasis (Armada le Mission)	Mistawasis	"	Laura McIntosh	Presbyterian
Montreal Lake	Montreal Lake	"	Thomas Badger	Church of England
Moosomin's (Jack Fish Creek)	Moosomin's	Battleford	Lizzie Donovan	"
Morley No. 1	Morley	Stony	John W. Niddrie	Methodist
" 2	"	"	Rev. R. B. Steinhaur	"
Muscowequan's Boarding	Muscowequan	Touchwood Hills	Fred. W. Dennehey	Roman Catholic
" Day	"	"	"	"
McDougall Orphanage	Morley	Stony	Rev. J. W. Butler	Methodist
Oak River Sioux	Oak River	Birtle	C. H. Hartland	Church of England

NOTES.—Boys at industrial-schools taught farming in additions to other trades, and girls taught applied by Government.

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES— <i>Con.</i>				
Okanase	Okanase	Birtle	R. C. McPherson	Presbyterian
Old Sun's (St. John's) Boarding	Blackfoot	Blackfoot	Rev. H. W. Gibbon-Stocken.	Church of England
Old Sun's Day	"	"	W. H. James	"
Onion Lake R.C. Boarding	Sekaskootch	Onion Lake	Sister Superior Agnes.	St. Roman Catholic
" Day	"	"	Sister St. Patrick	"
" Boarding	"	"	Rev. J. R. Matheson	Church of England
Peigan Boarding	Peigan	Peigan	Rev. J. Hinchliffe	"
" Day	"	"	Rev. Donat Foisy	Roman Catholic
Poundmaker's	Poundmaker's	Battleford	John Pritchard	"
Qu'Appelle Industrial	At Qu'Appelle	"	Rev. J. Hugonnard	"
Red Crow	Blood	Blood	L. W. Wood	Church of England
Red Deer Industrial	"	"	Rev. C. E. Somerset	Methodist
Red Pheasant	Red Pheasant's	Battleford	W. Wilson	Church of England
Regina Industrial	At Regina	"	Rev. J. A. McLeod	Presbyterian
Round Lake Boarding	"	Crooked Lake	H. McKay	"
Running Wolf	Blood	Blood	Sister A. St. George	Roman Catholic
Saddle Lake	Saddle Lake	Saddle Lake	Austin S. McKittrick	Methodist
Sampson	Sampson's	Hobbema	Hannah Shaw	"
Sarcee Boarding	Sarcee	Sarcee	Percy Stocken	Church of England
Shoal River	Key's	Swan River	Edward H. Bassing	"
Sioux Mission	Near Prince Albert	"	Annie Cameron	Presbyterian
Sturgeon Lake	Twatt's	Carlton	Emma Winter	Church of England
Sweet Grass	Sweet Grass	Battleford	John Pritchard	Roman Catholic
St. Albert Boarding	At St. Albert	"	Sister Brassard	"
St. Joseph's Industrial	At High River	"	Rev. A. Naessens	"
Thunderchild	Thunderchild	Battleford	Chas. F. Desmarais	Church of England
"	"	"	J. C. Gingras	Roman Catholic
White Cap Sioux	Moose Woods	"	Mrs. W. R. Tucker	Methodist
White Eagle Boarding	Blackfoot	Blackfoot	Rev. H. W. Gibbon-Stocken.	Church of England
White Fish Lake	Jas. Scenum's	Saddle Lake	M. F. Featherston	Methodist
White Whale Lake	Paul's	Edmonton	Wm. G. Blewett	"

NOTES.—Boys at industrial schools taught farming in addition to other trades, and girls taught sewing, Government.

SCHOOL

Showing the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	District.	Teacher.	Denomination.
OUTSIDE TREATY LIMITS.			
Albany	James Bay	Rev. Thos. Vincent..	Church of England
Buxton Mission	Upper Yukon River.	Bishop Bompas	"
Fort Chippewyan	Athabasca and Mackenzie River.....	E. Hartley.....	"
Fort George	East Main Coast, Hudson Bay.....	Wm. E. Walton	"
Great Whale River.....	At Fort George, Hudson Bay	"	"
Isle à la Crosse.....		Sister Langelier.....	Roman Catholic...
Lesser Slave Lake Boarding	Peace River	Rev. Geo. Holmes ..	Church of England
Lesser Slave Lake Day	"	Rev. A. Desmarais ..	Roman Catholic...
Moose Fort.....	James Bay	Rev. Isaac J. Taylor.	Church of England
Nativity Mission.....	Athabasca and Mackenzie River.....	Sister Martin	Roman Catholic...
Providence Mission.....	Mackenzie River	Sister Seguin.....	"
	Total, Outside Treaty Limits.....		

NOTES.—Boys at industrial-schools taught farming in addition to other trades, and girls taught sewing.

STATEMENT

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1896.

Salary.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average attendance.	STANDARDS.						General Remarks.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.		
\$ cts.													
200 00	Special grant.	15	11	26	17	20	6						Not paid by department
300 00	Voted.	7	37	44	15	44							
200 00	Special grant	22	28	50	16	50	4	2	7				
200 00	"	22	18	40	31	40							
300 00	Voted.	7	8	15	14	4	4	4	3				
a	"	12	10	22	16	8	6	6	2				
200 00	"	9	14	23	18	12	5	3	3				
200 00	"	47	54	101	67	101							
	"	6	9	15	14	4		3	3	2	3		
200 00	"	13	13	26	21	11	4	2	2	3	4		
		167	211	378	238	297	59	20	20	5	7		

knitting and household duties generally.
 a 20 pupils at \$50 per capita per annum.

SUMMARY OF

Province.	Number of Schools.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance.	STANDARDS.					
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.			I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
Ontario.....	83	1,572	1,282	2,854	1,510	52.90	1,353	683	434	256	101	27
Quebec.....	20	388	389	777	361	46.46	364	153	122	102	33	3
Nova Scotia.....	8	83	64	147	57	38.77	53	38	26	23	3	4
New Brunswick.....	5	65	52	117	61	52.13	53	29	12	9	11	3
Prince Edward Island.	1	22	11	33	13	39.39	11	8	7	6	1	.....
British Columbia.....	34	676	661	1,337	728	54.45	743	263	160	108	50	13
Manitoba.....	55	971	887	1,858	904	48.65	1,121	330	228	123	52	4
North-west Territories.	71	1,217	966	2,213	1,504	67.96	1,127	445	370	193	57	21
Outside Treaty Limits.	11	167	211	378	238	62.96	297	29	20	20	5	7
Totals.....	288	5,161	4,523	9,714	5,376	55.34	5,122	1,978	1,379	840	313	82

MARTIN BENSON,
Clerk in charge of School Branch.
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1896.

SCHOOL STATEMENT.

*INDUSTRIES TAUGHT.

Carpenter.	Blacksmith.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Tinsmith.	Baker.	Printer.	Painter.	Harnessmaker.	Stonecutter.	Total.	Province.
15	3	8	4	2						32	Ontario
											Quebec
											Nova Scotia
											New Brunswick
											Prince Edward Island
41		21			2	3	1	3		71	British Columbia
39		9	20	6	1		12		2	89	Manitoba
53	13	41	5		19	13	2	5		151	North-west Territories
											Outside Treaty Limits
148	16	79	29	8	22	16	15	8	2	343	Totals

*All boys at industrial-schools taught farming.

HAYTER REED,
Deputy Supt. Genl. of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT

SHOWING the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ended 30th June, 1896, the total amount of Purchase Money and the approximate quantity of surveyed Indian Lands remaining unsold at that date.

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.....	1,040 40	570	76	2,054 96	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.....	".....	422 00	230	00	719 00	
Eastnor.....	".....	894 00	471	25	4,984 32	
Lindsay.....	".....	3,415 00	951	25	11,025 00	
St. Edmund.....	".....	2,814 00	870	25	33,869 00	
Bury (town plot).....	".....	73 82	155	00	1,693 18	
Hardwicke (town plot).....	".....				1,111 00	
Oliphant.....	".....				89 00	
Southampton.....	".....				26 25	
Warton.....	".....				35 85	
Keppel.....	Grey.....	1,134 00	483	00	2,250 85	
Saugeen Fishing Islands.....	Lake Huron and Georgian Bay.....				880 50	
Cape Hurd Islands.....	".....				7,720 50	
Mississagua Reserve.....	Algoma District.....				1,173 64	
Thessalon.....	".....	187 00	187	00	3,521 02	
" (town).....	".....	4 76	331	50	90 07	
Aweres.....	".....				13,584 00	
Archibald.....	".....				2,900 00	
Dennis.....	".....				3,349 00	
Fisher.....	".....				9,602 00	
Herrick.....	".....				7,267 53	
Havilland.....	".....				3,660 00	
Kars.....	".....	20 00	10	00	9,459 00	
Apaquosh (town plot).....	".....	0 33	3	34	316 23	
Laird.....	".....	820 00	698	40	8,447 75	
Macdonald.....	".....	221 50	110	75	1,996 85	
Meredith.....	".....	91 95	45	68	7,603 75	
Garden River Reserve.....	".....	40 00	160	00		
Pennefather.....	".....				18,131 00	
Tilley.....	".....				12,691 00	
Tupper.....	".....				2,800 00	
Fenwick.....	".....	152 50	76	25	12,654 50	
Vankoughnet.....	".....	157 00	78	50	10,518 00	
Shingcouicouse (town plot).....	".....				269 00	
Bidwell.....	Manitoulin Dist.....	195 00	145	55	7,446 00	
Howland.....	".....	156 00	59	00	5,047 00	
Sheguiandah.....	".....	259 00	130	00	12,207 00	
" (town plot).....	".....	0 62	24	80	397 61	
Billings.....	".....	100 00	50	00	5,878 00	
Assignack.....	".....	429 00	446	05	7,257 00	
Campbell.....	".....				8,471 75	
Manitowaning (town plot).....	".....	1 80	597	00	76 67	
Carnarvon.....	".....	850 00	368	00	13,300 00	
Tehkummah.....	".....	300 00	89	75	7,895 00	
Sandfield.....	".....				8,300 00	
Shaftesbury (town plot).....	".....	1 46	66	50	146 23	
Tolsmaville.....	".....	1 00	2	50	1,566 31	
Allan.....	".....	120 00	40	00	6,090 00	
Burpee.....	".....	457 00	219	50	13,625 00	
Barrie Island.....	".....				3,460 00	
Gordon.....	".....				4,089 00	
Gore Bay (town).....	".....				6 40	
Mills.....	".....				8,350 00	
Cockburn Island.....	".....	160 00	50	00	32,577 00	
Dawson.....	".....				30,114 00	
Robinson.....	".....	1,076 00	480	60	48,573 00	
Needing.....	Thunder Bay Dist.....				3,778 00	
Sarnia (town).....	Lambton.....				5 84	
Anderdon.....	Essex.....	79 00	1	00		
Carried forward.....		15,614 14	8,203 18		425,150 56	

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT, showing the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ended 30th June, 1896, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of Acres sold.	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
Brought forward		15,614 14	8,203 18	425,150 56	
			§ cts.	Acres.	
Parry Island	Georgian Bay	314 25	2,827 80		
Seneca	Haldimand			192 71	
Cayuga (town plot)	"	0 50	50 00	244 47	
"	"			312 60	
Dunn	"			1,571 50	
Caledonia (town plot)	"	9 42	405 00	55 44	
Brantford	Brant			136 10	
Bronte (town plot)	Halton			10 93	
Port Credit	Peel			0 25	
Deseronto	Hastings			6 50	
Islands in the River St. Lawrence	Prov. of Ontario	19 60	1,630 85	280 40	
Islands in the Otonabee and Lakes	Peterborough, &c.	14 57	165 00	2,072 43	
Islands in Wellers Bay	Prince Edward	8 83	20 00		
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 95	90 00	0 18	
Tyendinaga	"	50 00	50 00		
Islands in River Trent	Northumberland	0 13	20 00		
Islands in Georgian Bay	Georgian Bay	262 72	860 00		
		16,295 11	14,321 83	430,773 78	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Ouitchouan	Chicoutimi	382 00	163 30	11,776 18	Acreage increased through the surrender of additional lands.
Colrairie	Megantic			1,203 00	
Dunder	Huntingdon			8,983 31	
Viger	Temiscouata	300 00	145 00	384 40	
Mariwaki (town plot)	Ottawa	87 45	3,779 00	102 55	
		769 45	4,087 30	22,449 44	

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Papashase	N.-W. Ter.	694 00	2,642 50	4,705 83
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General Remarks.

The land sold during the year amounted to 17,758-56 acres, which realized \$21,051.63. The quantity of surrendered land in the hands of the department, in round numbers, is 457,929 acres. The total collections on account of old and new sales, on rents and on timber, amounted to \$134,174.23. The principal outstanding, on account of Indian lands, amounted to \$149,257.52, a considerable portion of which is not yet due.

J. D. McLEAN,

In charge of Land and Timber Branch.

HAYTER REED,

Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1896.

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.	No. of other imple- ments.	Horses.	Cows.
<i>Ontario.</i>																	
Grand River Superintendency—																	
Six Nations	3667	721	184	320	30300	169	402	343	361	263	145	6	92	87	170	1265	832
Mississaguas, New Credit	242	91	80	25	4000	50	100	80	150	40	45	1	25	15	150	220	195
Walpole Island	836	220	14	127	3092	114	92	53	131							441	224
Western Superintendency—																	
1st Division	493	132	23	70	2653	138	84	68	146	10	36	1	19	24	35	199	75
2nd "	1360	309	55	144	8529	120	159	122	225	51	62	2	38	25	221	384	146
3rd "	324	79	20	43	1317	47	47	35	55	18	15		8	8	61	109	81
Northern Superintendency																	
1st Division	3345	762	128	562	5824	83	239	193	139		24	5			1661	653	263
2nd "	858	168	80	79	1465	22	31	34	10		5		2		4	42	94
3rd "	1180	112	31	38	1584		49	32	18	1	2	1			1	87	61
4th "	1788	294	6	11	372	4	7	4	1						130	7	18
Golden Lake Agency	94	20	5	13	41	3	7	4	4							11	9
Tyendinaga	1151	225	103	88	10000		180	180	105		60	2	40	30	500	250	350
Lake Simcoe	120	32	17	17	358	4	15	13	7		6	1	1	2	30	40	18
Cape Croker	396	116	46	56	1400	60	112	70	112	4	15	1	2	1	1200	117	40
Saugen	370	88	16	62	925	40	48	28	44		8	2	1		112	118	22
Alnwick	238	68	22	16	2470		28	24	18		12		3	3	83	60	16
Mud Lake	163	34	4	23	210	25	8	9	6		2	1			51	16	12
Rice Lake	79	38	9	13	755	5	6	6	5		2		1	1	19	15	12
Rama	235	82	31	32	800	2	22	26	15		1		3	2	100	37	23
Penetanguishene	274	43	10	31	413	36	15	13	7		1	1	1		67	40	27
Scugog	37	8	4	5	80		4	3	2	1	3		1	1	12	5	3
Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin I.	117	27	15	22	350	20	18	12	7		5				50	30	16
Totals	17367	3669	903	1797	76938	942	1673	1352	1568	388	477	24	263	204	4711	4146	2537
<i>Quebec.</i>																	
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	446	81	20	56	1321	4	36	31	29	57	9	2	6	1	484	81	40
Caughnawaga Agency	1889	429	103	289	4400	30	242	180	182	200	20	16	28	6	165	215	300
St. Regis	1254	192	82	84	2841	35	91	73	89	10	8	13	35	15	160	228	191
Viger	125	24															
St. Francis	317	70	13	14	150	5	3	4	10	6						15	14
Lake St. John	447	46	14	14	110	7	17	16	18	7	2	2			3	24	35
Maria	85	15	11	10	220	9	6	7	4	7						6	8
Restigouche	456	88	55		670	8	27	17	10	20	4	1	4		7	41	35
River Desert	493	78	28	27	775	30	20	18	13	*25	1	1			165	36	45
Jeune Lorette	422	71	5	4	170		6	4	5							7	16
†North Shore Riv. St. Law- rence Superintendency	1302									7							
Becancour Agency	54	9	3	2	78		3	3	3						25		3
Témiscamingue Agency	161	62	11	17	155	5	8	9	2	2	2	1			40	13	9
Totals	7451	1165	345	517	10890	133	459	362	365	*341	46	35	74	22	1049	666	696

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 Ojibbewas, Ottawas Huron; the 2nd division of that superintendency embraces the Ojibbewas of Parry Island, Shawanaga, division of the same superintendency comprehends the Ojibbewas of Garden River, Batchewana Bay and * 15 buggies. † No statistics have been received since those sent in by Mr. L. F. Boucher, the late

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

PROPERTY.					GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.												FISH, FURS AND OTHER INDUSTRIES			
Oxen.	Bulls.	Sheep.	Pigs.	No. of young stock.	Wheat.	Oats.	Pease.	Barley.	Corn.	Rye.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Beans.	Garden.	Apples.	Hay.	Value.		
					Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Tons.	\$	cts.	
10	21	301	1766	997	28799	63695	15869	959	40199	641	137	32649					1314½	2,700	00	
4	2	125	190	400	6000	16000	2000	3000	500	200		1000					40	2,000	00	
19		42	601	360	6528	5718	158		9646			4691		1255			911	6,926	00	
	7	16	131	66	3649	15490	502	319	5246		13	5310					234	1,250	00	
	13	27	382	278	14673	21646	812	126	27039	72	22	10985					473	2,511	00	
	3	26	218	175	3931	4500	231		4400	51	300	3250		1289			71	2,860	00	
137	10	104	924	272	4218	7305	7078	30	3557			31372					1819	17,489	00	
10	2	28	59	133		734	270		306			5900		35			143	7,318	00	
10	2	9	37	88		375			110			4210					270	12,720	00	
11	8		2	14		700			4			4500	1225				145	72,700	00	
2		3	9	7		120	150		60			431					20	763	75	
	15	150	250	320	3000	2000	2000	8000	2000	1000	2000	3600						360	00	
	3	12	110	20	420	3400	500		40	200	1480						80	1,825	00	
2	1	45	300	180	1800	2200	2300	200	400			3000					10	9,100	00	
2		10	130	60	500	2000	300	50	1400			3000					75	2,450	00	
	1	11	66	35	1170	2445	1860	495	120	245	560	3109	1620	25			67	5,426	00	
			7	12	600	850	100		27			1400					12	6,200	00	
	1	10	59	13	1140	1985	815	80	95			1090	1080				31	1,611	00	
	3		160	43	550	2000	1125	230	130			4000					100	2,725	00	
16	4	48	33	13	202	244	137	3	143			400					8	600	00	
			3	3	44	940	12	20	83			360				240	4	651	80	
5	1	5	35	18	55	280	270		159			350					75	300	00	
228	97	972	5472	3507	77279	154627	36489	13512	95664	2209	3232	120087	3925	2604			240	5902½	160,486	55
	1	33	85	59	128	5463	88	93	669		936	3335		179			117	11,474	00	
10	15	150	160	276	120	30000	900	1600	900		8500	10000					600	10,000	00	
	14		172	160	1000	7773	308	70	4130			571	5359				650	10,350	00	
				10	15														1,501	00
	4		30	31	80	750	112				84	480					23	7,150	00	
5	4		5	74	15	400	5		6		250	600					8	364	60	
25	3	20	121	40		4230					842	994					58	1,500	00	
	1	19	25	60		1375	150		30			3850	200		160		325	14,900	00	
1	1		25	6		200	70				35	350					48	29,075	00	
	2		9	4		230	23	18	12		15	305					27	730	00	
1	2	9	21	17		817	108					2591					38	1,500	00	
42	47	231	663	743	1343	51238	1764	1781	5747		11233	27864	200	179	160		1894	97,694	60	

Kettle Point and Riviere 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 Ojibbewas of the north shore of Lake Henvey Inlet, Lake Nipissing, French River, Lake Temiscamingue and the Iroquois of Gibson; the 3rd Michipicoten; and the 4th division of the said superintendency takes in all the Ojibbewas of Lake Superior Indian superintendent. 1 60 pails onions.

AGRICULTURAL AND

PROVINCE, AGENCY OR BAND.	Resident Indian population.	IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, LAND CULTIVATED AND FRESH LAND PLOUGHED.						PERSONAL.									
		Horses.	Barns.	Stables.	Land cultivated. Acres.	Land newly broken up. Ac.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Wagons.	Carts.	Fanning-mills. Threshing-machines Mowing-machines.	Reapers. No. of other imple- ments.	Horses.	Cows.			
<i>New Brunswick.</i>																	
North-eastern Superinten- dency	916	198	39	39	870	5	14	14	16	3			32	16	44		
South-western Superinten- dency—																	
1st Division	441	78	11	8	112		11	12	16	1	1		166	13	6		
2nd "	233	41	16	7	287		15	17	19				90	20	13		
Totals	1590	317	66	54	1269	5	40	43	51	3	1	1	288	49	63		
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>																	
Annapolis	78	15															
Shelburne	62	8	3		7		2	1		1					1		
Digby	190	49	6	8	250	8	1						172		5		
Yarmouth	87	3			3												
King's	78	6	1	1	1		1		1				3	1	1		
Queen's and Lunenburg ..	157	29	12		612	12	6		4	2			11	3	15		
Halifax	149	35	5		35		1								2		
Hants	104	17		9	100		2	3	6					7	8		
Colchester	113	27			11½												
Cumberland	115	18	4	3	6		1	1	3				12	2	2		
Pictou	192	53	2	2	32									2			
Antigonish and Guysboro.	158	42	4	4	325	2	2	1		1					3		
Richmond (1895)	135	33	6		153	8	1	1	1				12	2	10		
Inverness	153	28	9		127	3	6	4	1	4		1	79	4	28		
Victoria	94	18	6	6	148	4½								1	8		
Cape Breton County	243	19	17		950		5	4	1	7		1		8	25		
Totals	2108	400	75	33	2760½	38	28	15	17	15		2	289	31	108		
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>																	
P.E.I. Superintendency ..	308	51	23	23	245	5	8	10	6	2			65	16	11		
<i>British Columbia.</i>																	
Cowichan Agency	2029	543	199	120	2496	114	126	64	191	12	1	8	8	2	405	432	
West Coast "	2750	461			80		2								30	9	
Kwawkewlth "	1639	224	2		10½											3	
Lower Fraser "	3381	1235	227	220	3705	93	113	92	76	8	1	1		1945	709	817	
Williams Lake "	1899	403		174	1265	15	102	37	28		10	2	28	542	2720	983	
Kamloops "	2880	490	195		1424	4	127	75	49	1	16	1	12	3385	2462	480	
Okanagan "	651	108	77		1128		63	34	14		11	1	4	1074	2450	940	
Kootenay "	562	183	10	15	350	31	47	16	15		2		3	33	1690	353	
North-west Coast Agency.	3994	915	18	25	147½	6½								845	28	10	
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	2783	894		70	197	31								6170	337	172	
Totals	22568	5456	728	624	10803	295½	580	318	373	21	41	13	55	6	13994	10831	4199

NOTE.—The North-eastern Superintendency of New Brunswick includes the Micmacs of the counties since embraces the Amalecites of all the counties on the south and west side of the province, except

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PROPERTY.					GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.												FISH, FURS AND OTHER INDUSTRIES		
Oxen.	Bulls.	Sheep.	Pigs.	No. of young stock.	Wheat.	Oats.	Pense.	Barley.	Corn.	Rye.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Beans.	Vegetables.	Apples.	Hay.	Value.	
					Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Tons.	8	cts.
4			40	29	35	1530	5					3650					100	10,900	00
			16	23		770	7		16		85	1085		9	67		26	12,025	00
			56	24		1400			25		1000	1925		27	50	*250	90	12,500	00
4			112	76	35	3700	12		41		1085	6660		36	117	*250	216	35,425	00
												80					1	330	00
1			2	1			7		5			205	7	13	60	6	4	40	00
			4	3		55					10	600					50	5,920	00
												20							
												100					7	512	00
2		23	7	13		64		12	22			440					67	250	00
3				4								200					6	120	00
			3	2	20	250						500					80		
										100		4						650	00
			3	1		20						150					6	1,475	00
				4	17	20						700						3,000	00
				3		100		8				900					54	2,400	00
				10		20						250						900	00
2			4	29		15	2	5	5		10	500					130	1,970	00
	5		5	3				2	3			175					60	1,410	00
5	2	25	2	25		200		40	20			400					90	4,130	00
13	7	53	22	22	37	864	91	67	55	100	20	5224	7	13	60	6	555	23,207	00
	1	16	2	11	328	1316			8			1802					24	7,450	00
2	24	865	2	610	20	4000	100					800					700	160,000	00
	1	3		4								1500						159,220	00
1	1	3	50	4														37,250	00
152		205	2181	475	3251	11614	7125	1134	850			19798					1560	90,215	00
	38		479	234	431	3195	862	260				6290		162			2213	31,470	00
	8	1	314	330	3521	4630	408	322	185			12210		410			1200	93,884	00
			369	255	5268	1740	80					2045					300	18,970	00
42	23			310	420	3110	125					1375					145	2,400	00
	1		17	25								5050	1571		760		25	345,950	00
44	14			59								2330					241	108,250	00
333	110	1077	3492	2306	12971	28289	8700	1716	1035			51458	1571	572	760		61671	1,047,609	00

on the north-east of that province. The 1st division or South-western Superintendency of that province Victoria and Malakaska, which form the 2nd division of the superintendency. * Onions.

AGRICULTURAL AND

PROVINCE, AGENCY OR BAND.	Resident Indian population.		IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, LAND CULTIVATED AND FRESH LAND PLOUGHED.						PERSONAL								
	Houses.	Barns.	Stables.	Bob-sleighs.	Buggies.	Land cultivated.	Land newly broken up.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Wagons.	Carts.	Fanning mills.	Threshing machines.	Mowing machines.	Reapers.	No. of other imple-ments.	
<i>Manitoba.</i>																	
F. Ogletree, Agent, Treaty No. 1.	491	54	2	24		477	10	18	11	5	30	2		2	112		
A. M. Muckle " "	1823	414		304	123	14	835	33	68	69	42	28	13	74	1075		
H. Martineau (Sandy Bay) Agent, Treaty No. 1.	258	98		30	*9	43	5	3	1	10	51			6	4		
H. Martineau, Agt., Treaty No. 2.	733	314	8	150	*9	197	2	27	21	12	64			14	11		
R. J. N. Pither " "	1084	468		37		110		10	11						577		
F. C. Cornish " "	887	241		45		83	10	15	14						271		
Jno. McLutyre " "	964	330	5	11		142	5	15	15						656		
H. Martineau, (Pine Creek) Agt., Treaty No. 4.	58	25		14	*2	9		2	2	2	6			1	1		
A. Mackay, Agent, Treaty No. 5.	2137	652		153		225	20	49	66	1					1893		
Jos. Reader " "	1067	253		91		66	3	24	30		1	2			262		
Totals	9502	2849	15	859	143	14	2187	96	231	240	72	180	17	95	2	4862	
<i>North-west Territories.</i>																	
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	846	196		89		483	70	64	21	15	38			4	1	827	
Muscowpetungs Ag'cy, Treaty No. 4.	675	245		107		508	34	91	44	65	35	4		23	3	425	
Birtle " "	924	132	4	108		2050	157	90	57	19	49	6		2		1438	
Swan River " "	646	76		92		170	42	35	22	36	29	3		14		389	
File Hills " "	274	58		105		164		45	18	14	12	2		4	1	599	
Assiniboine " "	211	108		39		510	20	35	8	13	9			1	2	39	
Crooked Lakes " "	616	109		93		943	90	84	40	9	26	4	1	4		625	
Moose Mountain " "	248	95		41		417	3	31	16	12	12	1		3	1	713	
Saddle Lake " "	719	153		110		987	133	68	35	9	35	2	1	2	1	904	
Hobbema " "	531	71	9	52		985	95	91	42	10	50	4	1	7	2	895	
Battleford " "	860	206		170		286	21	119	58	20	26	5		18		852	
Onion Lake " "	679	108		76		630		47	15	20	15	2	1	5		1008	
Duck Lake " "	1225	97	31	106		659	134	70	32	20	26	4	1	11	2	1330	
Edmonton " "	739	221		171		1132	166	38	26	11	9	4	2	5	2	189	
Carlton " "	905	125	23	124		565	101	78	41	31	40	2		13		729	
Sarcee " "	226	78		6		115	5									90	
Blood " "	1410	390		49		292	15	40	12	42	1	2		6	1	2085	
Blackfoot " "	1226	463		35		218	80	40	19	19	7	2	1	5		1000	
Piegan " "	751	83		52		132	10	30	6	40		1		12		290	
Stony " "	570	135		47		54		19	8	4	6			1		250	
Totals	14281	3149	67	1672		11303	1177	1115	520	409	425	48		8	145	16	14677

* Buckboards. † 10 pigsties and hen-houses. ‡ 1 pigsty and 1 fowl-house.

JOHN MCGIRR,
Clerk of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1896.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PROPERTY.								GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.												FISH, FURS AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.			
Horses.	Cows.	Oxen.	Bulls.	Sheep.	Pigs.	No. of young stock.		Wheat.	Oats.	Pease.	Barley.	Corn.	Rye.	Rice.	Other roots.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Beans.	Onions.	Hay.	Value.		
								Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Tons.	¢	cts.
90	16	31	2			29		7958	406		362				1100				140		4,350	00	
191	319	269	11	4	218	456		1170	2000	180	1955	310			10150		55		4170		28,400	00	
62	37	6	10		12	41						8			420				537		1,575	00	
103	325	120	28	3	34	535		140	225	15	205	69			4005	93	111		3229		7,681	00	
51	36	22	6			35					16	1169			1774				335		9,444	00	
54	31	34	6			23		15				465			1170				48		16,002	00	
	16	1	4			11							110½		2697½		80½		1	43		13,647	00
15	14	2	2			23						5			8	300	7	6	123		900	00	
	139	43	16			137					260				8690				1009		40,565	00	
17	95	23	10			180									3974				341		21,350	00	
583	1028	491	95	7	264	1470		9283	2631	195	2798	2026	110½		116	34280½	180½	55	118	9975		142,914	00
1	258	73	10			455		328	1665		59				1910	1108			2131		16,941	00	
48	137	129	4			287		3323	598		322	37		168	1874	990			1955		13,275	00	
243	217	105	4	48	2	382		19523	4430		34	712		368	4306				2484		14,334	91	
151	339	122	13	151		465		265	915	155	440	35			1790				3055		12,484	79	
8	232	52	4	16	2	373			620		60				760	667			1394		2,266	43	
58	26	54		51		59		1270	300						1570	1875	91		650		1,189	06	
193	187	103	6	34	20	375		3310	1440						2082				1786		6,574	22	
74	63	51	3			161		1280	115					139½	709	1106			765		3,324	00	
225	379	80	5			428		442	30		243			123	594				2427		4,535	00	
600	328	93	16		16	296		4570	540		1950				2250				1200		8,505	00	
286	421	254	25	180	2	791		525	601		165			102½	2547	1091	12½		3850		7,036	13	
116	196	97	2	88	6	582		736	36		3875				1311				2000		9,682	38	
198	317	136	18		2	635		2302	2671		285				808				3043		4,106	00	
172	128	86	7	97	28	242		1933	1186		1733				3830				1880		8,238	00	
139	254	128	12	5	3	406		2882	361		215				1323				2326		7,113	00	
650	7	6				10						292			168	60			205		1,230	00	
1828	102	7	8			358		85	2582		126				1428				1362		10,356	00	
2152	65	1				483		16	150		142				62	3100	348		597		3,988	92	
618	513	28	10			506			632						1775				385		2,999	19	
930	144	6	10	98		616								36	394						5,895	00	
9130	4313	1610	158	768	81	7910		42790	18872	155	9649	1041	35		998½	34529	7245	103½	33495		144,074	03	

HAYTER REED,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.

CENSUS RETURN.

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.....	94		94		
" Renfrew North.....	*286				Stragglers.
Chippewas of the Thames.....	437	437			
" Walpole Island.....	639	588	31	20	
" Sarnia.....	471	471			356 reside on the Sarnia Reserve, 62 at Kettle Point, 26 at Aux Sables, and 27 Chippewas reside on the Sarnia Reserve but are not on the pay-list.
" Georgina and Snake Island.....	120	120			
" Rama.....	235	223	12		
" Saugeen.....	370	327	43		
" Nawash.....	396	264	132		
" Beausoleil.....	391	235	156		42 non-treaty Indians, 117 reside on Manitoulin Island.
Iroquois and Algonquins of Gibson, (Watha) Muskoka District.....	124	124			25 Indians reside on this reserve, but are not members thereof.
Moravians of the Thames.....	324	324			
Mississaguas of Mud Lake.....	163	163			
" Rice Lake.....	79	79			
" Scugog.....	37	37			
" Alnwick.....	238	238			
" New Credit.....	242	242			
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte.....	1,151	1,151			
Munsees of the Thames.....	124	124			
Oneidas of the Thames.....	799	799			
Pottawattamies of Walpole Island.....	197	176		2	19
" Aux Sables.....	22	22			
Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands at—					
Cockburn Island.....	51		51		
Sheshegwaning.....	166		166		29 Robinson Treaty Indians in this band.
West Bay.....	253		253		148 Robinson Treaty Indians in this band.
Sucker Creek.....	91	91			30 Robinson Treaty Indians in this band.
Sheguiandah.....	106	106			78 Robinson Treaty Indians in this band.
Sucker Lake.....	15		15		7 Robinson Treaty Indians in this band.
South Bay.....	67		67		
Wikwemikong (unceded).....	971		971		None of the above are shown elsewhere under Robinson Treaty bands.
Wikwemikongsing (unceded).....	118		118		
Obidgewong.....	10			10	9 Robinson Treaty Indians in this band.
Ojibbewas of Lake Superior at—					
Fort William.....	394		299	95	
Red Rock or Helen Island.....	215	30	185		
Pays Plat.....	56		56		
Lake Nepigon.....	532	2	181	349	
Pic River.....	251	1	250		
Long Lake.....	340		309	31	
Michipicoten and Big Heads.....	339	46	293		
Ojibbewas of Lake Huron at—					
Thessalon River.....	195		194	1	2 of these Indians reside permanently on the unceded part of Manitoulin Island; 140 are on their own reserve, and 53 elsewhere—in all 195 souls.
Carried forward.....	11,109	6,420	3,878	525	

* Religion unknown.

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.....	11,109	6,420	3,878	525	
Ojibbewas of Lake Huron— <i>Con.</i> Maganettawan.....	68		68		Only 24 Indians reside on this reserve; 27 reside permanently on the unceded part of Manitoulin Island, 17 elsewhere, and 94 are shown as members of Manitoulin Island Bands being permanent on these reserves, in all 162 souls.
Spanish River.....	554		427	127	216 of these Indians reside permanently on the unceded part of Manitoulin Island, 78 are included as members of Manitoulin Island Bands, 244 on the Spanish River Reserve, and 94 elsewhere—in all 632 souls.
White Fish Lake.....	140	18	122		
Mississauga River.....	162		153	9	
Point Grondin.....	52		48	4	16 of these Indians reside permanently on the unceded part of Manitoulin Island, and 36 on their own reserve—in all 52 souls.
Serpent River.....	122		108	14	No Indians reside on this reserve, 84 being permanent residents on Manitoulin Island; 81 are shown as members of the Sheguiandah Band, 3 of Sucker Creek Band, and 3 others have been transferred to Whitefish River Band, to which they now belong, in all 87 souls.
French River.....					
Tabgaiwinini.....	117		117		No Indians reside on this reserve; 32 are shown as members of Manitoulin Islands Band, being permanent residents on those reserves; 106 reside permanently on the unceded part of Manitoulin Island, and 11 elsewhere—in all 149 souls.
White Fish River.....	87	57	30		72 of these Indians reside on this reserve; 7 on the unceded part of Manitoulin Island, 8 elsewhere, and 13 are shown as members of Manitoulin Island Bands, being permanent residents on those reserves—in all 100 souls.
Parry Island.....	82	35	28	19	
Shawanaga.....	119	83	36		100 souls. Stragglers.
Henvey's Inlet.....	192	49	143		
Lake Nipissing.....	188		188		
Temogamingue.....	78		78		
Dokis.....	75		75		
Garden River.....	471	152	319		
Batchewana Bay.....	370	21	349		
Six Nations on the Grand River.....	3,667	2,839		828	
Wyandottes of Anderdon.....	*10				
Totals.....	17,663	9,674	6,167	1,526	

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Indians.	Census Return.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic.	Pagan	Remarks.	
Abenakis of St. Francis	317	81	236		The decrease in numbers in this province is owing chiefly to the fact that the department has been able to arrive at a more correct census of the Naskapees and Montagnais of the Labrador Peninsula.	
" Becancour	54		54			
Algonquins of—						
River Desert.....	493		493			
Temiscamingue.....	161		161			
Pontiac, unorganized.....	230					Religion unknown.
County of Ottawa.....	1,063					"
Champlain, St. Maurice Territory.....	261				"	
St. Maurice.....	125				"	
Amalecites of Viger.....	125		125			
Hurons of Lorette.....	422	5	417			
Iroquois of Caughnawaga.....	1,889	27	1,862			
" St. Regis.....	1,254	138	1,116			
" and Algonquins of the Lake of Two Mountains.....	446	285	161			
Micmacs of Maria.....	85		85			
" Restigouche.....	456		456			
Indians of the Labrador Peninsula, viz:—						
Montagnais and Naskapees at—						
Betsianits.....	393		393			
Escoumains.....	54		54			
Godbout.....	40		40			
Grand Romaine.....	304		304			
Lake St. John.....	447	34	413		81 Abenakis.	
Mingan.....	158		158			
Seven Islands.....	353		353			
St. Anne du Labrador, Chicoutimi.....	45				Religion unknown.	
Unorganized territories.....	1,387				"	
Amalecites in County of Quebec.....	31		31		These Indians belong to Agent Bastien's agency.	
Abenakis " ".....	14		14			
Algonquins " ".....	1		1			
Abenakis in County of Charlevoix.....	18		18			
Totals.....	10,626	570	6,945		Religion of 3,111 unknown	

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Micmacs of—					
Annapolis—G. Wells, Agent.....	78		78		
Digby—F. McDormand, Agent.....	190		190		
King's—C. E. Beckwith, Agent.....	78		78		
Queen's—Rev. Thos. J. Butler, Agent.....	90		90		
Lunenburg—Rev. Thos. J. Butler, Agent.....	67		67		
Halifax—Rev. D. O'Sullivan, Ag't.....	149		149		
Hants—James Gass, Agent.....	104		104		
Colchester—D. H. Muir, M.D., Agent.....	113		113		
Cumberland—F. A. Rand, M.D., Agent.....	115		115		
Pictou—Rev. R. McDonald, Ag't.....	192		192		Two families have left the reserve and are not likely to return.
Antigonish and Guysboro'—W. C. Chisholm, Agent.....	158	9	149		
Carried forward.....	1,334	9	1,325		

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—Concluded.

Indians.	Census Return.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic.	Pagan	Remarks.
Brought forward.....	1,334	9	1,325	
Richmond—Rev. J. C. Chisholm, Agent.....	135	135	128 Indians at Whycomagh and 25 at Malagawatch.
Inverness—Rev. D. McIsaac, Ag't.....	153	.....	153	.....
Victoria—John E. Campbell, Ag't.....	94	.....	94	.....
Cape Breton—Rev. A. Cameron, D.D., Agent.....	243	.....	243	.....
Yarmouth—Geo. R. Smith, Agent.....	87	.....	87	.....
Shelburne—J. J. E. de Molitor, Agent.....	62	.....	62	.....
Totals.....	2,108	9	2,099	

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Micmacs of Kent County at—					The decrease of 78 in the population of this province is owing chiefly to the wandering habits of the Indians, many of whom were away in the United States and elsewhere when the census was being taken.
Big Cove.....	267	.....	267	.....
Indian Island.....	32	.....	32	.....
Buctouche.....	24	.....	24	.....
Micmacs of Northumberland County at—					
Burnt Church.....	212	.....	212	.....
Eel Ground.....	142	.....	142	.....
Red Bank.....	53	.....	53	.....
Micmacs of Gloucester County at Bathurst.....	30	.....	30	.....
Micmacs of Restigouche County at Eel River.....	53	.....	53	.....
Micmacs of Westmoreland County at—					
Fort Folly.....	43	.....	43	.....
Shediac and Petitcodiac.....	23	.....	23	.....
Micmacs of King's County at Hampton.....	37	.....	37	.....
Analecites of York County at—					
St. Mary's.....	121	.....	121	.....
Kingsclear.....	103	.....	103	.....
Analecites of Carleton County at Woodstock.....	73	.....	73	.....
Analecites of Charlotte County.....	21	.....	21	.....
" St. John County.....	12	.....	12	.....
" King's County at Apohaqui.....	25	.....	25	.....
" Sunbury County at Oromocto.....	43	.....	43	.....
" Queen's County at Upper and Lower Gagetown.....	43	.....	43	.....
" Victoria County at Tobique.....	194	.....	194	.....
" Madawaska County at Edmundston.....	39	.....	39	.....
Totals.....	1,590	.....	1,590	.....

CENSUS RETURN of the Resident and Nomadic Indians ; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Indians.	Census Return.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic.	Pagan	Remarks.
Micmacs—John O. Arsenault, Superintendent	308	.....	308	.....

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

WEST COAST AGENCY.				
Ahous-aht	270	.....	160	110
Clao-qu-aht	266	.....	150	116
Chaic-cles-aht	119	.....	62	57
Ehatt-is-aht	126	.....	66	60
Ewl-hwill-aht	176	40	50	86
Hes-qui-aht	195	.....	195	.....
Howchuk-lis-aht	42	.....	22	20
Kel-sem-aht	83	.....	41	42
Ky-uk aht	418	.....	220	198
Match-itl-aht	65	.....	35	30
Mooacht-aht	204	.....	120	84
Nitin-aht	190	30	80	80
Nooch-ahtl-aht	90	.....	42	48
Oiaht	193	.....	110	83
Opitches-aht	61	34	14	13
Pacheen-aht	80	.....	46	34
To qu-aht	22	.....	10	12
Tsesh-aht	150	50	46	54
Totals	2,750	154	1,469	1,127
FRASER RIVER AGENCY.				
Aitchelitz	10	10	.....	.....
Burrard Inlet, No. 3 Reserve	29	.....	29	.....
Cheam	128	.....	128	.....
Chehalis	127	16	111	.....
Coquitlam	25	.....	25	.....
Douglas	83	.....	83	.....
Ewa-woos	35	.....	35	.....
False Creek	57	.....	26	31
Homalko	75	.....	75	.....
Hope	87	.....	87	.....
Hastings Saw-mill	91	.....	.....	91
Katyie	86	.....	86	.....
Klahoose	98	.....	98	.....
Kapilano	53	.....	24	29
Kwaw-kwaw-apat	18	.....	18	.....
Langley	56	.....	56	.....
Mission, Burrard Inlet	166	.....	166	.....
Musqueam	99	8	91	.....
Matsqui	44	.....	44	.....
New Westminster	71	.....	71	.....
Nicomen	19	.....	19	.....
Ohamil	60	8	52	.....
Pemberton Meadows	218	.....	218	.....
Popcum	19	19	.....	.....
Semiah-moo	45	.....	45	.....
Sechelt	226	.....	226	.....
Sumass	58	21	37	.....
Scowlitz	51	.....	51	.....
Carried forward	2,134	82	1,901	151

The decrease in numbers, the agent states, is owing to the fact that he has been able to obtain a more accurate census.

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.
Brought forward	2,134	82	1,901	151	
Squahla	17		17		
Skweahm	30		30		
Sliammon	286		286		
Sliumach	69		69		
Squatits	47	24	23		
Skwa-mish, Howe Sound	27		8	19	
Skwah	82		82		
Skoakum Chuck	96		96		
Skulteen	122		122		
Skulkayer	24	22	2		
Skawah-looks	26		26		
Seymour Creek	50		38	12	
Skway	33		33		
Texas Lake	37		37		
Tehe-wassan	43		43		
Tsoo-wah-lic	50	39	11		
Tyach-ten	46	33	13		
Wharneck	41		41		
Yale	95	33	62		
Yuk-wea-kwi-oose	26	4	22		
Totals	3,381	237	2,962	182	
BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA RIVER AGENCY.					
Kit-wang-agh	147	102		45	The decrease of 17 in number is, the agent states, owing to deaths among young children and very old people.
Kit-wan-cool	68	39		29	
Kit-se-quah-la (old and new village)	80	49		31	
Get-an-max (Hazelton)	240	183		57	
Kits-pioux	221	126		95	
Kis-go-gas	272	99		173	
Gal-doe	43	7		36	
Moricetown (Lach-alsap)	150		150		
Ho-quel-get	151		151		
Fort Babine	164		164		
Old Fort Babine	151		151		
Yu-cutec (Portage Babine and Stuart's Lakes)	21		21		
Thatce	39		39		
Grand Rapids	16		16		
Tsis-tlain-li (Lake Tremblen)	14		14		
Pintee	36		36		
Stuart's Lake Village	161		161		
Fraser's Lake Village	59		59		
Stony Creek Village	99		99		
Fort George Village	123		123		
Tsis-tlatho Village	69		69		
McLeod's Lake	93		93		
Fort Grahame (nomadic)	97		97		
Connolly Lake	120		120		
Nanances (2 bands) north of Connolly Lake, semi-nomadic	149		149		
Totals	2,783	605	1,712	466	

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.
WILLIAM'S LAKE AGENCY.					
Alexandra	49		49		
Alkali Lake	158		158		
Ancham	198		198		
Anderson Lake, No. 1	65		65		
Bridge River	98		98		
Canoe Creek	151		151		
Cayoosh, No. 1	35		35		
" No. 2	27	27			
Clinton	38		38		
Dog Creek	11		11		
Fountain	197		197		
High Bar	51		51		
Kenim Lake	74		74		
Lillooet, No. 1	84		84		
" (Chinook) No. 2	10	10			
Pavilion	61		61		
Quesnelle	67		67		
Seaton Lake, No. 1, or Mission	63		63		
" No. 2, or Enias	2		2		
" No. 3, or Schloss	31		31		
" No. 6, or Neciat	50		50		
Soda Creek	79		79		
Stones	101		101		
Toosey	53		53		
William's Lake	146		146		
Totals	1,899	37	1,862		
NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY.					
Massett	354	354			
Skidegate	178	178			
Clew	66	66			
Kincolith	232	232			
Kit-tex	61			61	
Lach-alsap	108	108			
Kitangataa	39			39	
Kitwintshilth	75			75	
Aiyaush	121	121			
Kit-lach-damax	146	55		91	
Fort Simpson	711	711			
Metlakatla	168	168			
Kitkatla	230	230			
Kitkaata	88	88			
Kitsumkalem	66	66			
Kitsalas	101	101			
Kitamat	288	288			
Kitlope	89			89	
China Hat	100	100			
Bella Bella	285	285			
Oweekayno	148	50		98	
Kinisquit	89			89	
Bella Coola	209	72		137	
Tallion	42			42	
Totals	3,994	3,273		721	

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.
KOOTENAY AGENCY.					
Columbia Lake ..	78		78		The decrease in numbers is, the agent states, owing chiefly to the death of a number of very old people as well as some young children.
St. Mary's ..	187		187		
Tobacco Plains ..	84		84		
Flat Bow (Lower Kootenay) ..	162		162		
Kimbaskets (Shuswap tribe) ..	51		51		
Totals ..	562		562		
COWICHAN AGENCY.					
Sooke ..	30		30		These children, the agent says, have not been included in the census of the different bands.
Cheerno ..	65		65		
Esquimalt ..	24		24		
Songhees ..	113		113		
Malakut ..	15		15		
Tse-kum ..	22		22		
Panque-chin ..	61		61		
Tsart-ilp ..	62		62		
Tsaw-out ..	98		98		
Kil-pan-lus ..	9		9		
Com-ekin ..	71		71		
Clem-clem-a-lats ..	139		139		
Khe-nip-sim ..	62		62		
Kok-si-lah ..	29		29		
Quamichan ..	270		270		
Somenos ..	105		105		
Hellelt ..	31		31		
Sic-ca-meen ..	35		35		
Kul-leets ..	65		65		
Ly-ach-sun ..	69		69		
Ll-mache ..	22		22		
Penel-a-kuts ..	135		135		
Tsussie ..	49		49		
Nanaimo ..	167	167			
Sno-no-wus ..	14		14		
Qualicum ..	16		16		
Puntledge, Sail-up-Sun and Comox ..	69		69		
Gagliano Island and Fishing Stations ..	25		25		
Mayne Island ..	30		30		
Haitech Point ..	4		4		
Discovery Islands ..	36		36		
Cowichan Lake ..	9		9		
Newcastle Townsite ..	26		26		
Kuper Island Industrial school ..	52		52		
Totals ..	2,029	167	1,862		
KAMLOOPS AGENCY.					
Spuzzum ..	161	95	66		
Kekalus ..	24	14	10		
Skuwha ..	11		11		
Chataway ..	11		11		
Tqwayaum ..	134	60	74		
Kapatsitsan ..	43	26	17		
Mpaktam ..	11	11			
Skuzzy ..	68		68		
Carried forward ..	463	206	257		

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.
<i>KAMLOOPS AGENCY—Continued.</i>					
Brought forward.....	463	206	257		
Chomok.....	11	11			
Kamus.....	58	58			
Speyam.....	29	29			Boothroyd Group
Snuk.....	29	29			
Nkatsan.....	105	105			
Hlukhlukatan (Kanaka Bar).....	74	74			
Siska.....	31	31			Siska Group.
Halaha.....	8	8			
Skappa (Skappa).....	22	22			
Tlkumchzen.....	159	123	36		
Kittsawat.....	17	17			
Nkya.....	49	49			
Spapium.....	25	25			
Nhumeen.....	23	23			
Nquakin.....	49	49			Lytton Group.
Stryune.....	50	50			
Nkaih.....	4	4			
Yeut.....	15	15			
Snahain.....	16	16			
Skaap.....	14	14			
Nesikeep.....	37	37			
Nikaomin.....	24	24			Nicomen Group.
Shnahain.....	93	93			
Nkumkeen.....	84	84			
Pminos and Pakeist.....	46	46			Cook's Ferry Group.
Spaptsin.....	25	25			
Nepa.....	20	20			Oregon Jack Group.
Paska.....	15	15			
Stahl (Ashcroft).....	57	57			
Naaik.....	116	62	52	2	
Quinshaatin.....	25		25		Nicola Group.
Quiskanakt.....	25		25		
Zoht.....	16	16			
Nziskat.....	18		18		
Tluhtins (Bonaparte).....	137		137		
Skichistan (Deadman's Creek).....	109		109		
Kamloops (Kamloops).....	234		234		
Chuckchuqualk (North Thompson).....	132		132		
Halaut (South Thompson).....	133		133		
Haltkum (Adams Lake).....	152		152		
Kualt (Little Shuswap Lake).....	68		68		
Spallumcheen.....	63		63		
Totals.....	2,880	1,437	1,441	2	
<i>OKANAGAN AGENCY.</i>					
Nkamaplix (Okanagan Lake).....	159		159		
Penticton (Penticton).....	135		135		
Nkamip (Osoyoos).....	30		30		
Shennosquankin.....	43		43		Similkameen
Keremeus.....	41		41		
Chuchwayha.....	43		43		
Ashnola.....	23		23		
Spahamin (Douglas Lake).....	177		177		
Totals.....	651		651		

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Concluded.

Indians.	Census Return.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic.	Pagan.	Remarks.
KWAWKEWETH AGENCY.					
Al-wha-mish.....	108	168			
Koskimo.....	124			124	
Kea-wit-sis.....	75			75	
Kwat-seno.....	31			31	
Kwaw-shela.....	57			57	
Kwaw-ke-wlth.....	91	91			
Kwi-ah-kah.....	42	42			
Mah-til-pi.....	66	66			
Ma-ma-lil-li-kulla.....	149	149			
Nak-wak-ta.....	106			106	
Nimkish.....	141	141			
Nu-witti.....	74			74	
Ta-nak-tenk.....	138			138	
Toa-waw-ti-e-neuh.....	149	149			
Waw-lit-sun.....	68			68	
Wi-wai-ai-kum.....	107		107		
M-Wai-ai-kai.....	113	113			
Totals.....	1,639	859	107	673	

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

CHIPPEWAS AND CREES OF TREATY NO. 1 AT -				
Rosseau River, including Rapids....	251		73	178
Long Plain.....	117	2	2	113
Swan Lake and Indian Gardens at Hamilton's Crossing.....	123			123
St. Peters.....	1,107	965	106	36
Broken Head.....	218	106	41	71
Fort Alexander.....	498	241	247	10
Sandy Bay (Agent Martineau).....	258	29	202	27
Totals, Treaty No. 1.....	2,572	1,343	671	558
CHIPPEWAS AND CREES OF TREATY NO. 2 AT -				
Lake Manitoba.....	108	5	81	22
Ebb and Flow Lake.....	79	3	66	10
Fairford.....	173	171	2	
Little Saskatchewan.....	102	102		
Lake St. Martin.....	102	102		
Crane River.....	50	7		43
Water Hen River.....	119		119	
Totals, Treaty No. 2....	733	390	268	75

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 AND SAULTEAUX OF TREATY NO. 3 AT—					
Hungry Hall, No. 1.....	37			37	
" " No. 2.....	21			21	
Long Sault No. 1.....	41	6		35	
" " No. 2.....	60	4		56	
Manitou Rapids, No. 1.....	85			85	
" " No. 2.....	36			36	
Little Forks.....	60	4		56	
Coutcheeching.....	131	5		98	28
Stangecoming.....	43				43
Niacatchewenin.....	58				58
Nickickonesemencaning.....	67				67
Rivière la Seine.....	144				144
Lac la Croix.....	104				104
Lac des Mille Lacs.....	81				81
Kawaigamot (Sturgeon Lake).....	24				24
Wabagoon.....	85				85
Frenchman's Head.....	208	128		76	4
Lac Seul.....	331	321		2	8
Wabuskang.....	77	24		9	44
Grassy Narrows.....	96	32		34	30
Eagle Lake.....	62				62
The Dalles.....	62	30		15	17
Islington.....	163	151			12
Rat Portage No. 38 A and B.....	94				94
North-west Angle, No. 37.....	121				121
" " 33.....	50				50
" " 34.....	23				23
Big Island.....	132			6	126
Assabasca.....	194				194
White Fish Bay.....	58				58
Shoal Lake, No. 40.....	64				64
" " 39.....	71				71
Buffalo Bay.....	52				52
Totals, Treaty No. 3.....	2,935	705		240	1,990
CHIPPEWAS, SAULTEAUX AND CREES OF TREATY NO. 5 AT—					
Black River.....	63	60		3	
Hollow Water.....	113	15		15	83
Loon Straits.....	14	14			
Blood Vein.....	90	5			85
Fisher River.....	337	333			4
Jack Head.....	80	22		3	55
Berens River.....	260	230		30	
Poplar River.....	147	37			110
Norway House.....	560	560			
Cross Lake.....	234	233			1
Grand Rapids.....	168	98			70
Pekangekun.....	71				71
Grand Rapids (Crees and Sauteaux).....	117	116		1	
Chemawin (Crees).....	140	130			10
Moose Lake (Crees and Sauteaux).....	111	94			17
The Pas.....	387	381		6	
Pas Mountain (Crees).....	178	107			71
Cumberland.....	134	134			
Birch River.....					Reserve unoccupied.
Totals, Treaty No. 5.....	3,204	2,569		58	577

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Indians.	Census Return.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic.	Pagan	Remarks.
<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>					
BIRTLE AGENCY.					
Kee-see-koo-wemin.....	136	118	11	7	
Way-way-see-cappoc.....	163	28	27	108	
Valley River.....	68	10	16	42	
Gambler's.....	20		16	4	
Rolling River.....	121	2	18	101	
Bird Tail.....	75	36		39	
Oak River.....	275	160	10	105	
Oak Lake.....	37			37	
Turtle Mountain.....	29		6	23	
Totals.....	924	354	104	466	
SWAN RIVER AGENCY.					
Cote.....	278	150	15	113	
Key.....	222	125	8	89	
Kisickouse.....	146	27	52	67	
Totals.....	646	302	75	269	
MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.					
Pheasant Rump.....	56	1	13	42	
Striped Blanket.....	59	1	2	56	
White Bear.....	133	4	8	121	
Totals.....	248	6	23	219	
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.					
Ochapowace.....	117	6	8	103	
Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw.....	133		8	125	
Cowesses.....	158	20	116	22	
Sakimay.....	208	5	10	193	
Totals.....	616	31	142	443	
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.					
Carry-the-kettle.....	211	12	15	184	
FILE HILLS AGENCY.					
Little Black Bear.....	74	3	33	38	
Star Blanket.....	50		2	48	
Okanees.....	70	7	7	56	
Pee-pee-kisis.....	80	4	29	47	
Totals.....	274	14	71	189	
TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.					
Day Star.....	80	80			
Poor Man.....	99	99			
George Gordon.....	157	157			
Muscowequan.....	153		153		
Yellow Quill.....	357			357	
Totals.....	846	336	153	357	

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.
MUSCOWPETUNG AGENCY.					
Pasquah	173	23	108	42	
Muscowpetung ..	126	20	7	99	
Piapot.	215	12	21	182	
Standing Buffalo (Sioux)	161		95	66	
Totals	675	55	231	389	
PINE CREEK (Agent Martineau).					
	58	2	56		
Totals, Treaty No. 4	4,498	1,112	870	2,516	
<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>					
DUCK LAKE AGENCY.					
James Roberts (Lac le Rouge).....	464	464			
William Charles (Montreal Lake)....	127	127			
One Arrow.....	109	6	40	63	
Okemasis	21	1	19	1	
Beardy	130	1	28	101	
John Smith.....	143	137	6		
James Smith.....	127	92	1	34	
Cumberland and Big Head's No. 100A. Cree.....	104	74		30	
Checastapasin					Reserve unoccupied.
Totals	1,225	902	94	229	
CARLTON AGENCY.					
William Twatt (Sturgeon Lake).....	151	11		140	
Petequakey (Muskeg Lake).....	74	3	71		
Mistawasis (Snake Plain).....	148	105	43		
Ahtahkakoop (Sandy Lake).....	223	201	16	6	
Kapahawekenum (Meadow Lake)....	75		37	38	
Kenemotayoo (Stony and Whitefish Lakes)	103	77		26	
Pelican Lake Indians, Pelican and Whitefish Lakes	94			94	
Wah-spa-ton Sioux, non-treaty (Round Plain).....	37			37	
Totals	905	397	167	341	
BATTLEFORD AGENCY.					
Mosquito } Stony	92	92			
Bear's Head }					
Lean Man }					
Red Pheasant.....	143	109	27	7	
Sweet Grass.....	119	45	74		
Poundmaker	130	14	110	6	
Little Pine and Lucky Man	114	71	24	19	
Moosomin.....	107	24	56	27	
Thunderchild.....	155	83	40	32	
Totals	860	438	331	91	

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.
HOBBEWA AGENCY.					
Ermineskin.....	175	3	170	2	
Sampson.....	296	205	85	6	
Louis Bull.....	57	45	12		
Sharp Head (Cheepoostequan).....	3	2	1		
Totals.....	531	255	268	8	
ONION LAKE AGENCY.					
See-kas-kootch.....	171	89	566	24	
Sweet Grass (attached).....	20				
Wee-misticooseahwas.....	104				
Oo-nee-pow-hayo.....	77				
Pus-kee-ah-kee-wein.....	24				
Kee-hee-win.....	116				
Kinooisayo (Chippewayan).....	167				
Totals.....	679	89	566	24	
EDMONTON AGENCY.					
Enoch.....	145	21	124		
Alexander.....	203	8	195		
Joseph.....	154		154		
Michel.....	82		82		
White Whale Lake.....	148	140	8		
Orphans of St. Albert.....	7		7		
Totals.....	739	169	570		
SAADDLE LAKE AGENCY.					
Saddle Lake.....	90	75	15		
Wabsatanow.....	26	15	11		
Blue Quill.....	94	7	87		
James Seenum.....	316	273	43		
Lac La Biche.....	19		19		
Chippewayan.....	72		72		
Beaver Lake.....	102		102		
Totals.....	719	370	349		
Totals, Treaty No. 6.....	5,658	2,620	2,345	693	
<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>					
Sarcee Agency.....	226	2	6	218	
Stony Reserve (P. L. Grasse, Farmer).....	570	570			
BLACKFOOT AGENCY.					
Running Rabbit and Old Sun.....	1,226	55	27	1,144	
BLOOD AGENCY.					
Bloods.....	1,410	85	66	1,259	
PIEGAN AGENCY.					
Piegans.....	751	1		750	
Totals, Treaty No. 7.....	4,183	713	99	3,371	

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.
UPPER M'KENZIE DISTRICT.					
Rampart House.....		400	No return.		
EASTERN ATHABASKA DISTRICT.					
Green Lake.....		No return.	14	32	
Ile à la Crosse.....		"	500		
Portage la Loche.....		"	220		
Water Hen Lake.....		"	4	111	
Totals.....			738	143	
LOWER M'KENZIE DISTRICT.					
Peel River.....		430	255		
Fort Good Hope.....			570		
Fort Norman.....		80	244		
Fort Wrigley.....		90	190		
Fort Simpson.....		100	99		
Totals.....		700	1,358		
GREAT SLAVE LAKE DISTRICT.					
Providence.....		100	482		
Fort Rae.....			800		
Fort Resolution.....		30	503		
Totals.....		130	1,785		
RIVIÈRE AUX LIARDS DISTRICT.					
Fort Liards.....			205		
Fort Nelson.....			172		
Totals.....			377		
ATHABASKA DISTRICT.					
Fort Smith.....			280		
Fort Chippewayan.....			641		
Fond du Lac.....			260		
Fort McMurray.....			150		
Totals.....			1,331		
PEACE RIVER DISTRICT.					
Fort Dunvegan.....		2	98	No ret	
Smoky River.....		3	135	"	
Grand Prairie.....			72	3	
Fort St. John.....			125	25	
Fort Vermillion.....		52	145	No ret	
Hay River.....		1	122	1	
Red River.....		20	64	25	
Totals.....		78	761	54	

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—Concluded.

Indians.	Census Return.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic.	Pagan	Remarks.
LESSER SLAVE LAKE DISTRICT.					
Lesser Slave Lake.....		42	558	7	
Sturgeon Lake.....			152	4	
Whitefish Lake.....		41	42	37	
Trout and Manitou Lake.....			38	36	
Wabashaw, Kilrow and L'Orignal.....		33	174	54	
Totals.....		116	964	138	
YUKON DISTRICT.					
Forty Mile Creek.....		400	No return.	2,000	
Selkirk or Pelly River.....		200	"		
Totals.....		600		2,000	
NELSON AND CHURCHILL RIVERS DISTRICT.					
Pelican Narrows.....		No return.	211	No ret.	
Nelson River.....		"	115	"	
Churchill.....		"		"	
Lac Caribou.....		"	525	"	
Esquimaux.....		"	1	"	
Totals.....			852		

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

RECAPITULATION.

West Coast Agency.....	2,750	154	1,469	1,127	
Fraser River.....	3,381	237	2,962	182	
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agcy.....	2,783	605	1,712	466	
Williams Lake Agency.....	1,899	37	1,862		
North-west Coast Agency.....	3,994	3,273		721	
Kootenay Agency.....	562		562		
Cowichan.....	2,029	167	1,862		
Kamloops.....	2,880	1,437	1,441	2	
Okanagan.....	651		651		
Kwawkewlth.....	1,639	859	107	673	
Bands not visited, about.....	2,500				
Grand Totals.....	25,068	6,769	12,628	3,171	These are mainly some detached bands of Stickeen, Chilcats and some small Tinnie tribes, on the head waters of the Stickeen, Chilcat, Yukon, Liards and Dease Rivers. Religion unknown.

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Concluded.*

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

RECAPITULATION.

Indians.	Census Return.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic.	Pagan	Remarks.
Treaty No. 1.....	2,572	1,343	671	558	
" 2.....	733	390	268	75	
" 3.....	2,935	705	240	1,990	
" 5.....	3,204	2,569	58	577	
Grand Totals.....	9,444	5,007	1,237	3,200	

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

RECAPITULATION.

Treaty No.	Census Return.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic.	Pagan	Remarks.
Treaty No. 4.....	4,498	1,112	870	2,516	
" 6.....	5,658	2,620	2,345	693	
" 7.....	4,183	713	99	3,371	
Non-treaty Indians.....	340				Religion unknown.
Grand Totals.....	14,679	4,445	3,314	6,580	

Eastern Rupert's Land.....	4,016*
Labrador, Canadian Interior.....	1,000*
Arctic Coast, Esquimaux.....	1,000*

*Religion unknown.

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario.....	17,663	9,674	6,167	1,526	Religion of 296 unknown.
Quebec.....	10,626	570	6,945		" 3,111 "
Nova Scotia.....	2,108	9	2,099		
New Brunswick.....	1,590		1,590		
Prince Edward Island.....	308		308		
British Columbia.....	25,068	6,769	12,628	3,171	" 2,500 "
Manitoba.....	9,444	5,007	1,237	3,200	
North-west Territories.....	14,679	4,445	3,314	6,580	" 340 "
Upper McKenzie District.....	400	400			
Eastern Athabaska ".....	881		738	143	} The census of these Indians is not perfectly accurate.
Lower McKenzie ".....	2,058	700	1,358		
Great Slave Lake ".....	1,915	130	1,785		
Rivière Aux Liards ".....	377		377		
— Athabaska ".....	1,331		1,331		
Peace River ".....	893	78	761	54	
Lesser Slave Lake ".....	1,218	116	964	138	
Yukon ".....	2,600	600		2,000	
Nelson and Churchill Rivers District.....	852		852		
Eastern Rupert's Land.....	4,016				} Religion unknown.
Labrador, Canadian Interior.....	1,000				
Arctic Coast, Esquimaux.....	1,000				
Grand Totals.....	100,027	28,498	42,454	16,812	Relgn. of 12,263 unknown

HAYTER REED,

*Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.*JOHN MCGIBB, *Clerk of Statistics.*

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OTTAWA, 30th June, 1896.

NOTE.—The religious belief of the various bands throughout the Dominion cannot be given correctly in instances, especially in the case of those bands residing in the more uncivilized parts of the country.

WHEREABOUTS of Sioux and Stragglers Indians in North-west Territories (not reported in Agents' Tabular Statements.)

Name of Band.	Located.	Tribe.	Number.
(None)	Birtle District	Sioux	75
White Cap	Moose Woods	"	49
(None)	Moosejaw and Regina	"	96
(None)	Stragglers in the vicinity of Swift Current, Maple Creek and Medicine Hat	Cree and Saulteaux	120
	Total		340

EARNINGS of Indians, 1895-96.

Agency.	Cattle, Horses and Sheep.	Produce.	Wood and Hay.	Labour and Freightng.	Fish and Fur.	Manufactures.	Miscellaneous.	Totals.	How expended.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>									
Swan River	1,483 76	165 20	103 15	729 96	1,567 37	111 35	45 84	4,206 63	Provisions and clothing.
Birtle	2,197 03	3,855 70	713 42	4,334 75	2,242 10	926 25		14,269 25	" "
Moose Mountain	247 22	83 85	258 95	577 65	663 75	890 00	152 00	2,873 42	" "
Crooked Lakes	1,439 00	4,106 67		74 50	390 00			6,010 17	" "
Assiniboine	173 71	129 35	421 00	346 50		19 75	49 00	1,139 31	" "
File Hills	814 64	11 50	653 00	134 09	75 00	71 50	371 85	2,131 58	" "
Muskowpetungs	391 00	316 78	7,568 61	929 32	125 50	67 50	136 50	9,535 21	" "
Touchwood	1,819 50	1,050 00	200 00	657 77	11,400 00		1,599 50	16,727 17	" " cattle.
	8,565 86	9,719 05	9,918 13	7,784 54	16,463 72	2,086 35	2,355 09	56,892 74	
<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>									
Duck Lake..	1,389 56	823 60		780 84	1,421 50		7 00	4,432 50	Provisions and clothing.
Carlton	1,253 36	69 35		857 61	4,001 00		261 50	6,442 82	" "
Battleford	4,161 88	808 00	600 45	104 50	128 50		83 50	5,886 83	" "
Onion Lake	959 22	305 18	70 00	520 19	5,800 00		29 79	7,684 38	" "
Saddle Lake	1,529 75	71 96	50 00	190 00	4,047 00			5,888 71	" "
Edmonton	799 21	284 75	6 00	588 50	6,083 00		34 00	7,795 46	" "
Hobbema	2,611 50	546 00		1,035 00	4,025 00		334 00	8,551 50	" "
	12,704 48	2,908 84	726 45	4,076 64	25,516 00		749 79	46,682 20	
<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>									
Sarcee	82 00	723 30		333 25	14 00	1 00		1,153 55	Provisions and clothing.
Stony	1,107 00	60 00	44 75	559 00	3,600 00		77 50	5,448 25	" "
Blackfoot	50 13	40 75	1,475 00	2,414 75				3,980 63	" "
Blood		529 38	770 52	8,817 28	80 00		158 20	10,355 38	" "
Piegan	1,915 56	10 00		1,184 83			61 00	3,171 39	" "
	3,154 69	1,363 43	2,290 27	13,309 11	3,694 00	1 00	296 70	24,109 20	
Grand totals	24,425 03	13,991 32	12,934 85	25,170 29	45,673 72	2,087 35	3,401 58	127,684 14	
Increase over last year								6,924 93	

STATEMENT showing Tools, Vehicles, Implements, Harness, &c., the private property of Indians, acquired by earnings from Labour, sale of Live Stock, Hay, Wood, &c.

Agency.	Threshing Machines.	Binders.	Mowers.	Horse Rakes.	Reapers.	Wagons.	Buck- boards.	Carts.	Sleighs.	Cream Cans.	Cream Separators.	Ploughs.	Harness.	Rollers.	Fanning Mills.	Seed Drills.	Cook Stoves.	Forks.	Shovels.	Harrows.
Swan River.....			16	12		23		5	7				19							
Birtle.....		15	37	28		45		29	33			21	44		3	1	67			2
Moose Mountain.....	1	1	7	4			1	2	16				3					1		
Crooked Lake.....		9	26	19		41		23	26			4	47	7	2					2
Assiniboine.....			4	3		4		2	8											
File Hills.....			10	7		8			13				20							
Muscowpetung.....		2	22	16		49	24	7	49			2	66							
Touchwood Hills.....		1	16	15		17	10		15				26						31	
Duck Lake.....		1	11	9	3	24	16	25	28				69						10	
Carlton.....			8	8		21	17	10									20			
Battleford.....			19	13		52	10	18	66			3	90				16			
Onion Lake.....			8	5	1	8	5	9					9							
Saddle Lake.....			17	17		20	8	28	36				61			1		32		1
Edmonton.....			8	2	1	12	8	9	15				23							
Hobbema.....		2	6	4		12	5	24	55	24	4		55	5		3		54	10	
Sarcee.....		1	1	2					2				1					2		
Morley.....						4	3	6	11				21							
Blackfoot.....			15	16		9	1													
Bloods.....			12	11		21	2		1			3	85							2
Piegans.....			8	6		16							7							
Total.....	1	32	251	197	5	390	110	197	381	24	4	33	646	12	5	5	103	130	10	13

REGINA, 30th June, 1896.

INDIAN WOMEN WHO HAVE COMMUTED THEIR ANNUITY BY A
TEN YEARS' PURCHASE (\$50) UNDER SECTION 11
OF THE INDIAN ACT.

1879-80.

Treaty No. 1.

St. Peter's Band—Harriet Hunt.

1880-81.

Treaty No. 2.

Ebb and Flow Lake Band—Isabella McAulley, No. 29.
do Suzanne Sinclair, No. 37.
do Marguerite Moar, No. 28.
Lake Manitoba Band—Margaret Monkham, No. 24.
Fairford Band—Mary Jane Garreoch, No. 12.

1881-82.

Treaty No. 2.

Fairford River Band—Elizabeth Moar, No. 5.

Treaty No. 5.

Cumberland Band—Elizabeth Brittain, No. 6.
do Annie Cox, No. 26.
do Mrs. Jourdain, No. 55.
do Annie McKay, No. 58.
do Josette Sais, No. 77.

Treaty No. 6.

Red Pheasant's Band—Mrs. T. T. Quinn, No. 42.

1882-83.

Treaty No. 2.

Lake Manitoba Band—Mary Saunderson.

Treaty No. 4.

Pasquah's Band—Marguerite Parisien.
do Marie Rose Parisien.
do Mame Parisien.
do Françoise Parisien.
do Teresa St. Denis.
do Julie St. Denis.
do Rosalie St. Denis.
do Marie St. Denis.

Muscowequan's Band—Françoise Desjerlais.
do Isabelle Desjerlais.
do Caroline Blondeau.
do Melanie Blondeau.

1883-84.

Treaty No. 1

St. Peter's Band—Margaret McLeod, No. 146.
do Margaret Pritchard, No. 357.

Treaty No. 2.

Lake Manitoba Band—Maria Misayabit, No. 20.
do Margaret Misayabit, No. 21.
do Shaw-aw-way-in-cit-ah-wook, No. 24.
do Isabella, No. 1.

Treaty No. 4.

Little Black Bear's Band—Mary Ann McKay, No. 12.
Cowesess' Band—Caroline Peletier, No. 27.
do Mrs. Trochier or Ooppeewahnook, No. 9.

Treaty No. 5.

Norway House Band—Christie McLeod, No. 184.
do Catherine Swain, No. 138.
do Bella Morrisson, No. 81.
Grand Rapids Band—Rosalie Moore, No. 21.
do Harrie Houston, No. 15.

1884-85.

Treaty No. 1.

St. Peter's Band—Lydia Sutherland, No. 354½.
do Jane Whyte, No. 371½.
do Charlotte Desrosiers, No. 170.
do Emily Isbester, No. 361.
do Margaret Thom, No. 63.
do E. J. McLeod, No. 136.
do Caroline McDonald, No. 388.
do Victoria Young, No. 166.
do Nancy Leask, No. 143.
do Lucy West, No. 409.
do Nancy Marsh, No. 42.
do Jane Grey, No. 322.
do Jane M. Snider, No. 394.
do Lucy Fiddler, No. 101.
do Catherine Walker, No. 401.
Fort Alexander Band—Rosalie Gagnon, No. 53½.
Brokenhead River Band—Charlotte Lapierre, No. 53½.

Treaty No. 4.

Pasquah's Band—Julia Angneau, No. 71.
do Nélaine Wallet, No. 66.

Treaty No. 5.

Fisher River Band—Jane Shaw, No. 29.
do Betsy Semours, No. 26.
Norway House—Adelaide Garson, No. 43.

Treaty No. 6.

Petaquaquey's Band—A. Laframboise, No. 27.

1885-86.*Treaty No. 1.*

Long Plain Band—Anne Favel, No. 12.

Treaty No. 4.

Cowesess' Band—Theresa Breland.
Muscowpetung's Band—Sarah Fisher, No. 37.
do Mary Thomas, No. 37.
Assiniboine Reserve—Susie Thompson, sister of Chief Jack.
Keeseekouse—Mary McDonald, No. 13.

Treaty No. 5.

Hollow Water River—Mary Jane Boulette, No. 82.

Treaty No. 6.

Red Pheasant's Band—Mary DeCoteau, No. 33.
Seekaskoutch's Band—Emilie Vivier, No. 50.

1886-87.*Treaty No. 1.*

Fort Alexander Band—Agnes Briere, No. 20.
St. Peter's Band—Jessie Spence, No. 304.
do Catherine Kennedy, No. 510.

Treaty No. 3.

Lac Seul Band—Hannah McIvor, No. 75.
do Magna Young, No. 103.
do Louisa Kirkness, No. 116.

Treaty No. 6.

James Seenum's Band—Louisa Donald, No. 57.
Alexander's Band—Annie Whitford, No. 73.
Muskegatic's Band—Catherine Besson, No. 34.

Blue Quill's Band—Jane Collins, No. 14.
 Red Pheasant's Band—Emma Brabant, No. 53.

Treaty No. 4.

Blackfoot Reserve—Sally Bird.

1887-88.

Treaty No. 1.

St. Peter's Band—Georgina Stark, No. 365.
 Brokenhead River Band—Kapoosohahsolting, No. 28.

Treaty No. 4.

Peepkeesis' Band—Philomene Daniels, No. 35.
 Gordon's Band—Elizabeth H. Pratt, No. 10.
 Gambler's Band—Anne Houle, No. 123.

Treaty No. 5.

Black River Band—Mrs. Mary Ned, No. 17.
 Fisher River Band—Jane Norquay, No. 61.

Treaty No. 6.

John Smith's Band.—Rosaline Fournier, No. 53.
 Muskegatic's Band—Peggy Favel, No. 26.

Treaty No. 7.

Running Wolf's Band, Piegan Reserve—Lucy Cook, No. 25.

1888-89.

Treaty No. 1.

St. Peter's Band—Mrs. Catherine Ann Michaud, No. 536.
 do Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Clouston, No. 511.
 do Mrs. Catherine Gilliaud, No. 77.

Treaty No. 6.

Michel's Band—Adelaide Loyer, No. 132.
 Beaver Lake Band—Margaret Cardinal, No. 11.
 Lac La Biche Band—Matilda Cardinal, No. 41.
 Ahtakakoop's Band—Mrs. D. Leblanc, No. 99.

Treaty No. 7.

Bear's Paw Band, Stony Reserve—Emma Jonas.

1889-90.

Treaty No. 1.

St. Peter's Band—Eliza Daniels, No. 295.
 do Mrs. Ed. Kipling, No. 551.

Treaty No. 2.

Water Hen River Band—Maria Lamalice, No. 33.

Treaty No. 5.

Black River Band—Emma Robideaux, No. 20.

Moose Lake Band—Kitty Smith, No. 29.

Treaty No. 6.

Thunderchild's Band—Emma Higgins or Apistatim, No. 111.

Poundmaker's Band—Phœbe Jefferson, No. 189.

James Seenum's Band—Judith Boucher, No. 109.

Treaty No. 7.

Running Wolf's Band, Blood Reserve—Julia Choquette, No. 46.

do do Isabella Grant, No. 59.

Blood Band N—Mrs. Howard, No. 35.

do M—Mrs. Murphy, No. 19.

do I—Mrs. Millar, No. 34.

1890-91.*Treaty No. 1.*

St. Peter's Band—Matilda Asham, No. 6.

do Harriet Fontaine, No. 531.

Fort Alexander Band—Mary Ann Johnston, No. 160.

do Angelique Johnston, No. 162.

Treaty No. 5.

Moose Lake Band—Margaret Jane Buck, No. 69.

Cumberland Band—Philomene Budd, No. 116.

do Margaret Mackay, No. 110.

Pas Band—Margaret Saunders, No. 41.

Fisher River Band—Mary J. Cochrane, No. 24.

Treaty No. 4.

Cowesess' Band—Marie Gervais, No. 83.

Treaty No. 6.

James Smith's Band—Mrs. Charles Fiddler, No. 50.

Michel's Band—Lizzie Callihoo, No. 132.

Ermineskin's Band—Rosalie House, No. 1.

George Gordon's Band—Elizabeth St. Germain, No. 137.

1891-92.*Treaty No. 1.*

St. Peter's Band—Mrs. Joseph Moore, No. 394.

do Mrs. Sarah Sasford, No. 49.

do Mrs. Sarah Sargeant, No. 558.

do Mrs. Jane Mowat, No. 218.

do Eliza Ann Walker, No. 393.

Treaty No. 2.

Lake Manitoba Band—Marie Ste. Matte, No. 58.
Ebb and Flow Lake Band—Elsie Spence, No. 46.

Treaty No. 5.

Black River Band—Sarah Clarke, No. 22.
Cumberland Band—Mrs. Albert Bellendine, No. 101.

Treaty No. 4.

Key's Band—Nancy Laronde, No. 54.
do Flora Chartrand, No. 26.
do Harriet Chartrand, No. 26.

Treaty No. 6.

Mistawasis' Band—Maria Beaudry, No. 36.

1892-93.*Treaty No. 1.*

St. Peter's Band—Nancy Harper, No. 54.
do Annabella Gates, No. 560.
Brokenhead Band—Alice Linklater, No. 130.

Treaty No. 3.

Grassy Narrows Band—Isabella Jette, No. 46.

Treaty No. 5.

Pas Band—Margaret Dorion, No. 219.
Cumberland Band—Isabella Judd, No. 125.

Treaty No. 4.

Key's Band—Mary Field, No. 4.

Treaty No. 6.

Mistawasis' Band—Maria Beaudry, No. 33.
John Smith's Band—Eliza Shaw, No. 82.
do Isabella Pruden, No. 86.
Enoch's Band—Bella, No. 101.
do Margaret Calder, No. 27.
do Isabella Blanc, No. 10.

1893-94.*Treaty No. 1.*

Fort Alexander Band—Mrs. Elizabeth Lecoy, No. 157.
St. Peter's Band—Mrs. Mary Ann Hamelin, No. 99.
do Mrs. Margaret Sinclair, No. 142.
do Caroline Mayo, No. 490.
do Esther Flett Kipling, No. 526.
do Mrs. Margaret Roehen, No. 374.
do Juliet Kennedy, No. 569.

Treaty No. 2.

Fairford Band—Jane Anderson, No. 55.

Treaty No. 3.

Coutcheeching Band—Elizabeth Mainville, No. 44.
do Maria Jourdain, No. 7.

Treaty No. 5.

Poplar River Band—Maria Disbrowe, No. 142.
Fisher River Band—Mary Favel, No. 66.
Norway House Band—Mrs. Albert Tate, No. 43.

Treaty No. 4.

Côté's Band—Mary Murray, No. 131.

Treaty No. 6.

Kapahawekenum's Band—Maria Isabella Laliberté, No. 22.
Ahtakakoop's Band—Maggie Drevor, No. 132.
Petequakey's Band—Julia Arcand, No. 4.
Mistawasis' Band—Eliza McKay, No. 141.
James Robert's Band—Mary Ann McLeod, No. 91.
do Nancy Saunderson, No. 84.
do Alice Saunderson, No. 70.
Enoch's Band—Marie Louise Grove, No. 120.
do Mary Paul, No. 131.
do Cecile Passpasschase, No. 93.

1894-95.

Treaty No. 1.

Rosseau River Band—Margaret Nolin, No. 183.
St. Peter's Band—Mary Ann Folster, No. 639½.
do Flora Bella Harper, No. 646.
do Mary Minnie, No. 613.
Fort Alexander Band—Maria Adele Starr, No. 40.

Treaty No. 2.

Pine Creek Band—Sophie Napakisit, No. 18.
Water Hen River Band—Maria Lacouette, No. 38.

Treaty No. 3.

Islington Band—Ann Savyard, No. 16.
Dalles Band—Mrs. James Swan, No. 46.
Nickousemenicaning Band—Mary Brown, No. 19.
Wabigoon Band—Sarah Park, No. 5.

Treaty No. 4.

George Gordon's Band—Mrs. Virginia Favel, No. 54.
do Mrs. Nancy LaVallie, No. 13.

Gambler's Band—Isabella Peppin, No. 157.
 do Victoria Nabbis, No. 160.
 do Mary Bellehurnier, No. 140.
 Way-way-see-cappo's Band—Cecile Fleury, No. 160.
 Cowessess' Band—Susanne Nadeau, No. 37.

Treaty No. 5.

Fisher River Band—Elizabeth Papanakis, No. 24.
 do Maggie Raymond, No. 190.
 do Fannie Thomas, No. 1.
 do Elizabeth Dahl, No. 45.

Treaty No. 6.

Wahsatanow Band—Nancy Howse, No. 17.
 do Eliza Howse, No. 42.
 James Seenum's Band—Genevieve Larocque, No. 138.
 Michel's Band—Isabella Loyer, No. 5.
 do Josephine Laderoute, No. 1.
 Kapahawekenum's Band—Susette Morin, No. 33.
 Mistawasis' Band—Eliza Masketaytamay, No. 99.

1895-96.

Treaty No. 1.

Fort Alexander Band—Catherine Cavanagh, No. 182.

Treaty No. 3.

North-west Angle Band—Mary Morisseau, No. 12.
 Lac Seul Band—Mrs. A. R. J. Bannatyne, No. 102.

Treaty No. 5.

Cumberland Band—Nancy Custer, No. 14.
 do Mrs. Peter Bell, No. 46.
 Pas Band—Susan Buck, No. 244.

Treaty No. 6.

James Roberts' Band—Jane Mary Nelson, No. 105.
 James Seenum's Band—Caroline Reed, No. 141.
 do Mary Ann Cardinal, No. 142.

Treaty No. 3.

North-west Angle Band—Mary Morisseau, No. 12.
 Lac Seul Band—Mrs. A. R. J. Bannatyne, No. 192.

Treaty No. 5.

Cumberland Band—Nancy Custer, No. 14.
 do Mrs. Peter Bell, No. 46.
 Pas Band—Susan Buck, No. 244.

Treaty No. 6.

James Roberts's Band—Jane Mary Nelson, No. 105.
James Seenum's Band—Caroline Reed, No. 141.
do Mary Ann Cardinal, No. 142.

(1.) RETURN OF CROPS sown and harvested by Indian bands in Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

(2.) RETURN OF CROPS sown and harvested by individual Indians in Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

Note.

Hitherto it has been the practice of the department to publish in the annual report closing on the 30th June the return of crops harvested in the ensuing fall; for example, in the annual report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1895, the crops comprised in the returns then published were sown in the spring and harvested in the fall of 1895. This practice has caused such a delay in the printing of the annual report that it has been decided to publish these returns hereafter in the report for the ensuing year. Those for the harvest of 1896 will, therefore, appear in the report for the year ended 30th June, 1897.

RETURN A (1)

OF Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1896.

HEADQUARTERS—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Rank.	Branch or Duties.	Annual Salary.	Date of Appointment to Department.	Date of First Appointment to Civil Service.
Hon. Hugh John Macdonald	Superintendent General.		8		
				Holds this office combined with that of Minister of the Interior.	
Hayter Reed	Dep'y Supt. General		3,200	Feb. 1, 1881	Feb. 1, 1881
Duncan C. Scott	Chief Clerk		1,900	Oct. 8, 1880	Oct. 8, 1880
*E. L. Newcombe	Solicitor of Indian Affairs		400	Mar. 13, 1893	Mar. 13, 1893
W. A. Austin, D.L.S.	1st Class Clerk.	Technical	1,800	June 1, 1883	June 1, 1883
Allan N. McNeill	"	Correspondence	1,800	July 1, 1874	July 1, 1874
John D. McLean	"	Land and Timber	1,800	Oct. 1, 1876	Oct. 1, 1876
William McGirr	"	Correspondence	1,800	June 14, 1883	June 14, 1883
Frederick W. Smith	"	Accountant's	1,600	Sept. 1, 1873	Oct. —, 1870
Samuel Stewart	"	Registry	1,600	July 1, 1879	July 1, 1879
John McGirr	"	Statistics and Supply	1,600	July 1, 1883	Aug. 1, 1877
Robert G. Dalton	"	Accountant's	1,500	July —, 1871	July —, 1871
William A. Orr	"	Registrar of Land Patents	1,450	Nov. 24, 1883	Nov. 24, 1883
Martin Benson	2nd Class Clerk	School	1,400	April 1, 1876	April 1, 1876
Henry C. Ross	"	Printing and Translation	1,400	Jan. 10, 1883	Jan. 10, 1883
Samuel Bray, D.L.S.	"	Technical	1,400	June 14, 1884	June 14, 1884
Jas. A. J. McKenna	"	Correspondence	1,400	Nov. 28, 1887	July 1, 1887
James J. Campbell	"	"	1,400	Dec. 30, 1886	Dec. 30, 1886
Edwin Rochester	"	Accountant's	1,350	June 5, 1890	June 5, 1890
Hiram McKay	"	"	1,150	Feb. 15, 1884	July 9, 1880
Henry J. Brook	3rd Class Clerk	"	1,000	Jan. 1, 1871	Jan. 1, 1871
Joseph Delisle	"	Registry	1,000	June 23, 1880	June 23, 1880
Alfred E. Kemp	"	Land and Timber	1,000	Feb. 1, 1884	Feb. 1, 1884
Fannie Yielding	"	Registry	1,000	April 3, 1882	April 3, 1882
John W. Shore	"	Accountant's	1,000	Mar. 24, 1884	Mar. 24, 1884
Caroline Reiffenstein	"	"	1,000	Nov. 24, 1883	Nov. 24, 1883
Louis A. Dorval	"	Engrosser of Land Patents	1,000	July 1, 1886	July 1, 1886
Lizzie D. McMerkin	"	Accountant's	950	Dec. 31, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887
Ida H. Wilson	"	Registry	850	Jan. 29, 1887	Jan. 29, 1887
George M. Matheson	"	"	750	June 21, 1888	June 21, 1888
Edith H. Lyon	"	Land and Timber	700	May 31, 1890	May 31, 1890
Helen G. Ogilvy	"	"	700	June 30, 1890	June 30, 1890
Floretta K. Maracle	"	Accountant's	700	Jan. 31, 1891	Jan. 31, 1891
Robert B. E. Moffat	"	Deputy Minister's Stenographer	700	Feb. 7, 1891	Feb. 7, 1891
Mary D. Maxwell	"	Accountant's	650	May 31, 1890	May 31, 1890
Annie C. Taylor	"	Typewriter	650	June 30, 1890	June 30, 1890
Frederick R. Byshe	"	Registry	650	Mar. 26, 1891	Mar. 26, 1891
Louisa E. Dale	"	"	650	July 21, 1891	July 21, 1891
James Guthrie	"	"	600	July 21, 1891	July 21, 1891
Thomas P. Moffatt	"	"	600	Oct. 14, 1891	Oct. 14, 1891
Alice M. S. Graham	"	School	600	Nov. 28, 1893	Nov. 28, 1893
Frederick H. Byshe	"	Accountant's	500	Feb. 6, 1893	Feb. 6, 1893
Emma S. Martin	"	Land and Timber	450	Sept. 11, 1894	Sept. 11, 1894
Benjamin Hayter	Packer	Statistics and Supply	490	July 26, 1892	July 26, 1892
William Seale	Messenger		390	Mar. 18, 1893	Mar. 18, 1893

OFFICERS OF OUTSIDE SERVICE AT HEADQUARTERS.

Jas. Ansdell Macrae, Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	1,400	June 14, 1881	June 14, 1881
Geo. L. Chitty, Inspector of Timber	1,000	June 21, 1893	June 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, 1896.

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.
Wm. Bateman...	Indian Agent.....	100 00	Port Perry.....	
John Beattie....	"	500 00	Highgate.....	
Edmund Bennett ..	"	60 00	Castile.....	
Chas. J. Blomfield..	Indian Lands Agent.		Lakefield.....	7½ per cent commission on collections.
Edwin 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.
John Crowe.....	Indian Agent.....	500 00	Chippewa Hill....	
John P. Donnelly...	"	800 00	Port Arthur.....	With \$130 a year for rent, light and fuel.
Wm. Geo. Egar.....	"	500 00	Deseronto.....	
Adam English....	"	500 00	Sarnia.....	
Samuel 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 and \$24 office rent.
Alex. M. Ironside..	Clerk and Interpreter	720 00	Manitowaning....	With free house.
John W. Jermyn...	Indian Agent.....	500 00	Cape Croker.....	"
Peter E. Jones, M.D.	"	600 00	Hagersville.....	
Alex. S. McDougall.	"	600 00	Melbourne.....	
Chas. McGibbon....	"	500 00	Penetanguishene.	
Alex. McKelvey....	"	500 00	Wallaceburg.....	With \$60 a year for rent.
Duncan J. McPhee..	"	750 00	Atherley.....	
Wm. 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.
Benjamin W. Ross..	Indian Supt.....	800 00	Manitowaning....	With 5 per cent on collections up to \$2,000, and 2½ per cent on collections in excess of that amount.
Wm. Simpson.....	Indian Lands Agent.		Warton.....	5 per cent on collection up to \$2,000, and 3½ per cent on collections in excess of that amount, and free office.
Alex. G. Smith.....	Clerk	900 00	Brantford.....	
John Thackeray....	Indian Agent.....	650 00	Roseneath.....	
John G. Wallace....	Guardian of Islands.	25 00	Ivy Lea.....	
Thos. S. Walton, M.D.	Indian Supt.....	900 00	Parry Sound.....	With 5 per cent on collections, and \$60 a year for office rent.
Ebenezer 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, 1896.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ONTARIO—Continued.

Physicians.	Name of Band Attended.	Annual Salary.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.	
Geo. Bowman	Chippeways of Beausoleil	150 00	Salary paid by the band.
G. H. Corbett	" Rama	150 00	"
R. M. Fisher	" Nawash	350 00	"
W. H. Howey	Whitefish Lake Indians	300 00	"
P. E. Jones	Mississaguas of the Credit	250 00	"
J. A. Langrill	Six Nations	2,000 00	"
A. S. Langrill, Asst.	"	850 00	"
T. Clark Lapp	Mississaguas of Alnwick	275 00	"
Jas. A. McEwen	Oneidas of the Thames	300 00	Salary voted by parliament.
Delaski Marr	Moravians of the Thames	300 00	Salary paid by the band.
D. P. McPhail	" "	300 00	"
Geo. Mitchell	Walpole Island Indians	500 00	"
John Newton	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte	250 00	"
G. A. Whiteman	" "	250 00	"
J. A. Reid	Garden River and Batchewana	100 00	"
P. J. Scott	Chippewas of Saugeen	260 00	"
J. M. Shaw	Mississaguas of Rice Lake	150 00	"
G. H. Clemens	" "	37 50	"
F. H. Mitchell	Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames	260 00	The Chippewas pay \$200, and \$60 is voted by parliament.
R. M. Stephen	Tribes on Manitoulin Island	1,000 00	Salary paid by the band. Allowed \$150 additional for rent.

ONTARIO—Continued.

Missionaries.	Address.	Annual Salary.	Denomination.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.		
Rev. G. A. Anderson	Deseronto	400 00	Church of England	Paid by the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte.
Rev. John Jacobs	Baby's Point	400 00	"	Missionary to the Chippewas of Walpole Island.
Rev. A. G. Smith	Munceytown	400 00	"	Missionary to the Chippewas the Thames.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1896.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

QUEBEC.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.		
Antoine O. Bastien	Indian Agent	200 00	Jeune Lorette	
Alex. Brosseau	"	600 00	Caughnawaga	With \$60 a year for office rent.
C. O. H. Desilets, M. D.	"	100 00	Bécancour	
Rev. Jacob Gagné	"	50 00	Maria	
Narcisse LeBel	"	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.
George Long	"		St. Regis	10 per cent commission on collections; 2½ per cent on disbursements. No other remuneration.
A. McBride	"	50 00	N. Temiscamingue	
James Martin	"	600 00	Maniwaki	With \$50 a year for office rent.
A. A. Mondou, N. P.	"	200 00	Pierreville	
Ladislav E. Otis	"	400 00	Pointe Bleue	
V. J. A. Venner, M. D.	"	200 00	Campbellton, N. B.	

QUEBEC—Continued.

Physician.	Name of Band Attended.	Annual Salary.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.	
E. A. Mulligan	River Desert Indians	200 00	Salary paid by the band.
N. C. Smillie	Micmacs of Gaspé	80 00	Salary paid from province of Quebec fund.
V. J. A. Venner	" Restigouche	100 00	" "

QUEBEC—Continued.

Missionary.	Address.	Annual Salary.	Denomination.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.		
Rev. G. Giroux	Lorette	225 96	Roman Catholic	Missionary to the Hurons of Lorette.
Rev. M. Mainville	St. Regis	303 32	"	Of this allowance \$100 and an additional amount of \$25 for fuel are paid by the Iroquois of St. Regis.
Rev. J. M. Roy	Pierreville	235 00	"	Missionary to the Abenakis of St. Francis.
Rev. John Tucker	"	140 00	Church of England	" "

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1896.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.		
Chas. E. Beckwith	Indian Agent	50 00	Steam Mills	District— No. 2, King's County.
Rev. Thos. J. Butler	"	100 00	Caledonia	{ 3, Queen's "
Rev. A. Cameron, D.D.	"	100 00	Christmas Island	{ 4, Lunenburg "
John E. Campbell	"	50 00	Baddeck	13, Cape Breton County.
Rev. J. C. Chisholm	"	100 00	St. Peters, C.B.	12, Victoria "
Wm. C. Chisholm	"	100 00	Heatherton	10, Richmond "
J. J. E. de Molitor	"	50 00	Shelburne	9, Antigonish and Guysboro' Counties.
James Gass	"	50 00	Shubenacadie	15, Shelburne County.
Rev. R. McDonald	"	100 00	Eureka	6a Hants "
F. McDormand	"	50 00	Bear River	8, Pictou "
Rev. D. McIsaac	"	100 00	Glendale	1b Digby "
D. H. Muir, M.D.	"	50 00	Truro	11, Inverness "
Rev. D. O'Sullivan	"	50 00	Sheet Harbour	6b Colchester "
F. A. Rand, M.D.	"	50 00	Parrsboro'	5, Halifax "
Geo. R. Smith	"	50 00	Yarmouth	7, Cumberland "
Geo. Wells	"	50 00	Annapolis	14, Yarmouth "
M. A. McDonald, M.D.	Medical Officer	100 00	Sydney	1a Annapolis "
J. McMillan, M.D.	"	75 00	Pictou	13, Cape Breton "
				8, Indians of Pictou and vicinity.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.		
Wm. D. Carter	Indian Supt	400 00	Richibucto	North-eastern superintendency.
Jas. Farrell	"	300 00	Fredericton	South-western "
"	Acting Supt	200 00		Victoria and Madawaska Counties.
Rev. E. J. Bannon	Missionary	100 00	Big Cove	Allowed \$50 a year for office, also actual travelling expenses.
Rev. L. C. D'Amour	"	40 00	Edmundston	
Rev. W. Morrissey	"	100 00	Oak Point	
Rev. M. A. O'Keefe	"	100 00	Tobique	
Rev. W. O'Leary	"	100 00	Kingsclear	
J. W. Begg, M.D.	Medical Officer	25 00	Dalhousie	
J. S. Benson, M.D.	"	100 00	Chatham	Northumberland County.
H. A. Fish, M.D.	"	100 00	Newcastle	"
W. G. King, M.D.	"	20 00	Tobique	
R. A. Olloqui, M.D.	"	100 00	Big Cove	Kent County.
G. C. Vanwart, M.D.	"	200 00	Tobique	
John Simon	Constable	20 00	Eel Ground	Northumberland County.
Peter Pennais	"	24 00	"	

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

John O. Arsenault	Indian Supt	300 00	Higgins Road	Salary as superintendent \$200; allowance for travelling expenses, \$100.
Cassin, Jr. J. Poirier	Teacher	300 00		

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1896.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
Arthur W. Vowell..	Indian Superintendent for British Columbia.....	\$ 3,000 00	Victoria.....	
Joseph W. Mackay..	Senior Clerk.....	1,800 00	"	
Wm. B. McLaughlin	Clerk.....	900 00	"	
J. Cameron.....	Messenger.....	600 00	"	
Peter O'Reilly.....	Indian Reserve Commissioner.....	3,500 00	"	
Ashdown H. Green..	Surveyor.....	1,800 00	"	
Ewen Bell.....	Indian Agent.....	900 00	Clinton.....	
Frank Devlin.....	".....	1,200 00	New Westminster.	
R. L. T. Galbraith..	".....	900 00	Fort Steele.....	
Harry Guillod.....	".....	1,200 00	Alberni.....	
Wm. H. Lomas.....	".....	1,200 00	Quamichan.....	
Richard E. Loring..	".....	1,100 00	Hazelton.....	
Richard H. Pidcock.	".....	1,200 00	Alert Bay.....	
Chas. Todd.....	".....	1,800 00	Metlakahtla.....	
Wentworth F. Wood	".....	1,200 00	Kamloops.....	
Jas. Langley.....	Engineer on steamer "Vigilant".....	900 00	Metlakahtla	

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN.

	COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, REGINA.	\$ cts.		
A. E. Forget.....	Indian Commissioner	2,400 00	Regina.....	
T. P. Wadsworth...	Chief Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.....	2,200 00	"	
Alex. McGibbon....	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.....	2,200 00	"	
A. W. Ponton, D.L.S.	Surveyor in charge of Indian reserve surveys in N.W.T., Man. and Keewatin and part of Ontario	1,800 00	"	
Thos. D. Green, D.L.S.	Assist. Surveyor.....	1,400 00	"	
G. A. Betournay, M.A.	Inspector of Roman Catholic Indian Schools.....	1,200 00	"	
W. B. Pocklington..	Storekeeper.....	1,300 00	"	
F. H. Paget.....	Clerk.....	1,400 00	"	
J. A. Mitchell.....	".....	1,200 00	"	
J. W. Jowett.....	".....	1,100 00	"	
A. W. L. Gompertz..	".....	900 00	"	
A. P. Vankoughnet.	".....	900 00	"	
S. Swinford.....	".....	900 00	"	
E. C. Stewart.....	".....	900 00	"	
J. R. Marshallsay..	".....	780 00	"	
J. R. C. Honeyman.	".....	780 00	"	
W. Graham.....	".....	720 00	"	
N. Campbell.....	".....	520 00	"	
D. N. McLachlan..	".....	480 00	"	
A. H. Lock.....	".....	420 00	"	
D. McAra.....	".....	420 00	"	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1896—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN—*Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
		§ cts.		
Peter Hourie.....	Interpreter.....	900 00	Regina.....	
G. S. Collier.....	Caretaker.....	420 00	".....	
Z. Hamilton.....	Messenger.....	360 00	".....	
Mrs. Jane Quinn....	Pensioner.....	144 00	".....	
	SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, WINNIPEG.			
E. McColl.....	Inspector of Indian Agencies, in charge of Manitoba Super- intendency.....	2,400 00	Winnipeg.....	
L. J. A. Lévesque....	Clerk.....	1,400 00	".....	
G. Emile Jean.....	".....	900 00	".....	
A. McLean.....	".....	300 00	".....	
Michael Fee.....	Caretaker.....	250 00	".....	
G. T. Orton, M.D....	Medical Officer.....	800 00	".....	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.....	".....	900 00	Selkirk.....	
	<i>Treaty No. 2.</i>			
H. Martineau.....	Indian Agent.....	1,000 00	Manitoba House..	
	<i>Treaty No. 3.</i>			
R. J. N. Pither.....	Indian Agent.....	1,000 00	Rat Portage, Ont.	
F. C. Cornish.....	".....	1,000 00	Fort Frances " "	
J. McIntyre.....	".....	900 00	Savanne " "	
Thos. Hanson, M.D..	Medical Officer.....	700 00	Rat Portage " "	
W. W. Birdsall, M.D.	".....	450 00	Fort Frances " "	
	<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>			
Angus McKay.....	Indian Agent.....	1,000 00	Grand Rapids, Beren's River....	
Joseph Reader.....	".....	1,000 00	The Pas, Sask....	
	NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY.			
	<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>			
	BIRTLE AGENCY.			
J. A. Markle.....	Indian Agent.....	1,200 00	Birtle, Man.....	
S. M. Dickenson....	Clerk.....	720 00	".....	
Baptiste Sayer.....	Interpreter.....	420 00	".....	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1896.—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN—Continued.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
SWAN RIVER AGENCY.		\$ cts.		
W. E. Jones.....	Indian Agent.....	1,200 00	Côté, Assa.....	
Frank Norman.....	Clerk.....	240 00	"	
W. Thomas.....	Farmer.....	240 00	"	
E. Jacobs.....	Labourer.....	180 00	"	
W. Favel.....	"	180 00	"	
MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.				
John J. Campbell.....	Indian Agent.....	1,200 00	Cannington Manor	
H. R. Halpin.....	Clerk.....	720 00	"	
C. Lawford.....	Farmer.....	600 00	"	
W. Murison.....	Interpreter.....	360 00	"	
CROOKED LAKES AGENCY.				
A. McDonald.....	Indian Agent.....	1,400 00	Broadview.....	
D. Pierce.....	Clerk.....	720 00	"	
J. A. Sutherland.....	Farmer.....	600 00	"	
M. Calder.....	"	420 00	"	
Jas. Pollock.....	"	420 00	"	
Isaac Pollock.....	"	420 00	"	
Henry Cameron.....	Interpreter.....	300 00	"	
FILE HILLS AGENCY.				
A. J. McNeill.....	Indian Agent.....	1,000 00	Qu'Appelle.....	
Wm. McNab.....	Farmer & Interpreter	360 00	"	
Money-Bird.....	Mail-carrier.....	60 00	"	
MUSCOWPETUNG'S AGENCY.				
J. B. Lash.....	Indian Agent.....	1,200 00	Regina.....	
W. Anderson.....	Clerk.....	720 00	"	
S. Hockley.....	Farmer.....	600 00	"	
J. H. Gooderham.....	"	600 00	"	
J. Nicol.....	"	480 00	"	
J. D. Finlayson.....	Herder.....	480 00	"	
John Larocque.....	Interpreter.....	360 00	"	
M. M. Seymour, M.D.	Medical Officer.....	600 00	"	Also receives \$600 for attendance
J. H. C. Willoughby,	"	480 00	"	Qu'Appelle Industrial School.
M. D.....	"		"	Medical attendant for Regina Industrial School.
TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.				
J. P. Wright.....	Indian Agent.....	1,000 00	Kutawa.....	
H. A. Carruthers.....	Clerk.....	800 00	"	
Thos. E. Baker.....	Farmer.....	480 00	"	
E. Stanley.....	"	420 00	"	
W. Lambert.....	"	360 00	"	
Chas. Favel.....	Labourer.....	360 00	"	
Geo. McNab.....	Interpreter.....	300 00	"	
Thos. Green.....	"	60 00	"	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1896—Continued.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN—Continued.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY				
W. S. Grant	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Indian Head	
J. C. Halford	Farmer	480 00	"	
"Jack's Son"	Mail Carrier	60 00	"	
DUCK LAKE AGENCY.				
R. S. McKenzie	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Stobart	
W. Sibbald	Clerk	720 00	"	
Jos. H. Price	Farmer	600 00	"	
Louis Marion	"	480 00	"	
Lawrence Lovell	"	480 00	"	
John H. Gordon	"	480 00	"	
Sandy Thomas	Interpreter	420 00	"	
A. B. Stewart, M.D.	Medical Officer	350 00	"	Also receives \$150 for attendance at Duck Lake Boarding School.
CARLTON AGENCY.				
Hilton Keith	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Aldina	
H. W. Halpin	Clerk	480 00	"	
W. Giles	Miller and Blacksmith	660 00	"	
Louis Couture	Farmer	600 00	"	
Hugh Richardson	"	420 00	"	
Rupert Pratt	Interpreter	420 00	"	
SIOUX.				
Richard Joynt	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	
T. J. Fleetham	Clerk	720 00	"	
Justus Willson	Farmer	480 00	"	
F. A. D. Bourke	"	360 00	"	
S. Warden	"	420 00	"	
R. Mair	Farmer	360 00	Battleford	
Chas. DeGear	"	300 00	"	
W. E. McKay	Teamster	480 00	"	
Peter Taylor	Labourer	360 00	"	
S.T. Macadam, M.D.	Medical Officer	450 00	"	Also receives \$300 for attendance at Battleford Industria School.
ONION LAKE AGENCY				
G. G. Mann	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Onion Lake	
Blanche Mann	Clerk	180 00	"	
John Carney	Store-keeper	720 00	"	
John Bangs	Farmer and Interpreter	360 00	"	
Joseph Taylor	Millwright	60 00	"	
SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.				
John Ross	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Pakan	
G. H. Harper	Clerk	420 00	"	
P. Tomkins	Farmer	420 00	"	
Norman McDonald	Interpreter	300 00	"	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1896.—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
EDMONTON AGENCY.				
Chas. de Cazes	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Edmonton	
A. E. Lake	Clerk	720 00	"	
W. J. O'Donnell	Farmer	600 00	"	
Henri Blanc	Farmer and Interpreter	420 00	"	
HOBBEMA AGENCY.				
D. L. Clink	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Hollbroke	
C. J. Johnson	Clerk	720 00	"	
A. E. Moore	Farmer	360 00	"	
Gilbert Whitford	Interpreter	360 00	"	
R. Beer	Labourer	360 00	"	
<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>				
SARCEE AGENCY.				
S. B. Lucas	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Calgary	
A. Kemeys-Tynte	Clerk	720 00	"	
P. L. Grasse	Farmer	720 00	Morley	
Geo. Hodgson	Interpreter	420 00	Calgary	
"The Cree"	Scout	120 00	"	
Tom Godin	Assistant Issuer	60 00	"	
E. H. Rouleau, M.D.	Medical Officer	240 00	"	Medical attendant for High River Industrial School.
BLACKFOOT AGENCY.				
Magnus Begg	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Gleichen	
J. Lawrence	Clerk	900 00	"	
W. M. Baker	Farmer	600 00	"	
G. H. Wheatley	"	540 00	"	
Thos. Scott	Interpreter	420 00	"	
Thos. Lauder	Issuer	360 00	"	
Kitchips	Teamster	120 00	"	
"Old Woman-a-t-War"	Scout	60 00	"	
Jas. Appikokie	"	60 00	"	
BLOOD AGENCY. \$ cts.				
James Wilson	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Macleod	
C. W. H. Sanders	Clerk	900 00	"	
Ed. McNeil	Farmer	480 00	"	
A. E. Jones	"	360 00	"	
F. D. Freeman	Issuer	540 00	"	
D. Mills	Interpreter	480 00	"	
C. H. Clarke	Labourer	420 00	"	
"Heavy Head"	Mail-carrier	120 00	"	
"Running Crane"	Scout	120 00	"	
"Bobtailed Chief"	"	120 00	"	
Sister St. Eusèbe	Hospital Nurse	72 00	"	
Sister Z. St. Louis	"	72 00	"	
F. X. Girard, M.D.	Medical Officer	1,000 00	"	
PIEGAN AGENCY.				
H. H. Nash	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Macleod	
Geo. F. Maxfield	Clerk and Issuer	480 00	"	
J. W. Smith	Farmer	420 00	"	
W. H. Cox	Issuer	420 00	"	
H. Dunbar	Interpreter	420 00	"	
"Manyan"	Scout	120 00	"	
"White Bull"	Assistant Issuer	60 00	"	
"Take-enemies-arms"	Mail-carrier	120 00	"	

RETURN B (1)—INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

	Grant.		Expen- diture.		Grant not used.		Grant exceeded.	
	§	cts.	§	cts.	§	cts.	§	cts.
Salaries.....	1,200	00	1,200	00				
Relief and seed grain.....	2,500	00	2,046	89	453	11		
Medical attendance and medicines.....	3,000	00	2,997	82	2	18		
Miscellaneous and unforeseen.....	100	00	62	70	37	30		
	6,800	00	6,307	41	492	59		

RETURN B (2)—INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Salaries.....	1,705	00	1,642	50	62	50		
Relief and seed grain.....	2,300	00	2,291	87	8	13		
Medical attendance and medicines.....	1,795	00	1,766	99	28	01		
Miscellaneous and unforeseen.....	300	00	300	00				
	6,100	00	6,001	36	98	64		

RETURN B (3)—INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Salaries.....	300	00	300	00				
Relief and seed grain.....	925	00	925	00				
Medical attendance and medicines.....	350	00	350	00				
Miscellaneous and unforeseen.....	75	00	74	46	0	54		
	1,650	00	1,649	46	0	54		

RETURN B (4)—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Annuities and commutations.....	122,405	00	120,515	00	1,890	00		
Implements, tools and harness.....	3,467	00	3,467	00				
Field and garden seeds.....	5,175	00	5,174	46	0	54		
Live stock.....	2,330	00	2,320	94	9	06		
Supplies for destitute and working Indians.....	176,093	00	176,092	76	0	24		
Triennial clothing.....	3,728	00	3,180	82	547	18		
Day, boarding and industrial schools.....	228,911	00	228,851	89	59	11		
Surveys.....	3,000	00	2,924	37	75	63		
Farm wages.....	24,693	00	23,873	86	819	14		
Supplies for farmers.....	11,178	00	10,945	87	232	13		
Sioux.....	4,509	00	4,507	26	1	74		
Buildings.....	3,613	00	3,604	92	8	08		
General expenses.....	111,575	00	111,546	43	28	57		
Grist and saw-mills.....	3,063	00	3,533	73			470	73
	703,740	00	700,539	31	3,671	42	470	73

RETURN B (5)—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries	18,660 00	17,727 50	932 50	
Relief of distress	5,000 00	2,812 50	2,187 50	
Seed grain, implements and tools	1,200 00	291 83	908 17	
Medical attendance and medicines	12,000 00	8,185 18	3,814 82	
Day Schools	6,500 00	6,445 07	54 93	
Industrial and Boarding Schools	47,460 00	40,294 16	7,165 84	
Travelling expenses	5,000 00	4,245 33	754 67	
Office and miscellaneous	4,540 00	4,233 48	306 52	
Steamer "Vigilant," running expenses	2,000 00	1,538 51	461 49	
Surveys	2,272 00	2,268 29	3 71	
Reserve Commission	3,500 00	3,500 00		
	108,132 00	91,541 85	16,590 15	

RETURN B (6)—INDIANS OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

No. of account.	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
78 Surveys	500 00	500 00		
86 Relief, Ontario	800 00	764 87	35 13	
87 Blankets	400 00	78 45	321 55	
88 Removal of Lake of Two Mountain Indians	300 00	30 10	269 90	
111 Relief of distress and purchase of seed grain	3,510 00	3,602 08		92 08
119 Legal expenses	250 00	249 55	45	
139 Grant to Agricultural Society	90 00	90 00		
136 Salaries	2,550 00	2,550 00		
144 Annuities, Robinson Treaty	16,806 00	16,806 00		
205 Repairs to roads, bridges, &c., at Caughnawaga	2,500 00	2,283 26	216 74	
89 Travelling expenses	600 00	575 85	24 15	
118 Repayment to Mississaguas of the Credit costs in arbitration	2,200 00	1,486 50	713 50	
Grant to Indian Land Management Fund, Province of Quebec Account, and Indian School Fund	14,000 00	14,000 00		
	44,506 00	43,016 66	1,581 42	92 08

HAYTER REED,

*Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.*DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1896.D. C. SCOTT,
Acting Accountant.

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

RETURN C with Subsidiary Statements showing transactions in connection with the Fund during the year ended 30th June, 1896.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1895		3,594,206 20
Collections on account of land sales, timber and stone dues, rents, fines and fees		124,663 86
Interest accrued during the year		162,526 58
Legislative grants to supplement the Fund		32,216 50
Outstanding cheques, 1894-95		2 83
Expenditure during the year	263,086 59	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	3,650,529 38	
	3,913,615 97	3,913,615 97

D. C. SCOTT,
Acting Accountant.

HAYTER REED,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1896.

Batchewana Indians, Ont. (No. 1.)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		13,275 34
Collections on account of land and timber		4,149 78
To David Roller, to building Roman Catholic school	316 66	
Repairs to Shingwauk Home	45 20	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	414 98	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	16,648 28	
	17,425 12	17,425 12
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		16,648 28
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		694 41
Interest on invested capital		488 94
W. Van Abbott, rents		588 00
Canadian Pacific Railway, for horse killed		60 00
To Chief Nubenagooching, salary as chief from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896	100 00	
Rev. G. A. Artus, teacher, to 31st March, 1895	200 00	
W. Van Abbott, interest for distribution	472 60	
Department of Marine and Fisheries, fishing license	7 50	
Peter Martell's share of interest from 1st July, 1895, to 30th September, 1895	1 22	
R. Roberts, relief to Mrs. Corbière	4 95	
Rev. G. A. Artus, wood for school, Garden River	12 00	
W. H. Plummer & Co., for relief to destitute and cord for flagstaff	6 75	
David Craddock, share of interest from 1st October, 1895, to 31st December, 1895	1 10	
A. W. Cunningham, relief supplies to destitute	1 40	
Chief Nubenagooching, compensation for horse killed by Canadian Pacific Railway	60 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	35 28	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	928 55	
	1,831 35	1,831 35
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		928 55

Chippewas of Beausoleil, Ont. (No. 2.)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		55,636 85
Collections on account of land and timber.....		974 83
To Proportion of cost of new building, Mount Elgin Institute.....	429 90	
Chas. Fitton, advance for survey of islands in Georgian Bay.....	133 40	
J. G. Sing " " ".....	133 40	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	97 48	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	55,817 50	
	56,611 68	56,611 68
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		55,817 50
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		140 56
Interest on invested capital.....		2,638 23
Collections on account of land and timber.....		101 15
Chew Brothers' rent.....		135 00
Refund of interest sent for distribution.....		59 45
To Mary Assance, pension, from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.....	12 00	
Mary Assance " " ".....	12 00	
Sarah Assance " " ".....	6 00	
Sarah Monague " " ".....	12 00	
David Assance, secretary " " ".....	50 00	
Thomas Marks, messenger " " ".....	10 00	
George Copigog, chief " " ".....	50 00	
Wesley Monague, sexton " " ".....	16 00	
Benjamin Yellowhead, pension from 1st October, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.....	6 00	
George Bowinan, physician, salary, from 1st January " " ".....	150 00	
Interest for distribution.....	1,943 41	
Rev. A. Sutherland for J. Lawrence, salary, as teacher, from 1st April, 1895, to 30th June, 1895.....	34 38	
R. M. Stephen, M.D., part of salary from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.....	23 52	
Prizes for schools.....	8 80	
Joseph Craddock, arrears of interest from 1st December, 1892 to March, 1895.....	52 02	
D. Davidson, services of steamer "Beaver" re sale of bark.....	10 00	
Capt. James Bell, services of steamer "Equal Rights" re sale of bark.....	12 00	
Richard Pashegob, interest from 1st April to 30th June, 1895.....	5 10	
Jonas Pashegob " " ".....	8 50	
Charlotte Pashegob " " ".....	2 55	
David Kakakonce " " ".....	1 70	
Mrs. Sol. Assance " " ".....	0 85	
P. A. Gillespie for medical attendace on John Hank.....	10 00	
Rev. A. Sutherland for part of E. T. Douglas's salary as teacher, from 1st October, 1895, to 31st December, 1895.....	45 32	
Proportion of premium of insurance on new building, Mount Elgin.....	2 30	
David Craddock, arrears of interest.....	9 60	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	18 21	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	562 13	
	3,074 39	3,074 39
By Balance on 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		562 13

Chippewas of Nawash, Ont. (No. 3.)—Continued

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	14,511 59	19,711 66
INTEREST—Concluded.		
To Peter Taylor, arrears of interest from 1st April, 1895, to 31st December, 1895.....	53 10	
J. W. Jernyn Grant, for repairing roads.....	50 00	
A. M. Tyson, collection on account of debts.....	233 36	
A. J. Kyle " ".....	143 24	
W. Simpson, contingent account.....	0 55	
J. W. Jernyn " ".....	6 00	
A. Collins, legal services, timber seizure.....	36 25	
A. Collins " in liquor prosecution.....	30 50	
R. M. Fisher, valuation of lots Township St. Edmund.....	5 00	
A. Fleck, jr., iron pickets for survey.....	4 25	
James Warren, survey of Bury Road.....	27 50	
Henry Ritchie, expenses taking children of the late John Jones to Wike-wenikong Industrial School.....	2 20	
John Akiwenzie " ".....	45 05	
Sadlier Brothers, window shades for school.....	3 85	
W. Waukey, sr., repairs to school.....	1 00	
John Akiwenzie " ".....	1 00	
S. A. Perry, supplies to school.....	4 00	
G. S. Sinclair " ".....	15 00	
W. E. Clendinning, school inspection.....	22 60	
J. W. Fielding, hay for stock.....	1,230 61	
British American Assurance Company, renewal premium.....	12 00	
Proportion of premium of insurance on new building, Mount Elgin.....	10 00	
D. G. Millar, premium of insurance on saw-mill.....	160 00	
J. Akiwenzie, wood for school, Cape Croker.....	10 80	
Peter Kegenegwana, wood for school, Port Elgin.....	8 40	
David Kegenegwana, wood for school, Sidney Bay.....	7 80	
W. Waukay, wood for council-house.....	5 60	
Department of Marine and Fisheries, fishing license.....	25 00	
John Angus, for care of stable near council hall.....	5 00	
Jas. A. Rutherford (Owen Sound "Times,") advertising water front.....	2 00	
McGaw & Campbell, printing re tenders for saw-mill.....	1 00	
Expenses in connection with Grand Council.....	100 00	
Capital account for transfer of collection on Creighton's debts.....	142 08	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	4 23	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	2,791 10	
	19,711 66	19,711 66
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		2,791 10

Chippewas of Sarnia, Ont. (No. 5.)—Continued
 In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	8,132 75	10,542 52 ⁴
INTEREST—Continued.		
To Robert George, pension from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.....	12 00	
Isaac Stone " " " ".....	15 00	
Widow Beaver " " " ".....	6 00	
" Summer " " " ".....	6 00	
Daniel Nahmabin " " " ".....	9 00	
Relief to sundry destitute Indians.....	112 00	
Henry Maville, building fence around cemetery.....	91 00	
Mrs. Caroline Waubuck, rent.....	25 00	
C. Sanders & Sons, coffins.....	27 00	
G. L. Philips ".....	9 00	
Aaron Diller ".....	3 00	
A. F. Steele ".....	9 00	
James Schofield ".....	12 00	
A. M. Johnson ".....	8 00	
John Scarth ".....	1 50	
Clark & Fowler, funeral furnishings.....	38 74	
Wm. Nimmo " ".....	11 05	
G. L. Philips " ".....	17 00	
Sampson Jackson, grave-digging.....	21 00	
Elijah Ashquabe ".....	8 00	
James Maylor & Sons, funeral furnishings.....	6 01	
Adam Sappah, travelling expenses attending council meetings.....	6 50	
John Johnson " " " ".....	13 00	
Lewis Cloud " " " ".....	9 75	
Wm. Jacobs " " " ".....	3 25	
Jabez Nahmabin " " " ".....	3 25	
Elijah George " " " ".....	3 25	
Alex. Rogers " " " ".....	3 25	
James Manass " " " ".....	3 25	
Peter Cloud, wood for school.....	10 00	
Levi Johnston ".....	10 00	
Pilate Rodd ".....	15 00	
W. Cottrell, scrubbing school.....	4 50	
James Scofield, blackboard for school, Kettle Point.....	6 00	
Jones, Coultier & Co., lumber.....	8 00	
Wm. George, for gravel.....	30 00	
Jacob Lawrence & Sons, material for repairs to culvert.....	10 00	
Wm. Jacobs, compensation for nets seized.....	50 00	
Peter Rodd " ".....	45 00	
John Cloud " ".....	45 00	
James Hendry, for plan and scantling.....	5 35	
James Elijah Manass, for nets seized.....	40 00	
McBeth & McPherson, concrete tile for culverts.....	12 00	
A. English, grant for prizes, agricultural fair.....	25 00	
John Kabayah, rent.....	15 00	
Ben White, repairing culvert.....	2 00	
C. McKenzie Miller & Co., coal oil, nails, &c.....	10 10	
Peter Nawang, services as constable.....	13 75	
S. Sanders & Sons, funeral furnishings.....	29 00	
Department of Public Printing and Stationery, school material.....	13 66	
Robt. W. Maskay, 400 6-inch files.....	12 00	
Silas Waubemong, fixing culvert.....	3 00	
Jacob Lawrence & Sons, lumber.....	17 62	
G. G. Gorman, part premium of insurance on new building, Mount Elgin.....	12 50	
A. English, advance to John Milliken.....	1 50	
Daniel Otter, Lease 10, rent of gravel pit.....	50 00	
Frank Cottrelle " ".....	30 00	
Peter Nawang, livery.....	1 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	2 40	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	1,387 59	
	10,542 52	10,542 52
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		1,387 59

Chippewas of Saugeen, Ont. (No. 6.)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		294,688 95
Collections on account of land and timber.....		3,610 24
Refund of loans.....		129 15
To Proportion of cost of addition to Mount Elgin Institute.....	1,520 70	
Repairs to roads, Saugeen Peninsula.....	913 11	
John Crowe, work on roads to 31st August, 1895.....	30 55	
Irwin Rusk, pickaxes for roadwork.....	1 50	
W. H. Johns, shovels.....	3 75	
John Crowe, sharpening picks.....	1 50	
" loan to Joshua Edward Madwishmind.....	100 00	
" " C. Wesley.....	10 90	
Robert Haubridge, wagon for Paul Wesley.....	55 00	
Southampton Manfg. Co., lumber for repairs to bridges French Bay Road.....	34 57	
Geo. Langstaff, repairs to agency building.....	183 00	
Thos. Solomon, digging ditch.....	0 70	
John Crowe, advance for work on fence.....	50 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	289 06	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	295,234 00	
	298,428 34	298,428 34
Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		295,234 00
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		2,020 84
Interest on invested capital.....		12,625 87
Whaley & Royce, account brass band instruments.....		100 00
Refund on account of loans.....		83 22
" " hay.....		469 84
" " grant to agricultural fair.....		21 00
Collected on account of debts.....		738 03
" " roadwork.....		2 98
" " rents.....		31 50
" " fees.....		28 97
To Interest distribution.....	7,842 62	
H. W. Madwayosh, chief, salary from 1st April to 30th June, 1895.....	37 50	
John George " " " 1895, to 31st March, 1896.....	150 00	
Thos. Solomon " " " " " ".....	112 50	
Waldron Elias, interpreter " " " " " ".....	150 00	
Cephas Kabegee, councillor " " " " " ".....	22 50	
Hiram Ahyahba " " " " " ".....	30 00	
W. Nashwahsogomaby " " " " " ".....	30 00	
Peter Henry " " " " " ".....	30 00	
Ralph Johnston " " " 30th June, 1895.....	12 50	
Luke Kewaquom " " " " " ".....	7 50	
John Cameron " " " " " ".....	7 50	
Wm. Simon, sexton " " " 31st March, 1896.....	75 00	
Jesse Root " French Bay " " " ".....	35 00	
And. Ritchie " Council Hall " " " ".....	37 50	
Wm. Johnston, caretaker, village school, salary from 1st July, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.....	37 50	
Helen Cameron " " " " " ".....	18 00	
Arthur Lattornelle " " " 1st Jan. to 30th June, 1895.....	25 00	
Henry Ritchie, wood-ranger, salary from 1st Jan., 1895, to 31st Mar., 1896.....	40 00	
" " traunt officer " 1st July, " " ".....	9 00	
Elijah Troonch, messenger " 1st April, " " ".....	20 00	
Nancy Kadagegwan pension " " " " ".....	50 00	
Maria Madwayoshi " " " " " ".....	50 00	
John Wabishkukuning " " " " " ".....	12 00	
Chas. Maizhukewawedong " " " " " ".....	25 00	
John Ahtaugay " " " " " ".....	12 00	
Wm. Nagum " " " " " ".....	12 00	
Carried forward.....	8,890 62	16,122 25

Chippewas of Saugeen, Ont. (No. 6)—*Concluded.*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	12,301 77	16,122 25
<i>INTEREST—Concluded.</i>		
To Expenses re late Dan Ashkebee and family.....	35 00	
John Crowe, contingent account September quarter.....	2 22	
R. M. Fisher, for valuation of lots, township of St. Edmund.....	5 00	
A. Fleck, jr., iron pickets for survey.....	4 25	
Elijah Troonch, assisting bush rangers making five-acre limits.....	1 87	
James Warren, survey of Bury Road.....	27 50	
Canadian Express Co.'s charges.....	1 00	
British American Assurance Co., renewal premiums.....	38 75	
Proportion of premium of insurance on new building, Mount Elgin.....	10 00	
Vanstone & Co., hay for sundry Indians.....	217 43	
David Robertson, " " ".....	62 27	
Robert Walker, " " ".....	68 08	
Porteous & Creighton, " " ".....	630 34	
Southampton Manufacturing Co., for sundries as compensation to W. Johnston for fire loss.....	19 50	
Kilbourne & Kilbourne, legal services re liquor cases.....	55 00	
Thomas Solomon, services re Sampson Ritchie.....	0 75	
Cephas Kahbeeze, services as interpreter re Sampson Ritchie.....	1 50	
N. A. Kay, services as counsel, trial of Sampson Ritchie.....	10 00	
J. S. Conaway, presiding at trial Ritchie and Wahbeeze.....	6 40	
Thomas Shaille, services " " ".....	10 55	
Southampton Beacon, advertising notices to trespassers.....	0 50	
John Geddes, to purchase cow for John Nawash.....	23 00	
Grant for expenses of delegates to Grand Council.....	20 00	
S. G. Kinsey, services as architect.....	10 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	3 81	
Balance 30th June, 1896.....	2,465 76	
	16,122 25	16,122 25
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		2,465 76

Chippewas of the Thames (No. 8)—*Concluded*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
Brought forward.....	5,447 34	7,846 03
<i>INTEREST—Concluded.</i>		
To Amos Henry, wood, council-house	12 50	
Joshua Maddison, wood, River Settlement school.....	7 50	
Edward Trencé " "	7 45	
Isaac Young " "	3 50	
Chas. Flexen, constable <i>re</i> liquor prosecution.....	7 05	
Lucius Henry " <i>re</i> commitment of insane Indian.....	7 40	
Adam Clark, expenses " "	2 00	
A. Stewart, vaccine points	5 00	
Joseph Wellman, removing and repairing school building.....	30 00	
M. A. Hoskins, stove-pipes, &c., Back Settlement school.....	4 85	
Alex. Fletcher, cleaning school-room.....	11 00	
A. M. Johnson, school furniture.....	3 00	
Alex. McGregor, work on school and council-house.....	7 20	
James Fox, carting school furniture.....	1 00	
Samuel French and George Fisher, grant for prizes for agricultural fair.....	50 00	
Samuel Clark, plank for culverts.....	3 92	
James Henry, plank furnished	3 92	
Thos. Sutton, bridge over Dolson Creek.....	124 75	
Wm. Orr, repairing plough.....	1 75	
Assessment on Marshman drain.....	42 28	
Myles McDougall, building approach to Dolson Creek Bridge.....	49 00	
Alex. Fletcher, building cemetery fence.....	45 00	
T. D. Green, advance for survey expenses	150 00	
Daniel Maddison, loan to build house.....	125 00	
Johnson Grosbeck "	10 00	
Scobie Logan, forest bailiff.....	35 38	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	189 03	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	1,459 21	
	7,846 03	7,846 03
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		1,459 21

Chippewas of Walpole Island, Ont. (No. 9)

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		69,753 69
Proportion of cost of addition to Mount Elgin Institute for new building.....	3,602 80	
" of repairs to Shingwauk Home.....	818 26	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	65,332 63	
	69,753 69	69,753 69
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		65,332 63
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		905 12
Rents collected.....		1,200 00
Fees received from ferry.....		28 13
Hay sold.....		33 15
Interest on invested capital.....		3,126 08
To George Mitchell, M. D., part of salary, 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.....	375 00	
Lewis Fisher, chief.....	30 00	
Joseph White, councillor.....	20 00	
Philip Kiyoshk, ".....	20 00	
Peter Miskokoman ".....	20 00	
Wawasun ".....	20 00	
Chas. Kiyoshk, secretary.....	50 00	
Jacob Kiyoshk, messenger.....	10 00	
George Shesheeb, sexton.....	10 00	
Joseph Thomas ".....	10 00	
Henry P. Johnson, making coffins.....	30 00	
Wanseoquot, pension from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.....	8 00	
Magabawa ".....	8 00	
Kagamoqua ".....	8 00	
Chimquamoqua ".....	8 00	
Quasiqwonoqua ".....	8 00	
Kewadenoqua ".....	8 00	
Pemah Quadoonce ".....	8 00	
Nowquashkomoqua ".....	8 00	
Petwegeshig ".....	8 00	
John Navarre ".....	8 00	
Widow Nimkeence ".....	8 00	
Widow Penance ".....	8 00	
Adam Brigham ".....	8 00	
Nancy Peters ".....	8 00	
James Wishoe ".....	8 00	
Ogibwayua ".....	8 00	
Mary Pindanon ".....	8 00	
Kagayah ".....	8 00	
Wabegenoqua ".....	8 00	
Wabagoosh ".....	8 00	
Penache ".....	8 00	
Chas. Nahdee ".....	8 00	
John W. Sands ".....	8 00	
Mary Yahnodt ".....	8 00	
Betsey Peshuck ".....	8 00	
Kewayonge ".....	8 00	
Kewakodoqua "..... to 30th June, 1895.....	2 00	
Jacob Peters, allowance as pathmaster for 1894.....	3 00	
John Penance ".....	3 00	
Angus Williams ".....	3 00	
Wm. Saginash "..... 1893.....	3 00	
Nagonab ".....	3 00	
James P. Kiyoshk ".....	3 00	
John Newakadoe ".....	3 00	
Alex. Latimer ".....	3 00	
Wm. Peters, teacher, salary 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896, Walpole Island School, No. 3.....	295 97	
Carried forward.....	1,124 97	5,292 48

Chippewas of Walpole Island—*Concluded*

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	1,124 97	5,292 48
<i>INTEREST—Concluded.</i>		
To Albert Saugutch, teacher, salary 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896, Walpole Island School, No. 1.....	196 93	
Rev. A. Sutherland, part salary of A. M. Miskokoman, March quarter, 1895, Walpole Island school, No. 3.....	62 50	
David Yahnodt, services as forest bailiff.....	76 54	
N. E. Gibbs, building ferry scow and repairing dock.....	236 38	
Chas. Lendon, coffin furnishings and school furniture.....	104 70	
C. I. Dowswell " ".....	39 00	
J. H. Fraser, plank and hardware.....	72 44	
Shaw & Wooliver, shovels, &c.....	12 20	
Joseph Kowsod, carting plank.....	1 75	
Jacob Kiyoshk, digging graves.....	19 00	
Wegre " ".....	8 00	
John Kakaik " ".....	1 00	
Jacob Altman " ".....	1 00	
Isaac Sahwab " ".....	1 00	
David Kiyoshk, cutting poles for dock.....	5 25	
do wages running ferry boat.....	81 00	
John Mokewenah, making approaches to new ferry.....	1 33	
School material.....	17 69	
John Kekack, work on roads.....	45 00	
Relief to destitute.....	51 40	
Rev. John Jacobs, rent of parish hall for pay-day, 1895-96.....	4 00	
Isaac Sahwab, wood for School No. 3.....	10 00	
Fares and expenses of pupils to Shingwauk Home.....	11 55	
Interest for distribution.....	941 12	
John Brebner, school inspection.....	33 50	
Chas. Kiyoshk, services as interpreter.....	11 75	
Mrs. H. Jackson, cleaning school-house.....	1 00	
Louis Fisher, stove for ferry-house.....	2 50	
John White, removal of " ".....	5 90	
Edw. Jackson, repairs to " ".....	9 50	
Chief Ashkeebec, assisting H. Winter on survey.....	17 62	
H. Winter, surveying.....	45 00	
S. W. Cross, advertising tenders for ferry scow.....	2 50	
Proportion of insurance premium on new building, Mount Elgin.....	21 00	
Wm. Reilly, repairs to No. 1 school.....	10 00	
A. Stewart, M.D., vaccine points.....	1 70	
John N. Gibb, repairs to new ferry boat.....	14 75	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	75 68	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	1,914 33	
	5,292 48	5,292 48
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		1,914 33

Fort William Band, Ont. (No. 10)
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		14,397 27
To J. P. Donnelly, timber dues		104 00
To Rev. R. A. O'Connor, grant towards rebuilding Fort William Orphanage ..	2,500 00	
" Mail " Printing Co., advertising tenders for breakwater	31 50	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	10 40	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	11,959 37	
	14,501 27	14,501 27
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		11,959 37
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		31 55
Interest on invested capital		505 00
To J. P. Donnelly, liquor fine collected		25 00
To Jos. Singleton, services as constable from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896	36 00	
Moses McKay	14 00	
Wells & Emerson, sundries for orphanage	9 90	
N. C. Smillie, M.D., medical attendance and medicine	350 00	
J. A. Macdonnell, M.D.	3 00	
W. J. Clark, medicine	5 75	
Dominion Express Co., freight	0 30	
Louis Jerome, wood for orphanage	15 00	
Printing and stationery	8 28	
C. W. Patton, fire-extinguishers for school	60 00	
A. H. Macdougall, examination and report on Kamnestiqua Reserve	12 00	
Hoover & Co., clothing for an insane Indian	3 45	
W. S. Piper, lime and whitewash brushes	5 55	
Thos. Bushie, labour at orphanage, Fort William	15 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	1 50	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	21 82	
	561 55	561 55
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		21 82

French River Indians, Ont. (No. 11)
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		5,079 23
To Balance, 30th June, 1896	5,079 23	
	5,079 23	5,079 23
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		5,079 23
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		307 39
Interest on invested capital		188 53
To R. M. Stephen, M.D., part salary from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896 ..	23 52	
B. W. Ross, interest for distribution	307 00	
Elliott & Co., drugs	13 49	
" surgical instruments for Dr. Stephen	0 82	
Wm. W. McCoy, weighing hay	1 50	
Jas. Burnett, hay for sundry Indians	80 56	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	69 03	
	495 92	495 92
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		69 03

Garden River Indians, Ont. (No. 12)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		72,228 95
Collections on account of land and timber.....		3,602 83
To David Roller, on account of contract, new Roman Catholic school.....	633 34	
Colin Gordon, refund of over-payment on land, sale cancelled.....	62 50	
Gilbert Lidstone " " " ".....	62 50	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	347 78	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	74,725 66	
	75,831 78	75,831 78
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		74,725 66
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		729 76
Interest on invested capital.....		2,553 55
Canadian Pacific Railway, for live stock, &c., killed.....		252 00
Wm. Van Abbott, rents collected.....		360 16
" " refund of interest sent for distribution.....		15 40
" " liquor fine.....		10 00
To Wm. Van Abbott, interest for distribution.....	2,116 74	
Grant for construction of lock-up.....	70 00	
J. A. Reid, M.D., medical attendance and medicine.....	427 82	
Chief Pequetchenene, salary as chief from 1st April, to 30th September, 1895.....	60 00	
A. E. Wilding teacher, from 1st April to 30th June, 1895.....	55 39	
Wm. Renison " 1st June, to 31st December, 1895.....	100 00	
Mrs. Ada R. Atkinson, teacher, from 1st January to 31st March, 1896.....	75 00	
Eliza E. Pim, cleaning school-house, from 1st April to 30th June, 1895.....	5 00	
Mrs. F. Clark " and lighting fires.....	4 00	
John Augustine, compensation for cattle killed on Canadian Pacific Railway.....	75 00	
Stephen Thibeault " " " ".....	25 00	
Rev. G. A. Artus, prizes for children, Garden River school.....	5 25	
J. F. White, inspecting schools.....	19 60	
A. Stewart, M.D., vaccine points.....	3 75	
Department of Marine and Fisheries, fishing license, North Goulais Bay.....	2 50	
D. McCaig, inspecting school.....	19 50	
Printing and stationery.....	23 93	
Dominion Express Company, charges on plans, &c.....	0 70	
Tom Noonday, compensation for hay burnt by Canadian Pacific Railway.....	40 00	
John Wigwass, jr. " " " ".....	52 00	
Jos. Noonday " " " ".....	50 00	
Mose Dayson " " " ".....	10 00	
Robt. Rush, constable's expenses re liquor prosecution.....	2 95	
A. W. Cunningham, sundries for school.....	0 45	
Grant for expenses of delegates to grand council.....	60 00	
A. P. Sherwood, handcuffs for constable.....	8 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	20 75	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	587 54	
	3,920 87	3,920 87
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		587 54

Henvey Inlet Indians, Ont. (No. 13)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		7,240 50
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	7,240 50	
	7,240 50	7,240 50
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		7,240 50
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		147 27
Interest on invested capital.....		258 57
Thos. Walton, refund of interest sent for distribution.....		11 48
To " interest for distribution.....	125 47	
Jos. Missabay, chief, salary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.....	30 08	
Jos. Mishogoquon, 2nd chief, salary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.....	16 92	
" fuel for school.....	10 00	
" lighting fires and cleaning school-house.....	4 00	
David Craddock, teacher, salary from 1st April to 31st December, 1895.....	70 83	
School material.....	11 18	
Byron M. Jacob, teacher, salary from 1st January to 31st March, 1896.....	25 00	
Hanson Wickemauchie, taking care of oxen.....	10 00	
Balance 30th June, 1896.....	113 84	
	417 32	417 32
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		113 84

Lake Nipissing Indians, Ont. (No. 14)

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		43,115 92
Thos. S. Walton, M.D., timber dues.....		7,592 72
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	759 27	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	49,949 37	
	50,708 64	50,708 64
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		49,949 37
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		282 43
Interest on invested capital.....		1,518 93
Thos. S. Walton, M.D., rents collected.....		324 00
" refund of interest sent for distribution.....		336 58
T. Holditch, moiety of liquor fine.....		25 00
To Semo Commanda, chief, salary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.....	50 00	
Louis Beaucage, 2nd chief, " " ".....	20 00	
Semo Commanda, school caretaker, salary " " ".....	10 00	
Thos. S. Walton, M.D., interest for distribution.....	1,520 67	
" to pay arrears of interest money.....	200 00	
School material.....	7 08	
Margt. R. Tennant, teacher, salary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.....	233 65	
Rev. Geo. Grant, inspection, Beaucage Bay school.....	22 00	
John Cochai, loan to be paid from interest money.....	4 00	
Jas. Burnett, for hay.....	1 60	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	20 94	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	397 00	
	2,486 94	2,486 94
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		397 00

Manitoulin Island, unceded (No. 15)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		28,024 75
B. W. Ross, collections on account of timber.....		1,655 18
To Joseph Peltier, material for Raphael Gabonis' house.....	70 00	
B. W. Ross, grant for road-work.....	200 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	165 52	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	29,244 41	
	29,679 93	29,679 93
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		29,244 41
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		.47 12
Interest on invested capital.....		982 51
B. W. Ross, liquor fine.....		25 00
" refund on account of loan to sundry Indians to purchase seed grain.....		65 35
" rent collected.....		36 98
To R. M. Stephen, M.D., part of salary from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.....	490 04	
Elliott & Co., medicines.....	141 70	
" surgical instruments.....	8 55	
Jas. Burnett, hay for sundry Indians.....	127 20	
Sam. Burkholder, operating on horses, &c.....	135 00	
J. F. White, inspecting schools.....	9 65	
J. T. Burns, seed grain for sundry Indians.....	66 84	
A. McGill, desks for school Wikwemikonsing.....	42 00	
O. Hinds, stove.....	9 90	
William Kenoshamay, services taking census.....	4 00	
W. W. McCoy, services as constable.....	5 50	
H. M. Kenoshamay, services re timber matters, &c.....	7 50	
Chas. Wabigijig.....	47 75	
Jos. Peltier, relief for Wm. Kuaweesens.....	10 00	
T. A. Jackman, relief for James Wahkikeg.....	10 00	
J. C. Irving & Co., relief supplies, sundry Indians.....	73 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	3 72	
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		35 39
	1,192 35	1,192 35
To Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....	35 39	

Maganettewan Indians, Ont. (No. 16)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		510 32
To Balance, 30th June, 1896	510 32	
	510 32	510 32
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		510 32
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		9 64
Interest on invested capital		18 20
B. W. Ross, refund on account of loan to Indians to purchase seed grain, September, 1895		5 00
To J. T. Burns, seed grain for sundry Indians	5 20	
Alex. Porteous, hay for sundry Indians	4 00	
Jas. Burnett " "	1 60	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	22 04	
	32 84	32 84
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		22 04

Mississaguas of Alnwick, Ont. (No. 17)

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		94,062 92
Collections from sale of islands in River St. Lawrence		9,223 20
For gravel sold		9 04
To Proportion of cost of addition to Mount Elgin Institute	313 35	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	923 22	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	102,058 59	
	103,295 16	103,295 16
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		102,058 59
INTEREST.		
By Balance 30th June, 1895		353 18
Interest on invested capital		4,581 06
Rents collected		2,033 17
Liquor fines collected		45 00
Fine for trespassing collected		2 50
Refund of interest sent for distribution		63 23
Refund on account of loan to purchase seed grain		273 00
" " loan, H. P. Chase		11 76
" " road-work		22 00
To Mitchell Chubb, chief, salary from 1st April to 30th June, 1895	7 50	
Peter Crowe, chief, salary from 1st July, 1895, to 31st March, 1896	22 50	
Peter Crowe, councillor, salary from 1st April to 30th June, 1895	3 00	
Thos. Marsden " "	3 00	
Hiram Beaver, councillor, salary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896	12 00	
Enoch Crowe " " 1st April, 1895, to 30th June, 1895	3 00	
George Blaker " " 1st October, 1895, to 31st March, 1896	9 00	
Wm. Lukes, secretary, salary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896	24 00	
Ebenezer Comego, sexton, salary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896	60 00	
Eliza Blaker, organist, salary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st December, 1895	15 00	
Lillie Lukes " " 1st January to 31st March, 1896	5 00	
Susan Skye, pension, from 1st January, to 31st March, 1896	11 50	
Carried forward	175 50	7,384 90

Mississaguas of Alnwick (No. 17)—*Concluded*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	175 8	7,384 90
INTEREST— <i>Concluded.</i>		
To T. C. Lapp, M.D., medical attendance, from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.....	275 00	
A. G. Millard, teacher, salary from 1st July to 30th September, 1894, and from 1st January to 30th June, 1895.....	93 75	
A. O. Kidd, teacher, salary from 1st July, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.....	93 75	
J. G. Wallace, salary as guardian of islands, from 1st January to 30th June, 1895.....	12 50	
Edward Ellnor, services as constable.....	14 50	
Interest for distribution.....	4,194 17	
Wesley Blaker, arrears of interest, from 1st January to 31st March, 1895.....	1 20	
George Blaker, arrears of interest, for Wesley Blaker, 1st October to 31st December, 1895.....	20 97	
Wm. Shilling, arrears of interest, from 1st January to 31st March, 1895.....	1 20	
George Blaker, arrears of interest for August and October, 1895.....	0 25	
John Blaker, arrears of interest, from 1st July to 20th September, 1895.....	4 80	
John McMillan, coffins.....	34 00	
Robert Gray, digging graves.....	12 00	
John Scott and John Brown, digging well at school.....	71 66	
Peter Comego, plank for well.....	2 25	
Rev. Philip Sparling, two chairs for church.....	1 50	
John McMillan, removing Alex. Comego from Campbellford.....	5 00	
School material.....	31 88	
Josiah Tobico, elm timber.....	12 00	
George Comego, for gravel.....	9 04	
E. Comego, lamp for council-house.....	0 55	
Rev. Philip Sparling, repairs to mission-house.....	5 50	
Albert Crowe, on account of expenses of Wisconsin Indians from Alnwick to Port Hope.....	3 50	
James Marsden, on account of expenses of Wisconsin Indians from Alnwick to Port Hope.....	3 50	
Hulbert Smoke, on account of expenses of Wisconsin Indians from Alnwick to Port Hope.....	6 00	
A. B. Cowan, travelling expenses.....	13 00	
Pay rents for October and November, 1895.....	486 23	
" April and May, 1896.....	376 09	
R. Gray, rent for December, 1895.....	18 00	
G. Blaker " ".....	3 75	
M. Chubb " ".....	21 00	
G. Crowe " ".....	11 00	
Allan Tobico " February, 1896.....	6 75	
Geo. Crowe " ".....	2 50	
Martha Comego, rent for May, 1896.....	40 00	
Whaley & Royce, musical instrument for band.....	43 45	
W. Wiley, repairing roof of mission house.....	2 45	
Proportion of premium for insurance on new building, Mount Elgin.....	2 00	
G. Walter Green, pump for school, Alnwick.....	23 00	
H. P. Chase, loan to be paid from share of interest.....	20 00	
Albert Crowe, cedar logs.....	1 40	
Printing, &c.....	2 18	
W. Hurstone, gravelling road.....	12 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	124 84	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	1,089 29	
	7,384 90	7,384 90
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		1,089 29

Mississaguas of the Credit, Ont. (No. 18)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		84,229 40
Collections on land.....		158 26
To Proportion of cost of addition to Mount Elgin Institute.....	2,915 04	
James A. Wood, loan.....	100 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	15 83	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	81,356 79	
	84,387 66	84,387 66
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		81,356 79
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		460 19
Interest on invested capital.....		4,801 48
P. E. Jones, rents collected.....		190 00
" refund of interest sent for distribution.....		98 00
" " pension.....		6 25
Legislative appropriation to re-pay expenditure in connection with arbitration.....		1,410 50
P. E. Jones, amount collected for non-performance of road-work.....		44 54
" liquor fines collected.....		25 00
Amount of outstanding cheques.....		1 40
To P. E. Jones, interest for distribution.....	2,011 25	
Danl. McDougall, chief, salary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.....	100 00	
Joseph Laform, councillor " " to 30th September, 1895.....	7 50	
Peter Sault " " 1895, to 31st March, 1896.....	20 00	
Julius King " " " " " ".....	22 50	
James Laform, caretaker " " " " " ".....	20 00	
Wm. King " of church, salary from 1st April to 31st Dec., 1895.....	18 75	
Chester Laform " of school " " '95, to 31st Mar., '96.....	30 00	
Bertha Herchmer, organist, salary from 1st April to 31st December, 1895.....	18 75	
Mary Young, pension from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.....	25 00	
Phoebe Wilson " " " " " ".....	25 00	
Catherine Chechock " " " " " ".....	25 00	
Jacob Johnson " " " " " ".....	25 00	
Joseph Henry, councillor from 1st October, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.....	15 00	
James Laform, sr. " " " " " ".....	15 00	
Norman F. Black, teacher, salary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.....	333 75	
R. McDonald, M.D., salary as physician " " " ".....	233 33	
Mrs. Mary Ellison, first instalment on arrears of interest.....	158 00	
" advances for travelling expenses, &c., in connection with arbitration.....	902 80	
Funeral expenses of E. Spencer.....	16 00	
D. Almas & Son, relief to destitute.....	1 00	
John C. Inglis, culvert cover.....	5 05	
F. E. Shildrick, spittoons for council-house.....	2 80	
John W. Park, relief to destitute.....	9 55	
Parkin Davyes, material for repairing outbuildings.....	15 00	
P. E. Jones, M.D., medical attendance from 1st April to 31st July, 1895.....	83 33	
John H. Hager, digging graves, &c., and for coal oil for church.....	6 70	
" paid Mrs. Secord for attending sick.....	5 30	
John Lang, repairs to church shed.....	7 40	
John W. Park, relief to destitute and prizes for Sunday-school picnic.....	43 10	
School material.....	42 88	
C. J. Heaslip & Bros., funeral furnishings.....	33 25	
D. A. Husband & Co., repairs to school-house.....	1 94	
F. E. Shildrick, stove for school and repairs to old stove.....	22 81	
Christie Laform, digging drain and repairs to school house.....	29 50	
S. W. Howard, stationery.....	0 90	
D. Almas & Son, tile for drain at school.....	11 55	
Daniel J. Lynch, cleaning council grounds.....	7 00	
Mary C. McDougall, rent.....	50 00	
Dominion Express Co., charges on maps.....	0 75	
Carried forward.....	4,402 44	7,037 36

Mississaguas of the Credit, Ont. (No. 18)—*Concluded*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	4,402 44	7,037 36
<i>INTEREST—Concluded.</i>		
To Wm. Stirling, compensation for fire loss, second instalment.....	66 66	
James Laforce " " " ".....	195 32	
Rev. R. Ashton, inspecting New Credit school.....	6 00	
A. A. King, arrears of interest, 1895.....	9 00	
John Jackson " " " ".....	4 50	
F. E. Shildrick, sundries for council-house and school.....	7 00	
J. W. Park, preparing petition, &c.....	3 00	
" " relief to destitute.....	23 75	
S. W. Howard, school supplies.....	5 31	
J. H. Hager, repairs, coal oil, &c.....	8 90	
Hugh Stewart, plank, &c.....	7 08	
Joseph Long, relief for Frank Tahwah.....	6 96	
R. Nicolls, relief to destitute.....	7 25	
Alf. A. Jones, painting old school-house, per contract.....	35 00	
Jas. Shildrick, sundries.....	12 73	
Clark & Conn, hay for sundry Indians.....	283 56	
" " " ".....	149 62	
Chas. Tobicoe, arrears of interest, 1895.....	8 25	
Dr. Jacques, consultation with Dr. McDonald, re G. Wood.....	5 00	
Daniel J. Lynch, hay for sundry Indians.....	76 23	
D. Sinclair, M.D., medical attendance on Frank Tahwah.....	150 00	
Proportion of premium of insurance on new building, Mount Elgin.....	20 00	
Jacob Price, hay for sundry Indians.....	39 00	
Rev. Chas. Stringfellow, allowance for expenses of church, March quarter, 1895.....	18 75	
Sun Insurance Co., renewal of policy on church organ.....	18 25	
North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., premium on council house.....	19 38	
Caledonia Insurance Co., premium on school-house.....	13 25	
Northern Insurance Co., premium on agent's dwelling.....	15 40	
Daniel McDougall, expenses as delegate to grand council.....	17 00	
Alfred A. Jones " " " ".....	17 00	
Peter Sault " " " ".....	17 00	
P. R. Howard, advances for expenses of delegates to grand council.....	34 00	
S. W. Howard, premium of insurance on adjunct to council-house.....	4 50	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	12 90	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	1,307 37	
	7,037 36	7,037 36
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		1,307 37

Mississaguas of Rice Lake, Ont. (No. 19)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		22,476 25
Collections on account of land sales.....		53 79
J. Thackeray for gravel sold.....		9 70
To H. Strickland and John Burnham, part payment for Islands 82 and 83, Stony Lake.....	23 16	
J. W. Fitzgerald, on account of survey.....	949 85	
A. Fleck, jr., iron posts for survey.....	74 50	
Wellington Cowe, carting for survey.....	2 00	
For transfer of amount erroneously credited in 1894-95.....	40 08	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	4 03	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	21,445 52	
	22,539 74	22,539 74
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		21,445 52
INTEREST.		
By Balance 30th June, 1895.....		112 19
Interest on invested capital.....		1,079 12
J. Thackeray, rents collected.....		645 45
" refund of interest sent for distribution.....		13 39
" fines collected.....		8 75
S. R. Armstrong, liquor fines collected.....		2 45
To Robert Paudush, chief, salary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.....	25 00	
Wellington Cowe, councillor from 1st April to 30th June, 1895.....	2 00	
Madden Howard, " " " ".....	2 00	
James Jarvis, " " " ".....	2 00	
James Howard, sexton " " " ".....	8 75	
Joseph Lukes, sexton from 1st July, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.....	30 00	
Eliza Jane Nangon, organist " " " ".....	7 25	
James Crowe, work on roads.....	2 50	
Wellington Crowe, " " " ".....	2 00	
James Howard, " " " ".....	0 50	
Paul Elm, " " " ".....	0 50	
J. Thackeray, interest for distribution.....	634 54	
John M. Shaw, M.D., salary as physician from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.....	150 00	
J. A. Windsor, teacher, salary " " " ".....	125 00	
H. T. Strickland & Burnham, part payment for Islands 82 and 83, Stony Lake.....	4 86	
Zaccheus White, lumber for repairs to school.....	12 00	
World Furnishing Co., coffin for Charles Anderson.....	7 00	
Thos. Mather, coffin for Robert Paudush's child.....	4 00	
" " Susan Howard.....	8 00	
J. Thackeray, rents for distribution.....	564 20	
Louis Jackson, share of interest for September quarter, 1895.....	1 75	
Wm. Coppawa, " " " ".....	1 75	
Madden Howard, wood for school.....	9 00	
James Howard, driving sheep to pound.....	3 00	
Alfred Crowe, " " " ".....	1 00	
Wm. Nangon, share of interest September and December, 1895.....	3 81	
Transfer of interest erroneously credited in 1894-95.....	1 42	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	39 11	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	208 41	
	1,861 35	1,861 35
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		208 41

Mississaguas of Mud Lake, Ont. (No. 20)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Credit.	Debit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		37,012 71
Collections on account of land sales		110 94
J. Thackeray, refund on account of loans		268 57
Mississaguas of Rice Lake, for share of credit transferred		33 91
To H. T. Strickland and John Burnham, part payment for Islands 82 and 83, Stony Lake	43 36	
A. E. Kennedy, loan to Wm. Taylor to build house	159 00	
" " Abraham Facon "	150 00	
" " Chas. Taylor "	161 00	
" " Jas. Taylor "	157 00	
For transfer to interest account of interest paid on loans	14 78	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	6 75	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	36,734 24	
	37,426 13	37,426 13
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		36,734 24
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		378 40
Interest on invested capital		1,790 59
Interest on loans transferred from capital account		14 78
J. Thackeray, collected on account of road-work		15 67
" " refund on account of loans		5 04
For transfer of interest erroneously credited for 1894-1895		1 18
To Joseph Irons, chief, salary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896	25 00	
Samson Fawn, secretary " " "	8 00	
Wm. Whiting, sexton " " "	30 00	
Geo. Taylor, sr., pension " " "	14 00	
J. Thackeray, interest for distribution	1,561 18	
A. E. Kennedy, medical attendance	40 00	
H. T. Strickland and J. Burnham, part payment for Islands 82 and 83, Stony Lake	9 10	
Wm. Caldwell, M.D., treating Wm. McCue's child	50 00	
T. Henderson, coffins	34 00	
Samson Fawn, fuel for indigent Indians	1 50	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	432 88	
	2,205 66	2,205 66
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		432 88

Mississaugas of Scugog, Ont. (No. 21)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		10,459 14
Land sales.....		25 27
Transfer of amount erroneously credited to Rice Lake account in 1894-95.....		6 77
To Transfer from interest account two payments to R. J. Bruce in 1894-95 on account of fencing.....	150 22	
William Harper, material for fencing.....	57 60	
Geo. and John Rames " ".....	58 00	
Wm. Miller " ".....	3 00	
Peter Williams, sr. " ".....	5 71	
Peter Williams, jr. " ".....	4 00	
Thos. Collins " ".....	4 75	
Isaac Hadley " ".....	3 36	
Chas. Harper " ".....	4 35	
Wm. Milner " ".....	0 50	
Walter Savage " ".....	29 05	
Wm. Cook " ".....	4 00	
George Blaker, labour.....	1 25	
R. J. Bruce, material.....	13 64	
Lang and McLarry, material.....	6 17	
Henry Hall, repairing post-hole digger.....	1 65	
H. T. Strickland and J. Burnham, part payment for Islands 82 and 83, Stony Lake.....	13 48	
Wm. Bateman, board and expenses while superintending work on fence.....	60 00	
James Carnegie, material for fencing.....	16 28	
Wm. Bateman, making and hanging gate.....	10 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	1 18	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	10,042 99	
	10,491 18	10,491 18
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		10,042 99
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		88 27
Interest on invested capital.....		486 73
Rents collected.....		381 25
Transfer to capital account, two payments to R. J. Bruce for fencing.....		150 22
Wm. Bateman collected on account of debts.....		25 00
Refund of interest sent for distribution.....		0 20
Transfer to Mississaugas, Rice Lake, for interest erroneously credited.....		0 24
To interest for distribution.....	624 00	
John Johnson, pension from 1st April, 1895 to 31st March, 1896.....	25 00	
Isaac Johnson, chief, salary " ".....	19 00	
Louis Johnson, secretary " ".....	6 00	
H. T. Strickland and J. Burnham, part payment for Islands 82 and 83, Stony Lake.....	2 84	
Elizabeth Proulx, bell for school.....	0 60	
John H. Brown, on account of spring wagon for John Marsden.....	25 00	
Herbert L. Ebbels, premium of insurance on sundry buildings.....	32 25	
John Johnson, rent under lease No. 8.....	16 87	
Maria Johnson " ".....	16 88	
John Irvine, for pump.....	14 00	
G. H. Clemens, M.D., salary as physician.....	9 25	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	22 71	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	317 51	
	1,131 91	1,131 91
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		317 51

Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté, Ont. (No. 22)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		111,566 39
Collections on account of land sales		2,769 90
Rents retained to repay loans for fencing		1,253 99
To Wm. Brant, payment of part of rent retained	4 00	
D. D. Green	57 96	
A. P. Brant	4 00	
Nicodemus Maracle	2 00	
W. A. S. Maracle	32 41	
Chas. P. Brant	73 94	
Margaret Brant	19 84	
Mary Maracle	11 33	
Lydia Hill	3 60	
John J. Smart	20 35	
Ida Loft	9 41	
Simon Leween	1 02	
Hannah Green	13 62	
Solomon Loft	154 20	
Nelson Moses	8 94	
Catherine Brant	20 35	
Jonah Brant	25 00	
Sarah Maracle	25 00	
Mrs. Isaac Hill	31 25	
Mrs. John Powles Brant	5 09	
Jos. W. Buck Maracle	158 65	
Mrs. J. Penn, jr.	142 33	
Martha Brant	12 50	
Wallace Brant	12 50	
Thos. Claus	25 00	
Peter Hill	70 66	
Ellen Smart	20 35	
Hiram Barnhart	130 00	
Robert Barnhart	37 70	
Mrs. Cornelius Brant	68 53	
Sampson Williams	7 36	
Mrs. Wm. Maracle, jr.	14 59	
Isaac D. Green	0 25	
W. H. Maracle	3 00	
John H. Maracle	3 00	
David H. Maracle	3 00	
John McCullough, refund of payment on Lot 31, Con. 9	50 00	
L. E. Mills, material for fence	10 00	
" " furnished A. P. Brant	2 72	
Brant Brant, shingling barn for A. P. Brant	4 00	
W. Schumshaw, plastering house for A. P. Brant	3 00	
Eleazer Williams, hauling material	9 68	
John W. Burley, material for repairing barn	31 50	
George Maracle, work on barn	8 75	
Wm. Maracle	17 50	
Jonah Brant	21 92	
Proportion of cost of repairs to Shingwauk Home	160 65	
Jacob Brant, sr., land sale to Thos. Barnhart	31 00	
Thos. Dalton, funeral expenses of S. Baptiste and Mrs. W. B. Maracle	56 40	
Solomon Loft, refund of overcharge on cedar posts	13 40	
Johnson Lewye, building fence	21 45	
Chas. McCullough, repairs to P. C. Brant's buildings	14 00	
Rathbun & Co., fencing material	56 29	
Work on roads	175 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	310 29	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	113,360 00	
	115,590 28	115,590 28
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		113,360 00

Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté, Ont. (No. 22)—Continued

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		507 97
Interest on invested capital.....		5,474 94
Rents collected.....		2,032 50
Interest collected on account of land sales.....		1,173 15
Liquor fine collected.....		22 50
Geo. Maracle, refund of part of salary.....		10 00
To Jno. McCullough, salary as police commissioner from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.....	150 00	
Sampson Green, salary as chief from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.....	24 00	
Stephen Maracle " " " ".....	24 00	
Solomon Loft " " " ".....	40 00	
Wm. Powles " " " ".....	24 00	
Frank Claus " " " ".....	24 00	
Geo. Maracle " constable " ".....	94 16	
Peter Maracle " sexton " ".....	40 00	
Abram Sero " " " ".....	20 00	
Henry Hill " caretaker " ".....	20 00	
Rev. G. A. Anderson " missionary " 28th February, 1896.....	366 66	
John Newton, M. D. " physician " 31st March, 1896.....	250 00	
G. A. Whiteman, M. D. " " ".....	250 00	
Lydia Maracle, pension, from 1st April to 31st December, 1895.....	12 00	
Hannah Barnhart " " 31st March, 1896.....	16 00	
John D. Green " " ".....	16 00	
Milo Maracle " " ".....	16 00	
Elias Green " " ".....	16 00	
Sampson Williams " " ".....	16 00	
Henry C. Maracle " " ".....	16 00	
Edward Lewis " " ".....	16 00	
Helen Demorest, salary, teacher, from 1st April to 30th September, 1895, Eastern Tyendinaga.....	75 00	
Emma Leslie, salary, teacher, from 1st October to 31st March, 1896, Eastern Tyendinaga.....	75 00	
Wm. Tedman, salary, teacher, from 1st April to 31st December, 1895, Central Tyendinaga.....	112 50	
Maud Wilson, salary, teacher, from 1st January to 31st March, 1896, Central Tyendinaga.....	37 50	
Maggie Allen, salary, teacher, from 1st April to 30th June, 1895, Western Tyendinaga.....	62 50	
Nancy Harvey, salary, teacher, from 1st July to 31st March, 1896, Western Tyendinaga.....	187 50	
James Maracle, salary, caretaker, from 1st July to 31st December, 1895, Mission School.....	7 50	
James Maracle, repairs to Mission School.....	4 75	
Edmond Loft, salary, caretaker, Feb., '95, to Feb., '96.....	6 00	
Edward Maracle " " to 30th May, 1896, Western School.....	12 00	
" " banking Western School.....	7 50	
Henry R. Bedford, legal services.....	37 03	
" " costs re sale of S $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot 39, Con. 9.....	25 00	
John McCullough, interest on payment made on above sale.....	1 40	
Toronto Asylum, for maintenance of C. Maracle and Ellen Penn.....	299 00	
John P. Brant, hauling coal and for services as caretaker of school.....	10 00	
David Brant " ".....	6 00	
John Newton, M. D., examination of Mrs. Dow Claus before entrance to Toronto Asylum.....	8 00	
H. B. Williams, grant on account of loss by fire.....	10 00	
John Green " ".....	15 00	
Rathbun Co., coal for Mission School.....	14 25	
" " Western ".....	14 25	
" " lumber ".....	1 50	
" " material, Mission ".....	12 25	
Carried forward.....	2,492 25	9,221 06

Moravians of the Thames, Ont. (No. 23)—*Concluded*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		7,917 67
<i>INTEREST—Concluded.</i>		
To John Beattie, interest for distribution.....	3,696 72	
Wm. Douglas, legal services in liquor case.....	10 00	
Albert Tobias, chief, salary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.....	60 00	
W. Jacobs, councillor " " " ".....	20 00	
Walter Tobias " " " ".....	5 00	
Jonathan Hill " " " ".....	5 00	
Alf. E. Waumpum, secret'y " " " ".....	50 00	
Samuel Lacelle, sexton " " " ".....	6 50	
" grave-digger " " " ".....	13 00	
" pension " " " ".....	4 00	
John Hendricks, janitor, salary " " " ".....	18 00	
Elijah Jacobs, truant officer " " " ".....	10 00	
Isaac Hill, councillor " " " ".....	15 00	
Munroe Pheasant, council'r " " " ".....	15 00	
Wm. Noah, grave-digger " " " ".....	6 25	
Eunice Peters, pension " " " ".....	8 00	
Polly Jacobs " " " ".....	16 00	
Theresa Tobias " " " ".....	4 00	
George Grant, teacher, salary " " " ".....	390 87	
Delaski Marr, M.D., salary as physician " " " ".....	300 00	
McEachran & Hopkins, coffins.....	168 00	
J. W. Shackelton, inspecting work on drains.....	20 00	
Wm. R. Snake, interpreter while taking census.....	4 00	
Albert Tobias, painting school-house.....	39 45	
" wood for mission school.....	10 50	
" material for G. Tobias' new house.....	9 04	
Abram W. Logan, repairing Saw-mill Creek bridge.....	16 52	
J. Beattie, expenses sending two boys to Shingwauk Home.....	10 58	
Crosby & Hussey, material for G. Tobias' new house.....	3 97	
Wm. McGaffey, plastering " " " ".....	7 12	
Canadian Express Co., freight.....	0 90	
C. Reid, material for G. Tobias' new house.....	104 86	
School material.....	18 16	
S. G. Bingham, repairs to pump.....	2 75	
Walter Tobias, repairing culvert.....	1 00	
A. T. Sussex, funeral furnishings.....	6 50	
Joseph Huff, salary as thistle inspector.....	14 00	
W. H. G. Colles, school inspector, 1895.....	30 00	
John Tomies, arrears of interest, March quarter, 1895.....	3 96	
Alice Hendricks " " " ".....	3 96	
Thos. Hendricks " " " ".....	3 96	
John B. Noah, making cupboard for school.....	7 00	
" closing up window in school-house.....	4 50	
Alex. Huff, wood for school and council-house.....	12 00	
Crosby & Hussey, stove for council-house.....	15 00	
Proportion of premium of insurance on new building, Mount Elgin.....	4 00	
J. A. Macrae, meals for Indian witnesses at Highgate.....	2 25	
D. W. Newcombe, repairing hearse.....	16 00	
J. D. Gillies, farm implements for Chief A. Tobias (loan).....	40 00	
John Beattie, plank for repairs to culverts and bridges.....	15 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	1 80	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	2,667 55	
	7,917 67	7,917 67
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		2,667 55

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.		Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By	Balance, 30th June, 1895		2,632 74
To	Proportion of cost of repairs to Shingwauk Home	90 36	
	Balance, 30th June, 1896	2,542 38	
		2,632 74	2,632 74
By	Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		2,542 38
INTEREST.			
By	Balance, 30th June, 1895		98 30
	Interest on invested capital		95 58
	A. S. McDougall, fines collected		4 30
	" rents		15 00
To	Scobie Logan, chief, salary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896	4 00	
	Wm. J. Waddilove, 2nd chief, salary from 1st April, 1895, 31st March, 1896	4 00	
	John Nicolas, secretary	4 00	
	Albert Peters, messenger	4 00	
	W. Grigg, on account of musical instruments	60 95	
	Alex. Fletcher, cleaning school-house	10 50	
	Samuel Clark, plank for culverts	8 56	
	James Hendry	4 48	
	Thomas Sutton, balance, building bridge over Dolson Creek	20 00	
	H. D. Johnson, school inspection	14 00	
	Cornelius Logan, wood for school	2 45	
	Silas Logan	4 50	
	Scobie Logan	2 50	
	Lewis Logan	4 60	
	Jacob Logan, repairs to road-scrapers	2 50	
	Joseph Logan, making approach to bridge, Dolson Creek	18 00	
	Jacob Logan, repairing bell at school	1 25	
	School material	4 49	
	Grant for expenses of delegates to Grand Council	10 00	
	Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	1 16	
	Balance, 30th June, 1896	27 24	
		213 18	213 18
By	Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		27 24

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.		Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By	Balance, 30th June, 1895		147,017 93
	Collections on account of land and timber		9,401 14
To	Proportion of cost of grant for repairs to Shingwauk Home	225 88	
	Work on roads	782 00	
	Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	940 11	
	Balance, June 30th, 1896	154,471 08	
		156,419 07	156,419 07
By	Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		154,471 08
INTEREST.			
By	Balance, 30th June, 1895		886 29
	Interest on invested capital		5,176 65
	Rents collected		908 07
	Liquor fines collected		50 00
To	R. M. Stephen, M.D., part of salary as physician, 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896	294 00	
	J. Johnston, M.D., salary as physician, 1st June, 1895, to 31st December, 1895	208 33	
	Jonas Odjig, salary as constable, 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896	12 00	
	Isaac Shawano " " " "	12 00	
	George McNiven " 1st September, 1895, to 31st March, 1896	70 00	
	A. P. Sherwood, expenses of constables suppressing liquor traffic	146 96	
	W. W. McRoy, assisting Constable Shore in " "	15 00	
	Geo. Burden, expenses of prosecuting Alfred Egan, <i>re</i> liquor case	25 05	
	Frank E. Hodgins, legal services in connection with " "	28 60	
	Constable's expenses <i>re</i> valuation of timber limits	47 50	
	Ignatious Gabow, salary as teacher, 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896, Buzwah School	200 00	
	Elizabeth Proulx, salary as teacher, 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896, South Bay School	200 00	
	Sarah Bernard, salary as teacher, 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896, West Bay School	237 50	
	Mrs. Chas. Rousseau, salary as teacher, 1st April, 1895, to 30th June, 1895, Sheshegwaning School	62 50	
	Annie Dwyre, salary as teacher, 9th September, 1895, to 31st March, 1896, Sheshegwaning School	140 15	
	James Keatley, salary as teacher, April 1st, 1895, to 30th June, 1895, Sheguiandah School	75 00	
	Florence S. Hammond, salary as teacher, 1st July, 1895, to 31st March, 1896, Sheguiandah School	175 00	
	Sarah Bernard, cleaning school-house, West Bay School	1 50	
	Louis Corbin, desk for school, West Bay	3 50	
	B. W. Ross, stove and freight and repairs for school, West Bay	22 05	
	A. McGill & Son, bell for school, West Bay	16 00	
	Geo. McNiven, material for repairs for school, West Bay	4 62	
	Joseph Corbin, work repairing school, West Bay	4 00	
	Joseph Roy " " " "	8 75	
	Dennis McGraw " " " "	1 00	
	Alex. Wabungay " " " "	5 00	
	Louisa Deybosagie " " " "	2 50	
	Babamosh " " " "	4 00	
	Raphael Wabungay " " " "	7 00	
	Mrs. Joe George, cleaning school-room " "	1 50	
	Louis Wabungay, wood for school " "	7 00	
	A. McGill & Son, teacher's desk for school, Sucker Creek	7 00	
	Levi Maggrah, attending to fires, winter 1894-95 " "	3 50	
	David Maggrah, wood for school " "	14 00	
	" lighting fires " "	3 50	
	Lucy Shepherd, broom, &c., for school " "	0 60	
	Louisa Maggrah, cleaning school " "	1 50	
	Annie Maggrah " " " "	0 75	
	Carried forward	2,068 86	7,021 01

Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island (No. 25)—Concluded

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	2,068 86	7,021 01
<i>INTEREST—Concluded.</i>		
To John Edmonds, carting school material, Sucker Creek	1 00	
J. C. Irving, school supplies, Sheshegwaning	3 45	
Joseph Sampson, wood for school	21 00	
B. W. Ross, sundries "	1 25	
O. Hinds " " Buzwah	2 05	
Joseph Wassegijig, wood for school, Buzwah	12 00	
R. English, furniture "	7 00	
J. F. White, inspecting schools	113 15	
School material	45 68	
Frost Bros., sundries for school, Sheguiandah	0 45	
Wm. Ogimah, wood "	14 00	
" " repairs to school "	1 15	
Alex. Peltier " " South Bay	89 41	
Chas. Assance, wood for school "	15 00	
Francis Ogimah, cleaning school-room, Sheguiandah	3 00	
C. W. Patton, fire-extinguishers for Wikwemikong school	150 00	
Alex. Neilson, freight on medicines	17 20	
George Morrow, cartage on medicines	1 00	
Elliott & Co., part cost medicines and surgical instruments	128 79	
R. M. Stephen, M.D., freight and wharfage on surgical case	0 95	
A. Stewart, M.D., vaccine points	25 00	
Fare of Maggie Shewanda, Hamilton to Manitowaning	7 00	
George Morrow, destroying weeds on reserve	15 00	
B. W. Ross, expenses supervising road-work, tools, &c	109 10	
" " sundries	1 52	
Chas. Wibigijig, supervising timber operations	36 25	
Simon Behnesiwahe, services and expenses looking after timber	67 00	
Interest for distribution	1,177 50	
Commission on cheque	0 25	
Louisa Irwin, freight on clothing sent to Indians	2 06	
James Burnett, hay	8 00	
Widow Josette Paimoguonsishking, relief grant	5 00	
W. A. McLeod, repairs to house occupied by A. M. Ironside	66 00	
Chas. Wabigijig, supervising timber operations	36 25	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	57 48	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	2,711 21	
	7,021 01	7,021 01
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		2,711 21

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Ojibbewas of Lake Huron (No. 26)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		48,000 00
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	48,000 00	
	48,000 00	48,000 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		48,000 00
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		50 27
Interest on invested capital.....		2,401 76
Part of legislative grant to assist in paying annuities under Robinson Treaty		10,310 02
To Annuities paid by B. W. Ross to 1,691 persons at \$4 each.....	6,764 00	
" W. Van Abbott to 808 ".....	3,232 00	
" Thos. S. Walton to 687 ".....	2,748 00	
Travelling expenses of B. W. Ross while paying annuities.....	167 65	
" W. Van Abbott ".....	197 99	
" Thos. S. Walton ".....	84 35	
Arrears of annuity for years 1893 and 1894 :		
Widow John Peltier, two persons.....	8 00	
Gabriel Numenaco, one person.....	4 00	
Wm. Solomon, four persons.....	16 00	
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		459 94
	13,221 99	13,221 99
To Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....	459 94	

Ojibbewas of Lake Superior (No. 27.)

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		40,000 00
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	40,000 00	
	40,000 00	40,000 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		40,000 00
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		35 20
Interest on invested capital.....		2,001 23
Repayment of loan to two women of Pic Reserve.....		17 00
Part of legislative grant to assist in paying annuities under Robinson Treaty		6,495 98
To Annuities paid by J. P. Donnelly to 1,758 persons at \$4 each.....	7,032 00	
" W. Van Abbott to 314 ".....	1,256 00	
Arrears of annuities for year 1894 :		
Joseph Maquay, three persons.....	12 00	
Joseph Collins, four persons.....	16 00	
J. P. Donnelly, travelling expenses while paying annuities.....	451 20	
Amount paid sundry persons for notifying Indians of dates of payment of annuities.....	42 00	
John Fisher, services as clerk at payment of annuities.....	123 50	
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		383 29
	8,932 70	8,932 70
To Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....	383 29	

Mississagua River Indians, Ont. (No. 28)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		6,112 26
B. W. Ross, collections on account of timber.....		121 29
To Grant for road-work.....	100 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	12 13	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	6,121 42	
	6,233 55	6,233 55
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		6,121 42
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		280 92
Interest on invested capital.....		223 76
B. W. Ross, refund of interest sent for distribution.....		20 28
To Elliott & Co., part of cost of drugs.....	13 50	
B. W. Ross, interest for distribution.....	250 00	
J. F. White, inspecting schools.....	9 15	
Louisa Dyke, repairs to clock.....	0 85	
" " broom for school.....	0 25	
" " repairs, &c., to school.....	5 75	
Chief Sagutchewaykezhik, wood for school.....	14 00	
B. W. Ross, lime for sanitary purposes.....	3 70	
" " tools for road-work.....	8 00	
Elliott & Co., part of cost of surgical instruments.....	0 81	
Baibahmahsenook, arrears of interest.....	1 56	
Byahzhenuok, ".....	1 56	
Gahzhegance, ".....	7 80	
Antonie Nebowekezhik, ".....	9 36	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	198 67	
	524 96	524 96
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		198 67

Oneidas of the Thames, Ont. (No. 29)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		568 10
Proportion of cost of repairs to Shingwauk Home.....	10 04	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	558 06	
	568 10	568 10
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		558 06
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		41 39
Interest on invested capital.....		21 33
Rents collected.....		312 50
J. Magee, moiety of liquor fine collected.....		12 50
A. S. McDougall, fine collected.....		4 00
To " to pay rents for October.....	168 68	
J. Dearness, school inspection.....	19 65	
John Heard & Co., concrete for culverts.....	14 15	
J. H. Weldon, plank for ".....	4 40	
Daniel McLean, concrete tile ".....	20 00	
David Forsythe, cartage on tile ".....	2 25	
The Bennett Furnishing Co., furniture for school, Oneida No. 3.....	7 50	
Alex. McGregor, provisions for men working on road.....	9 81	
Stephen Williams ".....	5 00	
Kernohun, Webster & Ferguson, lumber for fencing.....	8 40	
Wm. Leitch, wood for school No. 2.....	5 00	
Joshua Thomas, wood " 1.....	5 00	
Wm. Cornelius " " 3.....	11 50	
Henry Green, rent of rooms for medical purposes.....	7 50	
Joshua Thomas, salary as janitor from 1st October to 31st December, 1895..	5 00	
Moses Kennedy, relief grant.....	2 00	
Nellie Kennedy, ".....	2 00	
Catherine White, ".....	2 00	
Baptiste Ireland ".....	2 00	
Peter Nicolas ".....	2 00	
Lesta Nicolas ".....	2 00	
Lesta Hill ".....	2 00	
Eva Honeyoste ".....	2 00	
Catherine Williams ".....	2 00	
Sarah Kennedy ".....	2 00	
James Kennedy ".....	2 00	
Louis Catcut ".....	2 00	
Henry Antoine ".....	2 00	
Hester Catcut ".....	2 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	19 74	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	50 14	
	391 72	391 72
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		50 14

Parry Island Indians, Ont. (No. 30)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		51,349 97
Collections on account of land and timber.....		2,868 03
To Proportion of cost of addition to Mount Elgin Institute.....	115 50	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	286 80	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	53,815 70	
	54,218 00	54,218 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		53,815 70
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		319 00
Interest on invested capital.....		1,808 41
Ottawa, Arnprior & Parry Sound Railway, for improvements on land at Parry Island taken for railway purposes.....		646 66
Thos. S. Walton, rent collected.....		81 00
G. L. Chitty, refund on account of travelling expenses.....		5 85
To Thos. S. Walton, interest for distribution.....	1,179 52	
Elizabeth Hayes, teacher, salary from 1st April, 1895, to 4th October, 1895.....	103 33	
Mary Pace, " " " " 31st March, 1896.....	250 00	
Elizabeth Maguire, " " 1st January, 1896, " ".....	50 00	
Geo. Grant, school inspection.....	32 25	
Wm. Beatty, material for Ryerson school.....	1 13	
" sundries for Skene school.....	0 75	
" flour for destitute Indians.....	19 75	
Thos. S. Walton, travelling expenses.....	5 75	
School material.....	13 88	
Daniel Lebaudong, chief, salary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.....	50 00	
Pahbahmowatong, 2nd " " " ".....	20 00	
Pahbahmowatong, gratuity to grandchild.....	12 00	
Rev. A. Salt, secretary and interpreter, salary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.....	50 00	
Samson Chijaukoose, caretaker of school from 1st April to 30th Sept., 1895.....	10 00	
Wm. King, " " " ".....	10 00	
Geo. L. Chitty, travelling expenses.....	25 00	
John Manitowaba, messenger, salary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.....	5 00	
Proportion of premium for insurance on new building, Mount Elgin.....	0 50	
Samson Chijaukoose, fuel for Skene school.....	12 50	
John Menominee, for land taken for railway purposes.....	171 50	
John West, " " " ".....	98 00	
Wm. King, " " " ".....	89 50	
Mrs. Pegamigabow, " " " ".....	68 16	
John Manitowaba, " " " ".....	47 00	
Louis Manitowaba, " " " ".....	25 00	
John King, " " " ".....	34 75	
Walker Smith, " " " ".....	42 75	
Peter Meigus, " " " ".....	20 00	
David Hawk, " " " ".....	35 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	4 86	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	373 04	
	2,860 92	2,860 92
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		373 04

Pottawattamies of Walpole Island (No. 31)—*Concluded*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	412 43	698 95
INTEREST.—<i>Concluded.</i>		
To J. H. Fraser, plank for culvert	1 32	
John Day, putting in glass, &c., in council-house.....	0 50	
A. Stewart, M.D., vaccine points	0 80	
John N. Gibb, repairs to ferry boat.....	4 25	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	25 23	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	254 42	
	698 95	698 95
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		254 42

Serpent River Indians, Ont. (No. 32).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		5,074 84
Collections on account of timber dues		268 84
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	26 88	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	5,316 80	
	5,343 68	5,343 68
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		5,316 80
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		725 59
Interest on invested capital		203 01
Canadian Pacific Railway, for cattle killed.....		105 00
Geo. Burden, liquor fine collected		50 00
B. W. Ross, rents collected		420 00
" " refund of interest sent for distribution		13 50
To " " interest for distribution	250 00	
David Panasie, compensation for cow killed, C.P.R.	30 00	
Jacob Oshkahboose, compensation to replace horse killed, C.P.R.....	75 00	
Elliott & Co., part of cost of drugs	13 50	
" " surgical instruments.....	0 82	
J. F. White, school inspection	9 65	
Geo. Burden, travelling expenses <i>re</i> liquor case	20 90	
David McDonell, moiety of liquor fine	50 00	
M. McFadden, legal services	51 78	
School material.....	1 76	
Robert Stocks, cupboard for school.....	3 60	
Tibiscogigig, wood for school	4 00	
Paul Cada	7 00	
" " material for repairs to school.....	9 70	
Cook Bros.	2 84	
B. W. Ross, travelling expenses <i>re</i> cutting wood.....	12 00	
Pabahmoh, arrears of interest for 1895.....	18 80	
B. W. Ross, lime for sanitary purposes.....	2 30	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	28 20	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	925 25	
	1,517 10	1,517 10
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		925 25

Six Nations of Grand River, Ont. (No. 33)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		890,129 13
Collections on account of land sales		673 30
" " timber dues and royalty on stone		121 50
Re-payments on loans		1,011 20
To The following amounts loaned to members of the band to assist them to improve their property:—		
C. Davis, \$50; Aaron T. Hill, \$60; C. Maracle, \$100; Wm. Staats, \$180	390 00	
John A. Beaver, \$400; Nellis Monture, \$250; Hy. Groat, \$150; Elijah Powless, \$150.	900 00	
Jas. D. Hill, \$300; David Fish, \$100; Geo. Lickers, \$200; P. Carley, \$150; Jas. B. Hill, \$150.	900 00	
Jacob Lewis, \$150; Wm. Johnson, \$300; Jos. S. Hill, \$100; Wm. General, \$400; James Jamieson, \$200.	1,150 00	
Nancy VanEvery, \$100; John W. Burning, \$100; Elizabeth Powless, \$50; Geo. A. Martin, \$100.	350 00	
Mark Martin, \$100; Geo. E. Powles, \$100; Robt. Isaac, \$150; Peter Hill, \$500; John Turkey, \$50.	900 00	
Wm. Davis, \$100; Jonas Baptiste, \$100; Mary Jamieson, \$60; Joseph John, \$30.	290 00	
John Hess, \$100; Joseph Porter, sr., and Joseph Porter, jr., \$250; Nelson Moses, \$100; Anthony Miller, \$150.	600 00	
Elijah Monture, \$30; Hiram Miller, \$200; John Talbot Hill, \$42; Peter Beaver, \$100; Matthew Hill, \$100.	472 00	
Peter J. Atkins, \$200; Joseph Isaac, \$75; Abram Maracle, \$100; John Staats, \$30; Joseph Henry, \$250.	655 00	
Isaac John, \$100; Matthew Hill, \$100; John Chas. Martin, \$75; Wilson Jamieson, \$30; Abram Green, \$100.	405 00	
Nelson Harris, \$150; Robt. James Bumberry, \$60; Mrs. Mary Jane Mitten, \$50; Geo. P. Martin, \$200.	460 00	
G. W. Longboat, \$500; Moses Turkey, \$350; Wm. Hess, \$160; David Hill, \$150; Sarah Powles, \$50.	1,210 00	
Sarah Curley, \$100; Julia Hill, \$50; Mrs. Francis Miller, \$125; Ezra Johnson, \$100.	375 00	
W. H. Maracle, \$100; Wm. Anderson, \$50; Samuel John, \$150; Chas. Doxtater, \$75.	375 00	
Anthony Johnson, \$125; John A. Miller, \$200; Joshua Williams, \$350; Robt. Curley, \$30.	705 00	
Geo. W. and Mary C. Martin, \$75; Jacob Green, \$100; Jacob Curley, \$75; Matthew Davis, \$40.	290 00	
Adam Williams, \$200; Elijah Mountpleasant, \$50; John D. Green, \$100; Peter Smith, \$140.	490 00	
Abram D. Green, \$150; Wm. H. Jamieson, \$150; Joseph Martin, \$100; Peter Jamieson, \$50.	450 00	
Joseph Russell, \$150; Joseph F. Monture, \$450; Josiah Hill, \$300.	900 00	
Proportion of cost of addition to Mount Elgin Institute	3,286 56	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	79 48	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	876,302 09	
	891,935 13	891,935 13
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		876,302 09
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		8,298 61
Interest on invested capital		47,075 23
Rents collected		2,970 50
Interest on loans		237 35
" land sales		240 70
Refund of loan to purchase band instruments		76 34
Liquor fines collected		19 00
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté for transfer of amount erroneously charged in 1894-95		25 00
Collected on account of road-work		14 40
Carried forward		58,957 13

Six Nations of Grand River (No. 33)—Continued

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		58,957 13
INTEREST.—Continued.		
By Outstanding cheques of 1894-95.....		0 38
To E. D. Cameron, refund of interest sent for distribution.....		368 00
R. H. Dec, M.D., superannuation allowance.....	500 00	
J. A. Langrill, M.D., salary, 1st July to 1st December, 1895.....	999 96	
W. F. Langrill, M.D. " 1st July to 31st December, 1895.....	424 98	
" " 1st January to 30th June, 1896.....	1,000 04	
A. S. Langrill, M.D. " 1st January to 30th June, 1896.....	425 02	
Wm. Reep, interpreter " 1st July to 31st December, 1895.....	199 98	
" " " 1st January to 30th June, 1896.....	250 02	
Josiah Hill, secretary " 1st April to 30th September, 1895.....	200 00	
" " " 1st October, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.....	300 00	
John John, caretaker " 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.....	44 00	
Wm. Wage, forest baliff " " " ".....	130 00	
Moses Turkey " " " ".....	130 00	
Geo. Longboat " " " ".....	130 00	
Wm. Reep and David Hill, chiefs' board allowance, 1st April to 30th September, 1895.....	400 00	
Wm. Reep and David Thomas, chiefs' board allowance, 1st October, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.....	400 00	
E. D. Cameron, allowance for office rent and travelling expenses, 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.....	340 00	
David Hill, pension, 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.....	30 00	
John Gibson " " " ".....	50 00	
Simon Harris " " " ".....	25 00	
Lawrence Thomas, pension, 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.....	25 00	
Samson Green " " " ".....	25 00	
Solomon Nash " " " ".....	25 00	
Jacob Green " " " ".....	25 00	
Betsy Claus " " " ".....	25 00	
Ellen Powless " " " ".....	25 00	
Hannah Ahgwaga " " " ".....	25 00	
Elizabeth Funn " " " ".....	25 00	
Elizabeth Nash " " " ".....	25 00	
Wm. Curley " " " ".....	25 00	
Susannah Jamieson " " " ".....	25 00	
Louis Bumberry " " " ".....	25 00	
Abram S. Hill " " " ".....	25 00	
Isaac Smith " " " ".....	25 00	
Christine Walker " " " ".....	25 00	
John House " " " ".....	25 00	
Wm. L. Green " " " ".....	25 00	
Eliza Nash " " " ".....	25 00	
Isaac Thomas " " " ".....	25 00	
Mary L. Green " " " ".....	25 00	
Samuel Hill " " " ".....	25 00	
Elizabeth Jacobs " " " ".....	25 00	
Seth Johnson " " " ".....	25 00	
John Snow " " " ".....	25 00	
Deborah Johnson " " " ".....	25 00	
John Key " " " ".....	50 00	
Joseph S. Johnson " " " ".....	50 00	
Jacob Jamieson " " " ".....	50 00	
Peter Leaf " 1st April to 30th September, 1895.....	12 50	
Wm. Jack " " " ".....	12 50	
James Peters " " " ".....	12 50	
Elizabeth Williams " " " ".....	12 50	
John General " 1st July, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.....	37 50	
Catherine Jacobs " " " ".....	18 75	
Betsy Green " 1st October, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.....	12 50	
Wm. English " 1st January to 31st March, 1896.....	6 25	
Carried forward.....	6,879 00	59,325 51

Six Nations of Grand River (No. 33)—Continued

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	6,879 00	59,325 51
<i>INTEREST.—Continued.</i>		
To Isaac Davis, services as fire inspector	2 00	
• Nicodemus Porter " "	3 90	
Samuel Adams " constable	11 00	
Wm. Wage " "	5 75	
Peter Newhouse " "	9 00	
David Garlow " "	14 75	
Wm. Blaybrough " "	6 00	
A. H. Lottridge, board of constables	6 75	
Mary Powless Maracle, rent.....	60 00	
Simon W. Martin "	250 00	
John Robert Davis "	150 00	
Lydia Givens "	125 00	
Emily S. Johnson "	225 00	
John R. Lickers "	20 00	
John Warner "	185 00	
Margaret Latham "	40 00	
Mrs. Margaret Beaver "	125 00	
Catherine Newhouse "	88 50	
Joseph Henry "	150 00	
Jacob S. Johnson "	160 00	
Wm. Johnson "	40 00	
Joseph Hill "	12 00	
Jacob Green "	100 00	
Geo. D. Styres "	200 00	
Thos. A. Miller "	30 00	
Geo. W. Longboat "	230 00	
Cornelius Green "	55 00	
Charlotte Miller "	90 00	
Josiah Hill "	237 50	
Ellen Cusick "	70 00	
Mrs. Mary McNaughton "	52 50	
John T. Hill "	50 00	
John A. Beaver "	100 00	
Joshua Williams "	125 00	
George Key, services on committee	2 00	
Richard Hill "	2 00	
Phillip Hill "	2 00	
Joab Martin "	8 00	
J. S. Johnson "	5 50	
David General "	3 00	
Josiah Hill "	6 00	
Daniel Doxtater "	3 00	
Wm. Wage "	10 00	
Nicodemus Porter "	8 00	
Moses Hill "	6 00	
G. W. Hill "	1 00	
Nicholas Gibson "	1 00	
G. A. Martin "	5 50	
Jesse Jonathan "	5 50	
David John "	1 00	
George Gibson "	1 00	
Levi Jonathan "	8 00	
Joseph Green "	1 00	
John Hill "	4 00	
John Jamieson "	5 00	
Joseph Henry "	2 00	
John A. Gibson "	4 00	
Elias Lewis "	4 00	
Johnson Williams "	4 00	
Carried forward	10,010 25	59,325 51

Six Nations of Grand River (No. 33)--Continued.
 In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	10,010 25	59,325 51
INTEREST.—Continued.		
To J. W. M. Elliott, services as clerk of committee.....	25 00	
Wm. Wage, revising list of chiefs.....	1 00	
John A. Gibson ".....	1 00	
Augustus Jamieson, allowance as school trustee.....	8 00	
David Thomas ".....	8 00	
Josiah Hill ".....	8 00	
Joab Martin, allowance for attending school board meeting.....	4 00	
Wm. Smith ".....	11 00	
J. S. Johnson ".....	6 00	
John Miller, teacher, Thomas School, 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.	362 52	
Moses Hill, wood for ".....	17 25	
Nicodemus Porter, repairs to school.....	5 25	
J. R. Vanfleet, lumber for repairs to school.....	19 44	
Rev. R. Ashton, grant to day-schools.....	1,950 00	
Rev. Isaac Bearfoot, grant to repair Christ's Church.....	25 00	
Geo. D Styres, grant to Agricultural Society.....	25 00	
" " ploughing match.....	70 00	
David Thomas " Christmas tree, Thomas School.....	15 00	
J. S. Johnson " Temperance Society.....	15 00	
David Sky " Pagan's Thanksgiving Services.....	25 00	
Geo. D. Styres, loan to Agricultural Society to purchase cattle.....	150 00	
C. J. Heaslip, funeral furnishings.....	10 00	
John A. Davis ".....	5 00	
J. W. Pattison ".....	20 00	
J. S. Johnson ".....	472 94	
A. H. Lottridge ".....	175 00	
Avery Bros. ".....	25 00	
J. H. Burrows ".....	20 00	
Albert Tobias ".....	10 00	
Wm. Pierer ".....	15 00	
T. & L. Wood ".....	35 00	
Thos. David ".....	5 00	
Semon C. John ".....	10 00	
Heaslip Bros. ".....	15 00	
Wm. John ".....	10 00	
Albert Foster ".....	25 00	
Festus Johnson, relief to destitute.....	208 00	
Geo. Bradley ".....	6 00	
Alex. H. Lottridge ".....	20 15	
J. S. Johnson ".....	24 00	
C. E. Courtnage ".....	5 00	
Wm. Peddie ".....	12 00	
George Miller ".....	2 00	
D. R. Pentland, medical attendance on Alex. Bill.....	8 45	
Fred. Barker, care and ".....	8 05	
Hunt & Colter, transport of body of " to reserve.....	3 00	
A. H. Lottridge, seeds for sundry Indians.....	6 00	
S. Simmons ".....	627 00	
Caledonia Milling Co. ".....	992 00	
J. S. Johnson ".....	180 00	
J. W. Park ".....	18 00	
Wood Bros. ".....	197 00	
C. E. Courtnage ".....	6 00	
A. Watts & Co. ".....	554 00	
Festus Johnson ".....	325 00	
Josiah Woodley ".....	90 00	
J. & R. Robson ".....	206 00	
J. & P. R. Howard ".....	566 00	
W. F. Cockshutt ".....	86 00	
Alfred Apps ".....	523 25	
D. Almas & Son ".....	162 00	
Peter Garlow, lumber for culvert.....	2 00	
Daniel Garlow ".....	1 50	
Carried forward.....	18,453 05	59,325 51

Shawanaga Indians, Ont. (No. 34)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		10,116 13
Collections on account of timber dues		856 40
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	85 64	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	10,886 89	
	10,972 53	10,972 53
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		10,886 89
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		191 60
Interest on invested capital		360 77
Thos. S. Walton, refund of interest sent for distribution		6 35
To " interest for distribution	150 00	
M. C. Cameron, on account of interest due	100 00	
Francis Nebunanyquod, salary as chief from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896	20 00	
Mary Yates, teacher, salary from 1st April to 30th June, 1895	25 00	
Ada McIntosh " " 1st October, 1895, to 31st March, 1896	125 00	
Geo. Grant, school inspection	22 00	
Calder & McGregor, lumber wagon	42 00	
Canadian Express, charges on parcels	0 25	
Stationery and school material	9 06	
Sundries for school	4 77	
Thos. S. Walton, expenses visiting school, January, 1896	4 00	
James Smart Manufacturing Co., school desk castings	21 95	
Wm. Beattie, material for repairs Shawanaga school	3 51	
Adam Pavis, fitting up desks, &c., for school	20 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	11 18	
	558 72	558 72
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		11 18

Spanish River Indians, Ont. (No. 35)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		6,549 89
To Balance, 30th June, 1896	6,549 89	
	6,549 89	6,549 89
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		6,549 89
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		209 29
Interest on invested capital		236 57
B. W. Ross, refund of interest sent for distribution		14 98
" " for seed grain, 1895		22 00
" " rents collected		120 00
To James Wahsashking, wood for school	18 00	
Glover & Burton, lumber for repairs to school-house	18 00	
A. Cadotte, material " "	3 40	
H. Sadlowsky " " " "	0 80	
A. Peters, stove-pipe elbow " "	0 25	
O. Cole, carting material " "	0 25	
Chief Sessenah, freighting lumber	1 50	
James Wahsashking, carting lumber	0 50	
Oshkenahwa, repairs to school-house	3 00	
Gabriel Assinabie, " "	15 00	
B. W. Ross, interest for distribution	200 00	
Caroline Morley, cleaning school-room	0 75	
School material	1 55	
R. M. Stephen, M.D., part salary from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896 ..	78 36	
Elliott & Co., part cost of drugs and surgical instruments	64 40	
J. F. White, inspecting school	12 90	
R. M. Stephen, M.D., travelling expenses	8 80	
J. T. Burns, seed grain for sundry Indians	22 50	
Caroline Morley, soap for cleaning school-room	2 45	
" " wood and sundries " "	10 08	
Moses McFadden, advance on account of legal services and expenses	40 00	
Mary Shobekezhik, chairs for school	1 50	
Jos. Maiaosegijik, wood for school	11 50	
John Endaisoogwanh " "	3 50	
D. McCaig, school inspection	9 50	
McLoughlin Co., hay for sundry Indians	10 00	
Jas. Burnett " "	13 60	
J. & T. Conlon, lumber to repair school-house	15 00	
Kingsboro Bros., sundries " "	2 10	
Harriet Atchitawnce " "	2 90	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	7 20	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	23 55	
	602 84	602 84
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		23 55

Thessalon River Indians, Ont. (No. 36)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		19,380 59
S. Hagan, collections on account of land sales.....		1,158 44
To B. W. Ross, advance for repairs to roads.....	300 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	115 84	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	20,123 19	
	20,539 03	20,539 03
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		20,123 19
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		684 18
Interest on invested capital.....		702 26
B. W. Ross, refund of interest sent for distribution.....		190 44
Canadian Pacific Railway, for horses killed on track.....		130 00
S. Hagan, amount collected for improvements on lot 5.....		15 00
B. W. Ross, refund unexpended, balance of advance for travelling expenses.....		3 15
To B. W. Ross, interest for distribution.....	500 00	
" contingent account from 1st July to 30th September, 1895.....	12 30	
" line for sanitary purposes.....	2 30	
Elliott & Co., part of cost of drugs and surgical instruments.....	14 32	
J. F. White, school inspection.....	18 90	
A. McGill & Son, bell for school.....	16 00	
Wharfage on bell.....	0 25	
S. Hagan, services re cattle on reserve.....	5 00	
Peter Juhquahkumnick, repairs to school-house.....	18 00	
Geo. Shaw, material for school-house.....	12 00	
Frank R. Bennett " ".....	3 65	
Frank Bamagijig, compensation for horse killed on railway.....	75 00	
Peter Jaquakanig " ".....	55 00	
Peter Babawazh, wood for school.....	12 50	
Chas. Bomekezhik, arrears of interest.....	22 72	
Bailomache ".....	14 20	
Caituz gobe ".....	2 84	
Stephen Thebo ".....	17 04	
Paheonaikbhikgoquai ".....	5 68	
Frank Thebo ".....	25 56	
J. Baptiste Inigidance ".....	17 04	
School material.....	1 36	
Expenses taking Archange Bamijig to hospital.....	14 00	
J. McCort, M. D., medical attendance.....	12 50	
N. & A. Dymont, refund of amount paid for improvements on lot 2, block C.....	10 00	
Amount of error in cheque, 1894-95.....	0 09	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	0 90	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	835 88	
	1,725 03	1,725 03
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		835 88

Tootoomenai's Band, Ont. (No 37)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		900 00
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	900 00	
	900 00	900 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		900 00
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		208 54
Interest on invested capital.....		61 30
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	269 84	
	269 84	269 84
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		269 84

Whitefish River Indians, Ont. (No. 38)

CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		14,317 66
J. Charlton, timber dues.....		1,602 00
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	100 20	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	15,759 46	
	15,919 66	15,919 66
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		15,759 46
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		394 18
Interest on invested capital.....		514 91
B. W. Ross, refund of interest sent for distribution.....		4 52
J. Charlton, rent.....		91 05
To B. W. Ross, interest for distribution.....	394 00	
Thos. Wilkin, salary as constable from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.....	120 00	
Jas. Nahwegahbow, salary as chief from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.....	50 00	
Jos. Esquimaux, salary as secretary and interpreter.....	12 50	
" services re timber.....	33 00	
" cleaning school-room.....	0 75	
R. M. Stephen, M.D., salary from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.....	23 52	
Elliott & Co., part of cost of drugs and surgical instruments.....	14 31	
David Nahwegahbow, wood for school.....	13 50	
School material.....	5 59	
Wm. W. McCoy, weighing hay.....	1 50	
Jas. Burnett, ".....	7 00	
Thos. Wilkin, expenses returning Lucy Wekwahab to her home.....	9 75	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	5 46	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	313 78	
	1,004 66	1,004 66
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		313 78

Wyandottes of Anderdon, Ont. (No. 39)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		16,294 53
To Joseph White on account of share of capital.....	32 28	
Elmer White " " " ".....	16 14	
Mary E. Clark " " " ".....	16 14	
Jos. Warrow " " " ".....	48 42	
Thos. B. White " " " ".....	96 84	
Helen E. White " " " ".....	16 14	
Alex. White " " " ".....	177 54	
Solomon White " " " ".....	32 28	
Jos. White, jr. " " " ".....	96 84	
Christine Remo " " " ".....	16 14	
Catherine Bernard " " " ".....	16 14	
John F. Clark " " " ".....	32 28	
James A. Clark " " " ".....	48 42	
James A. White " " " ".....	64 56	
Margaret A. White " " " ".....	16 14	
Alex. Clark " " " ".....	64 56	
Joseph Clark " " " ".....	32 28	
Genevieve Warrow " " " ".....	16 14	
Israel Splitlog " " " ".....	32 28	
P. D. Clark " " " ".....	16 14	
Victoria Maguire " " " ".....	16 14	
Catherine H. Clark " " " ".....	16 14	
Elmira Clark " " " ".....	16 14	
Thos. Warrow " " " ".....	96 84	
Wm. Hunt " " " ".....	16 14	
Mary McKee " " " ".....	16 14	
James Clark " " " ".....	16 14	
Mrs. S. E. McKenzie " " " ".....	16 14	
Solomon S. White " " " ".....	16 14	
Mary A. White " " " ".....	16 14	
Mark M. White " " " ".....	16 14	
Ora Horsman " " " ".....	16 14	
Maud Clark " " " ".....	16 14	
Alex. Clark " " " ".....	32 28	
Geo. Clark " " " ".....	64 56	
Mary E. Scully (<i>nee</i> White) " " " ".....	16 14	
E. P. Watson (J. J. Charles) " " " ".....	200 00	
Harriet Laforet on account " " " ".....	50 00	
Lewis Warrow " " " ".....	16 14	
Euphemia Warrow for purchase of clothing for children of Lewis Warrow..	10 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	14,727 19	
	16,294 53	16,294 53
By Balance 30th, June, 1896, brought down.....		14,727 19
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		4,699 14
Interest on invested capital.....		1,126 61
A. English, refund of interest sent for distribution.....		40 00
To A. English, interest for distribution.....	400 00	
Mrs. Clark, clothing, &c., for J. J. Clark.....	20 50	
Le Lafortune, wire for cemetery fence.....	69 00	
George Harmond, work on cemetery fence.....	6 00	
John Bernard, " " " ".....	5 00	
Joseph Warrow, " " " ".....	5 00	
Joseph and Thos. Warrow, " " " ".....	8 00	
Park & Barrowman, material " " " ".....	6 44	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	5,345 81	
	5,865 75	5,865 75
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		5,345 81

Abenakis of St. Francis, Que. (No. 40)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		3,736 51
To A. A. Mondou, collections on account of land sales		35 06
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	3 51	
To Balance, 30th June, 1896	3,768 06	
	3,771 57	3,771 57
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		3,768 06
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		74 97
To Interest on invested capital		141 05
To A. A. Mondou, rents collected		197 10
To Moise Descoteaux, repairs to Church of England school	150 00	
To H. Pitt, services re liquor prosecutions	26 05	
To A. Pitt do as constable re liquor prosecutions	2 55	
To David Roberge " "	12 30	
To J. E. Belcourt, school inspection	20 00	
To Laperriere et frere, relief to destitute Indians	15 00	
To School material	47 12	
To Ignace Masta, work on fence and bridge	5 50	
To Edouard S. Gill, repairs " "	4 00	
To Jos. Portneuf, services protecting commons	5 00	
To Dompail Lefebvre, material and work building woodshed	48 65	
To Solomon Benedict, funeral expenses of Louis Benedict	5 00	
To Noel Annance " Mary Annance	5 00	
To Marie Nagaoa " Jean Wawanolet	5 00	
To Solomon Benedict " Mathilda Obomsawin	5 00	
To H. L. Masta, travelling expenses St. Francis to Ottawa and return	12 20	
To Joseph Cote, maintenance of roads during winter	27 65	
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	11 83	
To Balance, 30th June, 1896	5 27	
	413 12	413 12
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		5 27

Abenakis of Bécancour, Que. (No. 41.)

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		906 60
To Balance, 30th June, 1896	906 60	
	906 60	906 60
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		906 60
INTEREST.		
To Balance, 30th June, 1895	20 66	
By Interest on invested capital		31 00
To Balance, 30th June, 1896	10 34	
	31 00	31 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		10 34

Amalecites of Isle Verte and Viger, Que. (No. 42)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		7,680 92
N. Lebel, collections on land sales		158 80
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	15 88	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	7,823 84	
	7,839 72	7,839 72
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		7,823 84
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		107 00
Interest on invested capital		272 58
N. Lebel, refund of interest sent for distribution		4 04
To N. Lebel, interest for distribution	225 00	
Widow Thomas Athanase, arrears of interest	2 80	
Alphonse Morin, repairing flagstaff	5 00	
S. J. Servis, rope for	0 68	
Aug. A. Lapointe, M.D., medical attendance on Indians of Cacouma	10 50	
H. Hudon, M.D. " Riviere du Loup and Cacouma	87 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	52 55	
	383 62	383 62
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		52 55

Golden Lake Indians, Ont. (No. 43.)

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		55 32
To Balance, 30th June, 1896	55 32	
	55 32	55 32
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		55 32
INTEREST		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		4 29
Interest on invested capital		2 09
To School material	1 06	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	5 32	
	6 38	6 38
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		5 32

Iroquois of Caughnawaga, Que. (No. 45)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		12,348 57
Payment by Canadian Pacific Railway for right of way.....		67 79
To Rev. J. G. L. Forbes, grant to build stable for missionary.....	200 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collection.....	6 77	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	12,209 50	
	12,416 27	12,416 27
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		12,209 50
INTEREST.		
To Balance, 30th June, 1895.....	7,621 61	
By A. Brosseau, rents collected.....		2,401 31
Charlemagne & Lac Ouareau Lumber Co., ground rent.....		52 67
Interest on invested capital.....		191 44
To Ann Konwakemohi, rent.....	100 00	
L. M. Jocks ".....	80 00	
Ann Bellefeuille ".....	100 00	
Lazare Zacharie ".....	25 00	
John Splycer ".....	70 00	
Widow Thos. Jocks ".....	35 00	
Jean Baptiste Jocks ".....	110 00	
" ".....	110 00	
Michael DeLorimier ".....	65 00	
Jarvis Daillebout, salary as gate-keeper, from 1st Oct., 1894 to 30th Sept., 1895.....	24 00	
J. Williams " " " ".....	24 00	
Michael Lacombe, coffin for Francis Monague.....	4 00	
Moise Tahentetha, repairing gate, St. Isidore Road.....	1 50	
Anstich Beauvais, services, &c., in connection with expenses collecting rents.....	4 00	
Arthur Matte " " " ".....	12 00	
F. Belanger " " " ".....	1 00	
Michael Daillebout, lumber for repairs to council house.....	1 50	
Pierre Murray, services during election of councillors.....	4 00	
Moise Steacy " " " ".....	1 00	
School material.....	0 75	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	147 24	
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		5,896 18
	8,541 60	8,541 60
To Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....	5,896 18	

Iroquois of St. Regis, Que. (No. 46)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		54,682 68
George Long, collections for sand sold.....		34 00
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	3 40	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	54,713 28	
	54,716 68	54,716 68
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		54,713 28
INTEREST.		
By Interest on invested capital.....		2,563 89
George Long, refund of interest sent for distribution.....		105 75
" " rents collected.....		215 91
To George Long, travelling expenses.....	15 65	
Interest sent for distribution.....	700 00	
Rev. M. Mainville, salary as missionary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.....	125 00	
M. A. McDonald & Co., chairs for Chenail school.....	1 75	
Canadian Express Co., freight on school material.....	0 90	
James McGregor, inspecting school, Dundee.....	12 25	
Wm. Powell, barb wire, &c., for cemetery fence.....	4 00	
Mitchell Jacob, material for fencing cemetery.....	14 40	
Dwyer & Lantry " " ".....	4 55	
Loran Pike, services as interpreter.....	8 75	
" " salary as clerk to Council from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.....	10 00	
Teachers' salaries from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896—		
Annie Back, Cornwall Island school.....	200 00	
Margaret McKillop, Chenail school.....	191 54	
Christine McKillop, St. Regis Island school.....	191 54	
Mary J. Powell, St. Regis school.....	190 00	
Rev. A. Sutherland, part of salary of Louis Benedict, Cornwall Island.....	50 00	
Peter Back, land for Roman Catholic cemetery.....	40 00	
Mitchell A. White, repairs for Chenail school.....	39 00	
Rev. J. Paquin, expenses transporting 9 pupils to Wikwemikong school.....	11 20	
A. McNaughton, inspecting school, Cornwall Island (Prot.).....	7 00	
Jake Henrock, arrears of interest for 1893.....	0 55	
John Skettes, ferrying coal for schools.....	3 00	
S. G. Grow, coal for schools.....	69 00	
Chief J. Thompson, expenses of himself and other Indians, St. Regis to Ottawa and return.....	56 00	
Cameron & McDonald, supplies for Indians working on road.....	10 00	
Louis Thompson, carting coal to St. Regis school.....	2 63	
Department of Public Printing and Stationery, school material.....	12 89	
Sarah Friday, organist St. Regis Church from 1st May to 31st October, 1895.....	10 00	
W. A. Grant, fuel for schools, Cornwall Island.....	44 50	
Campbell Bros., material for schools, Cornwall Island.....	5 30	
Wm. Prendergast, school inspection Cornwall Island.....	6 25	
O'Connor & Hogg, legal services <i>re</i> Cornwall Canal and Sheik Island claim.....	400 33	
Allan S. Matthews, grant for school, Cornwall Island (Roman Catholic).....	2 10	
Geo. F. Copeland, expenses <i>re</i> visit Chief J. Thompson to Ottawa.....	18 00	
J. C. Alguire, copy of lease, Esterbrook farm.....	1 55	
E. A. Gravely, M.D., vaccinating Indians.....	14 75	
Louis Smoke, sexton, salary from 8th October, 1895, to 8th April, 1896.....	36 00	
Mary J. Powell, wood &c., for school St. Regis.....	2 00	
Jos. Thompson, chief, salary from 1st July, 1895, to 31st December, 1895.....	5 00	
Thos. Lazare " " ".....	5 00	
Jake Fire " " ".....	5 00	
Jacob Mitchell " " ".....	5 00	
Mitchell Bova " " ".....	5 00	
Loran Smith, expenses of Indians attending council.....	12 00	
John Angus, expenses St. Regis to Ottawa and return.....	5 00	
Carried forward.....	2,554 38	2,885 55

Iroquois of St. Regis, Que. (No. 46)- *Continued*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	2,554 38	2,885 55
<i>INTEREST—Continued.</i>		
To Provincial Secretary, maintenance of Francis Skin at asylum	50 00	
Paul Square, share of interest	1 65	
Annie Stone " " 1893	2 75	
Margaret Gage " " "	0 55	
Jake Skin " " "	1 65	
Richard Mitchell " " "	1 65	
Monique Square " " "	1 10	
John Angus " " "	1 10	
Louis Angus " " "	1 10	
Christie White " " "	1 10	
Elizabeth Friday " " "	0 55	
Francis Debo " " "	2 75	
Peter Foot " " "	3 85	
Mitchell Adams " " "	0 55	
Jos. Semo " " "	2 20	
Fran. Paul " " "	2 20	
Louis Skin " " "	1 10	
Richard Buckshot " " "	2 75	
Mary Peter " " "	0 95	
Margaret White " " "	0 55	
Thos. Friday " " "	1 10	
Alex. Buckshot " " February, 1896	2 75	
Peter Corwell " " "	0 55	
Dom. Williams " " "	1 65	
Cecil Buckshot " " "	0 55	
Peter Benedict " " "	0 55	
Joseph Gage " " "	0 55	
Teresa Oak, relief grant	5 00	
John Angus, travelling expenses St. Regis to Ottawa and return	15 00	
Louis Thomas, services during distribution of interest	2 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	14 75	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	206 62	
	2,885 55	2,885 55
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		206 62

Iroquois of St. Regis, Que., Land Fund (No. 46*r*).

CAPITAL.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		4,482 17
Interest on invested capital		156 88
To Township of Dundee, commutation tax	170 67	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	4,468 38	
	4,639 05	4,639 05
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		4,468 38

Lake St. John Indians, Que. (No. 47)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		2,125 11
L. E. Otis, collections on account of land and timber.....		173 56
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	17 36	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	2,281 31	
	2,298 67	2,298 67
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		2,281 31
INTEREST.		
To Balance, 30th June, 1895.....	263 99	
By Interest on invested capital.....		65 14
L. E. Otis, liquor fines collected.....		144 62
" " refund of part of advance for expenses of liquor prosecutions.....		40 00
Hudson's Bay Company, rent.....		2 00
To C. O. Labrecque, legal services <i>re</i> liquor prosecutions.....	142 50	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	10 30	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		165 03
	416 79	416 79
Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....	165 03	

Lake of Two Mountains Indians, Que. (No. 48.)

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		2,393 77
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	2,393 77	
	2,393 77	2,393 77
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		2,393 77
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		214 88
Interest on invested capital.....		99 94
Charlemagne & Lac Ouareau Lumber Co., rent.....		52 66
To C. W. Coates, prizes for school.....	8 00	
J. P. Nantel, inspecting school.....	10 00	
Cecelia Frank, rent for school-house.....	22 50	
Mary Simon, " " " ".....	22 50	
Travelling expenses of Nancy Cole, Ottawa to Oka.....	1 75	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	3 16	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	299 57	
	367 48	367 48
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		299 57

Temiscamingue Indians, Que. (No. 49)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		2,345 96
R. H. Klock & Co., bonus for timber limit.....		12,500 00
To G. C. Rainboth, for survey of reserve.....	800 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	1,250 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	12,795 96	
	14,845 96	14,845 96
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		12,795 96
INTEREST.		
To Balance, 30th June, 1895.....	33 30	
By Interest on invested capital.....		80 94
R. H. Klock & Co., ground rent.....		180 00
Transfer to Indian Land Management Fund of amount paid for advertising sale of limits.....		618 18
A. McBride, proceeds of sale of ox yoke.....		1 50
A. G. Guay, moiety of liquor fine.....		25 00
To Dominion Express Co., freight.....	1 25	
A. McBride, vaccinating Indians.....	5 75	
John A. Cowan, advertising sale of timber in "The Equity," Shawville.....	11 80	
A. Stewart, M. D., vaccine points.....	1 25	
Gillies Bros. Co., freight on thresher.....	12 00	
James McDonald, examining timber.....	2 50	
Hudson's Bay Company, freight on parcel to A. Miller.....	0 30	
C. Rankin, cartridges for constable.....	0 70	
Abraham Miller, salary as constable from 3rd Sept., 1895, to 31st April, 1896.....	276 50	
August Gray, school inspection.....	7 50	
W. McBride, work on school house.....	82 50	
Revolver, handcuffs, &c., for constable.....	11 33	
School material.....	11 44	
Angus Wahbee, expenses of deputation to Ottawa and return.....	82 00	
Dr. K. D. Graham, cod liver oil.....	12 35	
J. M. Garland, clothing for destitute.....	9 18	
A. McBride, to purchase lime.....	17 50	
Steele Briggs Seed Co., seed for sundry Indians.....	112 98	
Thos. Birkett, for agricultural implements.....	44 25	
Wm. Gray, " ".....	154 20	
Juliet Wettawesius, cleaning school-room from 1st Sept., 1895, to 31st May, 1896.....	7 00	
H. F. MacCarthy, seed for sundry Indians.....	13 74	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	12 39	
By Balance, 30th, June, 1896.....		18 09
	923 71	923 71
To Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down	18 09	

River Desert Indians, Que. (No. 50)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		35,590 77
J. Martin, collections on account of land sales and timber dues		4,046 37
W. C. Edwards & Co. " "		74 67
Gilmour & Hughson " "		1 07
To John Bull Makatenini	1,000 00	
Mary Ann Makatenini, payment for lot 3, front range	200 00	
Thos. Makatenini, payment in full for house on front range	150 00	
Chief Peter Tenesco " lots 3 and 4, Maniwaki	2,500 00	
Amount transferred to credit of three Indians for property	8,250 00	
Isdase Riel, improvements on lot 5, Desert front	185 00	
Jake McDougall " "	14 00	
Samuel Bondoin " "	125 00	
G. C. Rainboth, advance on account of survey	75 00	
Chas. Logue, freight on iron posts	0 84	
Jas. Martin " spikes	0 45	
Alex. Fleck, jr., iron pickets	33 60	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	412 21	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	26,766 78	
	39,712 88	39,712 88
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		26,766 78
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		261 98
Interest on invested capital		1,333 23
Jas. Martin, rents		733 77
" liquor fines		53 00
" refund of interest		213 80
To Interest for distribution	1,250 00	
Peter Tenesco, chief, salary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896	125 00	
Louis Comondo, sub chief " "	50 00	
Michel Comondo " "	50 00	
John McDougall, interpreter " "	40 00	
Wm. Jabot, pension from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896	24 00	
E. A. Mulligan, physician, salary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896	200 00	
Alex. J. Nault, constable " "	49 99	
Andrew J. Doyle, teacher " to 31st December, 1895	150 00	
Aug. Guay, school inspection	5 00	
Jas. Martin, allowance for office rent	25 00	
Chas. Logan, supplies for Mrs. Joeko Cucko	5 00	
Joseph Lavasseur, coffins	17 55	
Simon St. Amour "	23 00	
C. Logue, funeral furnishing	8 00	
Sylva Lalonde, digging graves	3 00	
Miss E. Goulas, services as interpreter	2 00	
Simon Otjik, labour at school	7 00	
Anastase Roy, sundries for school	1 25	
School material	12 26	
P. Tenesco, part payment of funeral expenses of son	12 00	
Edward Gauvreau, M.D., vaccine points	3 03	
James Martin, fees in liquor case	3 00	
Chas. Logue, sundries for schools	2 13	
" lime for sanitary purposes	3 15	
Oblate Community "	5 25	
Anastase Roy "	4 50	
Frank Munges, share of interest, 1895	6 50	
George Danse "	1 30	
John McDougall, wood for school	10 50	
John M. Garland, blankets	55 60	
Semo Makatenini, grant for loss by fire	10 00	
Lernab Watagon, annual allowance	10 00	
Carried forward	2,175 01	2,595 78

River Desert Indians, Que. (No. 50.)—*Concluded*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	2,175 01	2,595 78
<i>INTEREST.—Concluded.</i>		
To The "Citizen," advertising tenders for Congo Creek bridge	15 60	
The "Advertiser" " " " "	3 12	
Hull "Despatch" " " " "	5 60	
"Le Canada" " " " "	6 25	
Chas. Logue, relief to M. Pezzendewatch	5 20	
" cartage of blankets	0 66	
Chas. Logue, relief supplies	9 48	
Interest due to heirs of Piknawatik	254 76	
Widow Peter Buckshot, relief grant	5 00	
Angenique McDougall, cleaning school	1 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collection	45 71	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	68 39	
	2,595 78	2,595 78
By Balance, 30th June, brought down		68 39

Songhees Indians, B.C. (No. 51.)

<i>CAPITAL.</i>		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		9,573 01
To Balance, 30th June, 1896	9,573 01	
	9,573 01	9,573 01
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		9,573 01
<i>INTEREST.</i>		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		2,087 57
Interest on invested capital		408 12
A. W. Vowell, rents collected		480 35
To Joe Etenner, work done on reserve	10 50	
A. M. Jones, valuation of " "	100 00	
W. H. Lomas, interest for distribution for purchase of seed grain	170 00	
Michael Cooper, caretaker of reserve	50 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	28 82	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	2,616 72	
	2,976 04	2,976 04
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		2,616 72

Cowichan Indians, B.C. (No. 52)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		60 02
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	60 02	
	60 02	60 02
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		60 02
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		24 14
A. W. Vowell, rents collected.....		101 00
Interest on invested capital.....		2 94
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	6 06	
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	122 02	
	128 08	128 08
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		122 02

Musqueam Indians, B.C. (No. 53.)

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		113 11
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	113 11	
	113 11	113 11
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		113 11
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		22 09
Interest on invested capital.....		4 73
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	26 82	
	26 82	26 82
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		26 82

Skwamish Indians, B.C. (No. 54)

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		86 46
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	86 46	
	86 46	86 46
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		86 46
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		8 31
Interest on invested capital.....		3 32
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	11 63	
	11 63	11 63
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		11 63

Harrison River Band, B.C. (No. 55)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	14 96	14 96
	14 96	14 96
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		14 96
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		13 84
Interest on invested capital.....		1 01
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	14 85	
	14 85	14 85
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		14 85

Quamichan Band, B.C. (No. 56.)

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		11 16
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	11 16	
	11 16	11 16
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		11 16
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		3 34
Interest on invested capital.....		0 51
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	3 85	
	3 85	3 85
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		3 85

Chemainus Band, B.C. (No. 57.)

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		368 89
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	368 89	
	368 89	368 89
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		368 89
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		12 79
To E. G. Prior & Company, plough.....	20 00	
By Interest on invested capital.....		13 86
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	6 15	
	26 15	26 15
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		6 15

Chillaheetsa Band, B.C. (No. 58)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		2 14
To Balance, 30th June, 1896	2 14	
	2 14	2 14
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		2 14
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		0 79
Interest on invested capital		0 10
To Balance, 30th June, 1896	0 89	
	0 89	0 89
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		0 89

St. Peter's Band, Man. (No. 59.)

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		66 91
To Balance, 30th June, 1896	66 91	
	66 91	66 91
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		66 91
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		129 81
Liquor fines collected		81 89
To Hudson's Bay Co., relief to destitute	3 28	
Aikens, Culver & Co., legal services, liquor case	10 00	
J. C. McCrae " "	25 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	4 50	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	168 92	
	211 70	211 70
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		168 92

Brokenhead River Band, Man. (No. 60.)

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		47 71
To Balance, 30th June, 1896	47 71	
	47 71	47 71
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		47 71
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		74 53
Interest on invested capital		4 28
To Balance, 30th June, 1896	78 81	
	78 81	78 81
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		78 81

Rosseau River Band, Man. (No. 62)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		1,968 72
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	1,968 72	
	1,968 72	1,968 72
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		1,968 72
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		2 47
Interest on invested capital.....		68 99
To E. B. Collins, repairing farm implements.....	11 65	
Alex. Woddell, seed barley.....	9 50	
Mortell & Whitworth, setting up and repairing binder.....	9 95	
James Walker, repairing farming implements.....	8 25	
T. W. Simpson, refund of amount paid for wood cut in trespass.....	14 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	18 11	
	71 46	71 46
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		18 11

Fort Alexander Band, Man. (No. 63.)

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		18 81
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	18 81	
	18 81	18 81
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		18 81
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		54 05
Interest on invested capital.....		2 55
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	56 60	
	56 60	56 60
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		56 60

Tabusintac Band, N.B. (No. 64)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		2 25
To Balance, 30th June, 1896	2 25	
	2 25	2 25
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		2 25
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		34 47
Interest on invested capital		9 08
To Balance, 30th June, 1896	43 55	
	43 55	43 55
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		43 55

Indians of Nova Scotia (No. 66).

By Balance, 30th June, 1895		40 48
Legislative grant to Shubenacadie school		27 65
Interest on invested capital		1 42
To Grant to Shubenacadie school	27 50	
A. Cameron, travelling expenses, Whycocomagh Reserve	12 00	
R. L. Borden, legal services	4 62	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	25 43	
	69 55	69 55
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		25 43

Indians of New Brunswick (No. 67).

By Balance, 30th June, 1895		6,659 88
Collections on account of land and timber		0 50
Refund of part of advance, legal services		6 60
Interest on invested capital		233 10
H. Bishop, for license to fish		15 00
To Peter Pennais, salary as constable, 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896	24 00	
James Roberts, hire of horse and carriage for agent	5 00	
David Marion and J. A. Belzea, on account of survey	92 54	
Thos. Gaunon, purchase of Gould Island	175 00	
J. Harrington, legal services <i>re</i> purchase of Gould Island	27 30	
P. A. Murphy, expenses <i>re</i> right of way of railway	12 00	
Wesley VanWart, legal services	26 00	
Transfer to account of Buctouche Indians	160 97	
J. Fahey, refund of legal costs	28 75	
Sun Printing Co., advertising lease of fishing privileges	9 10	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	0 95	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	6,353 47	
	6,915 08	6,915 08
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		6,353 47

Tobique Indians, N.B. (No. 68)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		10,893 16
Collections on account of land and timber		954 79
Tobique Valley Railway, balance for right of way		4 94
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	95 97	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	11,756 92	
	11,852 89	11,852 89
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		11,756 92
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		339 67
Interest on invested capital		393 15
James Farrell, rent collected		70 00
To Rev. M. A. O'Keeffe, allowance as missionary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896	100 00	
Mrs. Peter Solas, caretaker of church, salary from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896	46 00	
Geo. W. Tinker, building and painting fence	170 61	
" improvements to church and property	50 00	
Francis Francis, wood for school	10 00	
" " church	5 00	
C. R. Watson, balance on new organ for church	31 65	
North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., renewal of policy on school house	12 00	
The " Maritime Farmer " printing posters	1 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	4 20	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	378 36	
	802 82	802 82
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		378 36

Indians of Prince Edward Island (No. 69.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895		39 30
Interest on invested capital		1 06
To John W. Brown, paint, lime, &c	13 08	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	18 28	
	31 36	31 36
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		18 28

J. B. Clench (No. 70)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.		Debit.		Credit.	
CAPITAL.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By	Balance, 30th June, 1895.....				725 06
To	Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	725	06		
		725	06	725	06
By	Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....				725 06
INTEREST.					
By	Balance, 30th June, 1895.....			1,148	07
	Interest on invested capital.....				65 56
To	Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	1,213	63		
		1,213	63	1,213	63
By	Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....				1,213 63

Micmacs of Maria, Que. (No. 71.)

By	Liquor fine.....				25 00
To	Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....		1 50		
	Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		23 50		
			25 00	25	00
By	Balance, 30th June, 1896.....				23 50

James Menace (No. 72.)

By	Balance, 30th June, 1895.....				47 85
	Interest on invested capital.....				1 67
To	Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	49	52		
		49	52	49	52
By	Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....				49 52

William Wabbuck (No. 73.)

CAPITAL.					
By	Balance, 30th June, 1895.....				2,000 00
To	Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	2,000	00		
		2,000	00	2,000	00
By	Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....				2,000 00
INTEREST.					
By	Balance, 30th June, 1895.....			230	07
	Interest on invested capital.....				78 05
To	Board and care of Mrs. Wabbuck.....		50 00		
	Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		238 12		
			308 12	308	12
By	Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....				258 12

Indian Land Management Fund (No. 75)—Continued

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	79,069 44	28,952 07
<i>INTEREST—Continued.</i>		
To James Martin, salary 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.....	600 00	
A. Brosseau " " " ".....	600 00	
A. O. Bastien " " " ".....	200 00	
D. J. McPhee " " " ".....	750 00	
Wm. Bateman " " " ".....	99 97	
W. H. Price " " " ".....	600 00	
Chas. McGibbon " " " ".....	500 00	
John Crowe " " " ".....	499 94	
A. McBride " " " ".....	100 00	
P. E. Jones, salary from 1st May, '95, to Feb. '96, 1st May to 20th June, '96	535 54	
J. G. Wallace, island guardian 1st July to 31st December, 1895.....	12 50	
A. B. Cowan, salary " " July and August, 1895.....	25 88	
John Crowe " " " 1st to 28th May, 1895.....	36 29	
E. Bennett " " " 1st April to 30th June, 1895.....	60 00	
Chas. Ironside " " " 1st January to 31st May, 1895.....	83 30	
Thos. S. Walton—		
Commission on collections.....	\$ 401 79	
Allowance for office rent.....	60 00	
Contingencies.....	16 70	
Travelling expenses.....	52 45	
	530 94	
George Long—		
Commission on collections.....	\$ 77 39	
Postage.....	21 83	
	99 22	
W. H. Price—		
Allowance for office rent.....	\$ 60 00	
Contingencies.....	77 45	
Commission on collections.....	271 36	
Travelling expenses.....	228 09	
	636 90	
J. P. Donnelly—		
Allowance for office rent.....	\$ 130 00	
Contingencies and travelling expenses.....	140 30	
	270 30	
W. Van Abbott—		
Allowance for office rent.....	\$ 154 50	
Contingencies.....	54 46	
Travelling expenses.....	139 35	
	348 31	
Alex. McKelvey—		
Allowance for office rent.....	\$ 60 00	
Travelling expenses.....	193 00	
	253 00	
A. Brosseau—		
Allowance for office rent.....	\$ 45 00	
Contingencies.....	53 06	
	98 06	
A. English—		
Contingencies.....	\$ 69 55	
Travelling expenses.....	285 00	
	354 55	
Wm. Simpson—		
Contingencies.....	\$ 148 82	
Commission on collections.....	282 17	
	430 99	
E. D. Cameron—		
Contingencies.....	\$ 92 90	
Commission on sales.....	16 50	
	109 40	
Carried forward.....	86,904 53	28,952 07

Indian Land Management Fund (No. 75)—*Concluded*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
INTEREST.— <i>Concluded.</i>		
Brought forward.....	89,432 16	28,952 07
To Robt. Russell, forest bailiff, services, 1st October to 31st December, 1895....	29 25	
Wm. Boyd " " 1st Jan. to 31st March, 1896.....	4 43	
T. J. McCauley, measuring timber.....	82 15	
J. Linnage, assisting ".....	23 80	
Ottawa "Citizen," advertising.....	79 65	
Toronto "World" ".....	34 40	
" "Mail" ".....	123 90	
Montreal "Gazette" ".....	69 03	
Hull "Despatch" ".....	11 80	
"Central Canadian" ".....	9 44	
Pembroke "Standard" ".....	9 44	
Peterborough "Times" ".....	20 65	
Belleville "Intelligencer," advertising.....	20 65	
Montreal "La Presse" ".....	23 60	
"Le Canada" ".....	15 00	
South Edmonton "News" ".....	13 20	
Warton "News" ".....	7 56	
Edmonton "Bulletin" ".....	6 00	
Transfer from account of Temiscamingue Indians of amount charged, advertising sale of timber limits.....	618 18	
A. B. Macdonald, services as auctioneer at sale of timber limits.....	20 00	
Stationery.....	233 20	
Printing.....	343 83	
George McKim, repairs to Manitowaning Agency building.....	95 00	
Outstanding cheque 41,378, 1889-90.....	24 00	
Jos. Garish, for services.....	15 00	
Dominion Express Co., freight.....	7 60	
Canadian " ".....	1 80	
W. A. McLeod, repairing agency buildings, Manitowaning.....	429 50	
Geo. W. Lane, inspection of lands.....	2 50	
Polycarpe Martin, services as interpreter taking census.....	3 00	
W. T. Cook, valuing lots and measuring timber, Gore Bay.....	11 50	
R. A. Ruttan, horse-hire <i>re</i> sale of hay, Papaschase.....	3 00	
Thos. Arrhon, services and expenses, taking census.....	22 00	
J. C. Locke, desk and chair for Highgate office.....	13 50	
Alex. McDonald, expenses, inspection of timber, Dokis' Reserve.....	110 14	
John Robinson, rent of P.O. box, Manitowaning.....	1 50	
W. H. Plummer & Co., tobacco for Garden River Indians.....	3 30	
A. Matté, rent of house while collecting rents.....	4 00	
E. Beattie, wood for office, Highgate.....	27 72	
Canadian Pacific Railway, freight on letter-press.....	0 85	
J. H. Esquimaux, services as interpreter, Manitowaning.....	18 50	
Chas. Wabiggigig, superintending timber operations, Manitoulin Island.....	83 35	
Frank Francis, looking after timber, Tobique Reserve.....	12 00	
John Ryan " " Papaschase's Reserve.....	18 43	
J. Jenkins, repairing letter-press for Agent Abbott.....	1 50	
J. F. Smith, looking after timber, Papaschase's Reserve.....	36 00	
Oswald Hinds, eavtroughing for agency residence, Manitowaning.....	7 50	
Alex. Neilson, material for fencing.....	9 80	
J. Cook, commission on collections.....	45 00	
John Ormiston, in full for services <i>re</i> sale of Thousand Islands.....	200 00	
Entertainment of Indians while attending council, Manitoulin Island.....	6 15	
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		63,493 39
	92,445 46	92,445 46
To Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....	63,493 39	

Suspense Account (No. 76)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		5,425 63
To Transfer to Blackfoot Indians of collections in 1891 for permits to cut hay..	116 05	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	5,309 58	
	5,425 63	5,425 63
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		5,309 58
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		1,095 66
Interest on invested capital.....		228 25
Proceeds of beef sold by sundry Indians		1,655 50
" ponies		704 45
" refund from E. Labocan.....		80 00
" liquor fines collected.....		75 00
E. McColl		90 00
New Westminster and Southern Railway, right of way, &c., Brownville Reserve		293 50
A. W. Vowell, gift to Her Majesty from Chief Shakes		100 00
E. McColl, refund of annuities of J. Ogeman and A. Cameron, Lac Seul Band.....		10 00
E. D. Cameron, collected on account of Six Nations debts		179 68
James Gass, proceeds of sale of C. Paul's cow.....		14 00
W. C. Dobie, liquor fine collected.....		25 00
B. W. Ross, refund of advance for seed gram, spring 1895.....		8 80
" proceeds of sale of ox belonging to Pic Band.....		45 13
E. McColl		25 41
" rents collected, on account of Lac Seul Band.....		5 00
To Post Office Savings Bank to credit of J. Ogeman and A. Cameron.....	10 00	
Transfer of amount received as gift to Her Majesty from Chief Shakes.....	100 00	
J. T. Burns, seed grain.....	8 80	
Octave Jalbert	55 00	
" for Pic Indians.....		
Indian Charley, for damages to land by New Westminster and Southern Ry.....	208 50	
Indian Bill and Indian Pierre	85 00	
D. McMurphy, expenses in liquor prosecutions	7 00	
Fare of Indian girl from Fort William to Pays Plat Reserve.....	4 85	
J. B. Harrington, fodder for horses of Pic Band.....	44 28	
Rev. G. A. Anderson, retiring allowance, for quarter ended 31st May, 1896..	50 00	
Augustus Cadotte, provisions supplied Sagamook Indians.....	75 00	
James Burnett, hay.....	56 00	
Alex. Stuart, inspecting timber	36 00	
E. A. Carr, loan to John Angus to purchase steamer.....	300 00	
R. Henry and H. McKay Wilson, on account of debts of Six Nations.....	188 06	
Robert Shirra	5 63	
Joshua Woodley	8 84	
John Lanson	8 06	
Bryce, McMurrich & Co.....	8 51	
Samson, proceeds of sale of cattle.....	70 50	
Kaytipew	23 50	
Little Baptiste	23 50	
Louis	23 50	
Joe Samson	23 50	
Saddle Back	23 50	
O. Measue	23 50	
George Potts	23 50	
John Potts	23 50	
Stony Paul	23 50	
Headman	23 50	
William	23 50	
Arthur	47 00	
Louis Bull	70 50	
Sabaptiste	23 50	
Carried forward.....	1,729 53	4,635 38

Suspense Account—*Concluded.*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
INTEREST—<i>Concluded.</i>		
Brought forward.....	\$ cts. 1,729 53	\$ cts. 4,635 38
To John Bull, proceeds of sale of cattle.....	47 00	
Mrs. Bull ".....	47 00	
Francis ".....	23 50	
Soosay ".....	30 00	
Little Purie ".....	38 50	
James Ragged Gut ".....	38 50	
Joshua ".....	38 50	
Mackinow ".....	38 50	
Rattlesnake ".....	38 50	
Roasting ".....	38 50	
Petukwayhow ".....	47 00	
Nepoos ".....	23 50	
Big Joe ".....	23 50	
Transfer to account of Enoch's Band, liquor fines collected, with interest since May, 1889.....	129 09	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	55 49	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	2,248 77	
	4,635 38	4,635 38
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		2,248 77
Indian School Fund (No. 77.)		
CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		\$ cts. 141,222 83
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	141,222 83	
	141,222 83	141,222 83
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		141,222 83
INTEREST.		
To Balance, 30th June, 1895.....	40,434 23	
Rev. M. Mainville, part salary as missionary, from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.....	203 32	
Rev. J. M. Roy, salary as missionary, from 1st April, 1895, to 30th September, 1895.....	117 50	
Rev. A. G. Smith, salary as missionary, from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.....	400 00	
Rev. J. Jacobs, salary as missionary, from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.....	400 00	
Rev. Guil. Giroux, salary as missionary, from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.....	225 96	
Rev. Jos. de Gonzague, missionary, salary from 1st October, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.....	117 50	
Grant to Mount Elgin Institute.....	3,525 00	
Printing and stationery.....	7 80	
H. D. Johnston, school inspection, Mount Elgin Institute.....	7 00	
By Interest on invested capital.....		4,082 60
Proportion of legislative grant of \$14,000.....		2,016 89
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		39,338 82
	45,438 31	45,438 31
To Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....	39,338 82	

Superannuation Account (No. 79*)

In a account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance, 30th June, 1895.....	18,898 33	
J. C. Phipps, superannuation allowance, 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.....	480 00	
Froome Talfourd " " " ".....	400 00	
J. T. Gilkison " " " ".....	856 02	
A. B. Cowan " " " ".....	74 19	
Interest on debit balance.....	661 44	
By Abatements from agents' salaries.....		182 65
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		21,187 33
	21,369 98	21,369 98
To Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....	21,187 33	

*No. 78 is an appropriation account and will be found on page 466.

Point Grondin Indians. Ont. (No. 80.)

CAPITAL.

By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		8,558 25
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	8,558 25	
	8,558 25	8,558 25
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		8,558 25

INTEREST.

By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		325 67
Interest on invested capital.....		310 94
Rents collected.....		124 22
Refund of interest sent for distribution.....		15 40
To R. M. Stephen, M.D., part salary from 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896.....	23 52	
B. W. Ross, interest for distribution.....	250 00	
Elliott & Co., part cost of drugs.....	13 49	
" surgical instruments.....	0 82	
James Burnett, hay for sundry Indians.....	3 20	
Lime for sanitary purposes.....	3 70	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	7 45	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	474 05	
	776 22	776 23
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		474 05

Whitefish Bay Indians, Ont. (No. 81)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		2,389 49
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	2,389 49	
	2,389 49	2,389 49
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		2,389 49
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		1,146 05
Interest on invested capital.....		123 74
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	1,269 79	
	1,269 79	1,269 79
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		1,269 79

Whitefish Lake Indians, Ont. (No. 82).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		15,804 05
Timber dues collected.....		11,252 81
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	1,125 28	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	25,931 58	
	27,056 86	27,056 86
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		25,931 58
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		483 10
Ground rent collected.....		205 00
Interest on invested capital.....		570 05
Refund of interest sent for distribution.....		16 48
" on account of advance for purchase of seed grain.....		2 70
To W. H. Howey, M.D., medical attendance and medicine, from 1st April, 1895, to 31st March, 1896.....	300 00	
B. W. Ross, interest for distribution.....	400 00	
J. T. Burns, seed grain for sundry Indians.....	2 70	
Hudson's Bay Company, repairs to school-house.....	21 75	
Samuel Meredith, material and repairs to church and school-house.....	40 00	
Printing and stationery.....	2 33	
M. Napitch, wood for school.....	20 00	
Negogwin.....	20 00	
R. English, blackboard for school.....	4 35	
D. O'Connor, material for mission school at Naughton.....	24 00	
Hudson's Bay Co., nails.....	1 00	
George Pepeguis, work.....	5 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collection.....	12 30	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	423 90	
	1,277 33	1,277 33
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		423 90

Kyuquoh Band, B.C. (No. 83)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Victoria Trading and Sealing Co., for rents.....		25 00
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	1 50	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	23 50	
	25 00	25 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		25 00

Hope Band, B.C. (No. 84).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		3,621 51
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	3,621 51	
	3,621 51	3,621 51
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		3,621 51
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		582 40
Interest on invested capital.....		174 14
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	729 54	
	729 54	729 54
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		729 54

Pagonakeshick's Band, Ont. (No. 85).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		766 78
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	766 78	
	766 78	766 78
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		766 78
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		360 75
Interest on invested capital.....		39 46
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	400 21	
	400 21	400 21
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		400 21

Eagle Lake Indians, Man. (No. 90)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		2,597 05
To Timber dues		122 00
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	12 20	
To Balance, 30th June, 1896	2,706 85	
	2,719 05	2,719 05
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		2,706 85
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		170 83
To Interest on invested capital		96 88
To Balance, 30th June, 1896	267 71	
	267 71	267 71
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		267 71

Ebb and Flow Lake Indians, Man. (No. 91.)

CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		148 50
To Balance, 30th June, 1896	148 50	
	148 50	148 50
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		148 50
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		36 70
To Interest on invested capital		6 48
To Hudson's Bay Company, castings for mower	4 50	
To Balance, 30th June, 1896	38 68	
	43 18	43 18
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		38 68

Restigouche Indians, Que. (No 92)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	8 cts.	8 cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		68 00
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.	68 00	
	68 00	68 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		68 00
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		4 16
Interest on invested capital.....		2 53
To Joseph Obscomps, supplies for mission school.....	1 31	
John Huckell, board of Chief Martin and Isaac.....	2 50	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	2 88	
	6 69	6 69
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		2 88

St. Mary Indians, N.B. (No. 93.)

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		45 94
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	45 94	
	45 94	45 94
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		45 94
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		53 05
Interest on invested capital.....		3 46
Liquor fine collected.....		17 50
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	1 05	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	72 96	
	74 01	74 01
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		72 96

Okanagan Indians, B.C. (No. 94)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.		191 52
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.	191 52	
	191 52	191 52
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.		191 52
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.		13 62
Interest on invested capital.		7 18
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.	20 80	
	20 80	20 80
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.		20 80

Wabigoon Indians, Man. (No. 95.)

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.		31 21
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.	31 21	
	31 21	31 21
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.		31 21
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.		52 89
Interest on invested capital.		2 94
Canadian Pacific Railway, for cow killed.		20 00
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.	1 20	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.	74 63	
	75 83	75 83
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.		74 63

Chehalis, Band, B.C. (No. 97*.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895.		4,384 04
Interest on invested capital.		153 44
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.	4,537 48	
	4,537 48	4,537 48
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.		4,537 48

* No. 96 closed.

Indians of Cumberland County, N.S. (No. 98)
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	8 cts.	8 cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		155 16
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	155 16	
	155 16	155 16
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		155 16
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		30 87
Interest on invested capital.....		6 51
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	37 38	
	37 38	37 38
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		37 38

Heirs of Chief Piknawatick. (No. 99.)

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		1,260 00
Amount transferred from account of River Desert Indians for surrender of land.....		3,100 00
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	4,360 00	
	4,360 00	4,360 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		4,360 00
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		192 36
Interest on invested capital.....		50 83
Rents collected.....		33 00
Interest on amount transferred from account of River Desert Indians for surrender of land.....		91 55
To Peter Tenesco on account of rent due heirs.....	329 30	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	1 98	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	36 46	
	367 74	367 74
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		36 46

One Arrow's Band, N.W.T. (No. 100.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		53 48
Interest on invested capital.....		1 87
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	55 35	
	55 35	55 35
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		55 35

Indians of Port Medway, N.S. (No. 101)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		166 25
Interest on invested capital.....		5 82
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	172 07	
	172 07	172 07
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		172 07

Indians of Reserve 38 A, Treaty No. 3 (No. 102.)

By Balance 30th June, 1895.....		1,863 97
Dues on staves cut in trespass.....		12 00
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	1 20	
Balance 30th June, 1896.....	1,874 77	
	1,875 97	1,875 97
By Balance 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		1,874 77

Indians of Eel Ground, N.B. (No. 103.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		138 84
Interest on invested capital.....		4 86
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	143 70	
	143 70	143 70
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		143 70

Heirs of J. Williams and Ann Ketsetsaronkwa (No. 104.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		331 20
Interest on invested capital.....		11 59
To Interest due heirs of J. Williams.....	13 40	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	329 39	
	342 79	342 79
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		329 39

Big Island Indians, Reserve 31 C, Treaty 3 (No. 105)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		2,312 27
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	2,312 27	
	2,312 27	2,312 27
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		2,312 27
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		120 20
Interest on invested capital.....		85 14
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	205 34	
	205 34	205 34
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		205 34

Swan Lake Indians, Man. (No. 106.)

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		405 86
E. McColl, for wheat sold.....		403 50
Interest on invested capital.....		14 21
To Repairing farm implements.....	4 40	
John Cameron, services assisting in harvesting crop.....	110 00	
Malcolm Campbell, board of men and teams while threshing.....	36 50	
Swan Lake Threshing Company, threshing grain.....	101 44	
Keechenakob, part of proceeds of sale of wheat.....	71 87	
Wakemahwanstung " ".....	9 91	
Kaypavkesequape " ".....	31 77	
Paschals " ".....	42 06	
Simon St. Germain, services as instructor.....	61 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	24 21	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	330 42	
	823 57	823 57
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		330 42

Spellamcheen Indians, B.C. (No. 107.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		723 64
Interest on invested capital.....		25 33
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	748 97	
	748 97	748 97
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		748 97

Skwah Indians, B.C. (No. 110)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		155 57
Rents		12 00
Interest on invested capital.....		5 44
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	0 72	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	172 29	
	173 01	173 01
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		172 29

Indians of Sumas Lake, B.C. (No. 112.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		83 07
A. W. Vowell, fee for prospecting license.....		50 00
Interest on invested capital.....		2 91
To Harness for Ned and Dick Peter.....	28 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	3 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	104 98	
	135 98	135 98
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		104 98

Lake Manitoba Band (No. 113.)

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		29 97
Interest on invested capital.....		1 05
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	31 02	
	31 02	31 02
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		31 02

The Brothers' Reserve, N.B. (No. 114.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		19 31
Interest on invested capital.....		0 68
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	19 99	
	19 99	19 99
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		19 99

Indians of Red Bank, N.B. (No. 115.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		942 76
Interest on invested capital.....		33 00
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	975 76	
	975 76	975 76
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		975 76

Indians of Burnt Church, N.B. (No. 116)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		260 79
Interest on invested capital		9 13
To Balance, 30th June, 1896	269 92	
	269 92	269 92
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		269 92

Indians of Wallabuck Lake, N.S. (No. 117.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895		207 73
Interest on invested capital		7 27
To Balance, 30th June, 1896	215 00	
	215 00	215 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		215 00

Enoch's Band (No. 120*.)

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		13,220 63
Collections on account of land and timber		2,782 70
To Robert W. Lindnem, refund of over-payment on land	54 82	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	272 79	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	15,675 72	
	16,003 33	16,003 33
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		15,675 72
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		314 51
Interest on invested capital		473 73
Amount of liquor fines collected since May, 1889, transferred from Suspense Account		129 09
Amount of liquor fines collected by Goodridge		25 00
" " Brunnell & Gagnon		50 00
Fees for permits to cut hay		56 75
Amount collected from Indian in repayment of part cost of thresher		175 00
To Massey Harris Co., on account of thresher	250 00	
N. D. Beck, legal services in connection with liquor prosecutions	60 00	
J. F. Smith, services re timber cut on Passpaschase's Reserve	27 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	7 91	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	879 17	
	1,224 08	1,224 08
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		879 17

* Nos. 118 and 119 are appropriation accounts and will be found on page 466.

White Bear's Reserve, N.W.T. (No. 121)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		4 91
Fines collected.....		29 00
Proceeds of beef sold by sundry Indians.....		21 10
Fees for permits to cut hay.....		4 45
Interest on invested capital.....		0 17
To Moose Mountain Trading Co. for tea.....	4 45	
Kakakeway, moiety of fine in payment of services.....	2 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	3 43	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	49 75	
	59 63	59 63
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		49 75
Whyccomagh Indians, N.S. (No. 122.)		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		6 22
Interest on invested capital.....		0 22
To R. L. Burden, legal services.....	4 31	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	2 13	
	6 44	6 44
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		2 13
Gibson Indians, Ont. (No. 123.)		
CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		256 50
Timber dues collected.....		15 00
Part of annual payment by Georgian Bay Lumber Co. for flooded lands.....		75 00
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	9 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....	337 50	
	346 50	346 50
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		337 50
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		323 01
Part of annual payment by Georgian Bay Lumber Co. for flooded lands.....		110 50
Interest on invested capital		20 28
Rent collected.....		5 00
To Wm. Beatty, for implements.....	10 50	
Isaac Day, school inspection.....	22 50	
Mary Laforce, rent for children of late Baptiste Street.....	5 00	
J. Burgess, provisions, &c., for destitute Indians.....	26 60	
Sarah Cook, compensation for flooded lands.....	42 00	
Peter White " ".....	15 00	
Mark Nelson " ".....	9 50	
Louis Sahanatein " ".....	15 00	
Jos. Sahanatein " ".....	3 00	
Jos. Franks " ".....	2 50	
Nap. Commadant " ".....	2 50	
Moses Thomas " ".....	6 00	
Sarah Cook " ".....	42 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	6 93	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	249 76	
	458 79	458 79
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		249 76

Texas Lake Indians, B.C. (No. 124)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		1,274 21
Interest on invested capital.....		44 60
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	1,318 81	
	1,318 81	1,318 81
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		1,318 81

Yale Indians, B.C. (No. 125.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		840 03
Interest on invested capital.....		29 40
Rents.....		12 30
To Frederick Norris, agricultural implements.....	17 30	
J. Trapp & Co. ".....	23 56	
Frederick Norris, double harness.....	27 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	0 74	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	813 13	
	881 73	881 73
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		813 13

Indians of Nicoamen, B.C. (No. 126.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		356 11
Interest on invested capital.....		12 46
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	368 57	
	368 57	368 57
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		368 57

Long Plain Indians, Man. (No. 127.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		847 51
Interest on invested capital.....		29 66
To Watson & Whimster, repairing mower.....	5 63	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	871 54	
	877 17	877 17
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		871 54

Matsqui-sah-hah-com Band, B.C. (No. 129.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		119 74
Interest on invested capital.....		4 19
To Frederick Norris, agricultural implements.....	15 50	
J. Trapp & Co. ".....	23 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	85 43	
	123 93	123 93
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		85 43

Coutcheeching Band, Man. (No. 130)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$	cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		135 46
Interest on invested capital		4 74
Liquor fines collected.....		75 00
To Richard Lyons, services as interpreter.....	1 50	
Hudson's Bay Company, provisions for witnesses.....	2 15	
C. Callemore, transport of witnesses.....	8 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	4 50	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	199 05	
	215 20	215 20
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		199 05

Hungry Hall Band, No. 1, Man. (No. 131.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895		55 44
Interest on invested capital		1 94
E. McColl, timber dues.....		227 00
" liquor fines.....		75 00
To James Little, sundry supplies.....	133 15	
Ed. Hyland, provisions.....	55 60	
James Robinson, expenses in liquor prosecution.....	71 73	
W. J. Keating, taking affidavits.....	1 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	27 20	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	70 70	
	359 38	359 38
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		70 70

Way-way-see-cappo's Band, N.W.T. (No. 132.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895		95 97
Interest on invested capital		3 36
Fine for cutting wood.....		8 50
To J. Smith, material for fencing.....	79 99	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	85	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	26 99	
	107 83	107 83
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		26 99

Tsoo-a-die Band, B.C. (No. 133.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895		541 01
Interest on invested capital		18 94
A. W. Vowell, rents collected		234 50
To Burnett Saw-mill Co., lumber for waterworks flume.....	316 13	
McLennan, McFeely Co., hardware for waterworks flume.....	128 86	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	14 07	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	335 39	
	794 45	794 45
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		335 39

Indians of Langley, B.C. (No. 134)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		177 69
Interest on invested capital		6 23
To Balance, 30th June, 1896	183 92	
	183 92	183 92
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		183 92

John Smith's Band, N.W.T. (No. 135*.)

By Liquor fine collected		25 00
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	1 50	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	23 50	
	25 00	25 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		25 00

Betsiamits Indians, Que. (No. 137.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895		1,224 32
Interest on invested capital		42 85
Collections on account of land and timber		2,202 20
J. J. Harrington, legal services <i>re</i> timber seizure	30 00	
Chas. Angers, " Queen <i>vs.</i> Girouard & Beaudette	128 81	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	198 26	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	3,112 30	
	3,469 37	3,469 37
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		3,112 30

* No. 136 is an appropriation account and will be found on page 466.

Blackfoot Indians, N.W.T. (No. 138)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		274 28
Interest on invested capital		9 60
Liquor fine collected		100 00
Timber dues collected		138 05
Collections on account of coal sold to Henderson		400 70
Royalty on coal		177 55
Ponies sold		20 00
Transfer from suspense account, fees collected for hay permits.....		116 05
To H. W. Bragg, material for stretching cable	10 05	
James Baylis, tools for coal mine.....	13 25	
Calgary Hardware Company, oil for use in coal mine.....	7 40	
" " blasting powder	13 05	
" " material for blasting	31 24	
P. Beaupré, pick handles, for use in coal mine.....	0 60	
Amount paid for labour in operating coal mine..	255 12	
Hudson's Bay Company, expenses	185 37	
E. Griesback and D. F. Knight, material used in coal mine.....	32 66	
" " lumber for	4 67	
Wm. Service, blacksmithing for	8 00	
Carting posts for	18 00	
C. A. Trawson, loading car with lumber.....	8 00	
Expenditure for irrigation works	195 52	
Hudson's Bay Company, commission.....	1 15	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections..	77 63	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	374 52	
	1,236 23	1,236 23
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		374 52

Little Bone's Band, N.W.T. (No. 140*.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		109 81
Interest on invested capital		3 84
Collections on account of permits to cut hay		82 00
" " wood		15 40
" " timber dues		3 00
To One wagon for Shesheep.....	50 00	
Massey Harris Co., one wagon for sons of late Little Bone.....	69 00	
A. A. Moore, for services protecting wood and hay	16 00	
Love & Tryon, supplies furnished Puputch	5 00	
Massey Harris Co., balance due on wagon for Shesheep.....	25 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	7 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	42 05	
	214 05	214 05
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		42 05

Halalt Band, B.C. (No. 141.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		137 68
Interest on invested capital		4 82
To Balance, 30th June, 1896	142 50	
	142 50	142 50
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		142 50

* No. 139 is an appropriation account and will be found on page 466.

Côté's Band, N.W.T. (No. 142)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		63 22
Interest on invested capital.....		2 21
Fine collected.....		5 00
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	0 30	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	70 13	
	70 43	70 43
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		70 13

The-man-who-took-the-coat Band, N.W.T. (No. 143.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		7 06
Interest on invested capital.....		0 25
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	7 31	
	7 31	7 31
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		7 31

Boothroyd Band, B.C. (No. 147*.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		107 28
Interest on invested capital.....		3 75
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	111 03	
	111 03	111 03
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		111 03

Siska Band, B.C. (No. 148.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		89 42
Interest on invested capital.....		3 13
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	92 55	
	92 55	92 55
By Balance, 30th June, 1886, brought down.....		92 55

Kanaka Band, B.C. (No. 149.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		109 77
Interest on invested capital.....		3 84
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	113 61	
	113 61	113 61
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		113 61

* Nos. 144 and 145 are appropriation accounts and will be found on page 466. No. 146 is closed.

Skuppa Band, B.C. (No. 150)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		76 84
Interest on invested capital.....		2 69
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	79 53	
	79 53	79 53
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		79 53

Lytton Band, B.C. (No. 151)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		0 83
Interest on invested capital.....		0 03
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	0 86	
	0 86	0 86
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		0 86

Cook's Ferry, B.C. (No. 152)

By Balance, 30th June 1895.....		329 51
Interest on invested capital.....		11 53
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	341 04	
	341 04	341 04
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down ..		341 04

Salmon Arm Reserve, B.C. (No. 153)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		7 76
Interest on invested capital.....		0 27
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	8 03	
	8 03	8 03
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		8 03

Sarcee Indians, N.W.T. (No. 154)

By Liquor fines collected.....		75 00
Amount received for wintering cattle.....		30 00
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	6 30	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	98 70	
	105 00	105 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		98 70

Sampson Band, N.W.T. (No. 155)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service	Debit.		Credit.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....			2	20
Interest on invested capital.....			0	08
Liquor fines collected.....			100	00
Fees for permits to cut hay.....			3	75
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	6	23		
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	99	80		
	106	03	106	03
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....			99	80

Red Pheasant's Band, N.W.T. (No. 156.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....			28	86
Interest on invested capital.....			1	01
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	29	87		
	29	87	29	87
By Balance, on 30th June, 1895, brought down.....			29	87

Ohamil Band, B.C. (No. 157.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....			212	51
Interest on invested capital.....			7	44
To Amount paid for set of double harness.....	15	00		
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	204	95		
	219	95	219	95
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....			204	95

Skawahlook's Band, B.C. (No. 158.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....			192	52
Interest on invested capital.....			6	74
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	199	26		
	199	26	199	26
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....			199	26

Union Bar Band, B.C. (No. 159.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....			448	14
Interest on invested capital.....			15	68
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	463	82		
	463	82	463	82
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....			463	82

Spuzzum Band, B.C. (No. 160)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		181 89
Interest on invested capital.....		6 37
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	188 26	
	188 26	188 26
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		188 26

Boston Bar Band, B.C. (No. 161.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		271 83
Interest on invested capital.....		9 51
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	281 34	
	281 34	281 34
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		281 34

Popkum Band, B.C. (No. 162.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		93 02
Interest on invested capital.....		3 26
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	96 28	
	96 28	96 28
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		96 28

Squawtit's Band, B.C. (No. 163.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		29 15
Interest on invested capital.....		1 02
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	30 17	
	30 17	30 17
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		30 17

Little South-west Reserve, N.B. (No. 164.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		163 83
Interest on invested capital.....		5 73
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	169 56	
	169 56	169 56
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		169 56

Big Hole Reserve, N.B. (No. 165)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		326 97
Interest on invested capital.....		11 44
Collections on account of timber dues.....		265 00
" " rent of fishing privileges.....		150 00
To Legal costs, &c.....	52 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	35 50	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	665 91	
	753 41	753 41
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		665 91

Ermineskin's Reserve, N.W.T. (No. 167.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		5 05
Interest on invested capital.....		0 18
Fees for permits to cut hay.....		3 50
Liquor fines collected.....		25 00
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	1 71	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	32 02	
	33 73	33 73
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		32 02

Bridge River Band, B.C. (No. 168.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		316 78
Interest on invested capital.....		11 09
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	327 87	
	327 87	327 87
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		327 87

Oak River Sioux, N.W.T. (No. 170.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		75 95
Interest on invested capital.....		2 66
Fines from sundry Indians for not doing work on fence.....		5 60
Liquor fine collected.....		25 00
Proceeds of sale of cattle.....		28 10
To Snayankie for hay.....	27 00	
Macdonald & Macdonald, legal services.....	35 71	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	1 90	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	72 70	
	137 31	137 31
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		72 70

Stony Indians, N.W.T. (No. 171)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		715 24
To W. E. Cochrane, for cattle.....	648 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	67 24	
	715 24	715 24
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		67 24
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		34 99
Interest on invested capital.....		26 26
Rents collected.....		124 70
Proceeds of cattle sold.....		139 00
Transfer of amounts erroneously charged Red Pheasant's Band.....		437 00
Refund by sundry Indians on account of cost of herding.....		255 00
To Cost of herding cattle.....	255 40	
Mosquito and 19 others, cattle.....	576 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	7 48	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	178 07	
	1,016 95	1,016 95
By Balance, 30th June, 1896.....		178 07

Ohiat Band, B.C. (No 172.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		110 23
Interest on invested capital.....		3 86
Rents collected.....		55 00
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	3 30	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	165 79	
	169 09	169 09
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		165 79

Blood Indians, N.W.T. (No 173.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		54 05
Interest on invested capital.....		1 89
Brown Rancho Co. for grazing.....		99 60
Liquor fine collected.....		24 72
Proceeds of hay sold.....		198 50
Subscribed by Indians towards cost of saw-mill.....		7 00
To Amount paid on account of saw-mill.....	62 94	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	19 37	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	303 45	
	385 76	385 76
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		303 45

Islington Reserve, Man. (No. 174)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		25 17
Interest on invested capital.....		88
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	26 05	
	26 05	26 05
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		26 05

Edmundston Reserve, N.B. (No. 175.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		13 63
Interest on invested capital.....		48
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	14 11	
	14 11	14 11
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		14 11

Nanaimo River Band, B.C. (No. 176.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		189 07
Interest on invested capital.....		6 62
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	195 69	
	195 69	195 69
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		195 69

Chuk-chu-kualk Band, B.C. (No. 177.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		352 04
Interest on invested capital.....		12 32
To Cost of mowing-machine.....	72 50	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	291 86	
	364 36	364 36
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		291 86

Rolling River Reserve, Man. (No. 178.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		127 98
Interest on invested capital.....		4 48
Fine collected.....		50 00
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	3 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	179 46	
	182 46	182 46
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		179 46

Big Cove Reserve, N.B. (No. 179)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		343 62
Interest on invested capital		12 03
Land sales		50 00
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	5 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	400 65	
	405 65	405 65
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		400 65

Chippewayan Band, Onion Lake, N.W.T. (No. 180.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895		24 30
Interest on invested capital		85
To Balance, 30th June, 1896	25 15	
	25 15	25 15
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		25 15

Dokis Band, Ont. (No. 182.)

B Balance, 30th June, 1895		48 68
Interest on invested capital		1 70
To Balance, 30th June, 1896	50 38	
	50 38	50 38
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		50 38

Piapot's Reserve, N.W.T. (No. 183.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895		12 00
To R. J. Tinning, for supplies	10 80	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	1 20	
	12 00	12 00

Cowessess Band, N.W.T. (No. 184.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895		44 44
Interest on invested capital		1 55
Liquor fine collected		15 00
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	0 90	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	60 09	
	60 99	60 99
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		60 09

Turtle Mountain Sioux, Man. (No. 185)
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		2 82
Interest on invested capital		0 10
Proceeds of sale of cattle		77 10
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	4 63	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	75 39	
	80 02	80 02
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		75 39

Stryen Reserve, B.C. (No. 186*.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895		233 48
Interest on invested capital		8 17
To Balance, 30th June, 1896	241 65	
	241 65	241 65
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		241 65

Kakawishtahaw's Reserve, N.W.T. (No. 188+.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895		19 48
Interest on invested capital		0 68
To Balance, 30th June, 1896	20 16	
	20 16	20 16
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		20 16

Standing Buffalo's Band, N.W.T. (No. 195†.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895		24 34
Interest on invested capital		0 85
To Balance, 30th June, 1896	25 19	
	25 19	25 19
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		25 19

Poundmaker's Band, N.W.T. (No. 198.)

By Proceeds of sale of cattle		684 00
To Payments to sundry Indians of proceeds of sale of cattle	684 00	
	684 00	684 00

* No. 187 closed. † Nos. 189 to 194 closed. ‡ Nos. 196-97 closed.

Sakimay's Band, Crooked Lake Agency, N.W.T. (No. 199)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		1 17
Interest on invested capital.....		0 04
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	1 21	
	1 21	1 21
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		1 21
Bella Coola Band, B.C. (No. 200*.)		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		95 64
Interest on invested capital.....		3 35
Rent collected.....		50 00
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	3 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1886.....	145 99	
	148 99	148 99
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		145 99
Sharphead's Reserve, N.W.T. (No. 202.)		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		0 28
Interest on invested capital.....		0 01
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	0 29	
	0 29	0 29
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		0 29
Seymour Creek Indians, B.C. (No. 203.)		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		597 66
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	597 66	
	597 66	597 66
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		597 66
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1895.....		24 06
Interest on invested capital.....		21 76
To Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	45 82	
	45 82	45 82
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		45 82

* No. 201 closed.

Umpukpulquatum Indians, B.C. (No. 204)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		645 08
Interest on invested capital		22 58
Rents collected		13 06
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	0 78	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	679 94	
	680 72	680 72
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		679 94

Estate of William Day (No. 206.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895		870 62
Interest on invested capital		30 47
Outstanding cheque for 1894-1895		1 05
To Balance, 30th June, 1896	902 14	
	902 14	902 14
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		902 14

Fisher River Indians, Reserve No. 44, Treaty No. 2 (No. 209.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895		94 00
Interest on invested capital		3 29
To Balance, 30th June, 1896	97 29	
	97 29	97 29
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		97 29

Piegan Indians, N.W.T. (No. 210.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895		157 79
Interest on invested capital		25 00
A. E. Forget, liquor fine		5 52
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	1 50	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	186 81	
	188 31	188 31
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		186 81

Assabaska Band, No. 35 C, Man. (No. 211.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895		37 60
Interest on invested capital		1 31
To Balance, 30th June, 1896	38 91	
	38 91	38 91
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		38 91

Reserve 38 C, "The Dalles," Winnipeg River. (No. 212)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		61 10
Interest on invested capital		2 14
To Balance, 30th June, 1896	63 24	
	63 24	63 24
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		63 24

Muscowpetung's Reserve, No. 80, N.W.T. (No. 213.)

By fine from Indian for killing cattle		20 00
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	1 20	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	18 80	
	20 00	20 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		18 80

Seton Lake Band, B.C. (No. 215.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895		45 00
Interest on invested capital		1 57
To Balance, 30th June, 1896	46 57	
	46 57	46 57
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		46 57

Keesickouse Reserve, 66, N.W.T. (No. 216.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895		23 50
Interest on invested capital		0 82
Liquor fine collected		25 00
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	1 50	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	47 82	
	49 32	49 32
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		47 82

Niskainlith, or Nesky Nihl Band, B.C. (No. 217.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895		585 00
Interest on invested capital		20 48
To Balance, 30th June, 1896	605 48	
	605 48	605 48
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		605 48

Wahsatanow's Band, Saddle Lake Agency, N.W.T. (No. 218)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895		389 12
Interest on invested capital		13 62
To Balance, 30th June, 1896	402 74	
	402 74	402 74
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		402 74

Oak Lake Sioux Reserve, 59. N.W.T. (No. 219.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895		74 77
Interest on invested capital		2 62
Proceeds of sale of cattle		39 00
To Massey Harris Co., one plough	25 80	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	90 59	
	116 39	116 39
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		90 59

Stangecoming Reserve, Mickiesiese Reserve, 18 B., Man. (No. 220.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895		70 25
Interest on invested capital		2 46
To Balance, 30th June, 1896	72 71	
	72 71	72 71
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		72 71

Long Sault Reserve, 13. Man. (No. 221.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895		27 43
Interest on invested capital		0 96
To Balance, 30th June, 1896	28 39	
	28 39	28 39
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		28 39

Shoal Lake Reserve, 39. Man. (No. 222.)

By Balance, 30th June, 1895		29 98
Interest on invested capital		1 05
To Balance, 30th June, 1896	31 03	
	31 03	31 03
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		31 03

Shoal Lake Reserve, 40, Man. (No. 223)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.		Credit.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1895			30	20
Interest on invested capital			1	06
Liquor fine collected			40	00
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	2	40		
Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down	68	86		
		71 26		71 26
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down				68 86

Mount Elgin Industrial Institute, Ont. (No. 224.)

By Amounts transferred from accounts of sundry bands as their contributions towards erection of new building :—				
Chippewas of Beausoleil			429	90
" Nawash			1,407	25
" Rama			33	15
" Sarnia			2,500	15
" Saugeen			1,520	70
" Thames			1,584	90
" Walpole Island			3,602	80
Mississaguas of Alnwick			313	35
" Credit			2,915	04
Moravians of the Thames			1,290	70
Parry Island Indians			115	50
Six Nations of Grand River			3,286	56
To Expenditure on new building	19,000	00		
	19,000	00	19,000	00

Shingwauk Home, Ont. (No. 225.)

By Amounts transferred from accounts of sundry bands as their contributions towards repairing the buildings of the institution :—				
Batchewana Indians			45	20
Chippewas of Nawash			90	36
" Sarnia			230	92
" Thames			180	75
" Walpole Island			818	26
Mohawks of Bay of Quinté			160	65
Moravians of the Thames			547	18
Munsees			90	36
Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island			225	88
Oneidas of the Thames			10	04
Pottawattonies of Walpole Island			100	40
To Expenditure on repairs	2,500	00		
	2,500	00	2,500	00

Montreal Lake Band, N.W.T. (No. 226.)

By Proceeds of beef sold			147	95
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	8	88		
Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down	139	07		
		147 95		147 95
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down				139 07

The Key's Reserve, No. 65, Swan Lake Agency (No. 227)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Liquor fine collected.....		25 00
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	1 50	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	23 50	
	25 00	25 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		23 50

Wahnapiitae Reserve, No. 11, Ont. (No. 228.)

By A. Barnet, bonus for timber limit.....		20,528 00
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	2,052 80	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	18,475 20	
	20,528 00	20,528 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		18,475 20

Estate Sugar Jacques (Skwamish Band, B.C.) No. 229.

By amount received in trust from Post Office Savings Bank.....		587 30
To advance to Mrs. Theresa Jacques.....	50 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	537 30	
	587 30	587 30
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		537 30

Indians of Onion Lake, N.W.T. (No. 230.)

By Proceeds of sale of cattle.....		1,792 00
Liquor fine collected.....		50 00
To A. Macdonald, tobacco for distribution.....	45 15	
M. Arahill & Company, tea.....	69 92	
George Dalglish, six pieces of etoffe for distribution.....	76 86	
W. E. Sanford, clothing.....	94 80	
John M. Garland, material for clothing.....	119 38	
Freight charges on.....	12 95	
John M. Garland, blankets.....	219 76	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	110 52	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	1,092 66	
	1,842 00	1,842 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		1,092 66

Muscowequan's Band, N.W.T. (No. 231.)

By Liquor fines collected.....		100 00
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	6 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.....	94 00	
	100 00	100 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down.....		94 00

Chemewawin Band, Man. (No. 232)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Rent by Hudson's Bay Company		5 00
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	0 30	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	4 70	
	5 00	5 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		4 70

Pas Mountain Band, Man. (No. 233.)

By Rent by Hudson's Bay Company		5 00
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	0 30	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	4 70	
	5 00	5 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		4 70

Berens River Band, Man. (No. 234.)

By Proceeds of cattle sold		25 00
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	1 50	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	23 50	
	25 00	25 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		23 50

Ucluelet Band, B.C. (No. 235.)

By Rents collected		8 00
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	0 48	
By Balance, 30th June, 1896	7 52	
	8 00	8 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		7 52

Pays Plat Band, Ont. (No. 236.)

By Liquor fine collected		9 00
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	0 54	
Balance, 30th June, 1896	8 46	
	9 00	9 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		8 46

John Bull Makateneni (No. 237)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Amount transferred from account of River Desert Band, as compensation for surrender of land		3,500 00
Interest on amount transferred, &c.		112 43
To Balance, 30th June, 1896	3,612 43	
	3,612 43	3,612 43
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		3,612 43

Mary Ann Makateneni (No. 238.)

By Amount transferred from account of River Desert Band, as compensation for surrender of land		1,650 00
Interest on amount transferred, &c.		50 78
To Balance, 30th June, 1896	1,700 78	
	1,700 78	1,700 78
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		1,700 78

Buctouche Indians, N.B. (No. 239.)

CAPITAL.		
By Transfer from account of Indians of New Brunswick		137 20
To Balance, 30th June, 1896	137 20	
	137 20	137 20
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		137 20
INTEREST.		
By Account of Indians of New Brunswick for four and a half years' interest on capital transferred.....		23 77
To Balance, 30th June, 1896	23 77	
	23 77	23 77
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down ..		23 77

Hungry Hall Band, No. 2, Man. (No. 240.)

By Liquor fines collected		75 00
To Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	4 50	
Balance, 30th June, 1896.	70 50	
	75 00	75 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1896, brought down		70 50

